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8 Northeast Atlantic Mackerel

8.1 ICES Advice and International Management Applicable to 2016

From 2001 to 2007 the internationally agreed TACs covered most of the distribution area of the Northeast Atlantic mackerel. From 2008 to 2014, no agreement has been reached among the Coastal States on the sharing of the mackerel quotas. In 2014 three of the Coastal States agreed on a Management Strategy for 2015 and the subsequent five years. However, the total declared quotas for 2015, 2016 and 2017 all exceed the TAC advised by ICES. An overview of the declared quotas and transfers for 2017, as available to WGWIDE, is given in the text table below. Total removals of mackerel are expected to be approximately 1 178 850 t in 2017, exceeding the recommended catch limit for 2017 by about 323 000 t.

Estimation of 2017 catch	Tonnes	Reference
EU quota	505 438	European Council Regulation 2016/127
Norwegian quota	229 493	Directorate of Fisheries in Norway
Inter-annual quota transfer 2017->2016 (NO)	-20 955	Directorate of Fisheries in Norway
Russian quota	123 785	NEAFC HOD 17/13 of April 12, 2017
Discards	5 970	Previous years estimate
Icelandic quota	168 464	Icelandic regulation No. 295/2017
Faroese quota	128 655	Faroese Fisheries Ministry press release 19 Oct. 2016
Greenland catch	38 000	Logbook estimate from Greenland Institute of Natural Resources
Total expected catch (incl. discard) ^{1,2}	1 178 850	

¹ No guesstimates of banking from 2017 to 2018

² Quotas include amounts exchanged to other parties

The quota figures and transfers in the text table above were based on various national regulations, official press releases, and discard estimates.

Various international and national measures to protect mackerel are in operation throughout the mackerel catching countries. Refer to Table 8.2.4.1 for an overview.

Since the mid 1970s, ICES has continuously recommended conservation measures for the North Sea component of the Northeast Atlantic mackerel stock (e.g. ICES 1974, ICES 1981). The recommended closure of Division 4.a for fishing during the first half of the year is based on the perception that the western mackerel enter the North Sea in July/August, and remain there until December before migrating to their spawning areas. Updated observations from the late 1990s suggested that this return migration actually started in mid- to late February (Jansen et al. 2012b). The EU TAC regulations stated that within the limits of the quota for the western component (6, 7, 8.a,b,d,e, 5b (EU), 2a (non EU), 12, 14), a certain quantity of this stock may be caught in 4.a during the periods 1 January to 15 February and 1 September to 31 December. Up to 2010, 30% of the Western EU TAC of mackerel (MAC/2CX14-) could be taken in 4.a. From 2011 onwards, this percentage has been set at 40% and from 2015 at 60%.

8.2 The Fishery

8.2.1 Fleet Composition in 2016

A description of the fleets operated by the major mackerel catching nations is given in Table 8.2.1.

The total fleet can be considered to consist of the following components:

Freezer trawlers. These are commonly large vessels (up to 150 m) that usually operate a single mid-water pelagic trawl, although smaller vessels may also work as pair trawlers. These vessels are at sea for several weeks and sort and process the catch on board, storing the mackerel in frozen 20 kg blocks. The Dutch, German and the majority of the French and English fleets consist of these vessels which are owned and operated by a small number of Dutch companies. They fish in the North Sea, west of the UK and Ireland and also in the English Channel and further south along the western coast of France. The Russian summer fishery in subarea 2.a is also prosecuted by freezer trawlers and partly the Icelandic fishery in 5.a and in some years 14.b.

Purse seiners. The majority of the Norwegian catch is taken by these vessels, targeting mackerel overwintering close to the Norwegian coastline. The largest vessels (> 20 m) used refrigerated seawater (RSW), storing the catch in tanks containing refrigerated seawater. Smaller purse seiners use ice to chill their catch which they take on prior to departure. A purse seine fleet is also the most important component of the Spanish fleet. They are numerous and target mackerel early in the year close to the northern Spanish coast. These are dry hold vessels, chilling the catch with ice. Denmark also has a purse seine fleet operating in the northern North Sea.

Pelagic trawlers. These vessels vary in size from 20–100 m and operate both individually and as pairs. The largest of the pelagic trawlers use RSW tanks for storage. Iceland, Greenland, Faroes, Scotland and Ireland fish mackerel using pelagic trawlers. Scottish and Icelandic vessels mostly operate singly whereas Ireland and Faroes vessels tend to use pair trawls. Spain also has a significant trawler fleet which target mackerel with a demersal trawl in areas 8 and 9.a.N.

Lines and jigging. Norway and England have handline fleets operating inshore in the Skagerrak (Norway) and in area 7.e/f (England) around the coast of Cornwall, where other fishing methods are not permitted. Spain also has a large artisanal handline fleet as do France and Portugal. A small proportion of the total catch reported by Scotland (4.a and 4.b) and Iceland (5.a) is taken by a handline fleet.

Gillnets. Gillnet fleets are operated by Norway and Spain.

8.2.2 Fleet Behaviour in 2016

The most important changes in recent years are related to the geographical expansion of the northern summer fishery (areas 2, 5 and 14) and changes in southern waters due to stricter TAC compliance by Spanish authorities. Fishing in the North Sea and west of the British Isles followed a traditional pattern, targeting mackerel on their spawning migration from the Norwegian deep in the northern North Sea, westwards around the north coast of Scotland and down the west coast of Scotland and Ireland.

The Russian freezer trawler fleet operates over a wide area in northern waters. This fleet targets herring and blue whiting in addition to mackerel. In the third quarter the Russian vessels took the bulk of their catch from the international waters of area 2.a. Smaller catches were also taken further south, between the Faroes and Iceland.

Total catches from Icelandic vessels were similar to those in recent years with the majority of the catch taken in 5.a in waters south and south-east of Iceland. Catches were also taken to the west of Iceland. In 2015, Greenland was the only country targeting mackerel in area 14.b. Catches from this fleet have decreased in 2015 to 30 kt from 87 kt caught in 2014 which was the biggest catch by this fleet to date.

Concerning the Spanish fisheries no new regulations have been implemented since 2010 when a new control regime was enforced. Fishery has started as in previous years at the beginning of March, although the southern spawning component was already concentrated at their spawning grounds as earlier as February.

8.2.3 Recent Changes in Fishing Technology and Fishing Patterns

Northeast Atlantic mackerel, as a widely distributed species, is targeted by a number of different fishing métiers. Most of the fishing patterns of these métiers have remained unchanged during the most recent years, although the timing of the spawning migration and geographical distribution can change from year to year and this affects the fishery in various areas.

Recent changes are notable for two areas and métiers in particular:

In 2010, the Faroese fleet switched from purse-seining in Norwegian and EU waters to pair trawling in the Faroese area. The Faroese fleet used to catch their mackerel quota in Divisions 4.a and 6.a during September-October with purse-seiners. However, as no agreement has been reached between the Coastal States since 2009, the mackerel quota has been taken in Faroese waters during June-October by the same fleet using pair trawls. The mackerel distribution is more scattered during summer and pair trawls seem to be effective in such circumstances. However, since the agreement between the three of the Coastal States for the fisheries in 2015, parts of the Faroese quota will now again be taken with purse-seines in Divisions 5.a and 6.a. In recent years, up to 25% of the Faroese quota have been granted to smaller, traditionally demersal trawlers using pair trawls.

Also targeting summer feeding mackerel, Icelandic vessels have increased effort and catch dramatically in recent years from 4 kt in 2006 to an average 160 kt annually since 2011. This fishery operates over a wide area E, NE, SE, S and SW off Iceland. Since 2011 there has been less fishing activity to the north and north-east and an increase in catches taken south and west of Iceland. Greenland has reported catches from area 14.b since 2011.

In Spain part of the purse seiner fleet is using hand lines instead of nets. Although, neither the number of vessels and its evolution nor the reason for such change were deeply analysed, it seems market reasons are driving this shift.

8.2.4 Regulations and their Effects

An overview of the major existing technical measures, effort controls and management plans are given in Table 8.2.4.1. Note that there may be additional existing international and national regulations that are not listed here.

Between 2010 and 2016 no overarching Coastal States Agreement/NEAFC Agreement was in place and no overall international regulation on catch limitation was in force. Currently there is no agreement on a management strategy covering all parties fishing mackerel. In 2014, three of the Coastal States (The EU, Faroes and Norway) agreed on

a Management Strategy for 2015 and the subsequent five years. However, the total declared quotas taken by all parties since 2015 have greatly exceeded the TAC advised by ICES (Section 8.1).

Management aimed at a fishing mortality in the range of 0.15–0.20 in the period 1998–2008. The current management plan aims at a fishing mortality in the range 0.20–0.22. The fishing mortality realised during 1998–2008 was in the range of 0.27 to 0.46. Implementation of the management plan resulted in a reduced fishing mortality and increased biomass. Since 2008 catches have greatly exceeded those given by the plan.

The measures advised by ICES to protect the North Sea spawning component aim at setting the conditions for making a recovery of this component possible. Before the late 1960s, the North Sea spawning biomass of mackerel was estimated at above 3 million tonnes. The collapse of mackerel in the North Sea in the late 1960s was most likely driven by very high catches and associated fishing mortality. However, the lack of recovery of mackerel in the North Sea was probably associated with unfavourable environmental conditions, particularly reduced temperatures (unfavourable for spawning), lower zoo-plankton availability in the North Sea and increased wind-stress induced turbulence. These unfavourable environmental conditions probably led the mackerel to spawn in western waters instead of in the North Sea.

A review of the mackerel in the North Sea, carried out during WKWIDE 2017 (ICES 2017a) concluded that Northeast Atlantic mackerel should be considered as a single population (stock) with individuals that show stronger or weaker affinity for spawning in certain parts of the spawning area. Management should ensure that fisheries do not decrease genetic and behavioural diversity, since this could reduce future production. Protection of mackerel that tend to spawn in the north-eastern parts of the spawning area is therefore still advisable to some extent.

In the southern area a Spanish national regulation affecting mackerel catches of Spanish fisheries has been implemented since 2010. In 2015, fishing opportunity was distributed by region and gear and for the bottom trawl fleet, by individual vessel. This year Spanish mackerel fishing opportunity in 8.c and 9.a was established at 39 674 t resulting from the quota established (Commission Regulation (EU) No 104/2015). This was reduced by 9 797 t due to the scheduling payback quota due to overfishing of the mackerel quota allocated to Spain in 2010 (Commission Regulation No 976/2012).

Within the area of the southwest Mackerel Box off Cornwall in southern England only handliners are permitted to target mackerel. This area was set up at a time of high fishing effort in the area in 1981 by Council Regulation to protect juvenile mackerel, as the area is a well-known nursery. The area of the box was extended to its present size in 1989.

Additionally, there are various other national measures in operation in some of the mackerel catching countries.

The first phase of a landing obligation came into force in 2015 for all EU vessels in pelagic and industrial fisheries. All species that are managed through TACs and quotas must be landed under the obligation unless there is a specific exemption such as *de minimis*. There are no *de minimis* exemptions for mackerel.

8.3 Quality and Adequacy of sampling Data from Commercial Fishery

The working group has carried out again a brief review of the sampling data from commercial fishery and the level of sampling on the commercial fisheries. The sampling programme on NEA mackerel is summarised as follows in Table 8.3.1.

Sampling activity in 2016 covered 89% of the working group catch, in line with previous years but with an increase in the number of samples. It should be noted that this sampling coverage figure is based on the total sampled catch and thus the largest catching nations that can sample 100% of their catch mask any deficiencies at national level and with more widely dispersed fisheries. This is especially true when a large proportion of the total catch is taken in large, directed fisheries which are relatively straightforward to sample.

Spain, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Russia and Scotland all sampled over 90% of their catch. The freezer trawler fleet operating out of the Netherlands, Germany, England and France is covered by the Dutch and German sampling programs as the fleet is principally Dutch-owned. Individual samples within this fishery consist of only 25 aged fish which can be limiting when only a single sample is available in a particular area and quarter. As in previous years, England & Wales sampled a small fraction of their total catch, which was landed in the UK. This corresponds to the handline fishery in area 7.e and 7.f. Of the remaining countries with significant catches Northern Ireland and Sweden did not provide any sampling information. France conducted length-frequency sampling but no ageing was carried out. The sampling summary of the mackerel catching countries is shown Table 8.x.2.

Table 8.x.3 describes the mackerel sampling intensity levels in terms of catch in each ICES division. Only areas with relatively minor catches are insufficiently sampled. Discard sampling programmes are not included. Number of age samples in southern fleets not disaggregated by area (included in 8.c total)

8.4 Catch Data

8.4.1 ICES Catch Estimates

The total ICES estimated catch for 2016 was 1 094 066 t, a decrease of 114 924 t on the estimated catch in 2015. Catches increased substantially from 2006–2010 and have averaged 1 079 kt since from 2011.

The combined 2016 TAC, arising from agreements and autonomous quotas, amounts to 1 067 828 t. The ICES catch estimate (1 094 066 t) represents a slight overshoot of this. The combined fishable TAC for 2017, as best ascertained by the Working Group (see Section 8.1), amounts to 1 187 850 t.

Catches reported for 2016 and in previous Working Group reports are considered to be best estimates. In most cases, catch information comes from official logbook records. Other sources of information include catch processors. Some countries provide information on discards and slipped catch from observer programs, logbooks and compliance reports. In several countries discarding is illegal. Spanish data is based on the official data supplied by the Fisheries General Secretary (SGP) but supplemented by

scientific estimates which are recorded as unallocated catch in the ICES estimates (see Section 1.3.6).

The text table below gives a brief overview of the basis for the ICES catch estimates.

COUNTRY	OFFICIAL LOG BOOK	OTHER SOURCES	DISCARD INFORMATION
Denmark	Y (landings)	Y (sale slips)	Y
Faroe ¹	Y (catches)	Y (coast guard)	NA
France	Y (landings)		Y
Germany	Y (landings)		Y
Greenland	Y (catches)	Y (sale slips)	Y
Iceland ¹	Y (landings)		NA
Ireland	Y (landings)		Y
Netherlands	Y (landings)	Y	Y
Norway ¹	Y (catches)		NA
Portugal		Y (sale slips)	Y
Russia ¹	Y (catches)		NA
Spain	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y (landings)		N
UK	Y (landings)	Y	Y

¹For these nations a discarding ban is in place such that official landings are considered to be equal to catches.

The Working Group considers that the estimates of catch are likely to be an underestimate for the following reasons:

- Estimates of discarding or slipping are either not available or incomplete for most countries. Anecdotal evidence suggests that discarding and slipping can occur for a number of reasons including high-grading (larger fish attract a premium price), lack of quota, storage or processing capacity and when mackerel is taken as by-catch.
- Confidential information suggests substantial under-reported landings for which numerical information is not available for most countries. Recent work has indicated considerable uncertainty in true catch figures (Simmonds *et al.*, 2010) for the period studied.
- Estimates of the magnitude and precision of unaccounted mortality suggests that, on average for the period prior up to 2007, total catch related removals were equivalent to 1.7 to 3.6 times the reported catch (Simmonds *et al.*, 2010).
- Reliance on logbook data from EU countries implies (even with 100% compliance) a precision of recorded landings of 89% from 2004 and 82% previous to this (Council Regulation (EC) Nos. 2807/83 & 2287/2003). Given that over-reporting of mackerel landings is unlikely for economic reasons; the WG considers that, where based on logbook figures, the reported landings may be an underestimate of up to 18% (11% from 2004). Where inspections were not carried out there is a possibility of a 56% under reporting, without there being an obvious illegal record in the logsheets. Without information on the percentage of the landings inspected it is not possible for the Working Group to evaluate the underestimate in its figures due to this technicality. EU landings represent about 65% of the total estimated NEA mackerel catch.

- The accuracy of logbooks from countries outside the EU has not been evaluated by WGWIDE. Monitoring of logbook records is the responsibility of the national control and enforcement agencies.

The total catch as estimated by ICES is shown in Table 8.4.1.1. It is broken down by ICES area and illustrates the development of the fishery since 1969.

Discard Estimates

With a few exceptions, estimates of discards have been provided to the Working Group for the areas 6, 7/8.a,b,d,e and 3/4 (see Table 8.4.1.1) since 1978. Historical discard estimates were revised during the data compilation exercise undertaken for the 2014 benchmark assessment (ICES 2014b). The Working Group considers the estimates for these areas are incomplete. In 2016, discard data for mackerel were provided The Netherlands, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greenland, Denmark, England, Scotland and Spain. Total discards amounted to 5 971 t from these nations (mainly Spain and France). The German, Dutch and Irish pelagic discard monitoring programmes did not record any instances of discarding of mackerel. Estimates from the other countries supplying data include results from the sampling of demersal fleets.

Age-disaggregated data was limited but data from indicates that, in subareas 8.a and 8.b the majority of discarded fish were aged 0 to 3. Sampling of discards in 8.c indicates more general discarding, suggesting discarded bycatch. A lack of age 0 fish (as indicated by the catch sampling) in southern waters in 2016 likely resulted in lower than average discarding in 8.c and 9.

Discarding of small mackerel has historically been a major problem in the mackerel fishery and was largely responsible for the introduction of the south-west mackerel box. In the years prior to 1994 there was evidence of large-scale discarding and slipping of small mackerel in the fisheries in Division 2.a and Sub-area 4, mainly because of the very high prices paid for larger mackerel (> 600 g) for the Japanese market. This factor was put forward as a possible reason for the very low abundance of the 1991 year class in the 1993 catches. Anecdotal evidence from the fleet suggests that since 1994, discarding/slipping has been reduced in these areas.

In some of the horse mackerel directed fisheries, e.g. those in Subareas 6 and 7, mackerel is taken as by-catch. Reports from these fisheries have suggested that discarding may be significant because of the low mackerel quota relative to the high horse mackerel quota, particularly in those fisheries carried out by freezer trawlers in the fourth quarter. The level of discards is greatly influenced by the market price and by quotas.

8.4.2 Distribution of Catches

A significant change in the fishery took place between 2007 and 2009 with a greatly expanded northern fishery becoming established, and maintained to the present. Of the total catch in 2016, Norway accounted for the greatest proportion (19%) followed by Scotland (18%), Iceland (16%), Russia (11%) and Faroe (9%). In the absence of an international agreement, Faroe, Greenland, Iceland and Russia declared unilateral quotas in 2016. Russia and Iceland both had catches over 100 kt with Faroes catching 93kt and Ireland 76kt. Greenlandic catches accounted for 36 kt of the total. Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, France and England had catches of the order of 20–50 kt.

In 2016, catches in the northern areas (2, 5, 14) amounted to 563 315 t (see Table 8.4.2.1), a decrease of 69 256 t on the 2015 catch. Icelandic, Norwegian and Russian catches were all over 100 kt. The decreased catches in this area are due to overall lower TACs, and a

greater proportion of the Norwegian catch being taken in 4.a. (this fishery takes place on the border of areas 2.a and 4.a). Catches from area 2.a accounted for one third of the total catch in 2016. The wide geographical distribution of the fishery noted in previous years has continued with Greenlandic catches further to the west and north of Iceland than in 2015.

The time series of catches by country from the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat (Sub-area 4, Division 3.a) is given in Table 8.4.2.2. Catches in 2016 amounted to 248 611 t, a decrease on 2015 (47 300 t) with several countries reporting decreased catches from this area. Small catches were also reported in areas 3.a-d.

Catches in the western area (Subareas 6, 7 and Divisions 8.a,b,d and e) increased slightly to 245 754 t with most of the traditional fishing nations catching an increased proportion of their total catch in this area, likely due to the timing of the spawning migration. These catches are detailed in Table 8.4.2.3.

Table 8.4.2.4 details the catches in the southern areas (Division 8.c and Subarea 9.a) which are taken almost exclusively by Spain and Portugal. The reported catch of 36 207 t represents a decrease on 2015. The catch is close to the long term average.

The distribution of catches by quarter (%) is described in the text table below:

YEAR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YEAR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1990	28	6	26	40	2003	36	5	22	37
1991	38	5	25	32	2004	37	6	28	29
1992	34	5	24	37	2005	46	6	25	23
1993	29	7	25	39	2006	41	5	18	36
1994	32	6	28	34	2007	34	5	21	40
1995	37	8	27	28	2008	34	4	35	27
1996	37	8	32	23	2009	38	11	31	20
1997	34	11	33	22	2010	26	5	54	15
1998	38	12	24	27	2011	22	7	54	17
1999	36	9	28	27	2012	22	6	48	24
2000	41	4	21	33	2013	19	5	52	24
2001	40	6	23	30	2014	20	4	46	30
2002	37	5	29	28	2015	20	5	44	31
2016	23	4	44	29					

The quarterly distribution of catch in 2016 is similar to recent years (since 2010) with the northern summer fishery in Q3 accounting for the greatest proportion of the total catch.

Catches per ICES statistical rectangle are shown in Figures 8.4.2.1 to 8.4.2.4. It should be noted that these figures are a combination of official catches and ICES estimates and may not indicate the true location of the catches or represent the location of the entire stock. These data are based on catches reported by all the major catching nations and represents almost the entire ICES estimated catch.

- First quarter 2016 (247 489 t – 23%)

The distribution of catches in the first quarter is shown in Figure 8.4.2.1. The quarter 1 fishery is similar to that in previous years with the Scottish and Irish pelagic fleets targeting mackerel in 6.a, 7.b and 7.j. Substantial catches are also taken by the Dutch owned freezer trawler fleet. The largest catches were taken in area 6.a, as in recent

years. The Spanish fisheries also take significant catches along the north coast of Spain during the first quarter.

- Second quarter 2016 (45 410 t – 4%)

The distribution of catches in the second quarter is shown in Figure 8.4.2.2. The quarter 2 fishery is traditionally the smallest and this was also the case in 2016. The most significant catches were those in 8.c and at the start of the summer fishery in northern waters by Icelandic, Norwegian and Russian fleets.

- Third quarter 2016 (480 790 t – 44%)

Figure 8.4.2.3 shows the distribution of the quarter 3 catches. Large catches were taken throughout areas 2.a (Russian, Norwegian vessels), 4.a (Norwegian, Scottish vessels), 5.b (Faroese vessels). A smaller proportion of the catch was taken in 5.a (Icelandic vessels).

Fourth quarter 2016 (320 377 t – 29%)

The fourth quarter distribution of catches is shown in Figure 8.4.2.4. The summer fishery in northern waters has largely finished although there are substantial catches reported in the southern part of area 2.a. The largest catches are taken by Norway, Scotland and Ireland around the Shetland Isles and along the north coast of Scotland. The pattern of catches is very similar to that reported in recent years.

ICES cannot split the reported mackerel catches into different stock components because there is no clear distinction between components upon which a split could be determined. Mackerel with a preference for spawning in the northeast area, including the North Sea, cannot presently be identified morphometrically or genetically (Jansen and Gislason 2013). Separation based on time and area of the catch is not a precise way of splitting mackerel with different spawning preferences, because of the mixing and migration dynamics including inter-annual (and possibly seasonal) variation of the spawning location, combined with the post-spawning immigration of mackerel from the south-west where spawning ends earlier than in the North Sea.

8.4.3 Catch-at-Age

The 2016 catches in number-at-age by quarter and ICES area are given in Table 8.4.3.1. This catch in numbers relates to a total ICES estimated catch of 1 094 066 t. These figures have been appended to the catch-at-age assessment table (see Table 8.7.1.2).

Age distributions of commercial catch were provided by Denmark, England, Germany, Greenland, Faroes, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland and Spain. There remain gaps in the age sampling of catches, notably for French (length samples were provided), Swedish and Northern Irish fleets.

Catches for which there were no sampling data were converted into numbers-at-age using data from the most appropriate fleets. Accurate national fleet descriptions are required for the allocation of sample data to unsampled catches.

The percentage catch numbers-at-age by quarter and area are given in Table 8.4.3.2.

Over 80% of the catch in numbers consists of 3–8 year olds with all year classes between 2009 and 2012 contributing over 10% to the total catch by number.

There is a notable absence of juvenile (age 0) fish within the 2016 catch. In previous years catches from subareas 8.c and 9.a have contained a significant proportion of juveniles.

8.5 Biological Data

8.5.1 Length Composition of Catch

The mean lengths-at-age in the catch per quarter and area for 2016 are given in Table 8.5.1.1.

For the most common ages which are well sampled there is little difference to recent years. The length of juveniles is traditionally rather variable. Lengths recorded in 2016 for 0 group mackerel are lower than 2015 while the mean length of age 1 is higher in 2016 than 2015. The rapid growth of 0-group fish combined with variations in sampling (in recent years more juvenile fish have been sampled in northern waters whereas previously these fish were only caught in southern waters) will contribute to the observed variability in the observed size of 0-group fish. Observations of 0-group fish were very low in 2016. Growth is also affected by fish density as indicated by a recent study which demonstrated a link between growth of juveniles and adults (0–4 years) and the abundance of juveniles and adults (Jansen and Burns, 2015). A similar result was obtained for mature 3- to 8-year-old mackerel where a study over 1988–2014 showed declining growth rate since the mid-2000s to 2014, which was negatively related to both mackerel stock size and the stock size of Norwegian spring spawning herring (Olafsdottir *et al.*, 2015).

Length distributions of the 2015 catches were provided by England, Faroes, France, Iceland, Ireland, Germany, Greenland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland and Spain. The length distributions were available from most of the fishing fleets and account for over 90% of the catches. These distributions are only intended to give an indication of the size of mackerel caught by the various fleets and are used as an aid in allocating sample information to unsampled catches. Length distributions by country and fleet for 2016 catches are given in Table 8.5.1.2.

8.5.2 Weights at Age in the Catch and Stock

The mean weights-at-age in the catch per quarter and area for 2016 are given in Table 8.5.2.1. There is a trend of declining weights-at-age for the most age classes (except 0 to 2 years old) beginning around 2005 and continuing until 2013 (Figure 8.5.2.1). This declining trend in mean catch weight-at-age appears to have stopped in 2013 as mean weight for the last four years do not show any particular trend. These variations in weight-at-age are consistent with the changes noted in length in Section 8.5.1.

The Working Group calculated stock weights-at-age as the average of the weight-at-age for the three spawning components, weighted by the relative size of each component (as estimated by the 2016 egg survey for the southern and western components and the 2015 egg survey for the North Sea component, no definitive SSB estimate being available at the time of the WGWIDE for the 2017 North Sea survey). Mean weight-at-age for the western component are estimated using information from Dutch, Irish and German commercial catch data, and from biological sampling data collected in the tri-annual egg surveys and during the annual Norwegian tagging survey. Only samples of mature fish, coming from areas and periods corresponding to spawning, as defined at the 2014 benchmark assessment (ICES, 2014b) and detailed in the stock annex, were used to compute the mean weight-at-age for the western spawning component. For the North Sea spawning component, mean weight-at-age were normally calculated from samples commercial catches collected from areas IVa and IVb in the second quarter. In 2016, no samples were available from these areas and hence, the mean of weight-at-age for the last three years was used. Stock weights for the southern component, are

based on samples from the Portuguese and Spanish catch taken in VIIIc and IXa in the 2nd quarter of the year. The mean weights in the three components and in the stock in 2016 are shown in the text table below.

In 2016, a small change was made to the method for averaging weight across stock components. There are occasional years when information on mackerel weight are missing for some ages (especially for age 1) for some spawning component. These gaps were formerly filled by taking the average across the time series for the corresponding age. Since trends are present in the mean weights at age, it was considered more appropriate to use the average among the 5 recent years, which are more likely to be representative of the weight of the specific year with missing data. This led to minor revision in the whole time series.

As for the catch weights, the decreasing trend observed since 2005 for fish of age 3 and older seems to have stopped in 2013 and values in the last four years do not show any specific trend (except for weights of ages 2 and 3 which have been increasing, Figure 8.5.2.2).

	NORTH SEA COMPONENT	WESTERN COMPONENT	SOUTHERN COMPONENT	NEA MACKEREL 2016
Age				WEIGHTED MEAN
0				0.000
1		0.051	0.101	0.058
2		0.184	0.157	0.181
3		0.242	0.206	0.237
4		0.279	0.299	0.280
5		0.295	0.314	0.297
6		0.334	0.329	0.333
7		0.364	0.358	0.363
8		0.382	0.368	0.381
9		0.406	0.378	0.403
10		0.430	0.387	0.426
11		0.445	0.401	0.442
12+		0.462	0.514	0.471
Component Weighting	4.1%	85.3%	10.6%	
Number of fish sampled	0	1265	2147	

¹in absence of data for the North Sea component, the mean over the last 3 years for these components was used to compute the mean weight in the stock

8.5.3 Natural Mortality and Maturity Ogive

Natural mortality is assumed to be 0.15 for all age groups and constant over time.

The maturity ogive for 2016 was calculated as the average of the ogives of the three spawning components weighted by the relative size of each component calculated as described above for the stock weights. The ogives for the North Sea and Southern components are fixed over time. For the Western component the ogive is updated every year, using maturity data from commercial catch samples collected during the first and second quarters (ICES 2017a and stock annex). The 2016 maturity ogives for the three components and for the mackerel stock are shown in the text table below.

A trend towards later maturation (decreasing proportion mature at age 2) has been observed from the mid-2000s to 2011. A change in the opposite direction has been observed since then and the maturity ogive in 2016 is comparable with the one observed in the mid-2000s (Figure 8.5.3).

Age	North Sea	Western Component	Southern Component	NEA Mackerel
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0.12	0.02	0.10
2	0.37	0.81	0.54	0.76
3	1	0.97	0.70	0.95
4	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1
12+	1	1	1	1
Component Weighting	4.1%	85.3%	10.6%	

8.6 Fishery Independent Data

8.6.1 International Mackerel Egg Survey

8.6.1.1 Final results of the 2016 Mackerel Egg Survey

The ICES Working Group on Mackerel and Horse Mackerel Egg Surveys (WGMEGS) met in Vigo from 24–28 April 2017, chaired by Cindy van Damme (IMARES, the Netherlands) and Finlay Burns (MSS, Aberdeen, Scotland), to finalize the results of the Mackerel and Horse Mackerel Egg Survey in 2016 and to plan the North Sea Mackerel Egg Survey in 2017.

The final egg production was already provided to the WKWIDE benchmark meeting in January 2017 after a subsequent revision of the Faroese egg count due to the incorrect application of the aperture size of the used plankton gear (ICES, 2017a). However, in April 2017 WGMEGS finalised the mackerel fecundity results and calculated the SSB for 2016. These final data are reported in the 2017 WGMEGS report (ICES, 2017b).

The estimate of the total mackerel egg production was $1.77 \cdot 10^{15}$ which is a decrease of 35% with respect to 2013 ($2.71 \cdot 10^{15}$). The analyses of potential fecundity gave a value of 1159 eggs per gram female for mackerel for the western and southern components combined. The overall prevalence of atresia as a percentage of the population was 30% and the potential fecundity lost in the spawning season was 72 eggs /g. This reduced the potential fecundity by 6%. Spawning stock biomass (SSB) for the NEA mackerel stock was estimated using the realized fecundity estimate of 1087 eggs/g female, a sex ratio of 1:1 and a raising factor of 1.08 (ICES, 1987) to convert spawning fish to total fish.

This gave a final estimate of spawning-stock biomass (SSB) in 2016 of 3.077 (preliminary WKWIDE: 2.94, 2013: 3.93) million tonnes for the western component and 0.447 (preliminary: 0.427, 2013: 0.9) million tonnes for the southern component and a combined estimate of 3.52 (preliminary: 3.37, 2013: 4.83) million tonnes.

8.6.1.2 2017 Mackerel Egg Survey in the North Sea

In 2017, the Netherlands was the sole survey participant of the North Sea mackerel egg survey. The survey was carried out during the period 22 May - 16 June 2017 in order to estimate the mackerel total annual egg production (TAEP) and spawning stock biomass (SSB) of the North Sea mackerel spawning component. During this period the survey area was covered four times. Due to the large survey area only alternate transects were sampled with the intervening transects being interpolated.

Altogether 217 plankton samples were collected and analysed according to the WGMEGS manual (ICES, 2014a). The sampling periods 1, 2 and 4 were well sampled, however weather and vessel problems curtailed sampling in period 3. As a result there are some large gaps in the survey coverage for this period. This issue will have to be further analysed during the next meeting of WGMEGS in 2018. Therefore, a reasonable provisional egg production estimate for 2017 cannot be presented in this report.

100 fecundity samples were collected during the survey. In addition, 200 pre-spawning females were also collected from commercial samples prior to the survey. The finalised fecundity data will be presented to WGMEGS in 2018.

8.6.1.3 Results of the 2017 additional Mackerel Egg Survey in the northern survey area

Post the 2016 triennial egg surveys WGMEGS recommended participants should consider an exploratory egg survey within the Northern boundary region during both 2017 and 2018. As a result Ireland secured funding to conduct a fifteen day survey in the summer of 2017. This took place on board a 45m pelagic fishing vessel, *Girl Stephanie*, from May 28th to June 11th. The areas selected for survey were west of Hatton Bank, southeast Iceland and the Faroes/Shetland channel. Standard MEGS station spacing is every half ICES statistical rectangle (half degree of longitude), however in order to maximise the geographical area, and also since there would be no workup of the data into an abundance estimate, it was decided to increase the nominal station spacing to every degree of longitude. Weather conditions throughout the survey were generally good and excellent progress was made. As a result 60 stations were sampled with the vessel covering over 2800 miles of survey track. Stations were undertaken within Icelandic, Faroese, UK and international waters.

The resultant mackerel egg numbers from the Gulf VII samples were standardised and the data presented as Stage 1 egg numbers per m² per day. Mackerel eggs (all stages) were present in all but 4 of the sampled stations with stage 1 mackerel eggs being identified in 80% of stations. Figure 8.6.1.3.1 shows the distribution of mackerel stage 1 eggs/m²*day. No stage 1 mackerel were recorded over Rockall or Hatton Bank with only very low numbers of other, later, stages being recorded. West of Hatton Bank, numbers of mackerel stage 1 eggs increased to a survey maximum of 57 per m² per day though elsewhere on this transect only moderate to low numbers were recorded. The survey therefore failed to deliver a zero boundary on this transect with the furthest west station at 57.45N 23.45W yielding 2 stage 1 mackerel eggs. Four stations to the east of Iceland contained no eggs of any description and this can almost certainly be attributed to the low temperatures recorded at these stations. Elsewhere, low to moderate levels of spawning were recorded on stations off the south coast of Iceland. The

picture was very similar to the east, first to the Faroe Islands and then further over to the west and North of Shetland, and right up to the boundary of the UK EEZ with Norway. 67% of all the stations containing stage 1 mackerel eggs were in single figures.

This was not a comparative survey and because the dates of the 2017 MEGS survey spanned a temporal period that straddled both periods 5 and 6 from the 2016 survey any direct comparisons are difficult. However, it should be noted that where there was an overlap in survey stations between the two surveys, the 2017 estimates are generally lower. The survey was successful in answering several survey related questions. Firstly, the expected drop in temperature as the surveys proceeded northwards provided a natural barrier to mackerel spawning, with no stage 1 mackerel eggs being recorded in any of the sampled stations where the temperature at 20m was less than 8 degrees Celsius. The Northern boundary used by MEGS should be relatively secure with very little mackerel spawning taking place at that time of year at latitudes north of the Faroe Islands. Sea temperatures, at 20 m depth, south and west of Iceland are warm enough ($> 8^{\circ}\text{C}$) in spring (May) to enable mackerel spawning. Therefore, potential mackerel spawning to the south and to the west of Iceland requires further investigation in 2018.

8.6.2 Demersal trawl surveys (Recruitment Index)

The recruitment index could not be updated due to input data quality issues in national data sets and that the DATRAS system had not been updated as recommended by WGWIDE. The outdated time series from WGWIDE 2016 was therefore used in the assessment again. The assessment was therefore conducted without an estimate of the 2016 year class and with the knowledge of an upcoming revision of the time series when the data quality issues has been sorted out.

The following text describes the methods used in 2016 and the data quality issues.

The data and the model

An index of survivors in the first autumn-winter (recruitment index) was derived from a geostatistical model fitted to catch data from bottom trawl surveys conducted during autumn and winter. A complete description of the data and model can be found in Jansen *et al.* (2015) and the stock annex.

The data were compiled from several bottom trawl surveys conducted between October and March from 1998–2016 by research institutes in (list countries). Surveys conducted on the European shelf in the first and fourth quarters are collectively known as the International Bottom Trawl Survey (IBTS). All surveys sample the fish community on the continental shelf and upper shelf slope. IBTS Q4 covers the shelf from Spain to Scotland, excluding the North Sea, while IBTS Q1 covers the shelf waters from north of Ireland, around Scotland, and into the North Sea.

Trawl operations during the IBTS have largely been standardized through the relevant ICES working group (ICES, 2013b). Furthermore, the effects of variation in wing-spread and trawl speed were included in the model (Jansen *et al.*, 2015). Trawling speed was generally 3.5–4.0 knots, and trawl gear is also standardized and collectively known as the Grande Ouverture Verticale (GOV) trawl. Some countries use modified trawl gear to suit the particular conditions in the respective survey areas, although this was not expected to change catchability significantly. However, in other cases, the trawl design deviated more significantly from the standard GOV type, namely the

Spanish BAKA trawl, the French GOV trawl, and the Irish mini-GOV trawl. The BAKA trawl had a vertical opening of only 2.1–2.2 m and was towed at only 3 knots. This was considered substantially less suitable for catching juvenile mackerel and, therefore, was excluded from the analysis. The French GOV trawl was rigged without a kite and typically had a reduced vertical opening, which may have reduced the catchability of pelagic species like mackerel. Catchability was assumed to equal the catchability of the standard GOV trawl because testing has shown that the recruitment index was not very sensitive to this assumption (Jansen *et al.*, 2015). Finally, the Irish mini-GOV trawl, used during 1998–2002, was a GOV trawl in reduced dimensions.

A geostatistical log-Gaussian Cox process model (LGC) with spatiotemporal correlations was used to estimate the catch rates of mackerel recruits through space and time. The modelled average recruitment index (squared CPUE) surface was mapped in Figure 8.6.2.1. The time-series of spatially integrated recruitment index values was used in the assessment as a relative abundance index of mackerel at age 0 (recruits) – see Figure 8.6.2.2.

Survey Coverage

The survey has insufficient spatial coverage in some areas, namely: (i) Since 2011, the English survey (covering the Irish sea and the central-eastern part of the Celtic sea including the area around Cornwall) has been discontinued, (ii) the Scottish survey has not consistently covered the area around Donegal Bay, (iii) the southern Norwegian Sea is known to be an important nursery area during summer (see IESSNS) and the IBTS observed high catch rates at the north-eastern edge of the survey area (towards the Norwegian trench) in winter. It is therefore possible that recruits are present further North along the shelf edge of Norway. It is therefore recommended that the Norwegian shelf is surveyed using IBTS-standards in January further north of the Norwegian trench.

Data Quality

Three sources of errors in the current input dataset have been detected since WGWIDE 2016.

- 1) Data from 2015 and 2016 from the Scottish survey was revised, affecting the estimation of the catch rate of recruits from the 2015 year-class.
- 2) During WGWIDE in January 2017, the ICES DATRAS mackerel data product “CPUE by age and haul” was found to be missing up to 63% of the annual NS-IBTS Q1 hauls uploaded to DATRAS, affecting primarily 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2015. This error was corrected by database administrators during the benchmark meeting. WGWIDE recommended that the DATRAS system should automatically check if the number of stations and fish that are uploaded to the system corresponds to the number of stations and fish that can be downloaded in the data product “CPUE by age and haul”. This was not done before WGWIDE 2017. It is therefore uncertain if the current data set has lost fish/stations in the data processing.
- 3) The new Irish data was uploaded to DATRAS as recommended by WGWIDE. Furthermore, some of the existing Irish data in DATRAS were revised. However, the new data and the revision were incorrect. This was related to the data type and the raising from subsamples to total catch. This was discovered during the preparations for WGWIDE 2017 and will not be corrected and quality assured in time for the assessment.

Furthermore, the following potential sources of uncertainty were identified:

- 1) It has been found that national institutes providing mackerel data from first- and fourth-quarter demersal surveys do not measure the lengths of mackerel consistently. This leads to significant errors when combining age-length and catch-at-length data from multiple institutes. A conversion key has been provided (Hansen *et al.*, 2017 WGWIDE WD). WKWIDE recommended that length-conversions should be implemented in DATRAS to provide a homogeneous data set for the recruitment model. This was not done before WGWIDE 2017.
- 2) Mackerel samples collected on the EVHOE fourth quarter survey are not aged. The current practice of applying age-length keys from Ireland and Scotland to catches in the more southern EVHOE survey is not ideal, because the mackerel growth during the first year is related to latitude (Jansen *et al.*, 2013). WGWIDE therefore recommends that the Spanish age-length keys from the Bay of Biscay are uploaded to DATRAS and considered for historic data and that Ifremer (France) initiate aging of mackerel starting from Q4 2017.

Given the abovementioned issues, WGWIDE reiterates the recommendations from WKWIDE to the ICES data centre and the Irish, French and Norwegian institutes. Furthermore, WGWIDE recommends that IBTSWG 1) update the IBTS manual to reflect the present use of mackerel data, and 2) quality assure mackerel data from Q1 and Q4 surveys since 1997, and 3) describe new data quality and survey coverage issues in each years' IBTSWG report.

This should facilitate a revision of the recruitment index in time for the 2018 assessment.

For the update assessment WGWIDE 2017 used the time series from WGWIDE 2016 (Figure 8.6.2.2).

8.6.3 Ecosystem surveys in the Nordic Seas in July–August (IESSNS)

The IESSNS was successfully conducted in the summer of 2017. Five vessels sampled 279 predetermined surface trawl stations in the period from July 3 to August 4 which covered an area of 2.8 mill. km² (Figure 8.6.3.1). At each surface trawl station, a standardized trawl (Mulpelt832) is employed for 30-min according to a standardize operation protocol which is designed to catch mackerel. Additionally, abundance of herring and blue whiting is measured using acoustic methods and backscatter is verified by trawling on registrations as needed. The aim is to establish an index for blue whiting and herring abundance to be used in stock assessment in a few years. The cruise report is available as a working document to the current report and a detailed survey description is in the stock annex.

IESSNS provides an age-segregated index for mackerel abundance, on annual bases, that is used to tune the mackerel stock assessment. At the mackerel benchmark in February 2017 (ICES 2017a) several changes were made to how the index is calculated and the current index: (1) include ages 3 to 11 in the index; (2) is mackerel abundance instead of mackerel density; (3) is calculated using the StoX software; (4) includes areas north of latitude 60 °N in the North Sea; (5) excludes years 2007 and 2011 (Olafsdottir

et al., 2017). The index was re-calculated for all years according to the conclusions of the 2017 mackerel benchmark (ICES, 2017a; Table 8.6.1.9).

The total swept area abundance index of mackerel in 2017 was estimated 24.2 billion individuals which is a decrease of 2% compared to 2016. However, the stock biomass was 13 % higher in 2017 than in 2016 (Figure 8.6.3.2). The most abundant year classes were 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014 (Figure 8.6.3.3). The incoming 2016-year class appear promising and is estimated larger than the 2015-year class. Mackerel cohort internal consistency has improved by adding the 2017 survey data to the time series. Internal consistency is strong for ages 1 to 5 years ($r > 0.8$) and a fair/good internal consistency for ages 5 to 11 years ($r > 0.5$), except for 6-7 years old mackerel (Figure 8.6.3.4).

8.6.4 Tag Recapture data

The Institute of Marine Research in Bergen has annually conducted tagging experiments on mackerel since 1968, both in the North Sea and to the west of Ireland during the spawning season May–June. However, only the information from mackerel tagged west of Ireland is used in the mackerel assessment, and only information on recaptures of mackerel tagged with steel-tags until 2006. A new RFID tagging method from 2011 onwards was accepted and used in the assessment based on the conclusions from the 2017 WGWIDE benchmark workshop (ICES 2017a).

Steel-tags

These tags have been recovered at metal detector/deflector gate systems installed at plants processing mackerel for human consumption. This system demanded a lot of manual work, paying for external personnel to stay at the plants during processing. Among the typical 50 fish deflected, the hired personal must find the tagged fish with a hand-held detector and send the fish to IMR for analysis. This has been time consuming and expensive. Besides being used in present mackerel assessment model, the tagging data have also been used in estimates of mortality, and recently in estimation of spawning stock biomass, and further has the tagging data been valuable for understanding the migration of the mackerel (Tenningen *et al.*, 2011).

RFID tags

New and promising radio-frequency identification (RFID) tagging project on NEA mackerel was initiated in 2011 at the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen (IMR) in Norway. RFID is a technology that uses radio waves to transfer data from an electronic tag, called an RFID tag, through a reader for the purpose of identifying and tracking the object. The new RFID tagging project has moved away from manual and expensive to an automatic and cost-effective scanning system.

During the period 2011–2016 as many as 313 558 mackerel has been tagged with the new tags and 2430 of these tags have recaptured (Table 8.6.4.1). This includes an experiment off the Norwegian Coast on young mackerel in September 2011 as well as three experiments carried out in August in Iceland 2015-2017, none of which is included as input data in the assessment. In the assessment only data from the releases at the spawning grounds in May-June of Ireland and the Hebrides are included.

The RFID-tagged mackerel are currently recaptured at 17 European factories processing mackerel for human consumption (Table 8.6.4.2). The project started with RFID antenna reader systems connected to conveyor belt systems at 8 Norwegian factories in 2012. Now there are 5 operational systems in at 4 factories in UK (Denholm has 2 RFID systems), 3 in Iceland, 1 at the Faroes and 1 in Denmark. More systems are also

bought by Ireland (3), which up to now has been non-operational. In the current assessment data from the factories Sæby, Lunar Freezing Frazerburgh, Höfn, Austevoll and Egersund (after 2013) are excluded due to problems with efficiencies and low recapture rates. The factories having operational systems are online on internet or via GPRS and RFID tagged mackerel recaptured by the systems are automatically updated in the central database in Bergen with date, time, and factory of location.

There is a web-based software solution that is used to track the different systems, import data on catch information, and biological sampling data of released fish and screened catches. Based on this information the system can estimate numbers released and screened by year class in a known biomass landed, which is used to estimate abundance by year class and totally.

Hence, the usefulness of the data is dependent on the work from each country's research institutes, fisheries authorities or the industry it selves to provide additional data about catches screened through the RFID systems, such as total catch weight, position of catch (ICES rectangle), mean weight in catch, etc. Regular biological sampling of the catches landed at these factories is also needed. Altogether, these data are essential for the estimation of numbers screened per year class, which is needed as input to the tag data-table currently used in the SAM-assessment for steel tags.

In the WKWIDE benchmark 2017 the RFID time series in terms of numbers per year class released, screened and recaptured per release year and recapture year was accepted for use in the assessment from 2017 onwards. There was a discussion about merging the data from all factories, or running with time series per factory. This discussion was related to observed differences in recapture rates between factories and countries, and a potential bias in the data introduced by a shift going from pure Norwegian factories 2012-2013 (with lower recapture rates) and over to additional factories outside Norway (with higher recapture rates) from 2014 onwards. Despite the potential bias, it was decided to go forward with data from factories merged, and with a recommendation that the differences in recapture rates should be followed up onwards, and evaluated again in the next benchmark

8.6.5 Other surveys

8.6.5.1 International Ecosystem survey in the Norwegian Sea (IESNS)

After the mid-2000s an increasing amount of mackerel has been observed in catches in the Norwegian Sea during the combined survey in May (IESNS) targeting herring and blue whiting (ICES 2016a). This pattern continued in 2017 where mackerel was caught over a wide area including many trawl stations in the central and eastern part of the Norwegian Sea (ICES 2017d). Mackerel at age 1 (mean length 18.1 cm) was most numerous in the combined samples and amounted to 32%, followed by age 3 (21%) and age 5 (14%) (ICES 2017d). Simultaneously, the edge of the distribution was found progressively further north and west. In 2017 the northernmost mackerel catch was at 71°N and the westernmost catch was at 10°W. It should be noted that the sampling probably provides useful qualitative results on mackerel distribution in May, but do not provide a complete quantitative picture of mackerel distribution and abundance because of its vertical distribution, relatively low trawling speed, trawling hauls mainly targeting herring and blue whiting acoustical registrations.

8.6.5.2 Acoustic estimates of mackerel in the Iberian Peninsula and Bay of Biscay (PELACUS and PELGAS)

PELACUS 0317, was conducted at the same period of previous years (13 March to 16th April, Carrera WD 2017). Besides the area was extending towards south 8b (up to 45° N, figure 8.6.5.2.1). Stock structure is fairly stable, with a mean length for the period 2013-17 being around 35 cm corresponding to 300 gr per fish (figure 8.5.5.2.2). No trend in mean length at age nor in weight was observed in the most recent years. 2017 abundance estimates are shown in tables 8.6.5.2.1-2. Most of the fish had 4+ year old, although the strength of the 2016 seems to be higher than those of the previous years, accounting up to 80% of the abundance in 9a but only 2% in 8c. In total, 549 thousand tonnes, corresponding to 1778 million fish were estimated in Spanish waters, a 10% more than those estimated last year (498 thousand tonnes corresponding to 1566 million fish). Stock structure in 8b seems to be similar to that found in 8c; with a scarce signal of the 2016 year class. 161 thousand tonnes, corresponding to 517 million fish, were assessed in this area.

Sea surface temperature and flourometry were significantly higher in 2017 than in 2016. This may explain the low egg production in relation to the available mackerel biomass observed in 2016 (figure 8.6.5.2.3). According to Hughes et al (2014) and Bruge et al (2016) the potential habitats for spawning are related with temperature, and the low temperatures achieved at the beginning of the 2016 spring would have been not suitable for spawning, shifting the peak towards end April, thus outside the survey period. This may result on an underestimation of the size of the spawning stock biomass in this area by the Egg Production Method.

8.7 Stock Assessment

8.7.1 Update assessment in 2017

During the 2017 WKWIDE benchmark a number of changes have been accepted for the NEA mackerel assessment. The final accepted assessment now uses the IESSNS index expressed in abundance (instead of density as previously done), for the ages 3 to 11 (instead of 6-11), with an age varying estimated catchability (instead of a single parameter across ages), and a separate observation variance for age 3 and for ages 4 and older. In order to express this index in abundances, the years with incomplete coverage (2007 and 2011) were removed from the time series. The new assessment uses the new RFID tag/recapture data, starting in 2011, parameterized with a survival rate and overdispersion parameters estimated separately from the historical steal tag data. Finally, the model uses an AR error structure for the observations from the IESSNS to account for the fact that this data show obvious year-effect (i.e. is internally autocorrelated). No other change to the data used or the model configuration was made compared to the previous assessment.

The WGWIDE 2017 NEA Mackerel assessment was the first update assessment applying the methodology defined during the 2017 benchmark. The update assessment was carried out by fitting the state-space assessment model SAM (Nielsen and Berg, 2014) using the web interface on www.stockassessment.org (assessment name: WGWIDE2017.V2). The R script based on the *stock assessment* R-package¹ which was

¹ Available at : [devtools::install_github\("fishfollower/SAM/stockassessment"\)](https://devtools.r-lib.org/articles/install_github.html#fishfollower/SAM/stockassessment)

developed for the benchmark was also run to check that the output were identical. Model configuration and input data were conform to the description in the stock annex.

The assessment model is fitted to catch-at-age data for ages 0 to 12 (plus group) for the period 1980 to 2016 (with a strong down-weighting of the catches for the period 1980-1999) and three surveys: 1) the SSB estimates from the triennial Mackerel Egg survey (every three years in the period 1992-2016), 2) the recruitment index from the western Europe bottom trawl IBTS Q1 and Q4 surveys (1998-2015) and 3) the abundance estimates for ages 3 to 11 from the IESSNS survey (2010, 2012-2017). The model also incorporates tagging-recapture data from the Norwegian tagging program (for fish recaptured between 1980 and 2005 for the steal tags time series, and fish recaptured between 2012 and 2016 for the radio frequency tags time series).

Fishing mortality-at-age and recruitment are modelled as random walks, and there is a process error term on ages 1-11.

The differences in the new data used in this assessment compared to the benchmark (ICES 2017a) were:

- Small revision in the SSB index after recalculation during WGMEGS 2017. The changes were an index 5% lower for 2007 due to an error found in the raw egg production data, and a revision 5% higher of the index for 2016, due to the final estimate for fecundity lower than the preliminary one.
- No update of the IBTS recruitment index was available and the time series did not include any 2016 estimate (see Section 8.6.2).
- Addition of the 2017 survey data in the IESSNS indices.
- Addition of the 2016 catch-at-age, weights-at-age in the catch and in the stock and maturity ogive, proportions of natural and fishing mortality occurring before spawning.
- A revised tagging recapture data set for the RFID tagging program, after removal of the data from 3 factories (with suspected efficiency problems) and improved estimates of the number fish scanned for some factories.

Input parameters and configurations are summarized in Table 8.7.1.1. The input data are given in Tables 8.7.1.2 to 8.7.1.9. Given the size of the data base (1518 lines) the tagging data are not presented in this report, but are available on www.stockassessment.org in the data section (files named tag.dat and tag3.dat).

8.7.2 Model diagnostics

Parameter estimates

The estimated parameters and their uncertainty are shown in Table 8.7.2.1 and Figure (8.7.2.1). The model gives a good fit to the catch data (lowest observation standard deviation). The observation standard deviations for the egg survey is also low, indicating a good fit to this survey. The observations standard deviations for the recruitment index and the IESSNS surveys ages 4 to 11 are higher (between 0.34 and 0.36) indicating that the assessment gives a low weight to the information coming from the surveys. The IESSNS age 3 has a very low weight in the assessment (high observation standard

deviation). Overdispersion of the tag recaptures is not directly comparable with observation standard deviation, but has the same meaning. The model considers the data from the RFID tags to be more precise than the steal tags (lower overdispersion).

The catchability of the egg survey is 1.37, significantly larger than 1, which implies that the assessment considers the egg survey index to be an overestimate. The catchabilities at age for the IESSNS increase from close to 1 for age 3 to 2.68 for age 7 and decreases slightly for older ages. Since the IESSNS index now is expressed as fish abundance, this also means that the assessment considers the IESSNS to provide over-estimated abundance values for the oldest ages. The post tagging survival estimate is higher for the steal tags (around 40%) than for the RFID tags (around 10%).

The process error standard deviation (ages 1-11) is moderate (lower than in previous assessments) and as well as the standard deviation of the F random walk.

The catchability parameters appear to be estimated more precisely than the observation standard deviations, except for the catchability of the IESSNS at age which has a higher standard deviation. Uncertainty on the tags post release survival is low. Uncertainty on the observation standard deviations of the surveys are similar (except for age 3 IESSNS index which is higher).

The estimated AR1 error correlation structure for the observations from the IESSNS survey age 3 to 11 a high correlation between the errors of adjacent ages ($r=0.86$), then decreasing exponentially with age difference (figure 8.7.2.2.). This high error correlation implies that the weight of this survey in the assessment is lower than for a model without correlation structure, which also reflects in the high observation standard deviation for this survey.

Residuals

The “one step ahead” (uncorrelated) residuals for the catches did not show any temporal pattern (Figure 8.7.2.3) except for 2014 for which they were mainly positive for 2014 (modelled catches lower than the observed ones). This may result from the rather strong random walk constraint (low variance) imposed to the variation on fishing mortality, which prevents the model from increasing the fishing mortality suddenly (which probably happened given the sharp increase in the catches in 2014). Residuals for ages 0 and 1 are larger than for subsequent ages 2 to 10. Residuals for ages 11 to 12 are also larger than for ages 2 to 10. This suggest that decoupling the observation variance of the catches (for example by grouping age 0 and 1, ages 2 to 10 and ages 11 and older) could be more appropriate. This has been investigated during the benchmark assessment, but the model with decoupled observation variances gave a very tight fit to the recruitment index and a very large observation standard deviation for the catches of ages 0 and 1. WKWIDE regarded the tight fit to the recruitment index as unrealistic (as the fit implied that the IBTS index was a nearly perfect estimate of recruitment) and chose to retain the current model structure because there was insufficient time to continue with this analysis. WKWIDE recommends that this work is prioritized during the next benchmark, because the problem with juvenile catches remained unsolved.

The residuals for the egg survey show a slight temporal pattern with negative residuals in the period 2001-2004 and followed by positive residuals for the period 2007-2013. They are however in general small.. Residuals for the IESSNS indices do not show any marked pattern, except the predominance of positive residuals for the last two year (2016 and 2017) which indicate that the model does not agree with the high value of

the survey observed for the last 2 years. Residuals to the recruitment index show no particular pattern.

Finally, inspection of the residuals for the tag recaptures (Figure 8.7.2.4) did not show any sign of model misspecification. The only minor concern was for fish released at age 2 for which the predominance of positive residuals suggested that the post-release mortality for those fish may have been lower than for other ages (more tags return than expected). This minor problem can be addressed by estimating a separate set of parameters for fish released at age 2, but this option was not tested during the benchmark meeting due to lack of time.

Leave one out runs

In order to visualise the respective impact of the different surveys on the estimated stock trajectories, the assessment was run leaving out successively each of the data sources (Figure 8.7.2.5). All leave one out runs showed parallel trajectories in SSB and Fbar, except the run removing the tagging data which shows a different dynamics in the early period of the assessment (before 2000) and in the recent years (since the start of the RFID time series).

Removing the IESSNS resulted in a low SSB estimates and higher Fbar estimates for the period covered by this survey. On the opposite, removing the egg survey resulted in a larger estimated stock, exploited with a lower fishing mortality. The run without tagging data also resulted in higher SSB and lower Fbar. These three sources of data seem to have a notable contribution to the assessment (even if all leave one out runs fall within the confidence intervals of the assessment using all data), and in a way, the final assessment seems to make a trade-off between the information coming from the IESSNS which lead to a more optimistic perception of the stock, and the information from the egg survey and the tagging data which suggest a more pessimistic perception of the stock. Removing the recruitment index had only on minor effect on the estimated stock trajectory.

8.7.3 State of the Stock

The stock summary is presented in Figure 8.7.3.1 and Table 8.7.3.1. The stock numbers-at-age and fishing mortality-at-age are presented in Tables 8.7.3.2-3. The spawning stock biomass is estimated to have increased almost continuously from just below 2 million tonnes in the late 1990s and early 2000s to 4.37 million tonnes in 2011 and to have fluctuated around 4 million tonnes since then. The estimate for 2016 (supported only by the 2017 IESSNS index) suggests a decrease in the SSB to close to 3.5 million tonnes. The fishing mortality has declined from levels close to Flim (0.43) in the mid-2000s to just under Fpa (0.31) at the end of the 2000s and has increased above Fpa again since 2014.. The recruitment time series from the assessment shows a clear increasing trend since the late 1990s with a succession of large year classes (2002, 2006, 2011 and 2014). All year classes since 2007 (except the 2013 and 2015 year class) are estimated to be above average. There is insufficient information to estimate accurately the size of the 2016 year class. The estimate is very low, but relies only on the age 0 catch data (in absence of a 2016 IBTS index).

There is some indication of changes in the selectivity of the fishery over the last 20 years (Figure 8.7.3.2.). In the year 1990, the fishery seems to have exerted a high fishing mortality on the fish 7 years and older. This changed gradually until 2000, when the fishing mortality on younger ages (3- to 6-years) increased compared to the older fish. In the

following years, the selectivity pattern changed again towards a lower fishing mortality on the age-classes younger than 6 years until 2008. The selection pattern has been stable since then.

8.7.4 Exploratory run to assess the effect of the revision of the RFID tagging recapture data

The RFID tagging recapture data has been revised since the 2017 benchmark. In order to measure the impact of this revision on the assessment output, the model was run again using the previous RFID tagging recapture data base.

The revision of the RFID tagging data had a marked impact on the assessment. The assessment with the revised data gives a slightly lower weight (higher observation standard deviation) to the catch data and the IESSNS index, and a slightly higher weight to the egg survey and the IBTS recruitment indices (figure 8.7.4.1). The overdispersion for the RFID tags recapture is much lower for the assessment using the revised data than for the assessment using the old data, indicating that the model considers the revised data as more reliable than the previous data set. The joint uncertainty of the recent SSB and Fbar estimates (figure 8.7.4.2), indicates a slight improvement in the precision for the assessment based on the revised data.

The model using the revised data gives a different perception of the recent stock development (figure 8.7.4.3). The SSB estimates since 2013 are revised downwards 450 thousand tonnes on average over the 4 last years of the assessment period. Conversely, Fbar for the same period is revised upward by on average 0.03. The recruitment estimates are not revised substantially.

Because of the lower overdispersion for the RFID tagging data and the slight reduction in model uncertainty, it was considered that the revised tagging recapture data set was an improvement on the data set used at the benchmark, and it was decided to use it in the final 2017 WGWIDE assessment.

8.7.5 Quality of the assessment

Parametric uncertainty

Large confidence intervals are associated with the SSB in the years before 1992 (figure 8.7.3.1 and figure 8.7.5.1). This results from the absence of information from the egg survey index, the down weighting of the catches and the assessment being only driven by the tagging data and natural mortality in the early period. The confidence intervals become narrower from the early 1990s to the mid-2000s, corresponding to the period where information is available from the egg survey index, the tagging data and (partially) catches. The uncertainty increases again in the recent years, for the period when the IESSNS indices are introduced and where catches are not providing sufficient information of the most recent year classes. The SSB estimate for 2016 is estimated with a precision of +/- 28% (Figure 8.7.3.1 and table 8.7.3.1). There is generally also a corresponding large uncertainty on the fishing mortality, especially before 1995. The estimate of Fbar₄₋₈ in 2016 has a precision of +/- 36%. The uncertainty on the recruitment is high for the years before 1998 (precision of on average +/- 55%). The precision improves slightly for the years for which the recruitment index is available (+/- 38%) except for the last estimated recruitment (+/- 83%).

Model instability

The retrospective analysis was carried out for 3 retro years (it was not possible to run the model further back in time due to the short length of the time series for some data

sources), by fitting the assessment using the 2017 data, removing successively 1 year of data (Figure 8.7.5.2). Since some of the time series are still short (7 years for the IESSNS index, 5 years for the RFID tags), the parameters corresponding to these sources of data are expected to change from year to year, until the time series are long enough to have stable estimates.

There is no strong retrospective pattern observed in the SSB. The first and third retrospective runs provide estimates which are lower than the current run for the current year, while the second retrospective run is close to the current run. All runs provide estimates which are within the confidence intervals of the current assessment. Differences in the estimated F_{bar} values are larger than for SSB, but they do not show any systematic pattern, and also remain within the confidence intervals of the current assessment. Recruitment appears to be quite consistently estimated.

Model behaviour

The realisation of the process error in the model was also inspected. The process error expressed as annual deviations in mortality-at-age (figure 8.7.5.3) shows some pattern across time and ages. There is a predominance of negative deviations in the mid-1990s/early-2000s, of positive deviations in the middle of the 2000s followed by a predominance of negative in the last four years. The magnitude of these deviations is frequently as large as the assumed value for natural mortality of 0.15 (on average ± 0.14). While process error is assumed to be independent and identically distributed, there is clear evidence of correlations in the realisation of the process error in the mackerel assessment, which appears to be correlated both across age-classes and along the time series.

The temporal autocorrelation can also be visualised if the process error is expressed in term of biomass (process error expressed as deviations in abundances-at-age multiplied by weight at age and summed over all age classes, figure 8.7.5.4). Periods with positive values (when the model globally estimates larger abundances-at-age than corresponding to the survival equation) have been alternating with periods with negative values (between 2002 and 2007). For the years since 2007, the cumulated process error remains positive, with a magnitude reaching a third of the volume of the catches for 2009. The reason for this misbehaviour of the model could not be identified. It should be noted, however, that the magnitude of the biomass cumulated process error in the 2017 assessment is lower than in the previous year's assessment.

Relevance of the recruitment estimates

Of note is that in the mackerel assessment recruitment is defined at age 0. Given the occasionally large process error occurring on ages 1 and 2 (figure 8.7.5.3), the strength of a cohort can be modified due to the losses or gains additional recruitment. Hence, some discrepancies can be observed in the recruitment pattern through time between age group 0 and age group 3 (when it really enters the fishery, figure 8.7.5.4). The difference in the pattern is only to some degree associated with the temporal pattern in catches taken in age groups 0 to 2, and results more of the realisation of the process error. Therefore, using the recruitment estimates at age 0 to make some inference on future catches may be misleading for some year classes. This can have implications, for instance, for the forecast and TAC advice. Forecast using recruitment estimates from SAM as number-at-age 0 in contrast to number-at-age 3 can give different results that are mainly caused by the magnitude and direction of the process error.

One should note however that the largest discrepancy is observed for the 2014 year class, which corresponds for age 3 fish in the abundance in 2017, not yet accurately estimate by the assessment model.

8.8 Short term forecast

The short-term forecast provides estimates of SSB and catch in 2018 and 2019, given assumption of the current year's (also called intermediate year) catch and a range of management options for the catch in 2018.

All procedures used this year follows the description provided in the Stock Annex, except for the recruitment estimates (see below).

8.8.1 Intermediate year catch estimation

Estimation of catch in the intermediate year (2017) is based on declared quotas and interannual transfers as shown in the text table in Section 8.1.

8.8.2 Initial abundances at age

The recruitment estimate at age 0 from the assessment in the terminal assessment year (2016) was considered too uncertain to be used, because this year class has not yet fully recruited into the fishery. The last recruitment estimate is normally replaced by predictions from the RCT3 software (Shepherd, 1997). The RCT3 software evaluates the historical performance of the IBTS recruitment index, by performing a linear regression between the index and the SAM estimates over the period 1998 to the year before the terminal year. The recruitment is then calculated as a weighted mean of the prediction from this linear regression based on the IBTS index value, and a time tapered geometric mean of the SAM estimates from 1990 to the year before the terminal year. The time tapered geometric mean gives the latest years more weight than a geometric mean. This is done because the recent productivity of the stock appear different than in the 1990's.

The recruitment index for 2016 could not be calculated (see section 8.6.2). The time tapered geometric mean (5 724 540) from 1990–2015 was therefore used as the recruitment in 2016 in the forecast.

8.8.3 Short term forecast

A deterministic short-term forecast was calculated using FLR. Table 8.8.3.1 lists the input data and Tables 8.8.3.2 and 8.8.3.3 provide projections for various fishing mortality multipliers and catch constraints in 2018.

Assuming catches for 2017 of 1 179 kt, F was estimated at 0.41 and SSB at 3.44 Mt in spring 2017. If catches in 2018 equal the catch in 2017, F is expected to increase to 0.51 in 2018 with a corresponding reduction in SSB to 3.00 Mt in spring 2018. Assuming an F of 0.51 again in 2019, the SSB will decrease further to 2.58 Mt in spring 2019.

Exploitation in 2018 at F_{MSY} (0.21) will yield catches of 551 kt and a reduction in SSB to 3.12 Mt in spring 2018 (-9 % change), which is above $MSY B_{trigger}$ (2.57 Mt) and therefore it is not necessary to reduce fishing mortality. Continuing with catches corresponding to F_{MSY} (0.21) for 2019 would result in an SSB of 4.54 Mt in spring 3 162 (8% reduction when compared to SSB in 2017).

8.9 Biological Reference Points

A long term management plan evaluation was conducted in 2017 (ICES, 2017c) which resulted in the adoption of new reference points for NEA mackerel stock by ICES.

8.9.1 Precautionary reference points

B_{lim} - There is no evidence of significant reduction in recruitment at low SSB within the time series hence the previous basis for B_{lim} was retained. B_{lim} is taken as B_{loss} , the lowest estimate of spawning stock biomass from the revised assessment. This was estimated to have occurred in 2002; $B_{loss} = 1\,940\,000$ t.

F_{lim} - F_{lim} is derived from B_{lim} and is determined from the long term equilibrium simulations as the F that on average would bring the stock to B_{lim} ; $F_{lim} = 0.48$.

B_{pa} - The ICES basis for advice requires that a precautionary safety margin incorporating the uncertainty in actual stock estimates leads to a precautionary reference point B_{pa} , which is a biomass reference point with a high probability of being above B_{lim} . B_{pa} was calculated as $B_{lim} \cdot \exp(1.645 \cdot \sigma)$ where $\sigma = 0.17$ (the estimate of uncertainty associated with spawning biomass in the terminal year in the assessment (2016) as estimated in the 2017 management plan evaluation); $B_{pa} = 2\,570\,000$ t.

F_{pa} - The ICES basis for advice requires that a precautionary safety margin incorporating the uncertainty in actual stock estimates leads to a precautionary reference point F_{pa} , which is a fishing mortality reference point designed to avoid reaching F_{lim} . Consequently, F_{pa} was calculated as $F_{lim} \cdot \exp(1.645 \sigma)$ where $\sigma = 0.20$ default value was taken following the guidelines, as the estimated standard deviation of $\ln(F)$ in the final assessment year (2016) provided by the SAM assessment (i.e. $\sigma = 0.14$ corresponding to the uncertainty of $\ln(F_{2015})$) was smaller than 0.20 but considered unrealistically low.; $F_{pa} = 0.35$.

8.9.2 MSY reference points

The ICES MSY framework specifies a target fishing mortality, F_{MSY} , which, over the long term, maximises yield, and also a spawning biomass, MSY $B_{trigger}$, below which target fishing mortality is reduced linearly relative to the SSB $B_{trigger}$ ratio.

Following the ICES guidelines (ICES CM 2013/ACOM:37), long term equilibrium simulations indicated that $F=0.21$ would be an appropriate F_{MSY} target as on average it resulted in the highest mean yields in the long term, with a low probability (less than 5%) of reducing the spawning biomass below B_{lim} .

The ICES basis for advice notes that, in general, F_{MSY} should be lower than F_{pa} , and MSY $B_{trigger}$ should be equal to or higher than B_{pa} . Simulations indicated that potential values for MSY $B_{trigger}$ were below B_{pa} . Following the ICES procedure MSY $B_{trigger}$ was set equal to B_{pa} , 2 570 000 t.

Updated ICES reference points for NEA mackerel

Type		Value	Technical basis
MSY approach	MSY _{ger}	2.57 tonnes	million B _{pa} ¹
	F _{MSY}	0.21	Stochastic simulations ¹
Precautionary approach		1.94 tonnes	million B _{loss} in 2002 ²
	B _{lim}	2.57 tonnes	million B _{lim} × exp(1.654 × σ), σ = 0.17 ¹
	F _{lim}	0.48	F that on average leads to B _{lim} ¹
	F _{pa}	0.35	F _{lim} × exp(1.654 × σ), σ = 0.20 ¹

¹ 2017 management plan evaluation (ICES, 2017c)

² 2017 benchmark assessment (ICES, 2017a)

8.10 Comparison with previous assessment and forecast

Assessment

The last available assessment used for providing advice was carried out in 2016 at WGWIDE. The new 2017 WGWIDE assessment gives a quite different perception of the stock (Figure 8.10.1).

The differences in the 2015 TSB and SSB estimates between the previous and the present assessments are moderate, of -10% and -14%, respectively. The upward revision of the 2015 fishing mortality estimate is also moderate, of 19%.

	TSB 2015	SSB 2015	F ₄₋₈ 2015
Values			
2016 WGWIDE	6398043	4886564	0.289
2017 WGWIDE	5733556	4216606	0.344
% difference	-10%	-14%	19%

The differences observed can be better understood when looking at the different changes in the assessment that were made since last WGWIDE. First, the benchmark assessment gave a lower perception of the recent SSB than the previous WGWIDE 2016 assessment, and a perception of a much higher Fbar (Figure 8.10.1.). Updating the benchmark assessment using the unrevised RFID tagging data gives an assessment very consistent with the benchmark assessment. Using the revised tagging data causes again a downward revision of SSB and an upwards revision of Fbar. Differences in the estimated recruitment between these 4 assessments are small.

Inspecting the changes in the estimated model parameters can help understand the reason for these revisions (figure 8.10.2). The changes in the assessment methodology

and input data done during the benchmark have resulted in a higher weight (lower observation standard deviations) for the surveys compared to the catch data. The decrease in survey observation standard deviation was, in proportion, larger for the egg survey than for the IESSNS, meaning that the weight of the egg survey has increased compared to the IESSNS. This was mostly the consequence of introducing a correlation structure for the errors of the IESSNS, which was judged to be appropriate as it allowed to account for year effects in this survey. Parameters for the update assessment with the old RFID data are comparable to the benchmark assessment (comparison not shown). The update assessment using the revised RFID tagging data shows a decrease in the weight of the catch data (higher observation standard deviation), a further decrease in the weight of the IESSNS and an increase of the weight for the egg survey and the RFID tagging data. Leave one out runs (Figure 8.7.3.5) show that the IESSNS tend to pull recent SSB estimates up, while the egg survey and the tagging data pull the SSB estimates down. The progressive reduction of the weight of the IESSNS survey therefore explains the downwards revision of the estimated SSB.

The uncertainty on the SSB and $F_{\text{bar}4-8}$ of the benchmark assessment is in general slightly lower than for last year's assessment (Figure 8.10.3). The 2017 update assessment has also a slightly lower uncertainty than both last year's assessment and the benchmark assessment, especially for the period around 2010, but uncertainty is similar for the most recent estimates.

While some correlations across ages and years are still observed in the process error (figure 8.7.5.3), the process error expressed as biomass is smaller than in the previous assessment (figure 8.7.5.4 to compare to figure 8.7.3 from the 2016 WGWIDE report) which can be seen as an improvement in model behaviour..

Forecast

The prediction of the mackerel catch for 2016 used for the short-term forecast in the advice given last year was very close to the actual 2016 catch reported in 2017 and used in the present assessment (text table below). The new assessment produced an estimate of the SSB in 2016 15.5% lower than the 2016 forecast prediction. The fishing mortality $F_{\text{bar}4-8}$ for 2016 estimated this year is 15.6% higher than the value estimated by the short term forecast in the previous assessment. Most of these discrepancies can be explained by the revision of the perception of the stock described above.

	Catch (2016)	SSB (2016)	$F_{4-8}(2016)$
2016 WGWIDE forecast	1067828 t	4587535 t	0.27
2017 WGWIDE assessment	1094066 t	3970981 t	0.32
% difference	2.4%	-15.5%	15.6%

8.11 Management Considerations

As there is no agreement on an overarching management plan on mackerel, ICES base their advice on the MSY approach. However, three of the Coastal States (EU, Norway, and Faroes) sent a request to ICES to evaluate a new long term management strategy (see Section 1.1.1) which was addressed by WKMACMSE (ICES 2017c).

Details and discussion on quality issues in this year's assessment is given in Section 8.7.5 above.

The Atlantic mackerel in the Northeast Atlantic is traditionally characterised as three distinct 'spawning components': the southern component, the western component and the North Sea component. The basis for the components is derived from tagging experiments (ICES, 1974), however, the methods normally used to identify stocks or components (e.g. ectoparasite infections, blood phenotypes, otolith shapes and genetics) have not been able to demonstrate significant differences between animals from different components. The mackerel in the Northeast Atlantic appears on one hand to mix extensively whilst, on the other hand, exhibit some tendency for homing (Jansen et al. 2013, Jansen and Gislason, 2013). Consequently, it cannot be considered either a pan-mictic population, nor a population that is composed of isolated components (Jansen and Gislason 2013).

Nevertheless, stock components are still being used to identify the different spawning areas where mackerel are known to spawn. The trends in the different components is derived from the triennial egg survey in the western and southern area and a dedicated egg survey in the North Sea the year following the western survey (figure xx).

Since the mid 1970s, ICES has continuously recommended conservation measures for the North Sea component of the Northeast Atlantic mackerel stock (e.g. ICES 1974, ICES 1981). The measures advised by ICES to protect the North Sea spawning component (i.e. closed areas and minimum landing size) aimed to promote the conditions that make a recovery of this component possible.

The recommended closure of Division 4.a for fishing during the first half of the year is based on the perception that the western mackerel enter the North Sea in July/August, and remain there until December before migrating to their spawning areas. Updated observations from the late 1990s suggested that this return migration actually started in mid- to late February (Jansen et al. 2012b). The EU TAC regulations stated that within the limits of the quota for the western component (6, 7, 8.a,b,d,e, 5b (EU), 2a (non EU), 12, 14), a certain quantity of this stock may be caught in 4.a during the periods 1 January to 15 February and 1 September to 31 December. Up to 2010, 30% of the Western EU TAC of mackerel (MAC/2CX14-) could be taken in 4.a. From 2011 onwards, this percentage has been set at 40% and from 2015 at 60%.

The minimum landing size for mackerel is currently set at 30 cm for the North Sea and 20 cm in the western area. The historical basis for the setting of minimum landing sizes is described in a working document to WGWIDE in 2015 (Pastoors 2015). The MLS of 30 cm in the North Sea was originally introduced by Norway in 1971 and was intended to protect the very strong 1969 year class from exploitation in the industrial fishery. The 30 cm later became the norm for the North Sea MLS while the MLS for mackerel in western waters was set at 20 cm. In the early 1990s, ICES recommended that, because of mixing of juvenile and adult mackerel on western waters fishing grounds, the adoption of a 30 cm minimum landing size for mackerel was not desirable as it could lead to increased discarding (ICES 1990a) (ICES 1991). A substantial part of the catch of (western) NEA mackerel is taken in ICES division 4.a during the period October until mid-February to which the 30 cm MLS applies even though there is limited understanding on the effectiveness of minimum landing sizes in achieving certain conservation benefits (STECF 2015).

8.13 Ecosystem considerations

An overview of the main ecosystem drivers possibly affecting the different life-stages of Northeast Atlantic mackerel and relevant observations are given in the Stock Annex. The discussion here is limited to recent features of relevance.

Production (recruitment and growth)

Mackerel recruitment (age 1) has been higher since 2001 compared to previous decades with several very large cohorts (Jansen, 2016). Increasing stock size was suggested to have an effect through density driven expansion of the spawning area into new areas with *Calanus* in oceanic areas west of the North European continental shelf (Jansen, 2016).

During the recent decade, mackerel length- and weight-at-age declined substantially for all ages (Jansen and Burns, 2015; Olafsdottir *et al.*, 2015). Growth of 0–3 years old mackerel decreased from 1998 to 2012. Mean length at age 0 decreased by 3.6 cm, however the growth differed substantially among cohorts (Jansen and Burns, 2015). For the 3–8 years old mackerel, the average size was reduced by 3.7 cm and 175 g from 2002 to 2013 (Olafsdottir *et al.*, 2015). The variations in growth of mackerel in all ages are correlated with mackerel density. Furthermore, the ontogenetic progression in density dependent regulation of growth appears to reflect the spatial dynamics (migration patterns) in the feeding season. (Jansen and Burns, 2015; Olafsdottir *et al.*, 2015). Growth rates of the juveniles were tightly correlated with the density of juveniles in the nursery areas (Jansen and Burns, 2015). For adult mackerel (age 3–8) growth rates were correlated with the combined effects of mackerel and herring stock sizes (Olafsdottir *et al.*, 2015). Conspecific density-dependence was most likely mediated via intensified competition associated with greater mackerel density.

Spatial distribution and timing

The mackerel stock expanded its geographic range during the feeding season (summer) from 1.3 million km² in 2007 to at least 2.9 million km² in 2014, mainly towards western and northern regions of the Nordic seas (Nøttestad *et al.*, 2016c). The geographic range remains large (2.6 million km²) in 2017 (Nøttestad *et al.* 2017). Several factors could cause the observed range expansion of mackerel, such as, decreasing prey availability in the traditional feeding area in the Norwegian Sea, an increasing stock size of mackerel and Norwegian spring-spawning herring, and perhaps inter-annual variation in plankton production (Olafsdottir *et al.*, 2017). This extended distribution range enters new fringe areas where mackerel presence is restricted by the minimum temperature tolerance of mackerel. Recent warming of these fringe areas facilitated mackerel ability to occupy the areas (Jansen *et al.*, 2016). It appears mackerel utilize the warm northward flowing Atlantic current to migrate towards fringe areas until they encounter temperatures that are intolerably cold. Based on an expectation of increasing foraging rate while utilizing available prey as they migrate northward, could be a simple and robust feeding strategy for mackerel in the Norwegian Sea (Nøttestad *et al.*, 2016b).

Geographical distribution of the 2016 cohort at age 0 and 1 was different from the traditional juvenile distribution patterns. The 2016 cohort was observed from latitude 60–71°N along the coast and offshore areas of Norway based on various survey data and fishing data. Traditional, 0- and 1-group of mackerel reside further south in waters of the southernmost part of Norway.

Trophic interactions

There are strong indications for interspecific competition for food between NSS-herring, blue whiting and mackerel (Huse *et al.*, 2012). According to Langøy *et al.* (2012), Debes *et al.* (2012), Oskarsson *et al.* (2015) and Bachiller *et al.* (2016), the herring may suffer from this competition, as mackerel had higher stomach fullness index than herring and the herring stomach composition is different from previous periods when

mackerel stock size was smaller. Langøy *et al.* (2012) and Debes *et al.* (2012) also found that mackerel consumed wider range of prey species than herring. Mackerel may thus be thriving better in periods with low zooplankton abundances. Feeding incidence increased with decreasing temperature and also stomach filling degree, indicating that feeding activity is highest in areas associated with colder water masses (Bachiller *et al.*, 2016). A bioenergetics model being developed by Bachiller *et al.* (2016) estimates that the NEA mackerel, NSS herring and blue whiting can consume between 122 and 135 million tonnes of zooplankton per year (2005-2010) This is higher than that estimated in previous studies (e.g. Utne *et al.*, 2012; Skjoldal *et al.*, 2004). NEA mackerel feeding rate can consequently be as high as that of the NSS herring in some years. Geographical distribution overlap between mackerel and NSS herring during the summer feeding season is highest in the south-western part of the Norwegian Sea (Faroe and east Icelandic area) (Nøttestad *et al.* 2016b; 2017).

There is a growing concern that recruitment success of NSS herring is affected by predation from mackerel on herring larvae. Skaret *et al.* (2015) evaluated mackerel predation in an area of overlap between adult mackerel and herring larvae in the Norwegian coastal shelf, with particular focus on predation on herring larvae. 45% of the mackerel guts contained herring larvae, with a maximum of 225 larvae counted in a single gut. Both the frequency of guts containing herring larvae and the average amount of herring larvae increased in line with increasing abundance of larvae. On the other hand, no spatial correlation between mackerel abundance and herring larvae abundance was found at the station level. The results suggest that mackerel fed opportunistically on herring larvae, and that predation pressure therefore largely depends on the degree of overlap in time and space (Skaret *et al.*, 2015).

The increase of 0- and 1-groups of NEA mackerel found along major coastlines of Norway both in 2016 and 2017, has created some interesting new trophic interactions. Increasingly numbers of adult Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thynnus thynnus*), with an average size of approximately 200 kg, have been documented to feed on 0-group mackerel from the 2016 and 2017-year classes during the commercial bluefin tuna fishery in Norway. Additionally, the new situation of numerous 0- and 1-group mackerel in Norwegian coastal waters have created favourable feeding possibilities for larger cod, saithe, marine mammals and seabirds in these waters. Repeated stomach samples from several species document that smaller sized mackerel is eaten by different predators.

In the southern distribution area, mackerel coexists with chub mackerel (*Scomber colias*, Gmelin), a similar species widely distributed between the Bay of Biscay and northern waters of Atlantic African coast. According to Villamor *et al.* (2017-WD), Martins *et al.*, (2013) and Correia (2016), catches of this species have notably increased in the most recent years in the Iberian Peninsula, probably as a consequence of the strength of the most recent year classes together with the decline of sardine landings. While no interaction would be expected for adult fish due to the northward feeding migration of adult mackerel, juveniles occur in the same habitats. The interaction between younger fish of both species is at present unknown, but should be studied in order to estimate the impact in terms of inter-specific competition and on the dynamics of the southern recruitment and nursery areas.

8.14 References

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Table 8.2.1. 2016 Mackerel fleet composition of major mackerel catching nations.

Country	Len (m)	Engine power (hp)	Gear	Storage ¹	No vessels
Denmark	57-86	4077-8158	Trawl	Tank	7
	70-76	4077-6118	Purse Seine	Tank	3
Faroe Islands	49-69	2400-4000 kw	Purse Seine/Trawl	RSW	6
	70-79	3900-8000 kw	Purse Seine/Trawl	RSW	4
	68-90	3200-6000 kw	Trawl	Freezer	2
	<50		Trawl		30
France	<24		Trawl		1230
	>24		Trawl		36
Germany	90-140	3800-12000	Single Midwater Trawl	Freezer	4
Greenland	67-80	1773-3764	Trawl	RSW	9
	55-88	1835-5192	Trawl	Freezer/RSW	4
	51-120	1199-7765	Trawl	Freezer	9
Iceland	51-60	2502-4079	Single Midwater Trawl	RSW, Freezer	6
	61-70	2000-7507	Single Midwater Trawl	RSW, Freezer	17
	71-80	3200-11257	Single Midwater Trawl	RSW, Freezer	12
	>80	8051	Single Midwater Trawl	Freezer	1
Ireland	27m-65m	522-2720	Pair Midwater Trawl	RSW	13
	12m-41m	160-1119	Pair Midwater Trawl	Dryhold	25
	51m-71m	1007-3840	Midwater Trawl	RSW	8
	12m-17m	90-171	Midwater Trawl	Dryhold	4
Netherlands	55	2125	Pair Midwater Trawl	Freezer	1
	88-145	4400-10455	Single Midwater Trawl	Freezer	9
Norway	60-85 m		Purse seiner	RSW	78
	30-40 m		Purse seiner	Dryhold, RSW	17
	10-17 m		Purse seiner	Dryhold	178
	10-17 m		Hook and line/nets	Dryhold	169
	10-17 m		PS/hooks/nets	Dryhold	200
	30-40 m		Trawl	Dryhold.Tankhold	17
Portugal	0-10		Other		94
	10-20		OTB		3
	10-20		Other		86
	20-30		OTB		27
	20-30		Other		16
	30-40		Trawl		7

Spain	12-18	82-294	Trawl	Dryhold	8
	18-24	96-317	Trawl	Dryhold	26
	24-40	162-876	Trawl	Dryhold	75
	40-	353	Trawl	Dryhold	2
	0-10	34-44	Purse Seine	Dryhold	2
	10-12	34-107	Purse Seine	Dryhold	10
	12-18	21-245	Purse Seine	Dryhold	108
	18-24	70-397	Purse Seine	Dryhold	99
	24-40	140-809	Purse Seine	Dryhold	100
	0-10	3-74	Artisanal	Dryhold	250
	10-12	12-118	Artisanal	Dryhold	182
	12-18	18-177	Artisanal	Dryhold	196
	18-24	59-368	Artisanal	Dryhold	35
	24-40	129-368	Artisanal	Dryhold	11

1 RSW = refrigerated seawater.

Table 8.2.4.1. Overview of major existing regulations on mackerel catches.

TECHNICAL MEASURE	NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL LEVEL	SPECIFICATION	NOTE
Catch limitation	Coastal States/NEAFC	2010-2017	Not agreed
Management strategy	European (EU, NO, FO)	If SSB \geq 3.000.000t, $F = 0.24$ If SSB is less than 3.000.000t, $F = 0.24 * SSB/3.000.000$ TAC should not be changed more than 20% A party may transfer up to 10% of unutilised quota to the next year	Not agreed by all parties
Minimum size (North Sea)	European (EU, NO, FO)	30 cm in the North Sea	
Minimum size (all areas except North Sea)	European (EU, NO)	20 cm in all areas except North Sea	10% undersized allowed
Minimum size	National (NO)	30 cm in all areas	
Catch limitation	European (EU, NO, FO)	Within the limits of the quota for the western component (VI,VII, VIIIabde, Vb(EC), IIa(nonEC), XII, XIV), a certain quantity may be taken from IVa but only during the periods 1 January to 15 February and 1 October to 31 December.	
Area closure	National (UK)	South-West Mackerel Box off Cornwall	Except where the weight of the mackerel does not exceed 15 % by liveweight of the total quantities of mackerel and other marine organisms onboard which have been caught in this area
Area limitations	National (IS)	Pelagic trawl fishery only allowed outside of 200m depth contours around Iceland and/or 12 nm from the coast.	

TECHNICAL MEASURE	NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL LEVEL	SPECIFICATION	NOTE
National catch limitations by gear, semester and area	National (ES)	28.74% of the Spanish national quota is assigned for the trawl fishery, 34.29% for purse seiners and 36.97% for the artisanal fishery	Since 2015, the trawl fishery has the individual quotas assigned by vessel.
Discard prohibition	National (NO, IS, FO)	All discarding is prohibited for Norwegian, Icelandic and Faroese vessels	
Landing Obligation	European	From 2015 onwards a landing obligation for European Union fisheries is in place for small pelagics including mackerel, horse mackerel, blue whiting and herring. Since 2016 is also partly in place for demersal fisheries.	

Table 8.3.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catches by area (t). Discards not estimated prior to 1978 (data submitted by Working Group members).

YEAR	SUBAREA 6			SUBAREA 7 AND DIVISIONS 8.ABDE			SUBAREAS 3 AND 4			SUBAREAS 1 2 5 AND 14			DIVISIONS 8.C AND 9.A			TOTAL		
	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch
1969	4800		4800	47404		47404	739175		739175	7		7	42526		42526	833912		833912
1970	3900		3900	72822		72822	322451		322451	163		163	70172		70172	469508		469508
1971	10200		10200	89745		89745	243673		243673	358		358	32942		32942	376918		376918
1972	13000		13000	130280		130280	188599		188599	88		88	29262		29262	361229		361229
1973	52200		52200	144807		144807	326519		326519	21600		21600	25967		25967	571093		571093
1974	64100		64100	207665		207665	298391		298391	6800		6800	30630		30630	607586		607586
1975	64800		64800	395995		395995	263062		263062	34700		34700	25457		25457	784014		784014
1976	67800		67800	420920		420920	305709		305709	10500		10500	23306		23306	828235		828235
1977	74800		74800	259100		259100	259531		259531	1400		1400	25416		25416	620247		620247
1978	151700	15100	166800	355500	35500	391000	148817		148817	4200		4200	25909		25909	686126	50600	736726
1979	203300	20300	223600	398000	39800	437800	152323	500	152823	7000		7000	21932		21932	782555	60600	843155
1980	218700	6000	224700	386100	15600	401700	87931		87931	8300		8300	12280		12280	713311	21600	734911
1981	335100	2500	337600	274300	39800	314100	64172	3216	67388	18700		18700	16688		16688	708960	45516	754476
1982	340400	4100	344500	257800	20800	278600	35033	450	35483	37600		37600	21076		21076	691909	25350	717259
1983	320500	2300	322800	235000	9000	244000	40889	96	40985	49000		49000	14853		14853	660242	11396	671638
1984	306100	1600	307700	161400	10500	171900	43696	202	43898	98222		98222	20208		20208	629626	12302	641928
1985	388140	2735	390875	75043	1800	76843	46790	3656	50446	78000		78000	18111		18111	606084	8191	614275
1986	104100		104100	128499		128499	236309	7431	243740	101000		101000	24789		24789	594697	7431	602128

Table 8.3.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catches by area (t). Discards not estimated prior to 1978 (data submitted by Working Group members). Continued.

YEAR	SUBAREA 6			SUBAREA 7 AND DIVISIONS 8.ABDE			SUBAREAS 3 AND 4			SUBAREAS 1 2 5 AND 14			DIVISIONS 8.C AND 9.A			TOTAL		
	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch
1987	183700		183700	100300		100300	290829	10789	301618	47000		47000	22187		22187	644016	10789	654805
1988	115600	3100	118700	75600	2700	78300	308550	29766	338316	120404		120404	24772		24772	644926	35566	680492
1989	121300	2600	123900	72900	2300	75200	279410	2190	281600	90488		90488	18321		18321	582419	7090	589509
1990	114800	5800	120600	56300	5500	61800	300800	4300	305100	118700		118700	21311		21311	611911	15600	627511
1991	109500	10700	120200	50500	12800	63300	358700	7200	365900	97800		97800	20683		20683	637183	30700	667883
1992	141906	9620	151526	72153	12400	84553	364184	2980	367164	139062		139062	18046		18046	735351	25000	760351
1993	133497	2670	136167	99828	12790	112618	387838	2720	390558	165973		165973	19720		19720	806856	18180	825036
1994	134338	1390	135728	113088	2830	115918	471247	1150	472397	72309		72309	25043		25043	816025	5370	821395
1995	145626	74	145700	117883	6917	124800	321474	730	322204	135496		135496	27600		27600	748079	7721	755800
1996	129895	255	130150	73351	9773	83124	211451	1387	212838	103376		103376	34123		34123	552196	11415	563611
1997	65044	2240	67284	114719	13817	128536	226680	2807	229487	103598		103598	40708		40708	550749	18864	569613
1998	110141	71	110212	105181	3206	108387	264947	4735	269682	134219		134219	44164		44164	658652	8012	666664
1999	116362		116362	94290		94290	313014		313014	72848		72848	43796		43796	640311		640311
2000	187595	1	187595	115566	1918	117484	285567	165	304898	92557		92557	36074		36074	736524	2084	738608
2001	143142	83	143142	142890	1081	143971	327200	24	339971	67097		67097	43198		43198	736274	1188	737462
2002	136847	12931	149778	102484	2260	104744	375708	8583	394878	73929		73929	49576		49576	749131	23774	772905
2003	135690	1399	137089	90356	5712	96068	354109	11785	365894	53883		53883	25823	531	26354	659831	19427	679288
2004	134033	1705	134738	103703	5991	109694	306040	11329	317369	62913	9	62922	34840	928	35769	640529	19962	660491
2005	79960	8201	88162	90278	12158	102436	249741	4633	254374	54129		54129	49618	796	50414	523726	25788	549514

Table 8.3.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catches by area (t). Discards not estimated prior to 1978 (data submitted by Working Group members). Continued.

YEAR	SUBAREA 6			SUBAREA 7 AND DIVISIONS 8.ABDE			SUBAREAS 3 AND 4			SUBAREAS 1 2 5 AND 14			DIVISIONS 8.C AND 9.A			TOTAL		
	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch	Ldg	Disc	Catch
2006	88077	6081	94158	66209	8642	74851	200929	8263	209192	46716		46716	52751	3607	56358	454587	26594	481181
2007	110788	2450	113238	71235	7727	78962	253013	4195	257208	72891		72891	62834	1072	63906	570762	15444	586206
2008	76358	21889	98247	73954	5462	79416	227252	8862	236113	148669	112	148781	59859	750	60609	586090	37075	623165
2009	135468	3927	139395	88287	2921	91208	226928	8120	235049	163604		163604	107747	966	108713	722035	15934	737969
2010	106732	2904	109636	104128	4614	108741	246818	883	247700	355725	5	355729	49068	4640	53708	862470	13045	875515
2011	160756	1836	162592	51098	5317	56415	301746	1906	303652	398132	28	398160	24036	1807	25843	935767	10894	946661
2012	121115	952	122067	65728	9701	75429	218400	1089	219489	449325	1	449326	24941	3431	28372	879510	15174	894684
2013	132062	273	132335	49871	1652	51523	260921	337	261258	465714	15	465729	19733	2455	22188	928433	4732	933165
2014	180068	340	180408	93709	1402	95111	383887	334	384221	684082	91	684173	46257	4284	50541	1388003	6451	1394454
2015	134728	30	134757	98563	3155	101718	295877	34	295911	632493	78	632571	36899	7133	44033	1198560	10431	1208990
2016	206326	200	206526	37300	1927	39227	248041	570	248611	563440	54	563494	32987	3220	36207	1088094	5971	1094066

Table 8.3.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in Areas 1, 2, 5 and 14, 1984–2016 (Data submitted by Working Group members).

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Denmark	11787	7610	1653	3133	4265	6433	6800	1098	251
Estonia									216
Faroe Islands	137				22	1247	3100	5793	3347
France		16				11		23	6
Germany Fed. Rep.			99		380				
Germany Dem. Rep.			16	292		2409			
Iceland									
Ireland									
Latvia									100
Lithuania									
Netherlands									
Norway	82005	61065	85400	25000	86400	68300	77200	76760	91900
Poland									
Sweden									
United Kingdom			2131	157	1413		400	514	802
USSR/Russia	4293	9405	11813	18604	27924	12088	28900	13361	42440
Misreported (Area 4.a)									
Misreported (Area 6.a)									
Misreported (Unknown)									
Unallocated									
Discards									
Total	98222	78096	101112	47186	120404	90488	118700	97819	139062

Table 8.3.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in Areas 1, 2, 5 and 14, 1984–2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Denmark			4746	3198	37	2090	106	1375
Estonia		3302	1925	3741	4422	7356	3595	2673
Faroe Islands	1167	6258	9032	2965	5777	2716	3011	5546
France	6	5	5		270			
Germany								
Greenland				1				
Iceland				92	925	357		
Ireland							100	
Latvia	4700	1508	389	233				
Lithuania								2085
Netherlands				561			661	
Norway	100500	141114	93315	47992	41000	54477	53821	31778
Poland					22			
Sweden								
United Kingdom		1706	194	48	938	199	662	
Russia	49600	28041	44537	44545	50207	67201	51003	491001
Misreported (Area 4.a)		-109625	-18647			-177	-40011	
Misreported (Area 6.a)							-100	
Misreported (Unknown)								
Unallocated								
Discards								
Total	165973	72309	135496	103376	103598	134219	72848	92557

Table 8.3.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in Areas 1, 2, 5, and 14, 1984–2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Denmark	7	1						
Estonia	219							
Faroe Islands	3272	4730		650	30		278	123
France				2	1			
Germany							7	
Greenland								
Iceland		53	122		363	4222	36706	112286
Ireland			495	471				
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Netherlands		569	44	34	2393		10	72
Norway	21971	22670	125481	10295	13244	8914	493	3474
Poland								
Sweden	8							
United Kingdom	54	665	692	2493				4
Russia	41566	45811	40026	49489	40491	33580	35408	32728
Misreported (Area 4.a)								
Misreported (Area 6.a)								
Misreported (Unknown)		-570		-553				
Unallocated			-44	32	-2393		-10	-18
Discards				9				112
Total	67097	73929	53883	62922	54129	46716	72891	148781

Table 8.3.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in Areas 1, 2, 5, and 14, 1984–2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Denmark		4845	269		391	2345	4321	1
Estonia					13671		0	
Faroe Islands	2992	66312	121499	107198	142976	103896	76889	61901
France			2		197	8	36	
Germany				107	74		2963	3499
Greenland			621	74021	541481	875811	30351	36142
Iceland	116160	121008	159263	149282	151103	172960	169333	170374
Ireland			90			1725	6	2
Latvia								
Lithuania						1082		1931
Netherlands		90	178	5	1	5887	6996	8599
Norway	3038	104858	43168	110741	33817	192322	204574	153228
Poland								
Sweden				4	825	3310	740	730
United Kingdom					2	5534	7851	5240
Russia	414141	58613	73601	74587	80812	116433	128433	121614
Misreported (Area 4.a)								
Misreported (Area 6.a)								
Misreported (Unknown)								
Unallocated								
Discards		5	28	1	151	911	78	54
Total	163604	355729	398160	449326	465729	684173	632571	563315

Table 8.3.2.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat (Sub-area 4 and 3.a), 1988-2016 (Data submitted by Working Group members).

COUNTRY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Belgium	20	37		125	102	191	351	106
Denmark	32588	26831	29000	38834	41719	42502	47852	30891
Estonia					400			
Faroe Islands		2685	5900	5338		11408	11027	17883
France	1806	2200	1600	2362	956	1480	1570	1599
Germany Fed. Rep.	177	6312	3500	4173	4610	4940	1497	712
Iceland								
Ireland		8880	12800	13000	13136	13206	9032	5607
Latvia					211			
Lithuania								
Netherlands	2564	7343	13700	4591	6547	7770	3637	1275
Norway	59750	81400	74500	102350	115700	112700	114428	108890
Poland								
Romania							2903	
Sweden	1003	6601	6400	4227	5100	5934	7099	6285
United Kingdom	1002	38660	30800	36917	35137	41010	27479	21609
USSR (Russia from 1990)								
Misreported (Area 2.a)							109625	18647
Misreported (Area 6.a)	180000	92000	126000	130000	127000	146697	134765	106987
Misreported (Unknown)								
Unallocated	29630	6461	-3400	16758	13566			983
Discards	29776	2190	4300	7200	2980	2720	1150	730
Total	338316	281600	305100	365875	367164	390558	472397	322204

Table 8.3.2.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat (Sub-area 4 and 3.a), 1988-2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Belgium	62	114	125	177	146	97	22
Denmark	24057	21934	25326	29353	27720	21680	343751
Estonia							
Faroe Islands	13886	32882	4832	4370	10614	18751	12548
France	1316	1532	1908	2056	1588	1981	2152
Germany	542	213	423	473	78	4514	3902
Iceland				357			
Ireland	5280	280	145	11293	9956	10284	20715
Latvia							
Lithuania							
Netherlands	1996	951	1373	2819	2262	2441	11044
Norway	88444	96300	103700	106917	142320	158401	161621
Poland							
Romania							
Sweden	5307	4714	5146	5233	49941	5090	52321
United Kingdom	18545	19204	19755	32396	58282	52988	61781
Russia		3525	635	345	1672	1	
Misreported (Area 2.a)				40000			
Misreported (Area 6.a)	51781	73523	98432	59882	8591	39024	49918
Misreported (Unknown)							
Unallocated	236	1102	3147	17344	34761	24873	22985
Discards	1387	2807	4753		1912	24	8583
Total	212839	229487	269700	313015	304896	339970	394878

Table 8.3.2.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat (Subarea 4 and 3.a), 1988-2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	2	4	1	3	1	2	3
Denmark	275081	25665	232121	242191	252171	26716	23491
Estonia							
Faroe Islands	11754	11705	9739	12008	11818	7627	6648
France	1467	1538	1004	285	7549	490	1493
Germany	4859	4515	4442	2389	5383	4668	5158
Iceland							
Ireland	17145	18901	15605	4125	13337	11628	12901
Latvia							
Lithuania							
Netherlands	6784	6366	3915	4093	5973	1980	2039
Norway	150858	147068	106434	113079	131191	114102	118070
Poland			109				
Romania							
Sweden	4450	4437	3204	3209	38581	36641	73031
United Kingdom	67083	62932	37118	28628	46264	37055	47863
Russia			4				
Misreported (Area 2.a)							
Misreported (Area 6.a)	62928	23692	37911	8719		17280	1959
Misreported (Unknown)							
Unallocated	-730	-783	7043	171	2421	2039	-629
Discards	11785	11329	4633	8263	4195	8862	8120
Total	365894	317369	254374	209192	257208	236111	235049

Table 8.3.2.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat (Subarea 4 and 3.a), 1988-2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Belgium	27	21	39	62	56	38	99
Denmark	36552	32800	36492	31924	21340	35809	21696
Estonia							
Faroe Islands	4639	543	432	25	42919	25672	18193
France	686	1416	5736	1788	4912	7827	3448
Germany	25621	52911	4560	5755	4979	6056	10172
Iceland							
Ireland	14639	15810	20422	13523	45167	34167	24437
Latvia							
Lithuania					8340		596
Netherlands	1300	9881	6018	4863	24536	17547	11434
Norway	129064	162878	64181	130056	85409	36344	55089
Poland						24	
Romania							
Sweden	34291	32481	4560	2081	1112	3190	2933
United Kingdom	52563	69858	75959	70840	145119	129203	99945
Russia	696			4			
Misreported (Area 2.a)							
Misreported (Area 6.a)							
Misreported (Unknown)							
Unallocated	660						
Discards	883	1906	1089	337	334	34	559
Total	247700	303652	219489	261258	384221	295911	248611

Table 8.3.2.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the Western area (Sub-areas 6 and 7 and Divisions 8.a,b,d,e), 1985–2016 (Data submitted by Working Group members).

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Belgium								
Denmark	400	300	100		1000		1573	194
Estonia								
Faroe Islands	9900	1400	7100	2600	1100	1000		
France	7400	11200	11100	8900	12700	17400	4095	
Germany	11800	7700	13300	15900	16200	18100	10364	9109
Guernsey								
Ireland	91400	74500	89500	85800	61100	61500	17138	21952
Isle of Man								
Jersey								
Lithuania								
Netherlands	37000	58900	31700	26100	24000	24500	64827	76313
Norway	24300	21000	21600	17300	700		29156	32365
Poland								
Spain				1500	1400	400	4020	2764
United Kingdom	205900	156300	200700	208400	149100	162700	162588	196890
Misreported (Area 4.a)		-148000	-117000	-180000	-92000	-126000	-130000	-127000
Misreported (Unknown)								
Unallocated	75100	49299	26000	4700	18900	11500	-3802	1472
Discards	4500			5800	4900	11300	23550	22020
Total	467700	232599	284100	197000	199100	182400	183509	236079

Table 8.3.2.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the Western area (Sub-areas 6 and 7 and Divisions 8.a,b,d,e), 1985–2016 (Data submitted by Working Group members).

COUNTRY	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Belgium								
Denmark		2239	1143	1271			552	82
Estonia			361					
Faroe Islands		4283	4284		24481	3681	4239	4863
France	2350	9998	10178	14347	19114	15927	14311	17857
Germany	8296	25011	23703	15685	15161	20989	19476	22901
Guernsey								
Ireland	23776	79996	72927	49033	52849	66505	48282	61277
Isle of Man								
Jersey								
Lithuania								
Netherlands	81773	40698	34514	34203	22749	28790	25141	30123
Norway	44600	2552			223			
Poland	600							
Spain	3162	4126	4509	2271	7842	3340	4120	4500
United Kingdom	215265	208656	190344	127612	128836	165994	127094	126620
Misreported (Area 4.a)	-146697	-134765	-106987	-51781	-73523	-98255	-59982	-3775
Misreported (Unknown)								
Unallocated		4632	28245	10603	4577	8351	21652	31564
Discards	15660	4220	6991	10028	16057	3277		1920
Total	248785	251646	270212	213272	196110	218599	204885	297932

Table 8.3.2.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the Western area (Sub-areas 6 and 7 and Divisions 8.a,b,d,e), 1985–2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Belgium				1				
Denmark	835		113				6	10
Estonia								
Faroe Islands	2161	2490	2260	674		59	1333	3539
France	18975	19726	21213	18549	15182	14625	12434	14944
Germany	20793	22630	19200	18730	14598	14219	12831	10834
Guernsey						10		
Ireland	60168	51457	49715	41730	30082	36539	35923	33132
Isle of Man								
Jersey					9	8	6	7
Lithuania						95	7	
Netherlands	33654	21831	23640	21132	18819	20064	18261	17920
Norway							7	3948
Poland					461	1368	978	
Russia								
Spain	4063	3483			4795	4048	2772	7327
United Kingdom	139589	131599	167246	149346	115586	67187	87424	768821
Misreported (Area 4.a)	-39024	-43339	-62928	-23139	-37911	-8719		-17280
Misreported (Unknown)								
Unallocated	37952	27558	5587	9714	13412	4783	10042	-952
Discards	1164	15191	7111	7696	20359	14723	10177	27351
Total	280553	252620	233157	244432	190597	169009	192201	177662

Table 8.3.2.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in the Western area (Sub-areas 6 and 7 and Divisions 8.a,b,d,e), 1985–2016. Continued.

COUNTRY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Belgium	1	2					14	44
Denmark		48	2889	8	903	18538	6741	19443
Estonia								
Faroe Islands	4421	36	8			3421	5851	13173
France	16464	10301	11304	14448	12438	16627	17820	16634
Germany	17545	16493	18792	14277	15102	23478	19238	9740
Guernsey			10	5	9	9	4	
Ireland	48155	43355	45696	42627	42988	56286	54571	52087
Isle of Man		14	11	11	8	3		8
Jersey	8	6	7	8	8	7	3	3
Lithuania			23			176	554	13
Netherlands	20900	21699	18336	19794	16295	16242	15264	17896
Norway	121	30	2019	1101	734		1313	1035
Poland								
Russia		1						30
Spain	8462	6532	1257	773	635	1796	951	1253
United Kingdom	109147	107840	111103	93775	92957	137195	110932	112268
Misreported (Area 4.a)	-1959							
Misreported (Unknown)								
Unallocated	490	4503	399	16	-144		34	
Discards	6848	7518	7153	10654	2105	1742	3185	2126
Total	230603	218377	219007	197496	183857	275519	236475	245754

Table 8.3.2.4. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in Divisions 8.c and 9.a, 1977–2016 (Data submitted by Working Group members).

COUNTRY	DIV	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
France	8.									
Poland	9.a	8								
Portugal	9.a	1743	1555	1071	1929	3108	3018	2239	2250	4178
Spain	8.c	19852	18543	15013	11316	12834	15621	10390	13852	11810
Spain	9.a	2935	6221	6280	2719	2111	2437	2224	4206	2123
USSR	9.a	2879	189	111						
Total	9.a	7565	7965	7462	4648	5219	5455	4463	6456	6301
Total		27417	26508	22475	15964	18053	21076	14853	20308	18111

Country	Div	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
France	8.c									
Poland	9.a									
Portugal	9.a	6419	5714	4388	3112	3819	2789	3576	2015	2158
Spain	8.c	16533	15982	16844	13446	16086	16940	12043	16675	21246
Spain	9.a	1837	491	3540	1763	1406	1051	2427	1027	1741
USSR	9.a									
Total	9.a	8256	6205	7928	4875	5225	3840	6003	3042	3899
Total		24789	22187	24772	18321	21311	20780	18046	19719	25045

Country	Div	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
France	8.c									226
Poland	9.a									
Portugal	9.a	2893	3023	2080	2897	2002	2253	3119	2934	2749
Spain	8.c	23631	28386	35015	36174	37631	30061	38205	38703	17384
Spain	9.a	1025	2714	3613	5093	4164	3760	1874	7938	5464
Discards	8.c									531
Discards	9.a	3918	5737	5693	7990	6165	6013			
Total	9.a	27549	34123	40708	44164	43796	36074	4993	10873	8213
Total								43198	49575	26354

Table 8.3.2.4. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ICES estimated catch (t) in Divisions 8.c and 9.a, 1977–2016 (Data submitted by Working Group members). Continued.

COUNTRY	Div	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
France	8.c	177	151	43	55	168	383	392	44	283
Poland	9.a									
Portugal	9.a	2289	1509	2620	2605	2381	1753	2363	962	824
Spain	8.c			43063	53401	50455	91043	38858	14709	17768
Spain	9.a			7025	6773	6855	14569	7347	2759	845
Discards	8.c	928	391	3606	156	73	725	4408	563	2187
Discards	9.a		405	1	916	677	241	232	1245	1244
Unallocated	8.c	28429	42851						4691	4144
Unallocated	9.a	3946	5107					108	871	1076
Total	9.a	6234	7021	9646	10293	9913	16562	10049	5836	3989
Total		35768	50414	56358	63906	60609	108713	53708	25843	28372

Country	Div	2013	2014	2015	2016
France	8.c	220	171	21	106
Portugal	9.a	254	618	1456	619
Spain	8.c	14617	33783	29726	26553
Spain	9.a	1162	2227	3853	2229
Discards	8.c	1428	2821	4724	2469
Discards	9.a	1027	1463	2409	751
Unallocated	8.c	-573	8795	11	1357
Unallocated	9.a	4053	662	1831	2123
Total	9.a	6497	4308	9550	5722
Total		22188	45570	44033	36207

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016.

Quarters 1-4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1	0.2	0.3			7204.2	0.7	24.3	0.2
2	113.9	2.4	4.4	2.4	66745.3	7005.6	1143.3	113.9
3	249.2	5.1	1.5	1.0	81431.5	359.5	292.6	249.2
4	391.3	6.9	1.5	1.2	107012.4	284.0	167.0	391.3
5	443.5	5.1	1.2	1.2	126798.8	321.3	41.8	443.5
6	461.7	3.0	0.7	0.9	94024.1	301.8	56.7	461.7
7	233.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	56498.7	361.5	33.0	233.5
8	46.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	47247.0	161.6	53.7	46.3
9	79.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	31140.9	28.0	0.7	79.3
10	73.9	0.1		0.1	17704.5	26.9	1.1	73.9
11	17.2				6862.0	4.6	0.4	17.2
12	21.2				3367.4	4.6		21.2
13	5.0				1031.9	1.3	0.1	5.0
14	4.2				374.0	0.8		4.2
15+	0.3				177.1	0.1		0.3
SOP	818.3	9.4	3.0	2.5	245405.0	2629.4	564.3	818.3
Catch	761.2	9.2	3.0	2.5	244678.0	2610.3	547.1	761.2
SOP%	108%	102%	101%	102%	100%	101%	103%	108%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	103.0		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.4
2	58387.5	3882.4	304.0	367.1	0.2	1.4	711.8	16.5
3	96987.2	19511.2	6772.4	1621.9		5.3	5125.5	60.9
4	97730.5	68589.8	17748.0	5653.7		8.8	4513.1	96.5
5	185596.5	86497.7	28020.7	7940.2	0.1	9.5	4921.4	100.3
6	203335.3	69411.4	29529.5	7175.3	0.1	10.3	3652.5	108.4
7	117411.0	41963.7	14668.2	4317.8	0.1	6.3	3777.2	68.4
8	80150.7	35021.9	6888.2	4265.5	0.1	3.8	2869.3	43.5
9	48385.9	21039.7	5377.8	3559.4		1.8	1525.4	22.5
10	41129.9	8363.0	1396.8	1459.9		0.7	1066.9	8.2
11	17846.0	1959.8	107.9	536.6		0.3	47.3	3.7
12	8436.3	272.9	19.1	1060.8		0.1	0.1	1.3
13	3723.1	86.7	3.2	358.3				0.1
14	1508.9		2.7	39.2				0.2
15+	388.4			311.9				
SOP	357701.9	142238.0	46600.2	15170.6	0.2	14.4	8823.0	157.2
Catch	357678.0	142230.0	44916.9	15170.4	0.2	14.2	8820.2	155.9
SOP%	100%	100%	104%	100%	98%	101%	100%	101%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarters 1-4

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0			4.3			0.2		
1	15.1	595.7	768.6	281.4	0.4	16.6	8.6	
2	69.1	10657.7	2872.6	1431.0	1.4	50.8	66.1	
3	19.3	6558.9	1539.0	781.7	1.0	22.2	775.9	
4	4.8	3874.3	724.1	206.9	2.7	32.2	6401.6	0.1
5	1.2	394.6	137.4	83.8	3.5	34.0	3056.4	0.1
6	1.1	977.6	232.5	44.8	3.7	36.5	5391.6	0.1
7	0.7	25.4	49.8	22.6	2.8	24.1	3174.3	0.1
8	0.7	1195.8	194.5	27.2	2.5	16.2	2938.6	0.1
9	0.2	14.5	16.6	10.1	1.6	8.4	5325.9	0.1
10	0.3	21.7	15.6	4.7	0.8	4.1	603.3	
11	0.2	13.7	9.1	1.8	0.2	2.1	921.8	
12		0.5	0.7			0.5	2.7	
13		2.2	1.3			0.2	0.2	
14				0.8		0.1	454.6	
15+								
SOP	23.3	8134.6	1795.4	536.0	6.7	64.2	9936.5	0.2
Catch	23.4	7999.0	1762.3	536.0	6.7	63.9	9933.7	0.2
SOP%	100%	102%	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0	125.2	370.3	19.9			195.4	0.9	716.1
1	1005.1	1878.8	25875.4		10.9	6462.6	398.0	45101.0
2	2959.3	5530.7	11019.1	0.1	3.9	8171.1	665.5	203282.3
3	1875.0	3653.8	5014.3	4.7	36.9	4712.8	566.4	257135.7
4	906.5	2113.4	12901.1	4.1	353.2	1109.6	64.2	423839.2
5	826.8	2773.4	19308.3	5.3	138.0	940.0	113.1	587708.5
6	828.8	3262.1	14107.4	10.3	285.9	1377.4	93.8	530868.1
7	613.5	2661.5	10297.9	10.3	157.2	950.2	136.4	339469.7
8	396.3	1829.5	6348.4	5.0	150.4	484.9	71.0	268441.9
9	165.0	781.9	2552.4	1.0	304.1	69.0	40.1	169849.9
10	59.8	274.0	925.6	1.5	27.4	148.3	23.6	94388.6
11	20.0	96.3	288.0	0.1	54.2	13.1	5.5	33887.5
12	4.0	16.0	74.1	0.5	0.1	2.1		15638.5
13	1.5	2.7	3.2					5400.9
14					27.1			2413.3
15+		0.1	20.3					951.7
SOP	2522.9	6894.5	30656.6	16.3	528.4	5027.9	619.3	1092976.9
Catch	2519.4	6878.4	30469.0	16.4	528.2	5102.5	619.3	1094066.2
SOP%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4	6.2	36.9	17707.6
3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.1	2.2	26.8	18472.9
4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	633.2	1.1	13.4	92514.1
5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	680.2	0.3	3.4	118987.0
6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	453.0	0.3	3.4	95959.3
7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	529.9	0.1	0.0	81761.3
8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	500.6	0.1	0.0	77780.3
9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	358.7	0.0	0.0	49167.5
10	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	148.2	0.0	0.0	20952.1
11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	0.0	0.0	5046.7
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	2350.2
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	176.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	53.1
SOP	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1305.7	2.5	17.9	204601.3
Catch	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1312.7	2.5	17.9	204995.8
SOP%	100%			102%	99%	100%	100%	100%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	659.6	2.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4771.4	7.4
4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4327.4	6.4
5	0.3	0.0	0.0	311.3	0.0	0.0	4833.2	2.7
6	0.2	0.0	0.0	622.7	0.0	0.0	3578.6	3.6
7	0.2	0.0	0.0	311.3	0.0	0.0	3706.3	2.6
8	0.2	0.0	0.0	934.0	0.0	0.0	2832.2	1.9
9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1245.4	0.0	0.0	1505.8	2.8
10	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1053.9	0.5
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	0.4
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	934.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	311.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	311.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	0.5	0.0	0.0	1914.5	0.0	0.0	8581.5	9.0
Catch	0.5	0.0	0.0	1914.5	0.0	0.0	8578.1	9.0
SOP%	101%			100%	98%		100%	100%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.6	9.9	73.7	90.3	0.4	16.0	5.2	0.0
2	1.7	2960.1	652.4	552.7	1.0	43.5	24.0	0.0
3	0.7	2135.3	395.6	191.3	0.1	3.3	518.1	0.0
4	0.1	1066.7	187.8	46.9	0.2	0.4	4778.9	0.1
5	0.0	266.7	46.5	16.2	0.1	0.1	2285.3	0.1
6	0.0	266.7	46.7	11.4	0.2	0.3	4009.0	0.1
7	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.1	0.1	0.2	2395.8	0.1
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.2	2240.4	0.1
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.2	0.3	4050.3	0.1
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	475.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	695.3	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	344.8	0.0
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	0.5	1425.3	283.4	135.0	0.6	9.3	7483.5	0.2
Catch	0.5	1425.4	283.7	135.0	0.6	9.4	7483.1	0.2
SOP%	104%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	99%
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	249.0	802.2	24781.8	0.0	4.8	269.3	10.0	26313.8
2	1238.6	3494.9	6552.9	0.0	0.2	1560.2	156.3	35707.5
3	978.3	2631.1	2743.4	1.4	34.1	870.3	452.7	34348.7
4	461.9	1081.1	6784.8	0.8	350.7	329.4	18.7	112605.4
5	377.1	804.0	9862.1	1.0	136.4	370.7	21.9	139008.1
6	320.5	743.3	7300.5	1.9	284.0	574.3	2.6	114183.6
7	187.3	434.6	5239.1	1.5	155.9	416.4	5.5	95155.6
8	88.5	203.7	3164.5	0.7	149.1	223.6	4.8	88131.2
9	36.7	86.1	1250.6	0.1	303.5	32.9	0.0	58049.2
10	13.1	31.0	425.1	0.2	27.2	106.6	0.0	23233.8
11	5.1	12.6	126.7	0.0	54.2	11.9	0.0	6058.4
12	1.5	2.9	24.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3345.8
13	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	494.9
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	372.8
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	367.8
SOP	945.2	2329.3	16522.4	2.7	522.8	891.9	188.8	247169.0
Catch	927.4	2307.0	16474.0	2.7	522.8	890.5	188.8	247488.9
SOP%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.7	0.0
2	32.8	0.2	4.3	0.0	170.9	4702.9	271.8	7.7
3	88.6	0.5	1.3	0.1	227.5	188.5	164.9	9.9
4	141.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	394.4	105.1	90.4	224.2
5	162.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	711.4	109.3	15.4	168.6
6	163.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	526.8	108.2	23.0	156.3
7	86.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	321.7	189.0	1.0	191.8
8	18.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	323.3	92.9	15.9	200.0
9	41.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	484.7	7.1	0.0	199.4
10	39.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	435.9	6.7	0.0	57.8
11	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.1	2.2	0.0	7.3
12	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	255.8	3.4	0.0	2.4
13	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.8	0.0	0.6
14	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	0.7	0.0	0.6
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	312.1	1.5	2.4	0.2	1545.2	1596.6	182.7	454.4
Catch	290.1	1.3	2.4	0.2	1521.9	1594.2	165.0	455.0
SOP%	108%	110%	99%	110%	102%	100%	111%	100%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0
2	1173.6	144.9	3.8	2.1	0.0	1.3	43.7	13.6
3	4001.0	875.2	37.1	7.0	0.0	5.1	302.9	53.0
4	1940.1	2724.9	65.0	16.9	0.0	8.5	152.6	89.4
5	8128.2	2713.1	147.6	439.5	0.0	9.2	62.6	96.9
6	8864.8	1707.8	179.5	706.6	0.0	9.9	54.4	104.2
7	5055.6	891.0	95.1	455.5	0.0	6.2	51.5	64.6
8	1605.9	598.4	44.4	344.7	0.0	3.8	24.1	40.3
9	1603.3	324.8	47.5	492.7	0.0	1.8	12.7	19.1
10	1354.2	129.1	44.5	740.0	0.0	0.6	8.2	6.7
11	440.0	0.0	17.7	334.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.6
12	856.8	0.0	5.2	87.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
13	184.6	0.0	1.8	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	140.0	0.0	2.1	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15+	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	12045.4	3566.9	268.9	1272.7	0.0	13.8	188.1	145.4
Catch	12062.3	3567.0	262.8	1272.7	0.0	13.7	188.0	144.0
SOP%	100%	100%	102%	100%	98%	101%	100%	101%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1.0	59.8	31.3	2.6	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.0
2	3.7	1902.3	513.2	37.1	0.2	4.5	29.9	0.0
3	2.9	1264.2	355.4	39.3	0.7	17.7	228.0	0.0
4	0.9	691.7	205.4	20.7	2.0	30.4	1352.3	0.0
5	0.7	113.3	65.3	13.7	2.8	32.6	665.9	0.0
6	0.5	173.0	82.2	10.6	3.1	35.1	1164.9	0.0
7	0.3	0.0	24.8	7.4	2.1	21.9	657.6	0.0
8	0.3	119.4	45.1	8.6	1.9	13.8	581.7	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	7.9	2.3	1.1	6.9	1042.8	0.0
10	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.5	2.3	105.7	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	184.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	89.1	0.0
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	2.4	1343.1	405.8	32.9	4.9	49.5	2044.9	0.0
Catch	2.4	1206.3	371.7	32.9	4.9	49.0	2041.9	0.0
SOP%	98%	111%	109%	100%	100%	101%	100%	
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	146.1	491.3	503.4	0.0	6.0	1222.0	388.1	2864.0
2	164.6	548.7	3966.7	0.1	2.6	2419.8	509.1	16675.9
3	73.9	299.1	2137.4	3.3	2.2	1921.5	113.7	12421.6
4	137.6	801.3	5916.0	3.2	2.1	468.2	45.5	15631.8
5	314.5	1877.6	9309.3	4.3	1.6	507.6	91.3	25767.0
6	406.3	2444.3	6707.8	8.4	1.9	755.0	91.1	24490.6
7	361.0	2177.1	4968.8	8.8	1.3	514.1	130.9	16285.7
8	263.3	1591.5	3114.8	4.4	1.1	228.0	66.2	9352.5
9	113.4	685.6	1273.1	0.8	0.5	36.2	40.1	6445.9
10	39.4	238.0	481.5	1.3	0.2	41.8	23.6	3761.9
11	13.6	82.4	156.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	5.5	1427.5
12	1.9	11.8	49.0	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	1299.1
13	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	286.9
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	326.4
15+	0.0	0.1	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7
SOP	650.5	3780.2	13649.0	13.6	4.6	1759.0	430.4	45766.1
Catch	650.3	3779.6	13495.6	13.6	4.4	1782.1	430.4	45410.1
SOP%	100%	100%	101%	100%	104%	99%	100%	101%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 3

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	7.9
2	67.6	2.2	0.1	2.2	2768.2	2213.7	802.7	98.3
3	144.4	4.5	0.2	0.8	2048.6	153.2	83.6	24.4
4	227.0	6.1	0.3	0.8	2647.5	150.2	51.3	27.8
5	253.8	4.3	0.3	0.7	5406.2	161.0	13.3	22.2
6	278.1	2.1	0.4	0.5	4172.8	168.2	22.8	16.4
7	135.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1527.7	145.7	26.6	27.0
8	17.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1691.8	47.9	32.3	27.6
9	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1002.6	12.4	0.0	18.3
10	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1034.2	12.3	0.0	18.6
11	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	277.8	1.3	0.0	10.8
12	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.1	0.7	0.0	0.4
13	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.4	0.0	1.7
14	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
15+	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
SOP	454.4	7.9	0.6	1.7	8392.8	933.1	326.5	87.8
Catch	419.6	7.9	0.6	1.7	8336.3	916.3	327.3	89.0
SOP%	108%	100%	111%	102%	101%	102%	100%	99%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	41.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	40165.1	3737.6	300.2	319.4	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.9
3	83456.8	18636.0	6734.5	1572.8	0.0	0.2	50.2	0.4
4	71044.1	65864.9	17680.8	5547.9	0.0	0.3	31.3	0.8
5	137092.7	83784.6	27869.4	7061.1	0.0	0.3	22.7	0.7
6	151666.6	67703.6	29345.8	5708.0	0.0	0.3	17.4	0.6
7	93699.2	41072.7	14571.1	3462.9	0.0	0.2	18.1	1.2
8	59721.9	34423.5	6843.0	2902.8	0.0	0.0	12.3	1.3
9	36774.3	20714.8	5329.6	1749.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.7
10	30385.4	8233.9	1352.2	700.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.1
11	13412.6	1959.8	90.1	168.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
12	5834.1	272.9	13.9	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	3215.5	86.7	1.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
14	1028.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15+	208.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	269230.7	138668.3	46324.3	11692.6	0.0	0.6	49.8	2.8
Catch	269326.2	138663.0	44648.1	11692.4	0.0	4.9	49.8	2.9
SOP%	100%	100%	104%	100%	99%	11%	100%	98%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 3

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	5.6	340.9	253.1	47.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
2	9.5	3747.4	661.1	368.6	0.2	1.6	3.7	0.0
3	4.8	2044.0	310.7	366.3	0.2	0.8	27.6	0.0
4	1.2	1362.6	161.1	98.9	0.4	1.3	269.5	0.0
5	0.5	0.1	8.5	40.0	0.6	1.2	105.2	0.0
6	0.4	340.7	48.0	18.3	0.5	1.0	217.6	0.0
7	0.4	0.1	12.6	8.7	0.6	2.0	120.9	0.0
8	0.4	681.4	80.7	9.6	0.5	2.1	116.2	0.0
9	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	232.9	0.0
10	0.2	0.1	8.6	2.1	0.3	1.7	22.6	0.0
11	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	42.5	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	5.3	3443.3	508.7	216.1	1.3	4.8	405.3	0.0
Catch	5.3	3443.2	509.2	216.1	1.3	4.9	405.4	0.0
SOP%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%	98%	100%	
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0	15.6	148.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	192.7	0.6	359.2
1	277.1	120.9	7.0	0.0	0.1	1789.8	0.0	2901.6
2	541.2	269.4	77.9	0.0	1.1	1842.1	0.0	58009.3
3	327.1	142.9	26.1	0.0	0.6	722.6	0.0	116884.3
4	161.8	49.8	47.8	0.0	0.4	106.6	0.0	165542.7
5	93.7	32.8	43.2	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	262040.9
6	73.2	31.3	39.2	0.0	0.1	16.8	0.0	259890.7
7	39.9	15.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	154931.8
8	30.0	13.4	24.2	0.0	0.2	23.7	0.0	106704.6
9	9.9	3.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65902.1
10	4.8	1.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41823.3
11	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15978.5
12	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6293.9
13	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3412.6
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1073.3
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	232.1
SOP	435.1	173.6	114.8	0.0	1.0	980.6	0.0	482448.9
Catch	446.3	175.5	117.3	0.0	1.0	978.4	0.0	480790.1
SOP%	97%	99%	98%		100%	100%	92%	100%

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7203.0	0.7	7.0	440.9
2	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	63749.8	82.9	32.0	3282.3
3	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	79043.2	15.6	17.3	641.9
4	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	103337.3	27.6	12.0	169.6
5	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	120000.9	50.8	9.8	15.5
6	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	88871.6	25.0	7.6	10.9
7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	54119.4	26.7	5.5	21.7
8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	44731.3	20.7	5.5	20.9
9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	29295.0	8.5	0.7	11.9
10	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16086.2	8.0	1.1	17.6
11	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6360.7	1.1	0.4	10.8
12	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2935.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
13	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	868.2	0.1	0.1	1.7
14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
SOP	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	234159.7	97.4	37.2	952.0
Catch	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	233507.1	97.4	36.9	954.4
SOP%	101%	112%	0%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	17048.8	0.0	0.0	45.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
3	9529.4	0.0	0.9	42.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
4	24746.1	0.0	2.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
5	40375.3	0.0	3.7	128.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
6	42803.7	0.0	4.2	138.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
7	18656.0	0.0	2.0	88.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
8	18822.7	0.0	0.9	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
9	10008.2	0.0	0.7	72.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
10	9390.3	0.0	0.2	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
11	3993.5	0.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	1745.4	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	323.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	340.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15+	170.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	76426.6	0.0	6.3	290.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
Catch	76404.0	0.0	6.0	290.8	0.0	4.4	4.3	0.0
SOP%	100%		105%	100%	99%	0%	100%	

Table 8.3.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Catch numbers ('000s) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 4

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
1	7.8	185.2	410.5	141.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0
2	54.2	2048.0	1045.9	472.7	0.0	1.1	8.5	0.0
3	10.9	1115.5	477.3	184.8	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.0
4	2.7	753.3	169.8	40.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0
5	0.0	14.6	17.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.1	197.3	55.6	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
7	0.0	25.2	10.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	395.0	68.8	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
9	0.0	14.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	21.6	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	13.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOP	15.2	1922.9	597.4	152.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.0
Catch	15.2	1924.1	597.7	152.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.0
SOP%	100%	100%	100%	100%	72%	99%	100%	
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.a.C.N	All
0	109.7	221.8	18.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	356.9
1	333.0	464.5	583.3	0.0	0.0	3181.5	0.0	13021.6
2	1015.0	1217.6	421.5	0.0	0.0	2349.0	0.0	92889.6
3	495.8	580.7	107.4	0.0	0.0	1198.4	0.0	93481.0
4	145.2	181.3	152.4	0.0	0.0	205.3	0.0	130059.3
5	41.6	59.0	93.6	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	160892.5
6	28.8	43.2	59.9	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	132303.2
7	25.5	34.8	56.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	73096.7
8	14.4	21.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	64253.6
9	5.1	7.1	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39452.7
10	2.6	3.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25569.6
11	0.8	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10423.1
12	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4699.7
13	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1206.5
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	640.8
15+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320.1
SOP	492.0	611.9	368.8	0.0	0.0	1396.3	0.0	317577.4
Catch	495.4	616.2	382.0	0.0	0.0	1451.5	0.0	320377.3
SOP%	99%	99%	97%		75%	96%	98%	99%

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5%.

Quarters 1-4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1	0%	1%			1%	0%	1%	0%
2	5%	10%	43%	31%	10%	79%	63%	4%
3	12%	21%	15%	13%	13%	4%	16%	3%
4	18%	29%	14%	15%	17%	3%	9%	16%
5	21%	21%	12%	15%	20%	4%	2%	20%
6	22%	13%	7%	11%	15%	3%	3%	16%
7	11%	4%	4%	7%	9%	4%	2%	14%
8	2%	0%	3%	4%	7%	2%	3%	13%
9	4%	1%	1%	2%	5%	0%	0%	8%
10	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	4%
11	1%			0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
12	1%				1%	0%	0%	0%
13	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%
14	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
15+	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	0%		0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
2	6%	1%	0%	1%	33%	3%	3%	3%
3	10%	5%	6%	4%	6%	11%	18%	11%
4	10%	19%	16%	15%	6%	18%	16%	18%
5	19%	24%	25%	21%	8%	20%	17%	19%
6	21%	19%	27%	19%	8%	21%	13%	20%
7	12%	12%	13%	11%	9%	13%	13%	13%
8	8%	10%	6%	11%	8%	8%	10%	8%
9	5%	6%	5%	9%	5%	4%	5%	4%
10	4%	2%	1%	4%	5%	1%	4%	2%
11	2%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%
12	1%	0%	0%	3%		0%	0%	0%
13	0%	0%	0%	1%			0%	0%
14	0%		0%	0%				0%
15+	0%		0%	1%				

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5% (cont.).

Quarters 1-4

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0			0%			0%		
1	13%	2%	12%	10%	2%	7%	0%	
2	61%	44%	44%	49%	7%	20%	0%	
3	17%	27%	23%	27%	5%	9%	3%	2%
4	4%	16%	11%	7%	13%	13%	22%	23%
5	1%	2%	2%	3%	17%	14%	10%	10%
6	1%	4%	4%	2%	18%	15%	19%	19%
7	1%	0%	1%	1%	13%	10%	11%	10%
8	1%	5%	3%	1%	12%	7%	10%	10%
9	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	3%	18%	19%
10	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	2%	2%
11	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	4%
12	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
13	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
14				0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
15+								
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0	1%	1%	0%			1%	0%	0%
1	10%	7%	24%		1%	26%	18%	2%
2	30%	22%	10%	0%	0%	33%	31%	7%
3	19%	14%	5%	11%	2%	19%	26%	9%
4	9%	8%	12%	9%	23%	5%	3%	14%
5	8%	11%	18%	12%	9%	4%	5%	20%
6	8%	13%	13%	24%	18%	6%	4%	18%
7	6%	11%	9%	24%	10%	4%	6%	11%
8	4%	7%	6%	12%	10%	2%	3%	9%
9	2%	3%	2%	2%	20%	0%	2%	6%
10	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%
11	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%
12	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		1%
13	0%	0%	0%					0%
14					2%			0%
15+	0%	0%	0%					0%

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5% (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1								
2	1%			2%	2%	60%	44%	3%
3	3%			2%	3%	21%	32%	3%
4	15%			16%	18%	11%	16%	16%
5	20%			20%	19%	3%	4%	20%
6	17%			18%	13%	3%	4%	17%
7	15%			16%	15%	1%		14%
8	14%			14%	14%	1%		13%
9	9%			10%	10%			8%
10	4%			4%	4%			4%
11	1%				2%			1%
12	1%				1%			0%
13					0%			0%
14								
15+					0%			0%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1					25%		0%	1%
2	1%				71%		2%	6%
3	3%				4%		17%	24%
4	15%						16%	21%
5	20%			6%			18%	9%
6	17%			13%			13%	12%
7	16%			6%			14%	8%
8	14%			19%			10%	6%
9	9%			25%			6%	9%
10	4%						4%	2%
11	1%						0%	1%
12	1%			19%				
13				6%				
14								1%
15+				6%				

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5% (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0								
1	18%	0%	5%	10%	15%	25%	0%	
2	55%	44%	46%	59%	40%	68%	0%	
3	21%	32%	28%	21%	4%	5%	2%	2%
4	3%	16%	13%	5%	10%	1%	22%	23%
5	1%	4%	3%	2%	4%	0%	10%	10%
6	1%	4%	3%	1%	8%	0%	18%	19%
7	0%		0%	1%	5%	0%	11%	10%
8				1%	4%	0%	10%	10%
9				1%	9%	0%	19%	19%
10				0%	1%	0%	2%	2%
11				0%	2%	0%	3%	4%
12								
13								
14				0%	1%	0%	2%	2%
15+								
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0								
1	6%	8%	36%		0%	6%	1%	4%
2	31%	34%	10%	0%	0%	33%	23%	5%
3	25%	25%	4%	18%	2%	18%	67%	5%
4	12%	10%	10%	11%	23%	7%	3%	15%
5	10%	8%	14%	13%	9%	8%	3%	19%
6	8%	7%	11%	24%	19%	12%	0%	15%
7	5%	4%	8%	19%	10%	9%	1%	13%
8	2%	2%	5%	9%	10%	5%	1%	12%
9	1%	1%	2%	2%	20%	1%		8%
10	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%		3%
11	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%		1%
12	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%
13		0%	0%					0%
14					2%			0%
15+			0%					0%

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5% (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1					0%		1%	
2	4%	5%	51%	5%	4%	85%	46%	1%
3	11%	14%	15%	14%	6%	3%	28%	1%
4	17%	21%	13%	21%	10%	2%	15%	18%
5	20%	21%	10%	21%	17%	2%	3%	14%
6	20%	23%	4%	23%	13%	2%	4%	13%
7	11%	12%	2%	12%	8%	3%	0%	16%
8	2%		3%		8%	2%	3%	16%
9	5%	2%	1%	2%	12%	0%		16%
10	5%	2%		2%	11%	0%		5%
11	1%				4%	0%		1%
12	2%				6%	0%		0%
13	1%				1%	0%		0%
14	0%		0%		1%	0%		0%
15+			0%		0%			0%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1						0%	0%	0%
2	3%	1%	1%	0%		3%	6%	3%
3	11%	9%	5%	0%	8%	11%	42%	11%
4	5%	27%	9%	0%	15%	18%	21%	18%
5	23%	27%	21%	12%	23%	20%	9%	20%
6	25%	17%	26%	19%	23%	21%	8%	21%
7	14%	9%	14%	12%	15%	13%	7%	13%
8	5%	6%	6%	9%	8%	8%	3%	8%
9	5%	3%	7%	13%	8%	4%	2%	4%
10	4%	1%	6%	20%		1%	1%	1%
11	1%		3%	9%		1%	0%	1%
12	2%		1%	2%		0%	0%	0%
13	1%		0%	1%				
14	0%		0%	1%				
15+	0%		0%	0%				

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5% (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0								
1	10%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	
2	35%	44%	38%	26%	1%	3%	0%	
3	28%	29%	27%	27%	5%	11%	4%	
4	8%	16%	15%	14%	14%	18%	22%	
5	6%	3%	5%	10%	19%	20%	11%	
6	5%	4%	6%	7%	21%	21%	19%	
7	3%	0%	2%	5%	14%	13%	11%	
8	3%	3%	3%	6%	13%	8%	10%	
9	0%		1%	2%	8%	4%	17%	
10	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	1%	2%	
11	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	
12			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
13								
14				0%		0%	1%	
15+								
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0								
1	7%	4%	1%		31%	15%	26%	2%
2	8%	5%	10%	0%	13%	30%	34%	12%
3	4%	3%	6%	9%	11%	24%	8%	9%
4	7%	7%	15%	9%	11%	6%	3%	11%
5	15%	17%	24%	12%	8%	6%	6%	19%
6	20%	22%	17%	24%	10%	9%	6%	18%
7	18%	19%	13%	25%	7%	6%	9%	12%
8	13%	14%	8%	12%	6%	3%	4%	7%
9	6%	6%	3%	2%	3%	0%	3%	5%
10	2%	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	3%
11	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
12	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		1%
13	0%	0%	0%					0%
14								0%
15+	0%	0%	0%					0%

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5% (cont.).

Quarter 3

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1		1%					1%	3%
2	6%	11%	5%	41%	12%	72%	77%	33%
3	12%	22%	14%	15%	9%	5%	8%	8%
4	19%	30%	21%	15%	12%	5%	5%	9%
5	21%	21%	21%	12%	24%	5%	1%	7%
6	23%	10%	23%	8%	18%	5%	2%	5%
7	11%	3%	12%	4%	7%	5%	3%	9%
8	1%	0%		3%	7%	2%	3%	9%
9	3%	0%	2%	1%	4%	0%		6%
10	3%	0%	2%	0%	5%	0%		6%
11	0%				1%	0%		4%
12	0%				1%	0%		0%
13	0%				0%	0%		1%
14	0%			0%	0%			0%
15+	0%			0%	0%			0%
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	0%		0%				0%	0%
2	6%	1%	0%	1%	8%	5%	4%	11%
3	11%	5%	6%	5%		14%	29%	5%
4	10%	19%	16%	19%	8%	21%	18%	9%
5	19%	24%	25%	24%	8%	21%	13%	8%
6	21%	20%	27%	20%	8%	23%	10%	7%
7	13%	12%	13%	12%	17%	12%	11%	14%
8	8%	10%	6%	10%	17%		7%	15%
9	5%	6%	5%	6%	8%	2%	4%	8%
10	4%	2%	1%	2%	17%	2%	3%	12%
11	2%	1%	0%	1%	8%		0%	8%
12	1%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%
13	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	1%
14	0%		0%	0%				
15+	0%		0%	0%				

Table 8.3.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Percentage catch numbers-at-age by area for 2016. Zeros represent values <0.5% (cont.).

Quarter 4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1	0%				1%	0%	7%	9%
2	10%	11%		10%	10%	31%	32%	71%
3	12%	11%		9%	13%	6%	17%	14%
4	17%	22%		16%	17%	10%	12%	4%
5	20%	22%		24%	19%	19%	10%	0%
6	15%	11%		18%	14%	9%	8%	0%
7	9%	11%		11%	9%	10%	6%	0%
8	7%	11%		6%	7%	8%	6%	0%
9	5%			4%	5%	3%	1%	0%
10	3%			2%	3%	3%	1%	0%
11	1%				1%	0%	0%	0%
12	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%
13	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%
14	0%				0%	0%		
15+	0%				0%	0%		
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	0%			0%			0%	
2	9%			6%	8%		10%	
3	5%		6%	6%			8%	
4	12%		15%	12%	8%		16%	
5	20%		25%	17%	8%		25%	
6	22%		29%	18%	8%		18%	
7	9%		14%	12%	17%		11%	
8	10%		6%	11%	17%		6%	
9	5%		5%	9%	8%		4%	
10	5%		1%	3%	17%		1%	
11	2%			4%	8%		0%	
12	1%			2%			0%	
13	0%			1%				
14	0%							
15+	0%							

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016.

Quarters 1-4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1	304	295	312	311	310	282	276	262
2	313	318	295	297	315	311	311	289
3	339	341	326	329	337	339	338	323
4	345	352	342	343	345	349	350	335
5	347	366	346	348	352	351	367	343
6	357	373	358	358	360	361	371	354
7	363	374	365	368	370	376	379	367
8	369	417	381	380	374	399	417	375
9	378	389	371	377	379	382	380	378
10	381	385	385	389	383	385	377	388
11	383	398	398	389	386	382	384	389
12	387	401	401	404	386	387	353	401
13	392	411	411	423	400	392	371	415
14	395		375	375	393	395		401
15+	399		395	395	399	399		415
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	270		200	312	262	262	264	262
2	303	328	323	324	278	311	285	307
3	307	336	351	336	302	326	322	325
4	330	340	338	340	323	335	329	334
5	341	348	352	347	330	346	342	346
6	346	355	358	352	346	353	359	353
7	350	367	372	364	356	366	367	366
8	364	372	382	370	363	377	379	376
9	369	375	375	372	364	383	383	381
10	375	381	373	380	372	388	391	386
11	379	397	391	382	380	393	408	390
12	383	417	411	379	377	428	422	426
13	386	380	390	381	371		371	371
14	395		406	410				425
15+	396		477	400				

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarters 1-4

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0			172			172		
1	265	265	273	261	262	262	262	
2	298	310	302	280	285	280	299	
3	307	340	328	299	325	319	325	325
4	323	354	345	313	338	334	336	336
5	323	382	360	317	345	345	354	357
6	327	370	361	337	356	353	357	357
7	331	351	346	348	369	366	368	368
8	369	429	420	364	379	375	375	374
9	365	360	372	379	384	380	376	376
10	373	371	374	382	389	381	394	395
11	380	380	381	384	384	386	385	385
12	378	353	400	398	410	422	427	
13	371	371	372	371	376	371	371	
14	425			425	425	425	425	425
15+	415							
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0	172	171	202			147	180	166
1	262	232	271		156	264	276	274
2	307	299	314	324	309	291	305	307
3	323	318	334	342	326	318	338	324
4	339	339	351	364	336	333	366	338
5	354	355	361	371	357	339	373	346
6	363	363	371	371	357	343	391	353
7	370	372	377	381	368	353	396	362
8	379	379	384	385	374	354	401	372
9	383	384	389	384	376	357	410	375
10	386	387	394	396	395	360	406	380
11	394	393	403	415	385	367	416	383
12	409	404	425	429	437	416		387
13	418	428	436					389
14					425			401
15+	455	455	465					400

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1								
2	282			282	284	300	288	287
3	330			330	328	315	314	324
4	336			336	335	320	318	335
5	344			344	344	378	385	343
6	356			356	356	404	415	354
7	368			368	366	379		367
8	376			376	373	402		375
9	380			380	378	380		378
10	389			389	386	389		388
11	396			396	390	396		389
12	404			404	392	404		401
13	425			425	393	425		416
14								
15+	415			415	403	415		415
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1					262		262	262
2	282				275		285	280
3	330				278		322	322
4	336						329	329
5	344			340			342	344
6	356			340			359	359
7	368			360			368	365
8	376			370			379	376
9	380			370			383	377
10	389						391	393
11	396						408	386
12	404			377				
13	425			380				
14								425
15+	415			400				

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0								
1	267	262	264	266	262	262	262	
2	286	288	286	277	275	275	280	
3	299	314	313	295	290	279	325	325
4	305	318	318	312	336	336	336	336
5	310	385	383	318	357	357	354	357
6	316	415	412	343	357	357	357	357
7	315		336	359	368	368	368	368
8	322			357	374	374	375	374
9				376	376	376	376	376
10	380			394	395	395	394	395
11				385	385	385	385	385
12								
13								
14				425	425	425	425	425
15+								
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.a.C.N	All
0								
1	209	215	271		154	217	254	268
2	302	297	303	324	301	277	298	291
3	319	315	325	341	325	295	337	321
4	336	333	341	360	336	310	357	334
5	348	347	352	365	357	316	341	344
6	355	353	362	368	357	318	375	355
7	362	360	369	379	368	330	370	367
8	376	374	376	382	374	333	387	375
9	382	380	381	382	376	332		378
10	389	387	384	394	395	351		388
11	396	394	389	415	385	365		389
12	420	414	403	430	437	388		394
13	449	449	436					393
14					425			425
15+	455	455	455					402

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1					262		265	262
2	314	314	295	314	300	311	306	277
3	339	340	324	340	330	340	337	307
4	345	345	341	345	338	353	346	353
5	346	347	346	347	345	353	384	361
6	357	357	359	357	354	363	380	375
7	363	363	368	363	362	379	380	383
8	366		381		368	404	429	391
9	375	385	366	385	373	374	410	400
10	380	385		385	378	379		404
11	382				383	382		377
12	387				387	387		394
13	391				391	391		397
14	395		375		395	395		410
15+			395		395			433
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1					262	262	262	262
2	281	325	259	250	311	311	286	311
3	290	332	333	288	325	325	321	325
4	321	336	336	310	335	335	323	335
5	331	342	347	334	346	346	338	346
6	338	350	351	338	353	353	360	353
7	345	361	362	345	367	367	363	367
8	364	373	372	355	377	377	379	377
9	370	371	370	367	383	383	383	383
10	378	385	378	379	388	388	391	388
11	382		374	374	393	393	401	393
12	386		391	396	428	428	428	428
13	394		396	390				
14	395		410	410				
15+	411		490	490				

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0								
1	265	265	265	265	262	262	262	
2	305	305	306	291	303	311	311	
3	314	337	335	308	327	325	325	
4	315	346	344	324	340	335	336	
5	330	385	362	338	347	346	353	
6	333	380	367	344	357	354	356	
7	330	333	367	352	372	367	368	
8	369	430	412	371	381	377	375	
9	382	383	385	391	388	384	376	
10	379	379	390	384	397	389	394	
11	393	393	393	386	395	393	385	
12	425	428	428	428	417	428	428	
13	425				425			
14	425			425		425	425	
15+	415							
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0								
1	207	202	278		155	238	277	243
2	287	288	331	324	305	279	307	307
3	317	323	347	342	334	320	341	319
4	347	348	363	365	340	350	370	346
5	358	358	372	372	351	355	381	352
6	365	365	381	372	360	362	391	357
7	374	374	386	382	372	371	397	367
8	380	379	393	386	387	375	402	381
9	384	384	397	384	387	379	410	380
10	387	387	403	396	391	384	406	383
11	393	393	413	415	395	388	416	385
12	400	400	437	429	437	420		389
13	448	448	444					393
14								405
15+	455	455	465					446

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 3

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1		295					265	262
2	313	318	314	296	305	311	314	298
3	339	341	340	327	327	339	346	312
4	345	352	345	342	338	347	361	331
5	347	369	347	346	345	349	355	332
6	356	380	357	358	354	359	359	351
7	363	383	363	365	360	373	380	360
8	367	420		381	369	400	413	368
9	379	394	385	372	372	381		375
10	382	385	385	385	377	382		374
11	382				382	382		380
12	387				387	385		353
13	391				390	392		371
14	393			375	375			375
15+	399			395	395	399		395
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	200		200				265	265
2	301	328	324	327	302	314	286	310
3	305	336	351	336	300	340	321	329
4	327	340	338	340	307	345	325	319
5	340	348	352	348	311	347	340	311
6	344	355	358	355	335	357	359	336
7	348	367	372	367	351	363	366	351
8	361	372	382	372	358		379	362
9	368	375	375	375	360	385	382	360
10	374	381	373	381	371	385	390	371
11	378	397	394	397	380		395	380
12	382	417	419	416	353		353	353
13	385	380	382	380	371		371	371
14	396		394	400				
15+	393		447	398				

Table 8.4.1.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean length (mm) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1	304	309	312	311	310	282	302	262
2	314	314	314	314	316	313	320	299
3	336	338	338	338	338	333	349	307
4	345	345	345	347	345	346	359	332
5	352	353	352	354	352	351	352	322
6	362	365	365	361	361	365	365	340
7	372	373	372	376	370	375	372	353
8	378	378	377	382	374	380	406	360
9	382	382	382	381	379	391	380	361
10	384	391	391	396	383	394	377	372
11	388	398	398	378	386	383	384	380
12	391	401	401	405	386	387	353	353
13	402	411	411	411	401	392	371	371
14	395				395	395		
15+	399				399	399		
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	318			312			311	265
2	309			301	302		314	322
3	332		356	320	300		337	360
4	342		338	334	307		348	375
5	347		354	340	311		353	
6	355		359	344	335		361	345
7	363		374	361	351		376	
8	372		386	367	358		382	430
9	372		376	372	360		380	
10	378		370	372	371		397	
11	381			380	380		375	
12	387			378	353		405	
13	391			405	371			
14	395							
15+	399							

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016.

Quarters 1-4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1	229	219	240	239	260	176	173	131
2	261	278	226	227	264	256	252	178
3	341	348	301	307	328	382	342	257
4	359	382	344	342	351	369	371	289
5	367	434	366	361	374	401	459	311
6	403	463	399	394	407	455	611	347
7	426	473	423	425	439	534	552	392
8	427	652	481	462	456	643	684	419
9	466	535	451	456	477	493	469	434
10	478	521	521	508	494	503	450	472
11	469	564	564	482	510	475	459	484
12	479	555	555	546	505	483	342	531
13	496	646	646	640	572	507	399	597
14	509		385	385	527	510		483
15+	542		447	448	546	563		607
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	195		50	266	125	125	130	126
2	251	322	318	310	151	211	165	203
3	270	345	407	344	196	240	242	236
4	328	355	365	355	242	260	254	256
5	361	380	404	371	260	286	290	283
6	381	400	419	381	299	305	335	303
7	400	437	466	418	340	340	365	338
8	439	452	492	429	361	364	402	366
9	460	464	488	426	367	384	415	384
10	479	487	482	449	401	401	446	401
11	502	546	527	447	430	412	506	414
12	514	623	603	419	403	530	525	526
13	526	485	522	430	399		399	399
14	560		529	515				578
15+	559		711	482				

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarters 1-4

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0			35			35		
1	146	145	158	130	126	125	127	
2	204	239	216	161	170	155	193	
3	227	341	295	205	251	227	233	229
4	272	399	358	238	276	259	270	270
5	256	493	391	245	296	282	309	316
6	281	686	546	304	330	304	325	325
7	283	341	308	315	369	338	360	360
8	385	695	649	382	404	369	378	375
9	369	363	375	405	415	382	403	403
10	397	401	402	430	448	401	479	492
11	430	431	429	400	427	421	396	395
12	407	342	460	455	518	514	527	
13	399	399	402	399	420	400	399	
14	578			578	578	578	578	578
15+	607							
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.a.C.N	All
0	35	34	62			35	45	35
1	145	100	139		26	144	167	158
2	211	191	218	241	236	186	217	240
3	244	230	262	286	237	238	302	297
4	281	280	300	350	270	267	372	329
5	321	322	327	373	316	272	386	356
6	345	344	358	373	326	281	435	383
7	369	371	378	405	360	304	453	411
8	394	393	402	420	376	309	471	438
9	410	409	420	413	403	313	494	453
10	420	421	437	458	491	320	481	479
11	445	441	470	529	395	336	515	499
12	508	486	554	587	625	488		510
13	544	584	578					530
14					578			557
15+	630	630	669					536

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1								
2	166			166	174	210	155	174
3	275			275	275	222	211	259
4	291			291	294	212	200	289
5	316			316	322	488	503	311
6	356			356	362	600	628	347
7	393			393	395	562		393
8	422			422	421	662		419
9	438			438	438	438		434
10	477			477	472	477		472
11	502			502	487	502		485
12	536			536	492	536		531
13	639			639	489	639		601
14								
15+	607			607	503	607		607
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1					125		125	125
2	166				144		165	155
3	275				150		242	235
4	291						255	255
5	316			309			290	291
6	356			310			335	327
7	393			361			365	356
8	422			390			402	386
9	438			390			415	405
10	477						446	466
11	502						507	398
12	536			410				
13	639			419				
14								578
15+	607			482				

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 1

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0								
1	121	125	129	114	125	125	125	
2	152	155	154	129	144	144	154	
3	172	211	211	157	169	151	233	229
4	180	200	201	192	270	270	270	270
5	189	503	494	206	316	316	310	316
6	199	628	615	277	325	325	326	325
7	198		289	327	360	360	361	360
8	204			319	375	375	380	375
9				403	403	403	404	403
10	332			484	492	492	479	492
11				395	395	395	396	395
12								
13								
14				578	578	578	578	578
15+								
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0								
1	72	75	138		23	78	115	135
2	194	185	196	240	194	150	199	176
3	229	221	241	284	229	181	303	245
4	269	263	277	340	270	207	369	284
5	301	298	305	354	316	219	316	310
6	322	317	335	362	325	222	437	345
7	344	339	358	396	360	246	418	388
8	383	381	380	409	376	255	485	415
9	405	401	397	407	403	250		430
10	427	425	409	450	492	294		469
11	454	450	430	529	395	330		472
12	554	529	485	592	625	396		497
13	605	605	556					485
14					578			578
15+	630	630	630					500

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1					125		145	125
2	263	263	225	263	230	256	224	161
3	342	345	294	345	290	396	324	230
4	359	363	338	363	311	380	358	292
5	363	371	365	371	329	435	501	324
6	401	407	389	407	355	496	673	366
7	423	430	415	430	379	563	571	381
8	398		481		395	674	702	414
9	445	521	429	521	419	435	618	431
10	460	521		521	438	452		470
11	455				454	455		415
12	472				473	472		476
13	489				489	489		518
14	505		385		503	505		515
15+			447		447			612
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1					125	125	125	125
2	223	298	149	117	208	208	166	208
3	236	316	345	180	235	235	241	235
4	294	325	357	223	256	256	237	256
5	326	343	371	264	283	283	277	283
6	347	364	380	285	302	302	325	302
7	363	395	411	304	337	337	350	337
8	417	430	438	335	364	364	396	364
9	419	427	432	373	382	382	410	382
10	438	472	428	414	396	396	442	396
11	455		395	395	412	412	466	412
12	472		453	446	530	530	530	530
13	500		510	482				
14	505		515	515				
15+	570		627	627				

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 2

AGE	7.A	7.D	7.E	7.F	7.G	7.H	7.J	7.K
0								
1	139	145	148	126	125	125	125	
2	218	221	224	170	195	208	208	
3	230	323	314	200	245	235	232	
4	228	357	340	233	275	257	268	
5	261	503	377	265	299	284	305	
6	266	677	496	280	330	303	321	
7	263	269	337	298	372	338	355	
8	347	702	586	352	408	365	374	
9	389	382	388	417	424	385	402	
10	373	371	403	388	468	400	478	
11	419	412	412	397	439	411	396	
12	530	530	530	530	542	530	530	
13	639				610			
14	578			578		578	578	
15+	607							
Age	8.a	8.b	8.c.E	8.c.W	8.d	9.a.N	9.aC.N	All
0								
1	66	61	150		25	96	168	109
2	165	168	250	241	218	154	223	227
3	227	240	289	288	300	228	299	267
4	299	300	327	353	306	294	374	315
5	330	330	351	378	321	306	403	337
6	350	350	381	376	370	325	435	359
7	377	377	399	406	377	349	454	380
8	394	394	424	421	441	360	470	415
9	410	410	441	414	424	371	494	417
10	421	421	461	459	438	386	481	437
11	440	439	501	529	456	399	515	436
12	467	468	590	587	625	498		475
13	601	601	587					496
14								526
15+	630	630	669					631

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 3

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1		219					145	131
2	261	280	263	226	244	256	265	210
3	342	349	345	304	303	372	410	247
4	360	385	363	345	337	367	426	282
5	369	446	371	367	364	391	452	288
6	403	486	407	400	391	432	580	331
7	427	506	430	424	412	510	571	354
8	432	668		481	444	652	690	381
9	490	554	521	458	456	499		389
10	499	521	521	521	475	506		408
11	489				486	488		431
12	506				516	510		342
13	523				524	536		399
14	527			385	385			385
15+	539			447	451	570		447
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	50		50				145	145
2	250	323	320	322	212	263	169	242
3	266	347	407	346	208	345	242	318
4	321	356	365	356	224	363	246	276
5	361	381	404	381	232	371	286	232
6	380	401	419	401	295	407	333	318
7	397	438	467	438	341	430	361	341
8	435	453	492	453	361		402	379
9	463	465	489	465	363	521	414	363
10	482	487	484	486	401	521	443	401
11	508	546	553	543	431		471	431
12	521	623	660	616	342		342	342
13	528	485	536	484	399		399	399
14	573		577	480				
15+	556		898	452				

Table 8.4.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Mean weight (g) -at-age by area for 2016 (cont.).

Quarter 4

AGE	3.A	3.B	3.C	3.D	4.A	4.B	4.C	6.A
0								
1	229	235	240	239	260	176	241	131
2	260	256	255	246	265	259	282	202
3	323	325	324	313	329	326	391	220
4	349	348	347	341	352	341	433	293
5	374	372	370	361	375	363	389	269
6	413	419	417	389	408	432	505	317
7	450	447	444	443	440	461	459	350
8	475	468	465	467	457	481	597	367
9	492	488	486	461	479	533	469	371
10	498	523	523	527	496	541	450	405
11	520	564	564	451	512	496	459	431
12	523	555	555	560	507	509	342	342
13	591	646	646	646	583	532	399	399
14	541				541	541		
15+	562				562	562		
AGE	2.a	5.a	14.b	5.b	5.b1	6.b	7.b	7.c
0								
1	294			266			238	145
2	253			236	212		245	287
3	321		426	287	208		311	436
4	349		368	330	224		339	514
5	366		411	346	232		359	
6	393		422	360	295		386	727
7	429		472	419	341		441	
8	452		504	440	361		465	703
9	454		493	461	363		457	
10	473		478	464	401		527	
11	486			493	431		435	
12	508			483	342		560	
13	525			600	399			
14	541							
15+	562							

Table 8.5.4.1. Numbers of RFID tagged and recaptured mackerel by tagging experiment.

Year	Period	Area	N-Released	N-Recaptured
2011	May-June	Ireland-Hebrides	18645	126
2011	Sep	Norwegian west coast	31257	132
2012	May-June	Ireland-Hebrides	32139	266
2013	May-June	Ireland-Hebrides	22794	308
2014	May-June	Ireland-Hebrides	55187	778
2015	May-June	Ireland-Hebrides	43914	439
2015	August	Iceland	806	10
2016	May-June	Ireland-Hebrides	43959	288
2016	August	Iceland	4884	74
2017	May-June	Ireland-Hebrides	56082	9
2017	August	Iceland	3891	0
Total			313558	2430

Table 8.5.4.2. Numbers of recaptured mackerel with RFID tags by factory and recapture year.

Factory	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	All Years
DK01 Sæby	0	0	8	11	0	0	19
FO01 Vardin Pelagic	0	0	15	37	23	13	88
GB01 Peterhead Denholm	0	0	25	74	89	85	273
GB02 Lunar Freezing Peterhead	0	0	33	51	60	36	180
GB03 Lunar Freezing Fraserburgh	0	0	0	9	16	4	29
GB04 Lerwick Shetland Catch	0	0	25	130	162	69	386
IC01 Vopnafjord	0	0	24	61	81	48	214
IC02 Neskaupstad	0	0	0	19	93	36	148
IC03 Höfn	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
NO01 Pelagia Egersund Seafood	12	25	19	7	1	0	64
NO02 Skude Fryseri	6	9	21	19	27	21	103
NO03 Pelagia Austevoll	1	1	7	5	1	0	15
NO04 Pelagia Florø	6	19	33	22	18	0	98
NO05 Pelagia Måløy	6	19	21	46	42	38	172
NO06 Pelagia Selje	19	35	38	77	59	32	260
NO07 Pelagia Liawågen	10	13	34	34	30	10	131
NO08 Brødrene Sperre	7	18	21	66	117	19	248
All Factories	67	139	324	669	819	412	2430

Table 8.5.5.2.1. Biomass, abundance, mean length and mean weight at age of mackerel from the Spanish spring acoustics surveys (PELACUS) from 2001 to 2017.

AGE	2001				2002				2003			
	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)
1	29	25.9	126.2	3.7	621.4	23.3	80.5	50	5678.6	23.1	81.6	463.2
2	47.6	31	213.7	10.2	94.8	32	221.9	21	324.5	28.9	165.1	53.6
3	184.3	33.7	277.3	51.1	378.1	34.3	277.1	104.8	109	33.5	261.3	28.5
4	386.6	36.1	340.3	131.6	706.8	35.8	317.9	224.7	229	35	299.7	68.6
5	382.1	37.5	383	146.4	1065.9	36.8	348	370.9	265.2	37.1	359.1	95.2
6	393.6	38	397.7	156.5	604.6	38.2	390.9	236.3	230.1	38	385.7	88.8
7	202.7	39.5	446.7	90.5	674.5	39.1	419.2	282.8	94.3	39.8	443.4	41.8
8	143.5	40	464.5	66.7	191.4	39.9	447.2	85.6	88.5	40.1	454.6	40.2
9	83.7	40.5	481.7	40.3	158.4	40.3	461.4	73.1	19.6	41.5	505.1	9.9
10	17	40.2	469.3	8	100.2	41	490.2	49.1	10	41.9	519.9	5.2
11	26.3	42.1	541.4	14.2	54	41.4	504	27.2	14	42.6	549.6	7.7
12	12.3	41.9	533.8	6.5	12.4	43.5	586.7	7.3	3.8	41.5	503.1	1.9
13	1.9	41.5	517.1	1	0	0	0	0	3.7	43.1	566.9	2.1
14	6.1	43.5	596.5	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15+	9.4	42.8	568.1	5.3	2.9	45.5	676.9	2	2	43.3	578.1	1.2
TOTAL	1926.2	37.3	381.9	735.6	4665.3	35.5	329	1534.8	7072.1	25.5	128.4	907.8

AGE	2004				2005				2006			
	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)
1	195.2	25	114.6	22.4	43.4	24.8	112.1	4.6	83.7	20.8	58.5	4.9
2	952.4	28.3	164.5	156.6	106.5	29.2	181.8	19	9.3	29.7	177.2	1.7
3	599.3	32.8	258.1	154.7	229.1	32.3	245.4	56.1	57.3	31.9	223.1	12.8
4	227.5	37.5	377.8	86	259.6	36.5	349.4	92.4	230.7	33.5	262.7	60.6
5	425.6	38.1	395.5	168.3	82.6	38.3	403.4	34.2	104.7	36.7	345	36.1
6	336.7	39.1	428.4	144.2	163.8	38.8	417.6	70.4	34.2	38.5	398.1	13.6
7	181.5	40.1	461.7	83.8	114.9	39.5	438.4	52	22.2	39.2	420.5	9.3
8	106.1	40.8	483.2	51.3	63.8	39.8	451.7	29.8	7.6	40.9	483.3	3.6
9	76.5	41	492.5	37.7	33.6	41	493.9	17.2	2	41.9	513.6	1
10	31.1	42.3	538	16.7	15.3	42.3	535.4	8.5	3.4	41.3	495.1	1.7
11	18.9	42.2	533.9	10.1	13.7	41.8	518.8	7.4	1.4	42.7	545.7	0.8
12	13.5	43.3	573.8	7.7	6.6	42	526.6	3.6	0.5	42.8	551.1	0.3
13	3.2	43.9	599.8	1.9	11.3	42.5	544.1	6.4	0.1	43.8	590.7	0.1
14	0	0	0	0	5.1	43.8	592.6	3.2	0	0	0	0
15+	5.9	46.4	710.5	4.2	7.3	43.7	594.9	4.6	0	44.5	621	0
TOTAL	3173.2	33.8	298	945.6	1156.6	35.9	346.7	409.5	557.3	32.7	263	146.6

AGE	2007				2008				2009			
	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)	Number (millions)	L (cm)	W (g)	Biomass t ('000)
1	182.2	21.5	64.1	11.7	407.1	24.4	100.4	40.9	7.5	24.3	98.5	0.7
2	34.6	25.6	110.5	3.8	100.5	27.1	135.2	13.6	65.1	29.3	176.1	11.5
3	22.1	33.4	254.5	5.6	327.4	29.8	180.7	59.1	148.4	30	189.4	28.1
4	129.6	34.9	291.7	37.8	125.8	33.5	261.9	32.9	201.7	32.5	248.1	50
5	189.4	36.1	324	61.4	233.6	36.2	328.2	76.5	86.8	35	314.3	27.3
6	117.5	38.1	379.7	44.6	277.5	36.3	328.5	91	148.8	36.9	370	55
7	31.9	39.8	435.9	13.9	131	37.9	374.1	48.9	180.8	37.7	394.7	71.3
8	20.5	39.7	431.5	8.8	25.2	39.5	423.4	10.6	93	39.5	454.8	42.2
9	4.8	41.2	484	2.3	20.1	39.5	422.7	8.5	32.6	40.2	484.7	15.7
10	6.1	40.7	464.7	2.8	20.5	40.2	443.6	9	14.9	40.7	500.8	7.5
11	1.5	41.4	490.3	0.8	9.2	41.1	474.8	4.4	4.6	41.6	537	2.4
12	4.7	44.5	608.6	2.8	7.3	41.8	500	3.6	3.5	42.2	561.9	2
13	0.7	43.5	567.6	0.4	2.4	43.4	561.4	1.3	4.1	42.4	569.2	2.3
14	2.6	44	591.5	1.5	1.1	44.6	607.1	0.7	0	0	0	0
15+	0.7	46.5	697.9	0.5	0.4	46.5	690.3	0.3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	748.9	32.5	265.4	198.8	1689.2	31.7	238	401.4	991.8	34.8	319	316.2

	2010				2011				2012			
1	431.8	23.6	89.2	38.6	1936.9	22.5	77.4	149.3	698.05	22.07	74.36	51.83
2	72.7	30.6	194.8	14.2	29.7	30.5	201.3	6	16.7	27.71	150.62	2.5
3	189.6	31.5	214.9	40.9	63.1	32.3	239.2	15.1	11.18	33.27	265.58	2.98
4	662.7	33.6	262.3	174.1	90.6	33.7	273.6	24.7	32.34	34.63	299.04	9.69
5	873.3	35	296.3	258.8	154.8	35	308.5	47.6	60.04	35.62	325.28	19.53
6	306.6	36.8	346.3	106.1	144.1	36.1	340.6	49	147.09	36.58	353.17	51.84
7	388.9	38.1	385.6	149.8	57.7	38.2	406.2	23.4	121.31	37.66	386.73	46.77
8	239.2	38.2	388.3	92.8	54.2	39.5	446.9	24.1	61.9	39.43	445.95	27.53
9	113.9	39.5	427.5	48.6	31.2	39.6	451.5	14	32.39	40.12	470.22	15.19
10	26.4	40.8	470.2	12.4	10.3	41	503.5	5.2	19.11	40.54	485.42	9.26
11	16.5	40.9	475.8	7.8	4.7	41	503.1	2.4	8.07	40.66	489.56	3.94
12	10.3	41.4	492.4	5	3.1	41.8	533.3	1.6	2.78	41.94	538.24	1.49
13	7.5	41.9	509.7	3.8	2.4	41.6	527.1	1.2	1.36	42.38	555.37	0.75
14	5.3	42.4	530.5	2.8	0	0	0	0	1.36	42.38	555.37	0.75
15+	3	43.1	557.7	1.7	0	0	0	0	1.19	44.53	649.03	0.78
TOTAL	3347.8	34	286	957.5	2582.9	25.8	141.2	363.7	1214.88	28.46	201.91	244.81

	2013				2014				2015			
1	99	24.5	93	9	68.1	22.5	71.5	5.1	101.38	22.34	69.55	7.5
2	653	26.5	119.1	81	42.8	32	217.4	9.1	11.91	31.88	214.66	2.6
3	123	28.6	152.4	20	157.4	32.3	223.7	34.6	43.16	32.69	232.42	10.2
4	114	34.2	267.6	31	340.4	33.3	245.5	81.9	112.36	34.05	264.52	29.81
5	228	35.3	296	68	675.8	34.5	275.3	181.7	299.5	35.09	290.94	86.92
6	235	36.2	322.3	76	581.1	36.1	318	179.5	348.66	36.4	326.84	112.95
7	178	36.7	335.3	60	502.4	36.6	333.9	163	344.06	37.03	345.17	117.63
8	64	37.6	361.4	23	246.9	36.7	335.2	80.4	164.59	37.02	344.84	56.24
9	11	38.1	378.2	4	84.5	38.2	381.8	31.3	71.17	38.37	386.31	27.15
10	8	40	439.4	4	33.1	39.2	414.3	13.3	29.5	39.17	412.51	12
11	3	40.8	470.1	1	34.7	39.4	420.9	14.2	29.95	39.24	414.69	12.25
12	2	41.2	490.3	1	34.7	39.4	420.9	14.2	29.95	39.24	414.69	12.25
13												0
14												0
15+												0
TOTAL	1718	31.2	200.2	379	2802	35.1	291	808.4	1586.2	35.4	299.24	487.49

	2016							
1	12.61	22.4	74	1	170.5	21.9	67.2	12.4
2	73.54	28	144.1	11.2	12.4	27.8	141.3	1.9
3	26.62	30.9	193.1	5.3	91.4	62.8	234.2	22.6
4	54.98	34.5	268.2	14.8	115.6	64.8	283.1	34.5
5	230.22	35.7	297.7	68.9	438.3	65.4	298.2	137.2
6	406.48	36.4	315.3	128.9	421.2	36.1	316.4	139.9
7	318.08	37.3	337.3	107.8	278.3	37.1	344.8	100.7
8	271.41	37.8	353.4	96.2	128.7	38.1	374.3	50.4
9	102.7	38.3	365.1	37.6	84.4	38.2	377	33.2
10	50.36	38.4	367.8	18.6	21.8	38.4	384.1	8.7
11	13.83	38.9	383.8	5.3	11.8	40.1	439.1	5.4
12	5.31	39.4	398.6	2.1	2.7	39.5	418	1.2
13	-	-	-	-				
14	-	-	-	-				
15+	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL	1566.14	36.3	311.7	497.7	1777	34.7		548.2

Table 8.5.5.2.2. Mackerel abundance and biomass by ICES sub-divisions from Spanish spring acoustic surveys (PELACUS) from 2001 to 2017.

	ICES 9A-N		ICES 8c-W		8c-EW		8c-EE		TOTAL	
	Abund. (109)	Biomass (kt)								
2001	0.02	7.4	0.31	120.1	1.23	489.1	0.36	119.1	1.93	735.7
2002	0.00	0.0	0.82	333.7	3.80	1191.1	0.04	10.0	4.67	1534.8
2003	4.58	376.6	1.07	184.4	0.88	202.5	0.54	144.3	7.14	907.8
2004	0.61	118.6	1.03	304.3	1.50	515.7	0.03	7.0	3.17	945.6
2005	0.16	45.6	0.23	13.0	0.60	228.6	0.16	32.3	1.06	409.5
2006	0.01	0.7	0.39	100.5	0.15	41.5	0.02	4.0	0.56	146.6
2007	0.16	11.2	0.22	77.4	0.36	108.4	0.01	1.8	0.75	198.8
2008	0.16	21.4	0.38	109.0	0.84	235.0	0.05	4.2	1.42	369.7
2009	0.06	11.8	0.04	10.1	0.57	220.2	0.33	74.1	0.99	316.2
2010	0.38	34.2	0.88	293.7	2.09	628.6	0.00	1.0	3.35	957.5
2011	1.42	109.2	0.51	39.4	0.65	212.4	0.01	2.7	2.58	363.7
2012	0.61	45.03	0.02	1.3	0.57	190.7	0.02	7.8	1.21	244.8
2013	0.00	00.00	0.46	58.0	1.06	270.9	0.19	49.7	1.72	378.6
2014*	0.02	2.4	0.03	3.0			2.75	803	2.80	808.4
2015*	0.21	73.6	0.3	7.4			1.36	410	1.57	483.3
2016*	0.00	0.2	0.09	13.7			1.48	484	1.57	498
2017	.17	14.7	.36	119.0			1.25	415	1.78	548.7

* Without split 8cEw and 8cEe

Table 8.6.1.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Input data and parameters and the model configurations for the assessment.

Input data types and characteristics:				
Name	Year range	Age range	Variable from year to year	
Catch in tonnes	1980 -2016		Yes	
Catch-at-age in numbers	1980 -2016	0-12+	Yes	
Weight-at-age in the commercial catch	1980 – 2016	0-12+	Yes	
Weight-at-age of the spawning stock at spawning time.	1980 – 2017	0-12+	Yes	
Proportion of natural mortality before spawning	1980 -2017	0-12+	Yes	
Proportion of fishing mortality before spawning	1980 -2017	0-12+	Yes	
Proportion mature-at-age	1980 -2017	0-12+	Yes	
Natural mortality	1980 -2017	0-12+	No, fixed at 0.15	
Tuning data:				
Type	Name	Year range	Age range	
Survey (SSB)	ICES Triennial Mackerel and Horse Mackerel Egg Survey	1992, 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013,2016.	Not applicable (gives SSB)	
Survey (abundance index)	IBTS Recruitment index (log transformed)	1998-2015	Age 0	
Survey (abundance index)	International Ecosystem Summer Survey in the Nordic Seas (IESSNS)	2010, 2012-2017	Ages 3-11	
Tagging/re capture	Norwegian tagging program	Steal tags : 1980 (release year)-2006 (recapture years) RFID tags : 2011 (release year) 2016 (recapture year)	Ages 2 and older (age at release)	

SAM parameter configuration :		
Setting	Value	Description
Coupling of fishing mortality states	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/8/8/8/8	Different F states for ages 0 to 6, one same F state for ages 7 and older
Correlated random walks for the fishing mortalities		0 F random walk of different ages are independent
Coupling of catchability parameters	0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0	No catchability parameter for the catches
	1/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0	One catchability parameter estimated for the egg
	2/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0	One catchability parameter estimated for the recruitment index
	0/0/0/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/10/0	One catchability parameter for each age group estimated for the IESSNS (age 3 to 11)
Power law model		0 No power law model used for any of the surveys
Coupling of fishing mortality random walk variances	1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1	Same variance used for the F random walk of all ages
Coupling of log abundance random walk variances	1/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2	Same variance used for the log abundance random walk of all ages except for the recruits (age 0)
Coupling of the observation variances	1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1	Same observation variance for all ages in the catches
	0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0	One observation variance for the egg survey
	2/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0	One observation variance for the recruitment index
	0/0/0/3/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/0	2 observation variances for the IESSNS (age 3 and ages 4 and older)
Stock recruitment model		0 No stock-recruitment model
Correlation structure	"ID", "ID", "ID", "AR"	Auto-regressive correlation structure for the IESSNS index, independent observations assumed for the other data sources

Table 8.6.1.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. CATCH IN NUMBER

Units : thousands

year												
age	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
0	33101	56682	11180	7333	287287	81799	49983	7403	57644	65400	24246	10007
1	411327	276229	213936	47914	31901	268960	58126	40126	152656	64263	140534	58459
2	393025	502365	432867	668909	86064	20893	424563	156670	137635	312739	209848	212521
3	64549	231814	472457	433744	682491	58346	38387	663378	190403	207689	410751	206421
4	328206	32814	184581	373262	387582	445357	76545	56680	538394	167588	208146	375451
5	254172	184867	26544	126533	251503	252217	364119	89003	72914	362469	156742	188623
6	142978	173349	138970	20175	98063	165219	208021	244570	87323	48696	254015	129145
7	145385	116328	112476	90151	22086	62363	126174	150588	201021	58116	42549	197888
8	54778	125548	89672	72031	61813	19562	42569	85863	122496	111251	49698	51077
9	130771	41186	88726	48668	47925	47560	13533	34795	55913	68240	85447	43415
10	39920	146186	27552	49252	37482	37607	32786	19658	20710	32228	33041	70839
11	56210	31639	91743	19745	30105	26965	22971	25747	13178	13904	16587	29743
12	104927	199615	156121	132040	69183	97652	81153	63146	57494	35814	27905	52986
year												
age	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0	43447	19354	25368	14759	37956	36012	61127	67003	36345	26034	70409	14744
1	83583	128144	147315	81529	119852	144390	99352	73597	102407	40315	222577	187997
2	156292	210319	221489	340898	168882	186481	229767	132994	142898	158943	70041	275661
3	356209	266677	306979	340215	333365	238426	264566	223639	275376	234186	367902	91075
4	266591	398240	267420	275031	279182	378881	323186	261778	390858	297206	350163	295777
5	306143	244285	301346	186855	177667	246781	361945	281041	295516	309937	262716	235052
6	156070	255472	184925	197856	96303	135059	207619	244212	241550	231804	237066	183036
7	113899	149932	189847	142342	119831	84378	118388	159019	175608	195250	151320	133595
8	138458	97746	106108	113413	55812	66504	72745	86739	106291	120241	118870	94168
9	51208	121400	80054	69191	59801	39450	47353	50613	52394	72205	79945	75701
10	36612	38794	57622	42441	25803	26735	24386	30363	31280	42529	43789	45951
11	40956	29067	20407	37960	18353	13950	16551	17048	18918	20546	21611	25797
12	68205	68217	57551	39753	30648	24974	22932	32446	34202	40706	40280	30890
year												
age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	11553	12426	75651	19302	25886	17615	23453	30429	23872	11325	62100	6732
1	31421	46840	149425	88439	59899	36514	78605	62708	66196	47020	43173	104019
2	453133	135648	173646	190857	167748	113574	137101	115346	200167	235411	137788	124411
3	529753	668588	159455	220575	399086	455113	303928	322725	214043	399751	669949	248852
4	147973	293579	470063	215655	284660	616963	739221	469953	415884	370551	829399	579835
5	258177	120538	195594	455131	260314	319465	611729	654395	456404	442597	564508	646894
6	145899	121477	97061	203492	255675	224848	284788	488713	511270	429324	549985	450344
7	89856	63612	73510	77859	124382	194326	143039	244210	323835	336701	503300	415107
8	65669	38763	33399	59652	57297	73171	102072	113012	142948	188910	339538	355997
9	40443	23947	18961	30494	32343	29738	45841	53363	69551	112765	141344	205691
10	35654	18612	13987	16039	19482	14989	21222	25046	30619	45938	63614	107685
11	16430	7955	8334	11416	6798	7470	6255	12311	11603	18928	21294	26939
12	19509	10669	10186	12801	9581	5003	8523	10775	11678	17857	13136	22700
year												
age	2016											
0	716											
1	45199											
2	203753											
3	257293											
4	424843											
5	589549											
6	532890											
7	340155											
8	269962											
9	170373											
10	94778											
11	33896											
12	24420											

Table 8.6.1.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. WEIGHTS AT AGE IN THE CATCH

Units : Kg

year														
age	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
0	0.057	0.060	0.053	0.050	0.031	0.055	0.039	0.076	0.055	0.049	0.085	0.068	0.051	0.061
1	0.131	0.132	0.131	0.168	0.102	0.144	0.146	0.179	0.133	0.136	0.156	0.156	0.167	0.134
2	0.249	0.248	0.249	0.219	0.184	0.262	0.245	0.223	0.259	0.237	0.233	0.253	0.239	0.240
3	0.285	0.287	0.285	0.276	0.295	0.357	0.335	0.318	0.323	0.320	0.336	0.327	0.333	0.317
4	0.345	0.344	0.345	0.310	0.326	0.418	0.423	0.399	0.388	0.377	0.379	0.394	0.397	0.376
5	0.378	0.377	0.378	0.386	0.344	0.417	0.471	0.474	0.456	0.433	0.423	0.423	0.460	0.436
6	0.454	0.454	0.454	0.425	0.431	0.436	0.444	0.512	0.524	0.456	0.467	0.469	0.495	0.483
7	0.498	0.499	0.496	0.435	0.542	0.521	0.457	0.493	0.555	0.543	0.528	0.506	0.532	0.527
8	0.520	0.513	0.513	0.498	0.480	0.555	0.543	0.498	0.555	0.592	0.552	0.554	0.555	0.548
9	0.542	0.543	0.541	0.545	0.569	0.564	0.591	0.580	0.562	0.578	0.606	0.609	0.597	0.583
10	0.574	0.573	0.574	0.606	0.628	0.629	0.552	0.634	0.613	0.581	0.606	0.630	0.651	0.595
11	0.590	0.576	0.574	0.608	0.636	0.679	0.694	0.635	0.624	0.648	0.591	0.649	0.663	0.647
12	0.580	0.584	0.582	0.614	0.663	0.710	0.688	0.718	0.697	0.739	0.713	0.708	0.669	0.679
year														
age	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0	0.046	0.072	0.058	0.076	0.065	0.062	0.063	0.069	0.052	0.081	0.067	0.048	0.038	0.089
1	0.136	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.157	0.176	0.135	0.172	0.160	0.170	0.156	0.151	0.071	0.120
2	0.255	0.234	0.226	0.230	0.227	0.235	0.227	0.224	0.256	0.267	0.263	0.268	0.197	0.215
3	0.339	0.333	0.313	0.295	0.310	0.306	0.306	0.305	0.307	0.336	0.323	0.306	0.307	0.292
4	0.390	0.390	0.377	0.359	0.354	0.361	0.363	0.376	0.368	0.385	0.400	0.366	0.357	0.372
5	0.448	0.452	0.425	0.415	0.408	0.404	0.427	0.424	0.424	0.438	0.419	0.434	0.428	0.408
6	0.512	0.501	0.484	0.453	0.452	0.452	0.463	0.474	0.461	0.477	0.485	0.440	0.479	0.456
7	0.543	0.539	0.518	0.481	0.462	0.500	0.501	0.496	0.512	0.522	0.519	0.496	0.494	0.512
8	0.590	0.577	0.551	0.524	0.518	0.536	0.534	0.540	0.536	0.572	0.554	0.539	0.543	0.534
9	0.583	0.594	0.576	0.553	0.550	0.569	0.567	0.577	0.580	0.612	0.573	0.556	0.584	0.573
10	0.627	0.606	0.596	0.577	0.573	0.586	0.586	0.603	0.600	0.631	0.595	0.583	0.625	0.571
11	0.678	0.631	0.603	0.591	0.591	0.607	0.594	0.611	0.629	0.648	0.630	0.632	0.636	0.585
12	0.713	0.672	0.670	0.636	0.631	0.687	0.644	0.666	0.665	0.715	0.684	0.655	0.689	0.666
year														
age	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016					
0	0.051	0.104	0.048	0.029	0.089	0.091	0.043	0.051	0.035					
1	0.105	0.153	0.118	0.113	0.123	0.173	0.127	0.154	0.158					
2	0.222	0.213	0.221	0.231	0.187	0.234	0.232	0.242	0.240					
3	0.292	0.283	0.291	0.282	0.285	0.277	0.282	0.294	0.297					
4	0.370	0.331	0.331	0.334	0.340	0.336	0.324	0.320	0.329					
5	0.418	0.389	0.365	0.368	0.375	0.360	0.362	0.351	0.356					
6	0.444	0.424	0.418	0.411	0.401	0.386	0.395	0.392	0.383					
7	0.497	0.450	0.471	0.451	0.431	0.406	0.422	0.420	0.411					
8	0.551	0.497	0.487	0.494	0.469	0.431	0.444	0.443	0.438					
9	0.571	0.538	0.515	0.540	0.503	0.454	0.468	0.465	0.453					
10	0.620	0.586	0.573	0.580	0.537	0.472	0.482	0.489	0.479					
11	0.595	0.599	0.604	0.611	0.538	0.493	0.523	0.522	0.499					
12	0.662	0.630	0.630	0.664	0.585	0.554	0.583	0.560	0.520					

Table 8.6.1.4. NE Atlantic Mackerel. WEIGHTS AT AGE IN THE STOCK

Units : Kg

year														
age	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
0	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	0.125	0.123	0.122	0.122	0.119	0.123	0.115	0.076	0.111	0.114	0.096	0.174	0.130	0.145
2	0.205	0.179	0.159	0.179	0.204	0.244	0.184	0.157	0.181	0.162	0.166	0.184	0.201	0.190
3	0.287	0.258	0.217	0.233	0.251	0.281	0.269	0.234	0.238	0.230	0.247	0.243	0.260	0.266
4	0.322	0.312	0.300	0.282	0.293	0.308	0.301	0.318	0.298	0.272	0.290	0.303	0.308	0.323
5	0.356	0.335	0.368	0.341	0.326	0.336	0.350	0.368	0.348	0.338	0.332	0.347	0.360	0.359
6	0.377	0.376	0.362	0.416	0.395	0.356	0.350	0.414	0.392	0.392	0.383	0.392	0.397	0.410
7	0.402	0.415	0.411	0.404	0.430	0.407	0.374	0.415	0.445	0.388	0.435	0.423	0.419	0.432
8	0.434	0.431	0.456	0.438	0.455	0.455	0.434	0.431	0.442	0.449	0.447	0.492	0.458	0.459
9	0.438	0.454	0.455	0.475	0.489	0.447	0.428	0.483	0.466	0.432	0.494	0.500	0.487	0.480
10	0.484	0.450	0.473	0.467	0.507	0.519	0.467	0.487	0.506	0.429	0.473	0.546	0.513	0.515
11	0.520	0.524	0.536	0.544	0.513	0.538	0.506	0.492	0.567	0.482	0.495	0.526	0.543	0.547
12	0.534	0.531	0.544	0.528	0.567	0.591	0.542	0.581	0.594	0.556	0.536	0.615	0.568	0.577
year														
age	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	0.114	0.116	0.097	0.084	0.083	0.087	0.093	0.113	0.109	0.112	0.112	0.106	0.108	0.083
2	0.163	0.201	0.185	0.196	0.172	0.210	0.194	0.190	0.206	0.181	0.158	0.140	0.164	0.149
3	0.240	0.278	0.250	0.257	0.248	0.260	0.253	0.246	0.245	0.251	0.258	0.221	0.236	0.206
4	0.306	0.327	0.322	0.310	0.299	0.317	0.301	0.303	0.288	0.277	0.318	0.328	0.291	0.288
5	0.368	0.385	0.372	0.356	0.348	0.356	0.357	0.342	0.333	0.341	0.355	0.378	0.333	0.330
6	0.418	0.432	0.425	0.401	0.383	0.392	0.394	0.398	0.360	0.401	0.406	0.403	0.400	0.362
7	0.459	0.458	0.446	0.460	0.409	0.424	0.416	0.417	0.418	0.407	0.449	0.464	0.413	0.451
8	0.480	0.491	0.471	0.473	0.455	0.456	0.438	0.451	0.429	0.489	0.482	0.481	0.437	0.452
9	0.496	0.511	0.513	0.505	0.475	0.489	0.464	0.484	0.458	0.490	0.506	0.547	0.455	0.508
10	0.550	0.517	0.508	0.511	0.530	0.508	0.489	0.521	0.511	0.488	0.519	0.538	0.469	0.527
11	0.592	0.560	0.538	0.546	0.500	0.545	0.514	0.535	0.523	0.521	0.579	0.509	0.531	0.533
12	0.604	0.602	0.573	0.585	0.547	0.576	0.551	0.574	0.557	0.540	0.588	0.603	0.566	0.586
year														
age	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016					
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
1	0.133	0.107	0.096	0.080	0.089	0.075	0.107	0.151	0.058					
2	0.160	0.162	0.161	0.175	0.155	0.144	0.165	0.206	0.181					
3	0.207	0.214	0.201	0.223	0.216	0.179	0.199	0.247	0.237					
4	0.260	0.268	0.249	0.274	0.255	0.249	0.238	0.254	0.280					
5	0.346	0.295	0.297	0.332	0.288	0.281	0.291	0.288	0.297					
6	0.354	0.351	0.342	0.369	0.312	0.318	0.321	0.336	0.333					
7	0.393	0.386	0.389	0.389	0.360	0.341	0.341	0.350	0.363					
8	0.448	0.437	0.411	0.430	0.390	0.374	0.387	0.381	0.381					
9	0.452	0.461	0.442	0.452	0.453	0.414	0.416	0.412	0.403					
10	0.478	0.517	0.491	0.495	0.498	0.441	0.466	0.447	0.426					
11	0.487	0.548	0.535	0.518	0.503	0.499	0.472	0.485	0.442					
12	0.511	0.559	0.573	0.525	0.557	0.520	0.517	0.549	0.471					

Table 8.6.15. NE Atlantic Mackerel. NATURAL MORTALITY

Units : NA

year	
age	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
0	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
1	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
2	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
3	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
4	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
5	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
6	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
7	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
8	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
9	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
10	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
11	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
12	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15

year	
age	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013
0	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
1	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
2	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
3	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
4	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
5	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
6	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
7	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
8	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
9	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
10	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
11	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15
12	0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15

year	
age	2014 2015 2016
0	0.15 0.15 0.15
1	0.15 0.15 0.15
2	0.15 0.15 0.15
3	0.15 0.15 0.15
4	0.15 0.15 0.15
5	0.15 0.15 0.15
6	0.15 0.15 0.15
7	0.15 0.15 0.15
8	0.15 0.15 0.15
9	0.15 0.15 0.15
10	0.15 0.15 0.15
11	0.15 0.15 0.15
12	0.15 0.15 0.15

Table 8.6.1.7. NE Atlantic Mackerel. FRACTION OF HARVEST BEFORE SPAWNING

year														
age	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.177	0.179	0.181	0.216
2	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.177	0.179	0.181	0.216
3	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.253	0.285	0.316	0.318
4	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.222	0.253	0.285	0.316	0.318
5	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
6	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
7	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
8	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
9	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
10	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
11	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
12	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.392	0.403	0.414	0.439
year														
age	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	0.252	0.287	0.250	0.212	0.175	0.179	0.183	0.187	0.201	0.216	0.231	0.230	0.229	0.229
2	0.252	0.287	0.250	0.212	0.175	0.179	0.183	0.187	0.201	0.216	0.231	0.230	0.229	0.229
3	0.321	0.323	0.328	0.334	0.339	0.364	0.390	0.415	0.408	0.400	0.393	0.375	0.357	0.338
4	0.321	0.323	0.328	0.334	0.339	0.364	0.390	0.415	0.408	0.400	0.393	0.375	0.357	0.338
5	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
6	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
7	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
8	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
9	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
10	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
11	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
12	0.464	0.489	0.492	0.494	0.497	0.462	0.425	0.390	0.405	0.420	0.434	0.402	0.368	0.336
year														
age	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016					
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
1	0.197	0.165	0.133	0.126	0.119	0.111	0.137	0.164	0.190					
2	0.197	0.165	0.133	0.126	0.119	0.111	0.137	0.164	0.190					
3	0.305	0.270	0.237	0.183	0.129	0.075	0.121	0.168	0.213					
4	0.305	0.270	0.237	0.183	0.129	0.075	0.121	0.168	0.213					
5	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					
6	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					
7	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					
8	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					
9	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					
10	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					
11	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					
12	0.305	0.272	0.241	0.232	0.223	0.214	0.199	0.183	0.168					

Table 8.6.1.8. NE Atlantic Mackerel. FRACTION OF NATURAL MORTALITY BEFORE SPAWNING

year	
age	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
0	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
1	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
2	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
3	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
4	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
5	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
6	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
7	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
8	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
9	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
10	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
11	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
12	0.397 0.396 0.394 0.392 0.394 0.396 0.397 0.388 0.378 0.369 0.357 0.345 0.333 0.341
year	
age	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007
0	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
1	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
2	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
3	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
4	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
5	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
6	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
7	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
8	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
9	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
10	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
11	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
12	0.349 0.357 0.339 0.322 0.304 0.325 0.346 0.366 0.361 0.355 0.350 0.346 0.342 0.339
year	
age	2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
0	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
1	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
2	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
3	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
4	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
5	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
6	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
7	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
8	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
9	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
10	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
11	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343
12	0.311 0.283 0.255 0.252 0.249 0.246 0.278 0.311 0.343

Table 8.6.1.9. NE Atlantic Mackerel. SURVEY INDICES

Some random text
103
SSB-egg-based-survey

1992	2017		
1	1	0	0
-1	-1		
1	3874476.93		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	3766378.516		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	4198626.531		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	3233833.244		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	3106808.703		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	3782966.707		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	4810751.571		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	4831948.353		
1	-1		
1	-1		
1	3524054.85		
1	-1		

R-idx(sqrt transf)

1998	2016		
1	1	0	0
0	0		
1	0.015720899		
1	0.017996206		
1	0.012743674		
1	0.022164525		
1	0.023618634		
1	0.013230785		
1	0.024607411		
1	0.038156211		
1	0.037598707		
1	0.020352249		
1	0.018292615		
1	0.015170405		
1	0.027764032		
1	0.036979005		
1	0.02420564		
1	0.023257095		
1	0.025778066		
1	0.023169671		
1	-1		

Swept-idx

2010	2017								
1	1	0.58	0.75						
3	11								
1	1617005	4035646	3059146	1591100	691936	413253	198106	65803	24747
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
1	1283247	2383260	2164365	2850847	1783942	740361	299490	149282	84344
1	9201746	2456618	3073772	3218990	2540444	1087937	377406	144695	146826
1	7034162	4896456	2659443	2630617	2768227	1910160	849010	379745	95304
1	2539963	6409324	4802298	1795564	1628872	1254859	727691	270562	72410
1	1374705	2635033	5243607	4368491	1893026	1658839	1107866	754993	450100
1	3562908	1953609	3318099	4680603	4653944	1754954	1944991	626406	507546

Table 8.6.2.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. SAM parameter estimates for the 2017 update.

	esti mat e	std. dev	confidence interval lower bound	confidence interval upper bound
observation standard deviations				
Catches	0.19	0.12	0.15	0.25
Egg survey	0.22	0.30	0.12	0.40
Recruitment index	0.34	0.23	0.22	0.53
IESSNS age 3	0.68	0.30	0.38	1.23
IESSNS ages 4-11	0.36	0.23	0.23	0.57
Recapture overdispersion steal tags	1.21	0.27	1.36	1.12
Recapture overdispersion RFID tags	1.07	1.38	2.05	1.00
random walk standard deviation				
F	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.27
N@age0	0.68	0.15	0.50	0.93
process error standard deviation				
N@age1-12+	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.22
catchabilities				
egg survey	1.37	0.09	1.15	1.64
recruitment index	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
IESSNS age 3	1.03	0.29	0.58	1.82
IESSNS age 4	1.45	0.18	1.01	2.08
IESSNS age 5	1.91	0.18	1.33	2.74
IESSNS age 6	2.32	0.18	1.61	3.34
IESSNS age 7	2.68	0.19	1.85	3.89
IESSNS age 8	2.63	0.19	1.80	3.84
IESSNS age 9	2.49	0.19	1.70	3.64
IESSNS ages 10-11	2.26	0.19	1.55	3.30
post tagging survival steal tags	0.39	0.10	0.34	0.44
post tagging survival RFID tags	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11

Table 8.6.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. STOCK SUMMARY. Low = lower limit and High = higher limit of 95% confidence interval.

Year	R(age 0)	Low	High	SSB	Low	High	Fbar(4-8)	Low	High	TSB	Low	High
1980	7773191	3567817	16935421	4036576	1943665	8383104	0.193	0.11	0.337	5924362	3257147	10775710
1981	6285233	3282738	12033906	3615334	1950102	6702543	0.193	0.114	0.327	5712650	3523170	9262789
1982	2180823	1053773	4513296	3599277	2165453	5982488	0.194	0.118	0.318	5408028	3564478	8205064
1983	1797083	820125	3937823	3910341	2611402	5855386	0.195	0.122	0.311	5345274	3737105	7645477
1984	5616260	2885438	10931574	4130866	2921889	5840077	0.197	0.127	0.306	5192990	3753231	7185048
1985	3944367	2120562	7336748	3971447	2920811	5400004	0.201	0.133	0.304	5333223	4026040	7064825
1986	3905543	2178876	7000520	3583193	2707359	4742362	0.207	0.14	0.305	4879533	3758012	6335754
1987	5278605	3046735	9145419	3590025	2724305	4730852	0.214	0.149	0.308	4646346	3601549	5994233
1988	3441359	2004787	5907336	3510794	2731026	4513203	0.223	0.159	0.312	4813042	3837633	6036369
1989	3590783	2086572	6179382	3250962	2582028	4093200	0.237	0.173	0.324	4452266	3607277	5495190
1990	2673069	1506137	4744120	3312346	2685009	4086258	0.255	0.191	0.342	4361416	3582198	5310134
1991	3273685	1923108	5572759	3166759	2602456	3853422	0.279	0.212	0.368	4317183	3585692	5197899
1992	3854604	2262751	6566333	2867966	2388319	3443940	0.305	0.233	0.399	3876024	3248624	4624593
1993	3057498	1800578	5191829	2535427	2123861	3026746	0.327	0.251	0.426	3652383	3069208	4346364
1994	2887906	1713507	4867209	2234166	1881148	2653432	0.338	0.261	0.437	3116273	2634488	3686164
1995	2470007	1457872	4184824	2232404	1891822	2634299	0.325	0.257	0.411	3099152	2631583	3649798
1996	3363562	1853371	6104308	2120986	1804466	2493028	0.301	0.242	0.374	2834200	2416216	3324492
1997	2742677	1565533	4804928	2093848	1803473	2430976	0.284	0.229	0.354	2836242	2437855	3299731
1998	3306357	2158900	5063689	2105465	1807100	2453092	0.289	0.234	0.357	2793029	2392838	3260149
1999	3849324	2582314	5737989	2254352	1942842	2615808	0.308	0.254	0.373	3058394	2646360	3534580
2000	2863744	1962734	4178371	2196893	1927028	2504551	0.335	0.29	0.387	3036062	2684238	3434000
2001	5285076	3718792	7511048	2091244	1845757	2369382	0.378	0.327	0.437	2860944	2542161	3219702
2002	8772674	6111298	12593039	1937534	1694029	2216042	0.416	0.357	0.484	2994025	2619771	3421746
2003	2948913	2078929	4182966	1967596	1701779	2274933	0.442	0.375	0.521	3391057	2914867	3945041
2004	3661615	2506031	5350064	2474424	2103173	2911208	0.406	0.345	0.478	3354736	2881520	3905667
2005	5756518	3886870	8525497	2290788	1925370	2725558	0.326	0.278	0.382	3075067	2626192	3600664
2006	10776411	7493514	15497542	2181467	1846737	2576868	0.301	0.257	0.354	3322606	2833805	3895719
2007	5022076	3493924	7218602	2337973	2000809	2731954	0.335	0.287	0.391	3614788	3081370	4240546
2008	5174147	3604674	7426967	2826957	2379741	3358217	0.326	0.279	0.382	4227193	3545850	5039458
2009	4831392	3365715	6935332	3410558	2853173	4076832	0.301	0.256	0.354	4540767	3816537	5402429
2010	6375424	4432759	9169466	3754871	3177110	4437698	0.297	0.252	0.35	4780952	4069689	5616524

2011	7489933	5196809	10794914	4368310	3704846	5150587	0.297	0.25	0.353	5462678	4659287	6404595
2012	5142363	3545547	7458338	4006048	3391787	4731555	0.29	0.24	0.351	5249216	4454246	6186069
2013	3674235	2457420	5493566	3830769	3208884	4573176	0.315	0.26	0.382	4754879	3997917	5655163
2014	9258549	6081492	14095345	3997626	3313256	4823358	0.338	0.275	0.416	4917040	4096759	5901562
2015	2802372	1700294	4618782	4216594	3405884	5220280	0.344	0.269	0.44	5733541	4635943	7091005
2016	331585	155246	708223	3970981	3024616	5213451	0.322	0.238	0.435	4752564	3656190	6177706
2017	331585	69354	1585331	3510202	2468507	4991485	0.313	0.22	0.446	4029685	2866809	5664264

Table 8.6.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ESTIMATED POPULATION ABUNDANCE

Units : Thousands

Year	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12+
1980	7773191	4835732	2108959	902255	1521850	3254541	2604785	827957	310983	856058	235238	344340	697704
1981	6285233	6730348	4011834	1709735	704392	1139393	2357751	1815963	577305	216835	597142	164039	727080
1982	2180823	5650000	5683307	3336899	1312683	516550	836768	1640176	1266629	402155	151108	416000	620684
1983	1797083	1763867	4955233	4929335	2765833	930226	385885	584150	1141145	883154	279907	105273	720345
1984	5616260	1412361	1393376	4575125	4159025	2105376	660249	276204	403523	792538	615077	194711	573044
1985	3944367	5230451	1084892	1073603	4023399	3232157	1579818	467137	197910	281964	549451	427160	532429
1986	3905543	3282535	4750620	831930	851084	3082396	2352250	1085707	318076	139651	197809	378575	660573
1987	5278605	3261479	2672908	4340968	614756	683900	2157751	1603598	762833	215335	96219	135709	706808
1988	3441359	4735948	2668052	2131395	3766868	421181	540532	1435593	1090149	531698	144463	65651	568010
1989	3590783	2843061	4150677	2290301	1655814	2905367	292642	420029	1032325	741602	360071	94669	422497
1990	2673069	3119880	2296838	3842228	1801843	1096616	1975257	193558	310909	687357	478242	237942	339085
1991	3273685	2208510	2645450	2015493	2935452	1245304	791175	1251704	124735	215137	447819	296937	366772
1992	3854604	2806372	1783541	2443493	1465622	1862186	934658	498149	732475	78473	134831	268417	400010
1993	3057498	3365931	2351017	1512265	1951912	960496	1148876	583322	307597	400967	45044	78671	376371
1994	2887906	2580541	2870096	1923622	1059563	1341289	595945	660154	328052	172777	203962	24079	253417
1995	2470007	2477196	2124345	2368260	1404750	679507	944059	361764	289553	167542	96512	113134	151007
1996	3363562	2047346	2072990	2111432	1776329	961930	491553	571018	214034	141759	87279	53263	147157
1997	2742677	2958710	1655534	1903135	1745073	1195354	708832	327405	337903	145473	87232	47742	117637
1998	3306357	2278570	2540949	1236161	1611985	1457267	848968	469800	255764	208997	98495	55095	106919
1999	3849324	2772716	1845827	2395083	1157078	1248283	902664	597083	304098	177260	131537	63013	107848
2000	2863744	3327541	2275456	1644156	1835350	890423	857397	614726	368919	187794	114180	74008	113851
2001	5285076	1755786	2660571	1750417	1205306	1262898	574874	568919	410490	234882	116127	69604	116234
2002	8772674	5850887	1188994	2345091	1413742	896901	809318	356501	326102	217759	122540	59903	102374
2003	2948913	7805592	4959505	870422	1540627	853992	528227	392693	210220	172104	106438	60047	75407

2004	3661615	2296446	6497745	3733585	728013	957199	450472	259771	177475	104550	78874	44308	53993
2005	5756518	3221057	2133534	4912409	2017780	532009	498076	232833	126225	84787	54539	32170	41125
2006	10776411	6356804	3071832	1751990	3151823	1159285	371439	281581	133197	70007	49428	29851	38228
2007	5022076	7653868	5381377	2548400	1480508	2007985	746522	250126	169649	87101	41734	29907	37183
2008	5174147	4569776	6144877	4670885	2060087	1178173	1113932	429804	160239	90875	50873	20644	30548
2009	4831392	4250642	4000425	5498441	3874296	1625206	833320	636073	249102	97977	46634	26849	22538
2010	6375424	4743147	4310598	3658886	4670162	2847413	1219828	527071	332723	154694	62535	23865	29333
2011	7489933	5796892	3768734	4282282	3296947	3385924	1965435	817511	349936	186796	84154	38453	32804
2012	5142363	6415634	5570157	2857514	3214926	2586743	2440038	1299158	520875	220128	110102	48413	39154
2013	3674235	3934707	5931182	4995080	2082181	2192013	1884892	1422641	692375	298841	113987	70711	46942
2014	9258549	3128895	3060970	5257475	3771436	1661151	1582461	1356851	916597	430457	192457	61921	51436
2015	2802372	6947597	2608289	2464263	4104493	2887102	1243130	1169656	929735	644938	300887	97937	64547
2016	331585	2577874	5120236	2000351	2158411	2876256	2058132	859475	782552	490597	329493	158110	85221
2017	331585	284613	2180461	3992814	1457054	1618881	1833549	1370222	501980	558290	245131	200240	140753

Table 8.6.3.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. ESTIMATED FISHING MORTALITY

Year	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7 and older
1980	0.01	0.034	0.055	0.096	0.16	0.171	0.211	0.211
1981	0.01	0.034	0.054	0.096	0.16	0.172	0.212	0.211
1982	0.01	0.034	0.054	0.096	0.161	0.172	0.213	0.211
1983	0.01	0.033	0.054	0.096	0.161	0.175	0.215	0.212
1984	0.01	0.033	0.054	0.097	0.162	0.176	0.219	0.213
1985	0.01	0.033	0.054	0.099	0.165	0.18	0.224	0.218
1986	0.01	0.033	0.053	0.101	0.17	0.184	0.23	0.225
1987	0.01	0.033	0.053	0.104	0.179	0.187	0.236	0.235
1988	0.01	0.033	0.053	0.107	0.186	0.195	0.242	0.247
1989	0.01	0.033	0.053	0.11	0.197	0.202	0.257	0.264
1990	0.01	0.033	0.054	0.114	0.206	0.208	0.273	0.295
1991	0.01	0.033	0.054	0.118	0.214	0.216	0.287	0.34
1992	0.01	0.033	0.055	0.122	0.219	0.229	0.3	0.388
1993	0.01	0.033	0.056	0.126	0.221	0.236	0.312	0.434
1994	0.01	0.033	0.057	0.128	0.222	0.237	0.314	0.458
1995	0.01	0.033	0.058	0.13	0.22	0.241	0.312	0.427
1996	0.01	0.032	0.059	0.132	0.217	0.249	0.306	0.366
1997	0.01	0.032	0.061	0.135	0.213	0.265	0.306	0.319
1998	0.01	0.032	0.062	0.142	0.218	0.287	0.311	0.314
1999	0.01	0.032	0.064	0.153	0.23	0.309	0.331	0.334
2000	0.01	0.031	0.067	0.167	0.25	0.343	0.363	0.359
2001	0.007	0.029	0.066	0.161	0.268	0.335	0.419	0.435
2002	0.007	0.031	0.066	0.161	0.271	0.351	0.428	0.515
2003	0.005	0.025	0.066	0.144	0.245	0.35	0.438	0.589

2004	0.004	0.019	0.069	0.151	0.225	0.329	0.41	0.534
2005	0.004	0.018	0.064	0.139	0.197	0.284	0.357	0.395
2006	0.005	0.019	0.055	0.114	0.184	0.254	0.337	0.366
2007	0.005	0.015	0.042	0.103	0.174	0.266	0.335	0.45
2008	0.005	0.014	0.035	0.098	0.17	0.258	0.318	0.443
2009	0.004	0.012	0.034	0.094	0.177	0.246	0.315	0.384
2010	0.004	0.014	0.035	0.092	0.178	0.247	0.297	0.381
2011	0.004	0.013	0.036	0.09	0.173	0.239	0.297	0.389
2012	0.004	0.012	0.039	0.092	0.175	0.24	0.29	0.372
2013	0.004	0.013	0.043	0.1	0.199	0.259	0.305	0.406
2014	0.004	0.015	0.047	0.12	0.213	0.294	0.358	0.413
2015	0.003	0.016	0.048	0.123	0.195	0.271	0.374	0.44
2016	0.003	0.017	0.046	0.135	0.21	0.259	0.346	0.397
2017	0.003	0.017	0.046	0.136	0.211	0.255	0.35	0.375

Table 8.7.2.1. RCT3 output.

Analysis by RCT3_R ver3.1 of data from file :

RCT3/RCT3init.txt

RCT3 for NEA Mackerel

Data for 1 surveys over 26 years : 1990 - 2015

Regression type = c
 Tapered time weighting applied
 Power = 3 over 20 years
 Survey weighting not applied
 Final estimates shrunk towards mean
 Minimum S.E. for any survey taken as 0.000
 Minimum of 3 points used for regression

Forecast/Hindcast variance correction used.

yearclass = 2015

I-----Regression-----I					I-----Prediction-----I				
Survey/ Series	Slope	Inter- cept	Std Error	Rsquare	No. Pts	Index Value	Predicted Value	Std Error	WAP Weights
IBTS.index	78.88	13.64	0.52	0.389	17	0.02	15.46	0.595	0.284
VPA Mean =						15.63	0.375	0.716	

Year Class	Weighted Average Prediction	Log WAP	Int Std Error	Ext Std Error	Var Ratio	VPA	Log VPA
2015	5850212	15.58	0.32	0.07	0.06		

Table 8.7.3.1. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Short-term prediction: INPUT DATA

	STOCK NUMBERS	M	MATURITY OGIVE	PROP OF F BEFORE SPW.	PROP OF M BEFORE SPW.	WEIGHTS IN THE STOCK	EXPLOITATIO N PATTERN	WEIGHTS IN THE CATCH
2017								
0	4255854	0,15	0	0	0,310667	0	0,003465	0,043
1	4913608	0,15	0,1	0,163667	0,310667	0,105333	0,016141	0,146333
2	2180461	0,15	0,733	0,163667	0,310667	0,184	0,047166	0,238
3	3992814	0,15	0,937	0,167333	0,310667	0,227667	0,126306	0,291
4	1457054	0,15	0,998333	0,167333	0,310667	0,257333	0,206194	0,324333
5	1618881	0,15	0,999333	0,183333	0,310667	0,292	0,274777	0,356333
6	1833549	0,15	0,999667	0,183333	0,310667	0,33	0,359467	0,39
7	1370222	0,15	0,998667	0,183333	0,310667	0,351333	0,416827	0,417667
8	501980	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,383	0,416827	0,441667
9	558290	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,410333	0,416827	0,462
10	245131	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,446333	0,416827	0,483333
11	200240	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,466333	0,416827	0,514667
12+	140753	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,512333	0,416827	0,554333
2018								
0	4255854	0,15	0	0	0,310667	0	0,003465	0,043
1	-	0,15	0,1	0,163667	0,310667	0,105333	0,016141	0,146333
2	-	0,15	0,733	0,163667	0,310667	0,184	0,047166	0,238
3	-	0,15	0,937	0,167333	0,310667	0,227667	0,126306	0,291
4	-	0,15	0,998333	0,167333	0,310667	0,257333	0,206194	0,324333
5	-	0,15	0,999333	0,183333	0,310667	0,292	0,274777	0,356333
6	-	0,15	0,999667	0,183333	0,310667	0,33	0,359467	0,39
7	-	0,15	0,998667	0,183333	0,310667	0,351333	0,416827	0,417667
8	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,383	0,416827	0,441667
9	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,410333	0,416827	0,462
10	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,446333	0,416827	0,483333
11	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,466333	0,416827	0,514667
12+	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,512333	0,416827	0,554333
2019								
0	4255854	0,15	0	0	0,310667	0	0,003465	0,043
1	-	0,15	0,1	0,163667	0,310667	0,105333	0,016141	0,146333
2	-	0,15	0,733	0,163667	0,310667	0,184	0,047166	0,238
3	-	0,15	0,937	0,167333	0,310667	0,227667	0,126306	0,291
4	-	0,15	0,998333	0,167333	0,310667	0,257333	0,206194	0,324333
5	-	0,15	0,999333	0,183333	0,310667	0,292	0,274777	0,356333
6	-	0,15	0,999667	0,183333	0,310667	0,33	0,359467	0,39
7	-	0,15	0,998667	0,183333	0,310667	0,351333	0,416827	0,417667
8	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,383	0,416827	0,441667
9	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,410333	0,416827	0,462
10	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,446333	0,416827	0,483333
11	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,466333	0,416827	0,514667
12+	-	0,15	1	0,183333	0,310667	0,512333	0,416827	0,554333

Table 8.7.3.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Short-term prediction: Multi-option table for 1 179 kt catch in 2017 and a range of F-values in 2018.

2017						
TSB	SSB	Fbar	Landings			
4 458 196	3 443926	0.405	1 178 850			
2018				2019		
TSB	SSB	Fbar	Landings	TSB	SSB	Implied change in the landings
3943363	3213067	0	0	4429078	3698314	-100%
-	3208726	0,01	28707,78	4404470	3669832	-98%
-	3204392	0,02	57151,52	4380095	3641670	-95%
-	3200066	0,03	85334	4355949	3613824	-93%
-	3195748	0,04	113258	4332030	3586290	-90%
-	3191438	0,05	140926,2	4308336	3559064	-88%
-	3187135	0,06	168341,4	4284864	3532143	-86%
-	3182841	0,07	195506,2	4261612	3505521	-83%
-	3178554	0,08	222423,2	4238577	3479196	-81%
-	3174274	0,09	249095,2	4215758	3453164	-79%
-	3170003	0,1	275524,5	4193151	3427421	-77%
-	3165739	0,11	301713,8	4170755	3401963	-74%
-	3161483	0,12	327665,7	4148568	3376787	-72%
-	3157234	0,13	353382,6	4126586	3351889	-70%
-	3152993	0,14	378866,9	4104808	3327266	-68%
-	3148760	0,15	404121,2	4083232	3302914	-66%
-	3144534	0,16	429147,8	4061856	3278831	-64%
-	3140316	0,17	453949,1	4040677	3255011	-61%
-	3136105	0,18	478527,5	4019694	3231453	-59%
-	3131902	0,19	502885,3	3998903	3208152	-57%
-	3127707	0,2	527024,8	3978304	3185107	-55%
-	3123519	0,21	550948,3	3957894	3162312	-53%
-	3119338	0,22	574658	3937672	3139767	-51%

-	3115166	0,23	598156,2	3917634	3117466	-49%
-	3111000	0,24	621445,1	3897780	3095407	-47%
-	3106842	0,25	644526,9	3878107	3073588	-45%
-	3102692	0,26	667403,7	3858613	3052005	-43%
-	3098548	0,27	690077,6	3839297	3030654	-41%
-	3094413	0,28	712550,8	3820157	3009535	-40%
-	3090285	0,29	734825,4	3801190	2988642	-38%
-	3086164	0,3	756903,3	3782395	2967975	-36%
-	3082050	0,31	778786,7	3763770	2947529	-34%
-	3077944	0,32	800477,5	3745314	2927302	-32%
-	3073845	0,33	821977,8	3727024	2907291	-30%
-	3069754	0,34	843289,5	3708899	2887494	-28%
-	3065670	0,35	864414,6	3690937	2867908	-27%
-	3061593	0,36	885355	3673136	2848531	-25%
-	3057523	0,37	906112,6	3655495	2829359	-23%
-	3053461	0,38	926689,3	3638012	2810391	-21%
-	3049406	0,39	947086,9	3620685	2791623	-20%
-	3045358	0,4	967307,4	3603513	2773054	-18%
-	3041318	0,41	987352,4	3586493	2754680	-16%
-	3037284	0,42	1007224	3569626	2736500	-15%
-	3033258	0,43	1026924	3552908	2718511	-13%
-	3029239	0,44	1046453	3536338	2700711	-11%
-	3025228	0,45	1065815	3519915	2683097	-10%
-	3021223	0,46	1085009	3503638	2665667	-8%
-	3017226	0,47	1104039	3487504	2648419	-6%
-	3013235	0,48	1122906	3471512	2631351	-5%
-	3009252	0,49	1141612	3455661	2614460	-3%
-	3005276	0,5	1160157	3439949	2597744	-2%

Table 8.7.3.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Short-term prediction: Management option table for 1 179 kt catch in 2017 and a range of catch options in 2018.

Rationale	Catch (2018)	Fbar (2018)	SSB (2019)	%change-eSSB	%change TAC
F = 0.21 (Fmsy)	550948	0.21	3162312	1.2%	-53%
F = 0	0	0	3698314	15%	-100%
Fpa	864415	0.35	2867908	-6.5%	-27%
Flim	1122906	0.48	2631351	-13%	-4.7%
SSB(2019) = Blim	1915301	1	1944804	-31%	62%
SSB(2019) = Bpa	1196775	0.52	2564830	-14%	1.5%
SSB(2019) = MSY Btrigger	1196775	0.52	2564830	-14%	1.5%
F = F2017	977765	0.405	2763463	-9.2%	-17%
F = 0.24 (Fmp)	621445	0.24	3095407	-0.5%	-47%
Catch(2018) = 2017 catch - 20%	943080	0.388	2795307	-8.4%	-20%
Catch(2018) = 2017 catch	1178850	0.510	2580927	-14%	0.0%
Catch(2018) = 2017 +20%	1414620	0.647	2371562	-20%	20%
F = 0.20	527025	0.2	3185107	1.8%	-55%
F = 0.22	574658	0.22	3139767	0.7%	-51%
F = 0.23	598156	0.23	3117466	0.1%	-49%
F = 0.25	644527	0.25	3073588	-1.1%	-45%
F = 0.26	667404	0.26	3052005	-1.6%	-43%
F = 0.27	690078	0.27	3030654	-2.2%	-41%
F = 0.28	712551	0.28	3009535	-2.7%	-40%
F = 0.29	734825	0.29	2988642	-3.3%	-38%
F = 0.30	756903	0.3	2967975	-3.8%	-36%

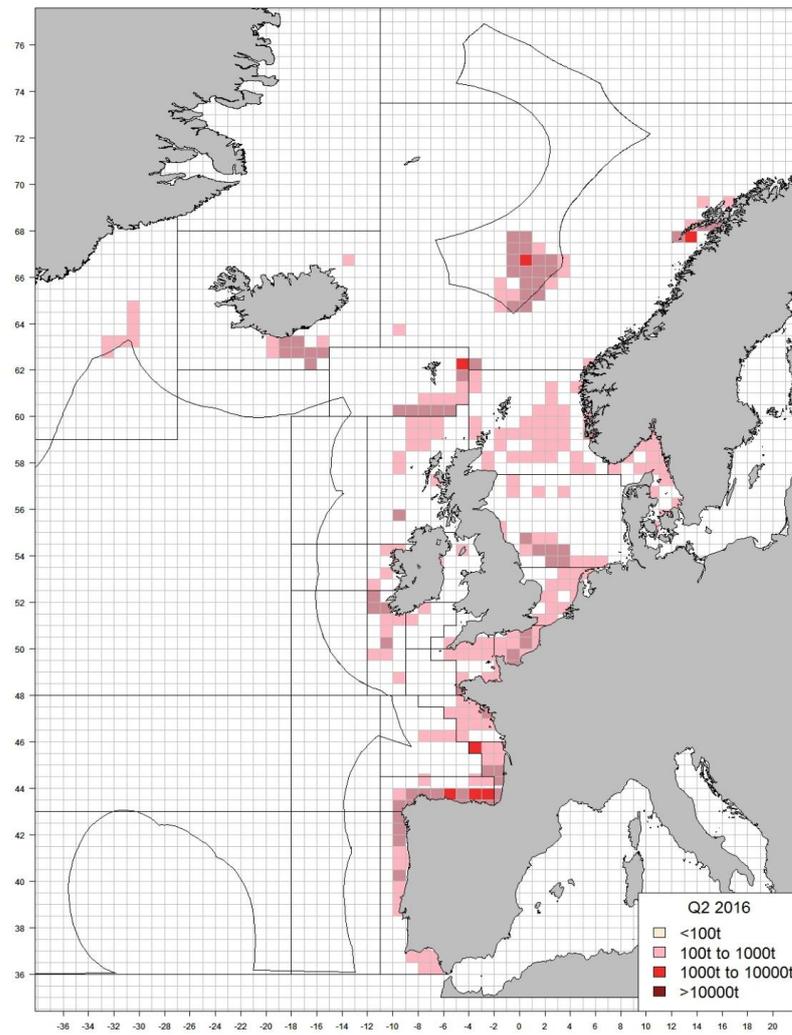


Figure 8.4.2.2. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Commercial catches in 2016, quarter 2.

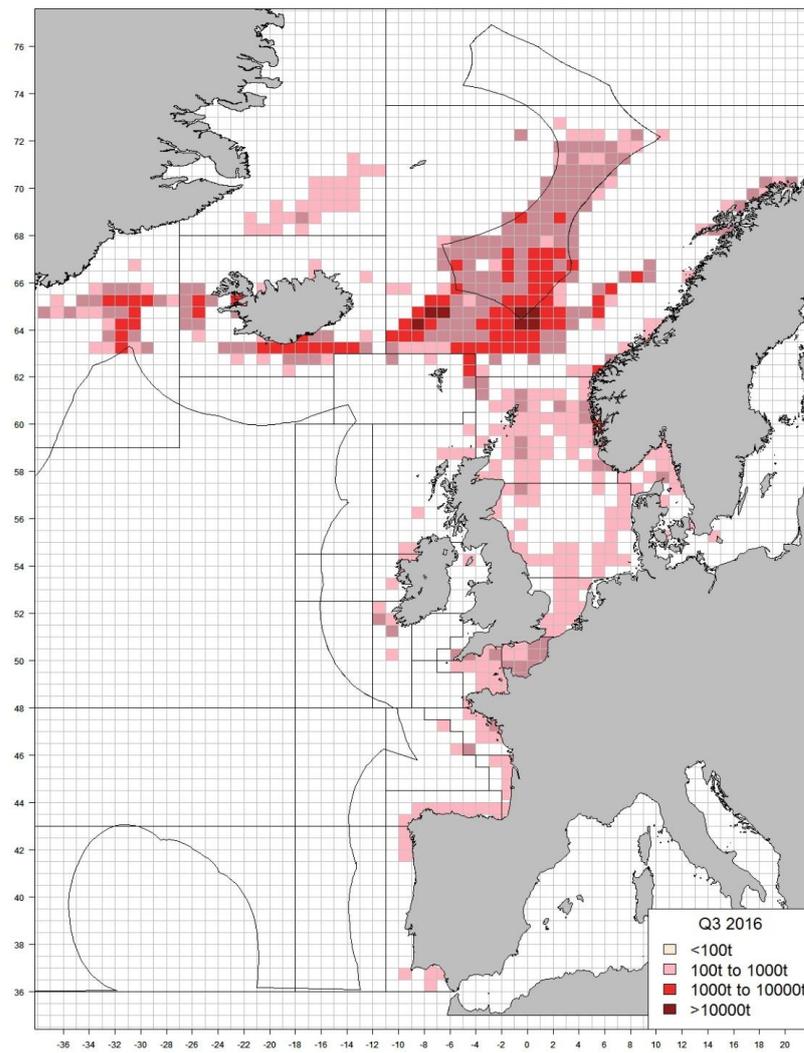


Figure 8.4.2.3. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Commercial catches in 2016, quarter 3.

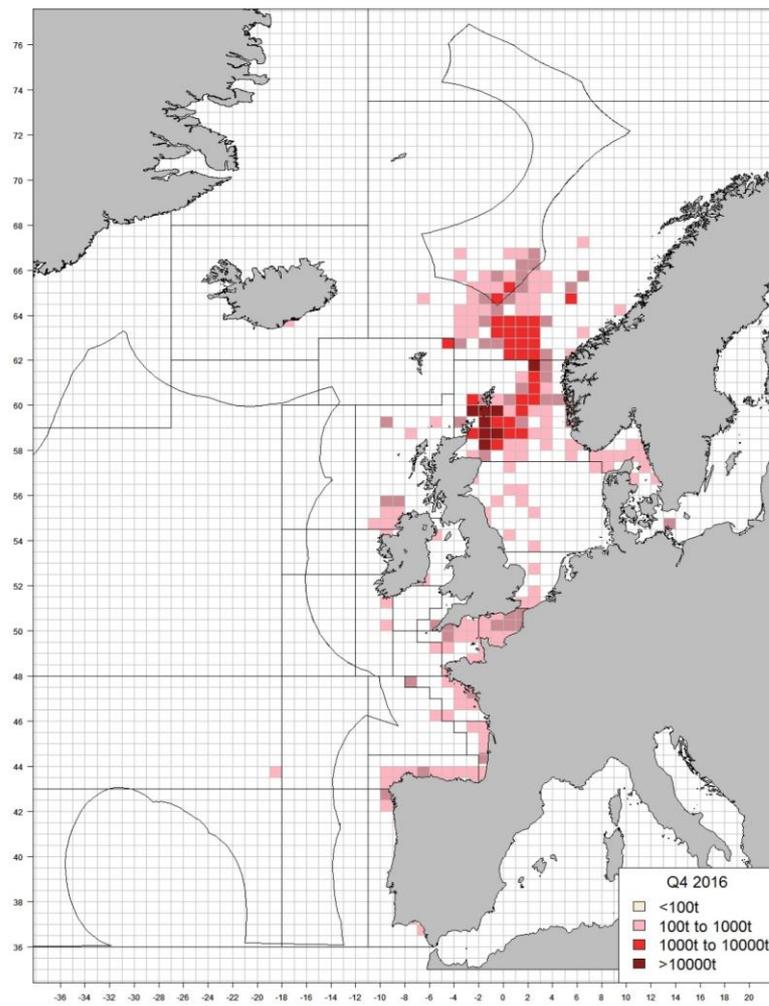


Figure 8.4.2.4. NE Atlantic Mackerel. Commercial catches in 2016, quarter 4.

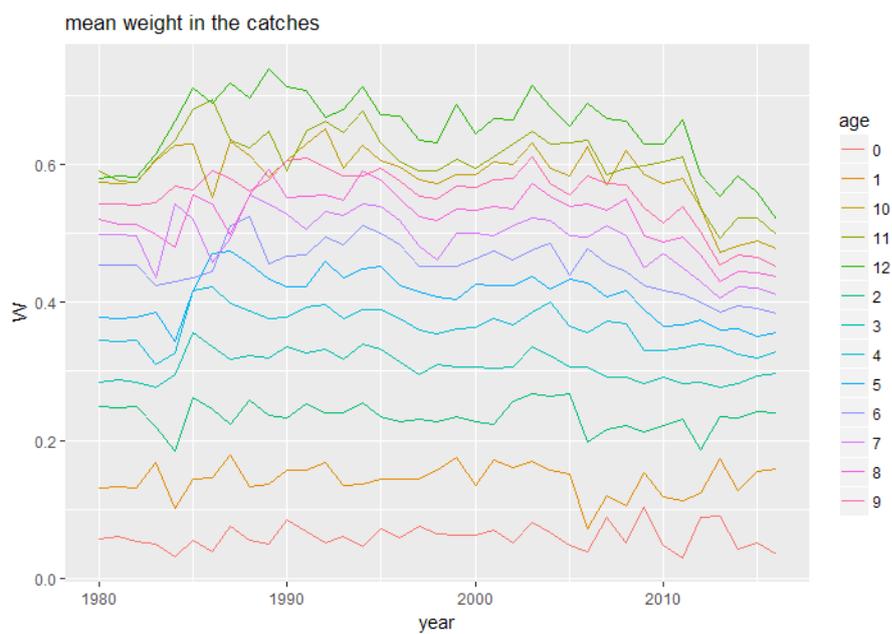


Figure 8.5.2.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Weights-at-age in the catch.

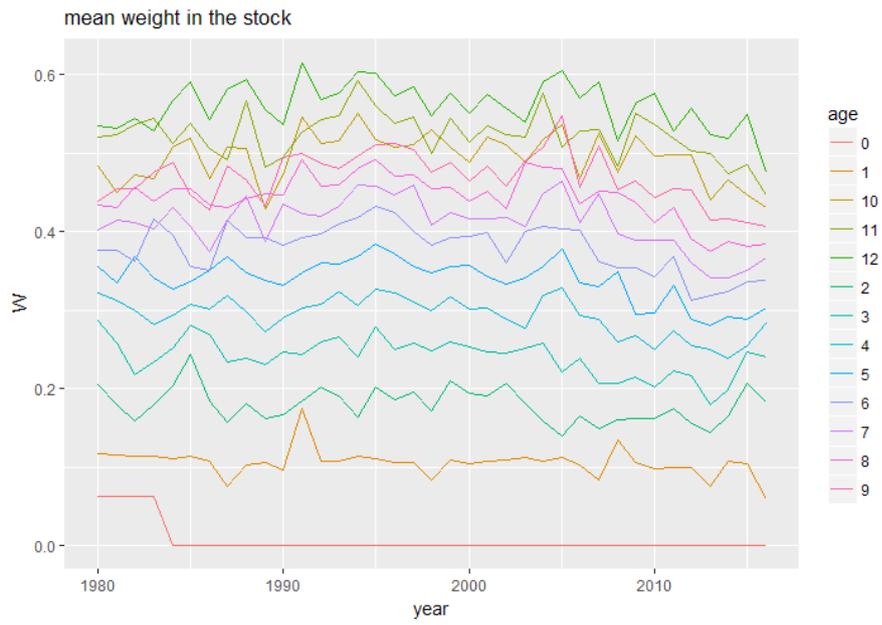


Figure 8.5.2.2. NE Atlantic mackerel. Weights-at-age in the stock.

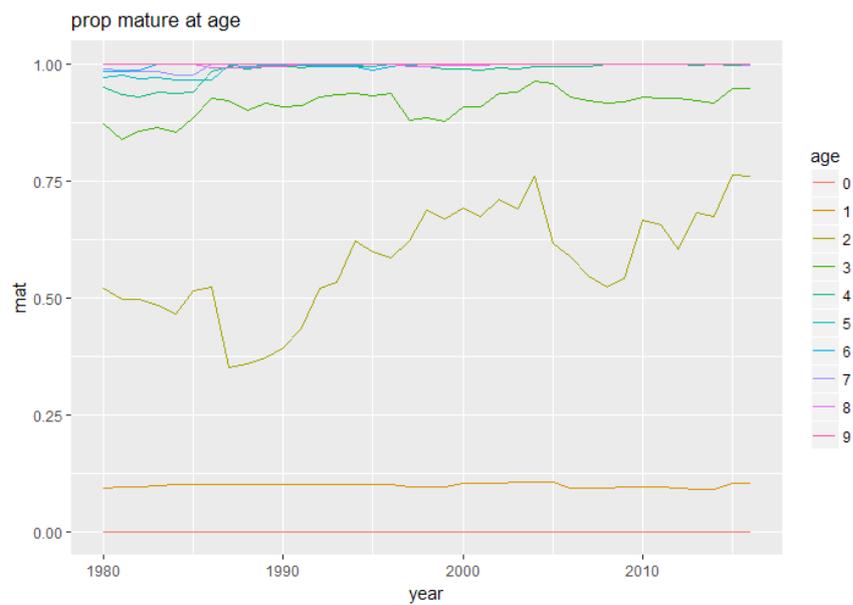


Figure 8.5.3.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Proportion of mature fish at age.

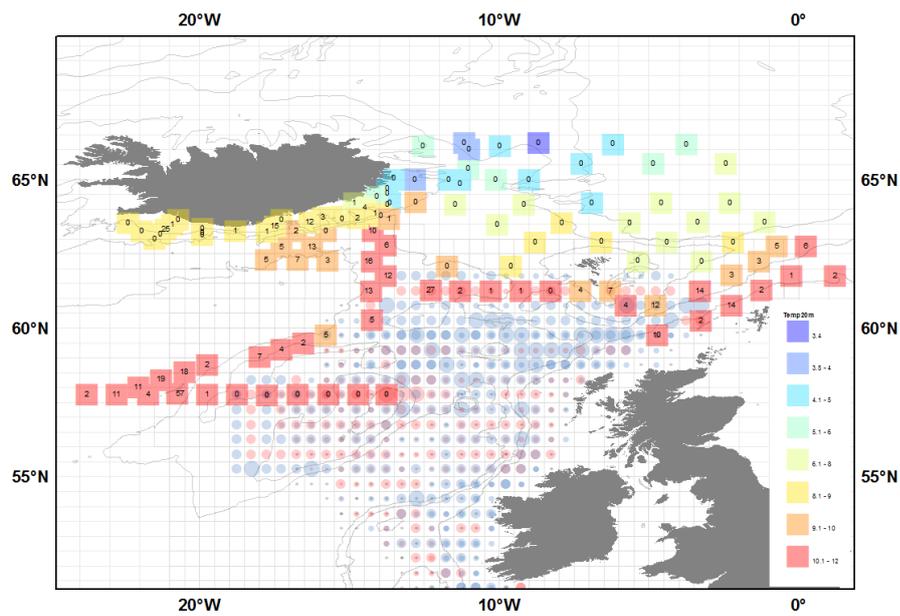


Fig. 8.6.1.3.1. Mackerel stage 1 egg counts per m2 per day (coloured squares). The coloured squares represent the temperature at 20m depth recorded during the plankton tows. 200, 1000 and 2000m isobaths are included for reference. Abundance bubble plots from 2016 MEGS survey periods 5 and 6 are underlain for reference as well.

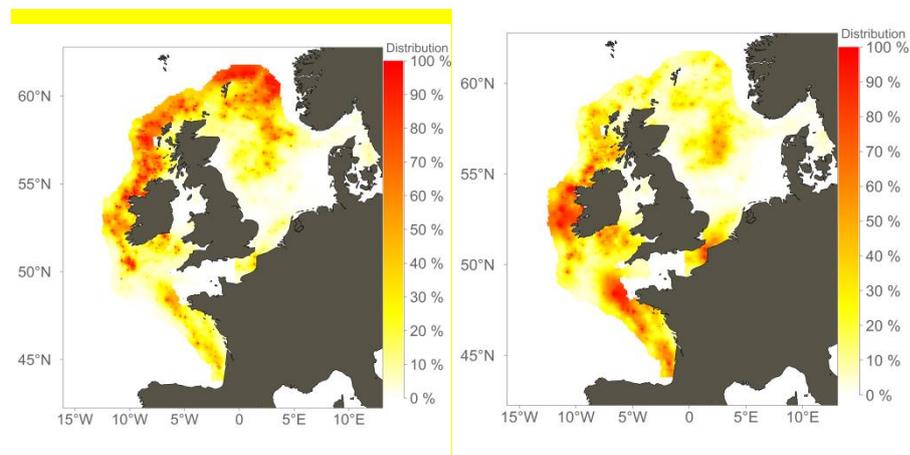


Figure 8.6.2.1. Distributions of modelled squared catch rates of mackerel at approximately 3-9 months of age in first and fourth quarter demersal trawl surveys. Left) average rates for cohorts from 1998-2015; and Right) 2015 cohort. See Jansen *et al.* (2015) for details.

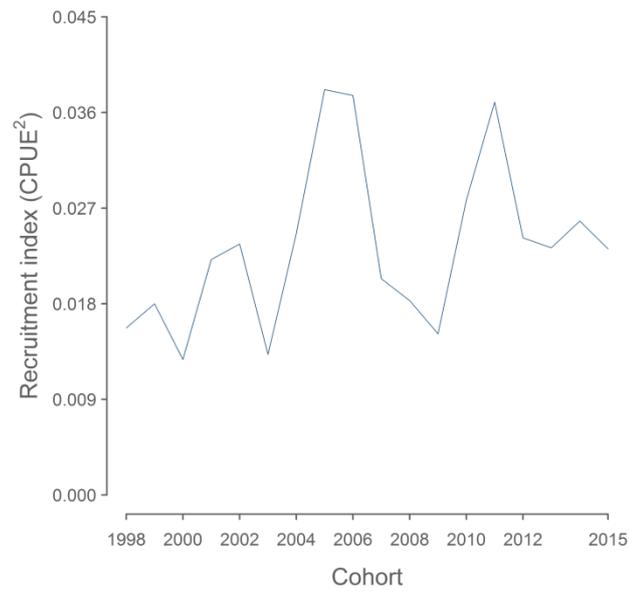


Figure 8.6.2.2. IBTS recruitment index derived from square root transformed CPUE. See Jansen *et al.* (2015) for details.

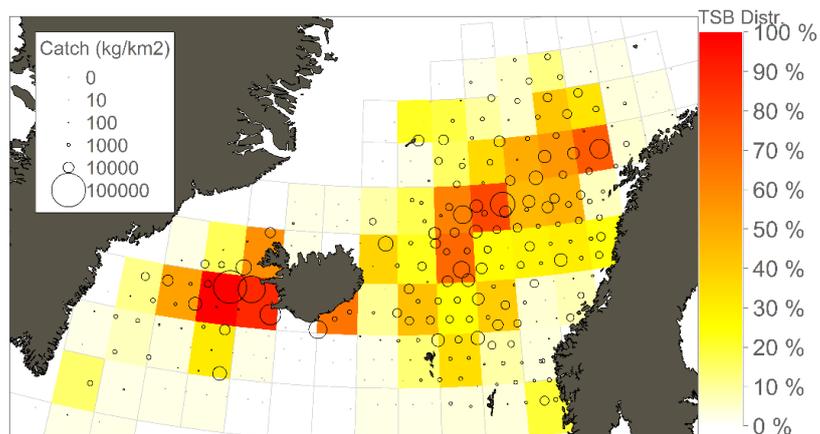


Figure 8.6.3.1. Mackerel catch rates from surface trawl hauls (circle size represents catch rate in kg/km²) overlaid on mean catch rate per rectangle (1° lat. x 2° lon.) from the IESSNS survey in 2017. White rectangles indicate zero-observations and yellow-red colour scale represent the biomass distribution (illustrated as cumulative fractions, e.g. the sum of all areas with the colour corresponding up to 40% represents 40% of the total biomass in the entire survey).

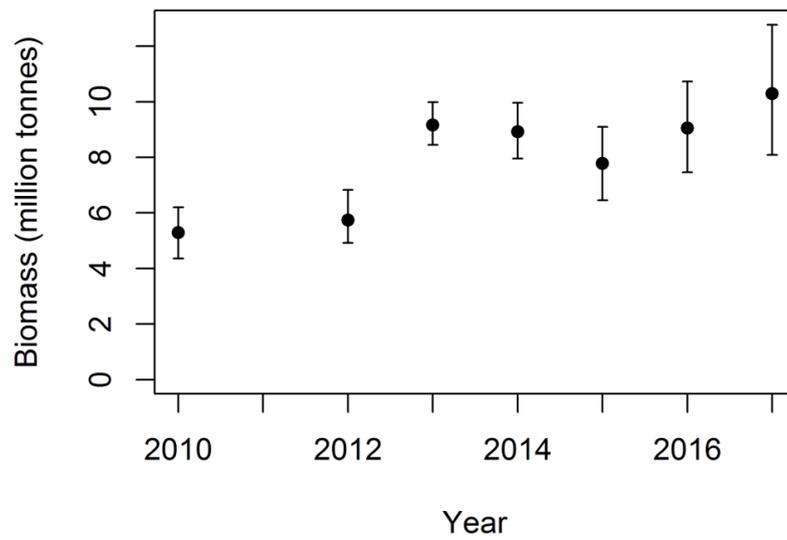


Figure 8.6.3.2. Estimated mackerel total stock biomass, with 95 % CI, from the IESSNS for the years included in the assessment.

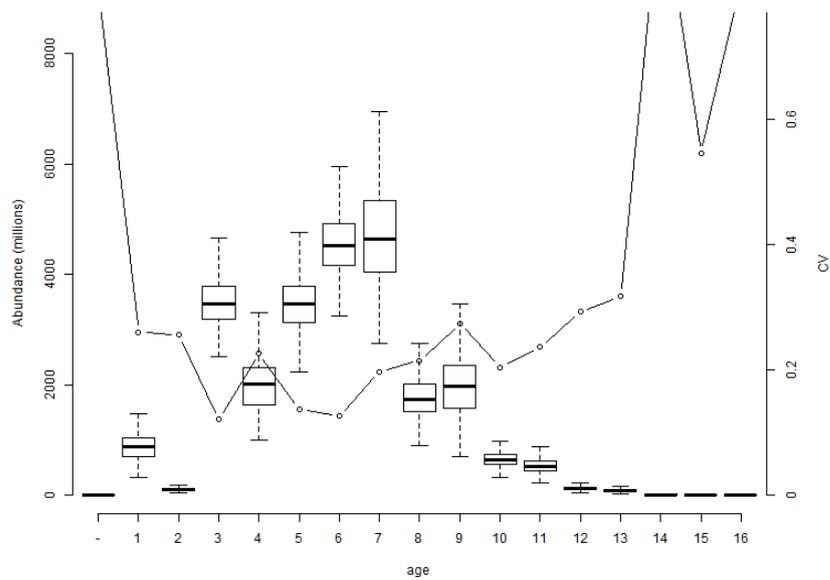


Figure 8.6.3.3. Mackerel numbers by age from the IESSNS survey in 2017. Boxplot of abundance and relative standard error (CV) obtained by bootstrapping with 500 replicates using the StoX software.

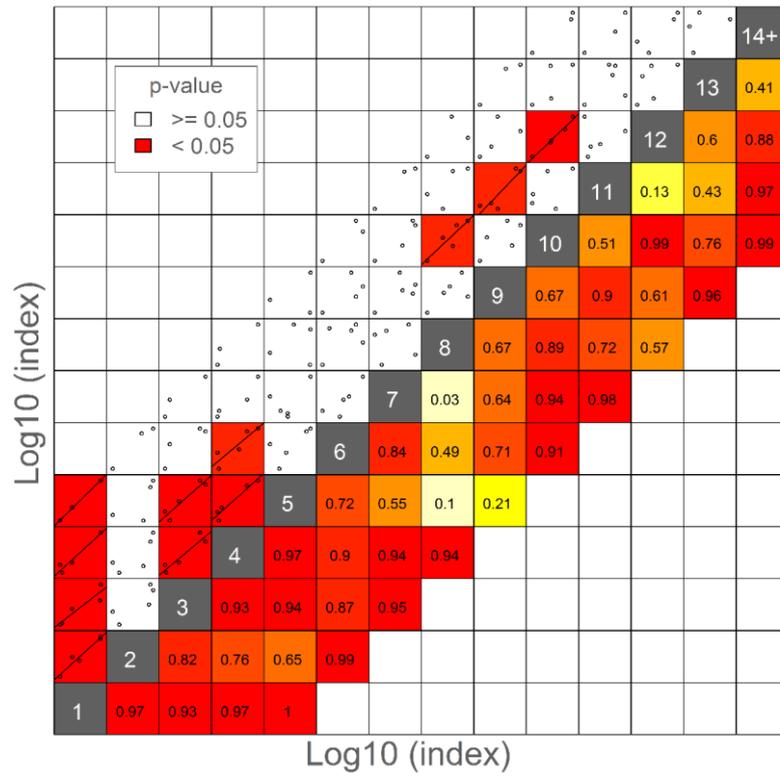


Figure 8.6.3.4. Internal consistency of the mackerel abundance index from the IESSNS surveys including data in 2010 and from 2012 to 2017. Ages indicated by white numbers in grey diagonal cells. Statistically significant positive correlations ($p < 0.05$) are indicated by regression lines and red cells in upper left half. Correlation coefficients (r) are given in the lower right half.

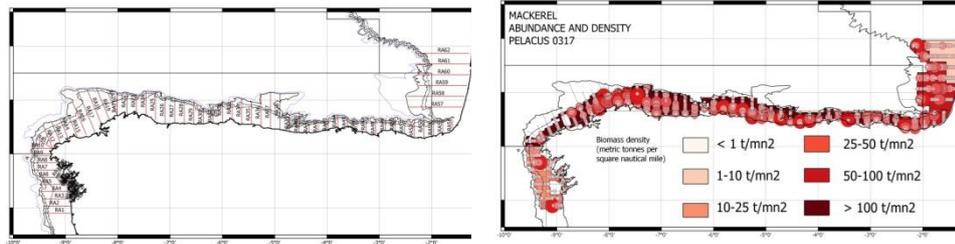


Figure 8.6.5.2.1. PELACUS 0317 survey track (right panel) and mackerel density distribution(left panel). Polygons are drawn to encompass the backscattering energy, and polygon colour indicates the mean density expressed as tonnes per squared nautical mile (<1; 1-10; 10-25; 25-50; 50-100; and >100).

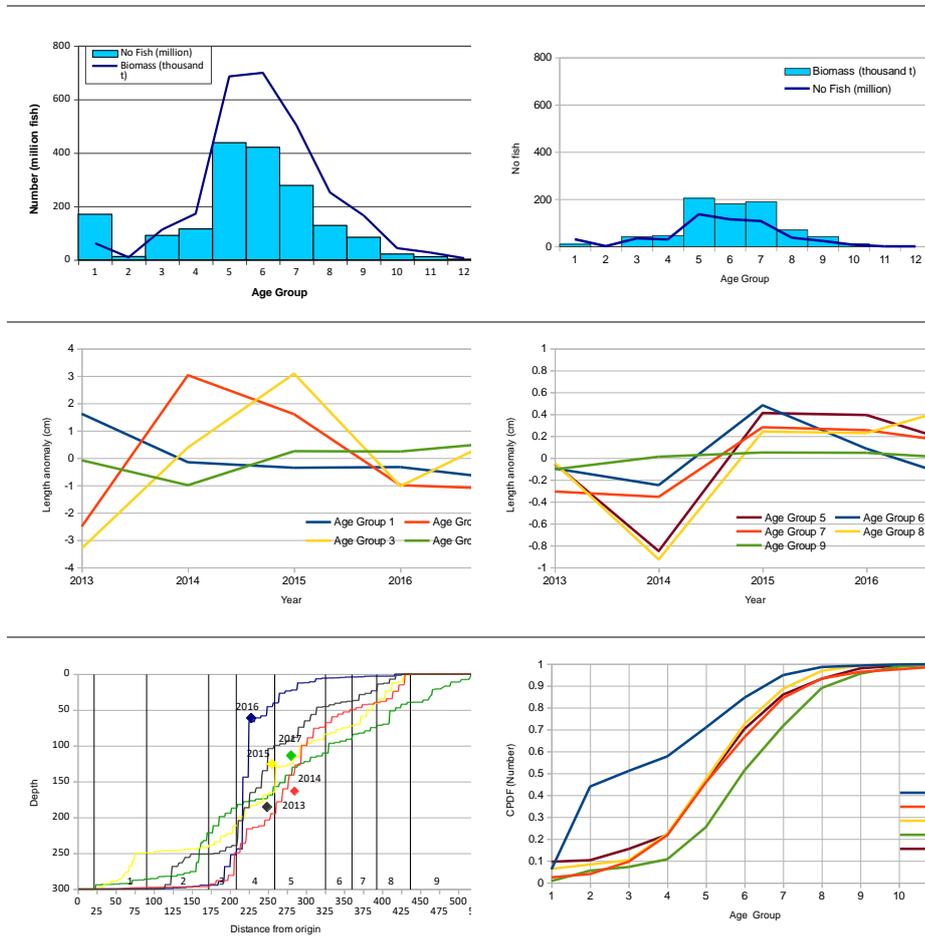


Figure 8.6.5.2.2: Mackerel stock descriptors.from PELACUS Upper pannels, 2017 abundance and bioamms estimates by age group in 8c+9a (left panel) and 8b (right panel). Medium panels, trend in mean length at age by year (2013-17) expressed as anomaly around the ovearl mean length at age; left panel age groups 1-4, right panel age groups 5-9. Lower panel, left, centre of gravity (CoG) of mackerel distribution (weighting factor NASC) along the surveyed area (from south to north); right panel, cumulated abundance estimates by age group 2013-17age.

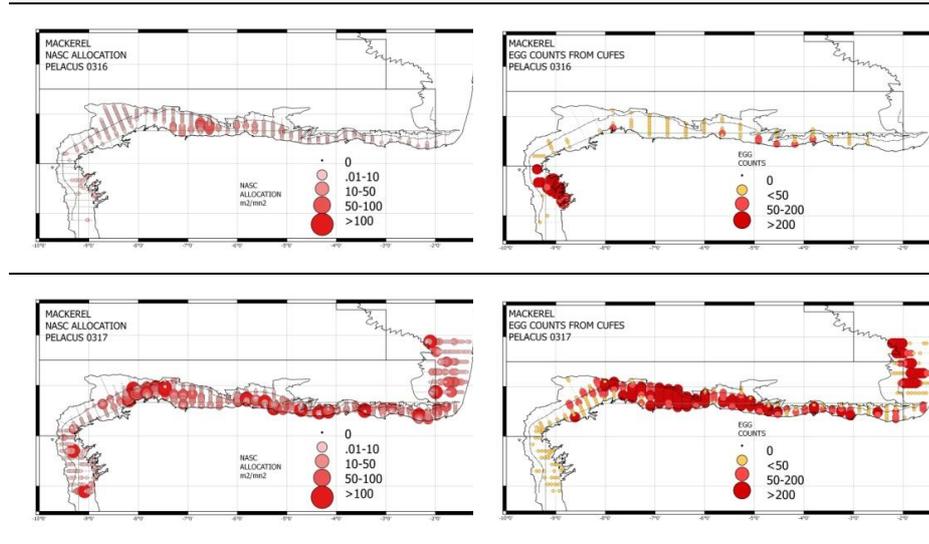


Figure 8.6.5.2.3: Mackerel NASC and egg counts from CUFES distribution in 2016 and 2017 surveys.

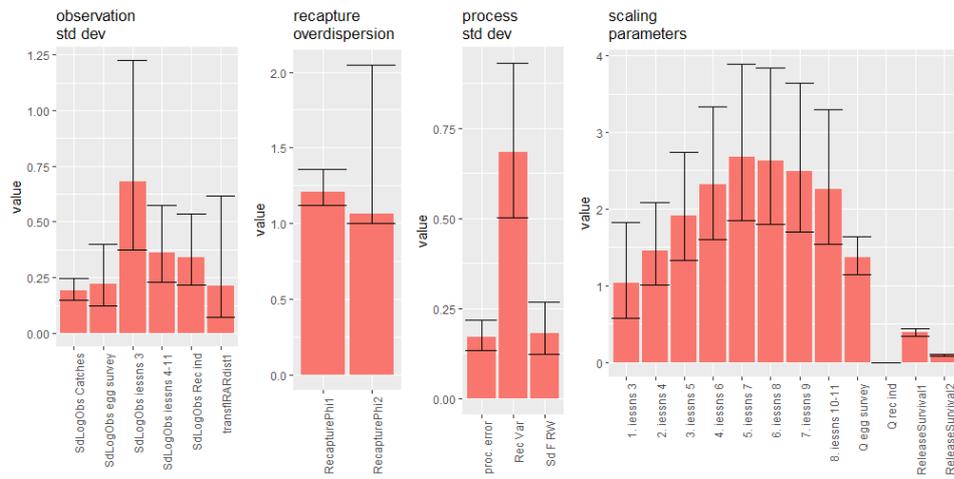


Figure 8.6.2.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Parameter estimates from the SAM model (and associated confidence intervals) for the WGWIDE 2017 update assessment.

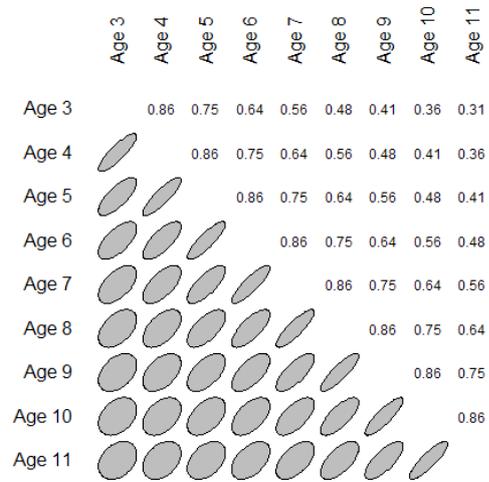


Figure 8.6.2.2. NE Atlantic mackerel. Estimated AR1 error correlation structure for the observations from the IESSNS survey age 3 to 11.

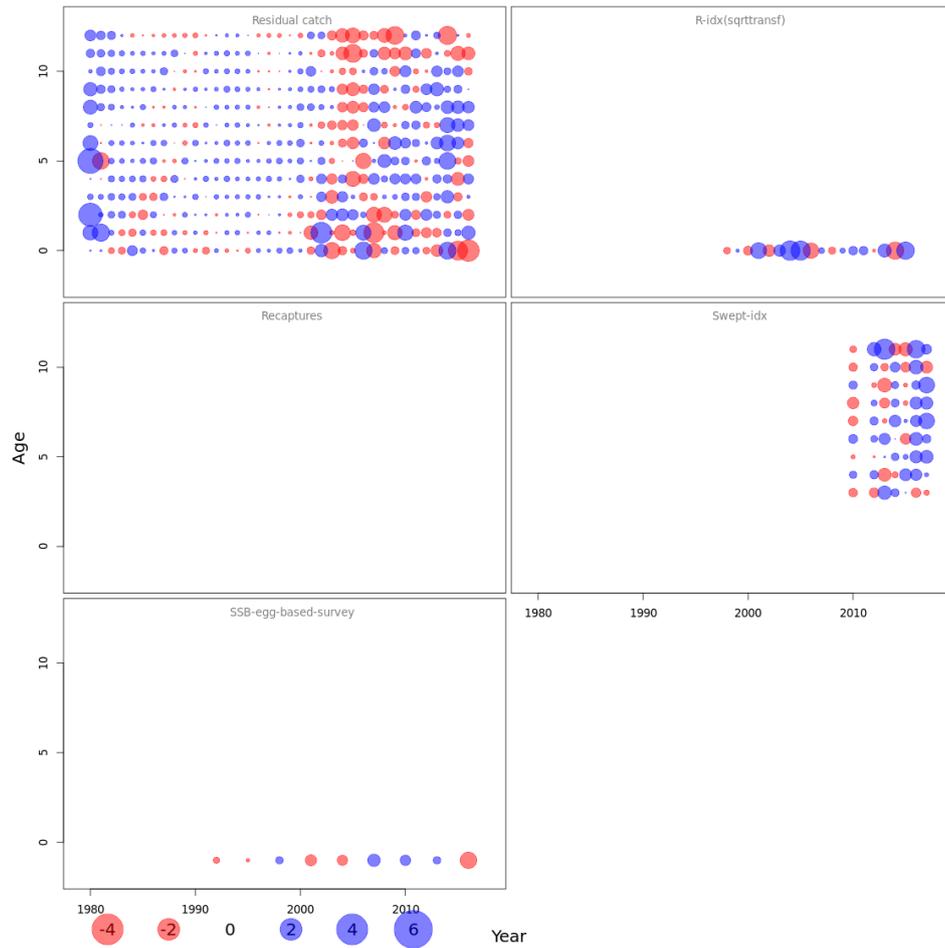


Figure 8.6.2.3. NE Atlantic mackerel. One Step Ahead Normalized residuals for the fit to the catch data (catch data prior to 2000 were not used to fit the model). Blue circles indicate positive residuals (observation larger than predicted) and filled red circles indicate negative residuals.

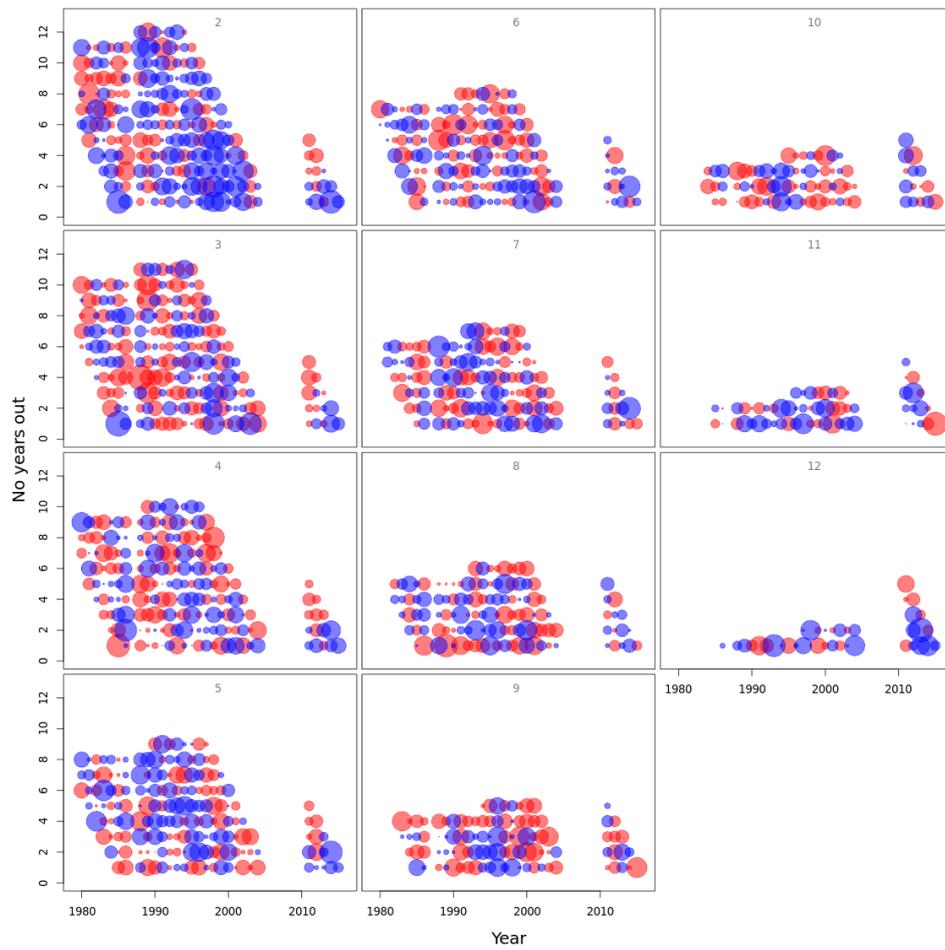


Figure8.6.3.4. NE Atlantic mackerel. One step ahead residuals for the fit to the recaptures of tags in the final assessment. The x-axis represents the release year, and the y-axis is the number of years between tagging and recapture. Each panel correspond to a given age at release. Blue circles indicate positive residuals (observation larger than predicted) and filled red circles indicate negative residuals.

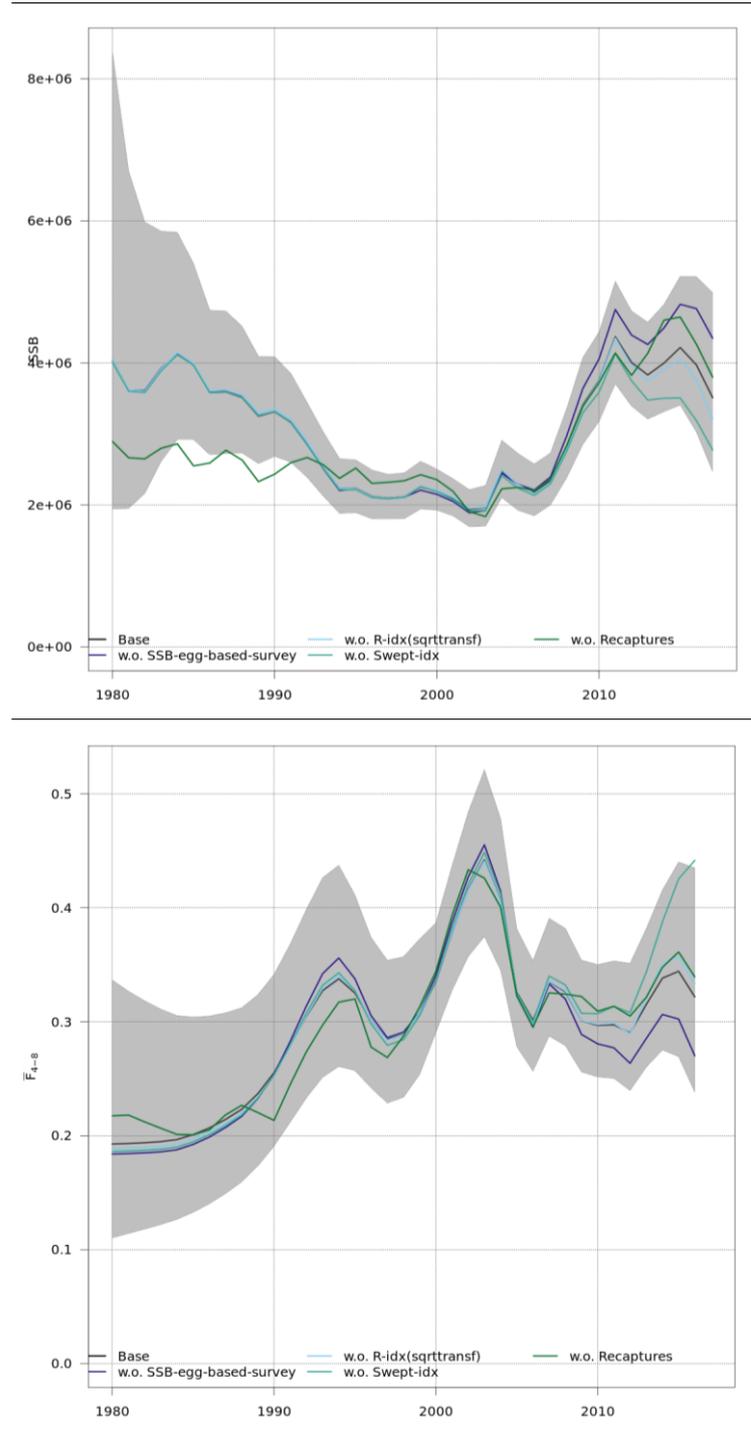


Figure8.6.3.5. NE Atlantic mackerel. Leave one out assessment runs. SAM estimates of SSB and \bar{F} , for assessments runs leaving out one of the observation data sets.

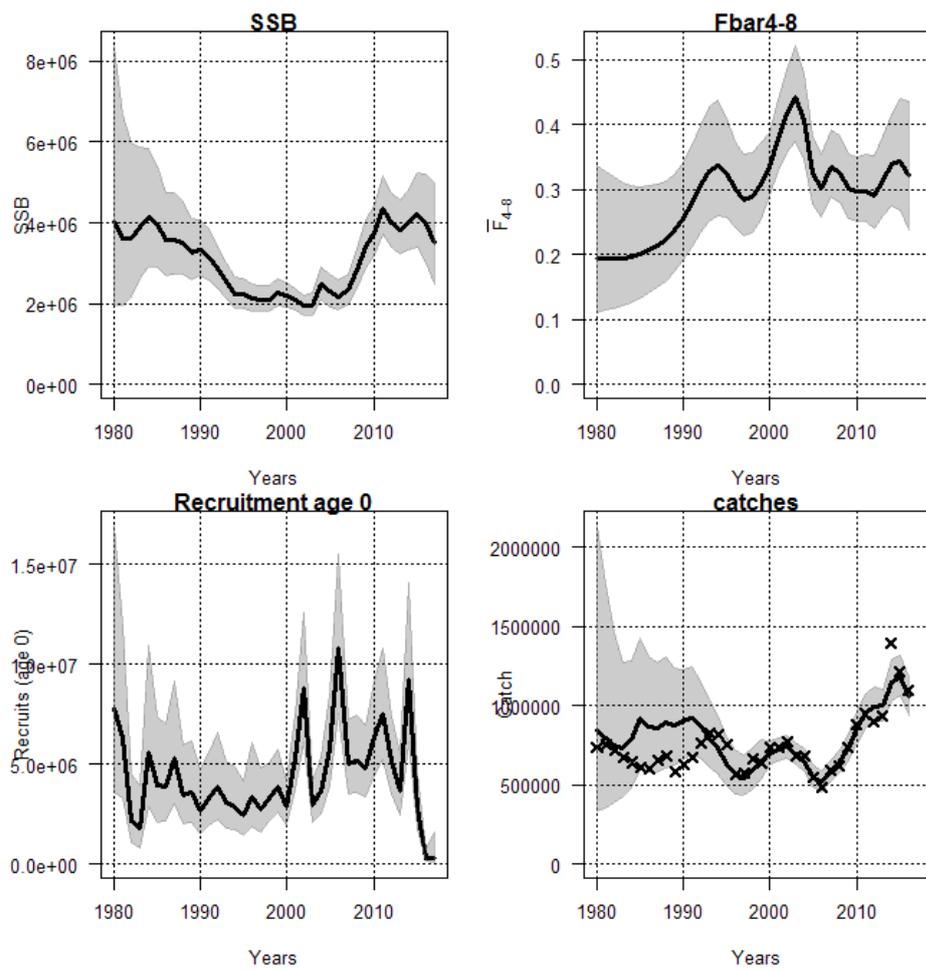


Figure 8.6.3.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Perception of the NEA mackerel stock, showing the SSB, $F_{\text{bar}4-8}$ and recruitment (with 95% confidence intervals) from the SAM assessment.

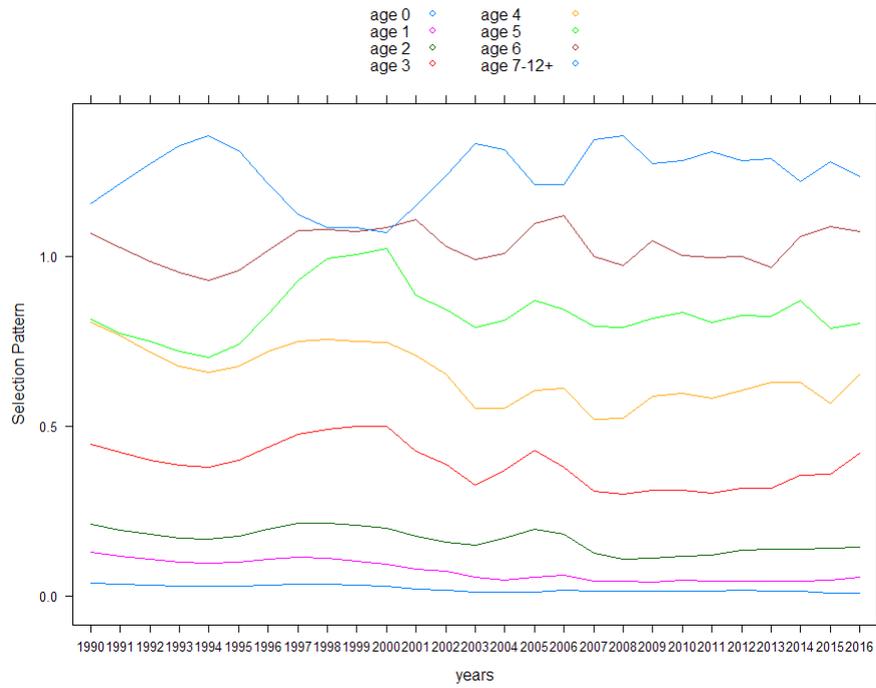


Figure 8.6.3.2. NE Atlantic mackerel. Estimated selectivity for the period 1990 to 2016, calculated as the ratio of the estimated fishing mortality-at-age and the Fbar4-8 value in the corresponding year.

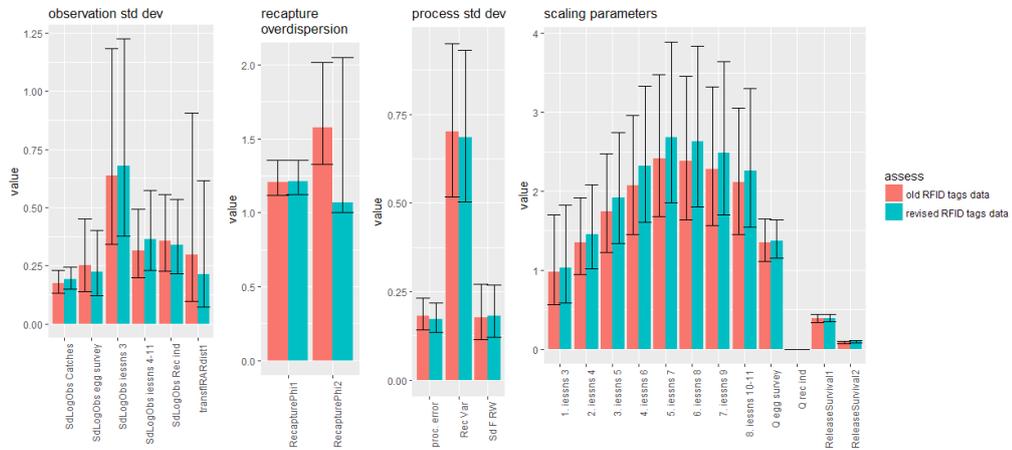


Figure 8.6.4.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Comparison of the parameter estimates from the SAM model (and associated confidence intervals) for the WGWIDE 2017 update assessment (using the new RFID tagging data), and the same assessment using the old RFID tagging RFID.

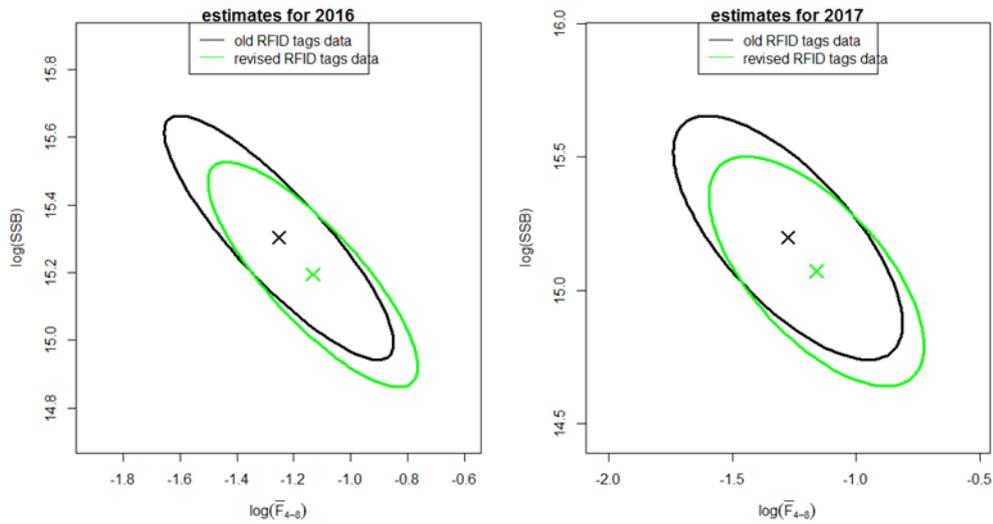


Figure 8.6.4.2. NE Atlantic mackerel. Comparison of the joint uncertainty on recent estimates of SSB and Fbar for the WGWIDE 2017 update assessment (using the new RFID tagging data), and the same assessment using the old RFID tagging RFID.

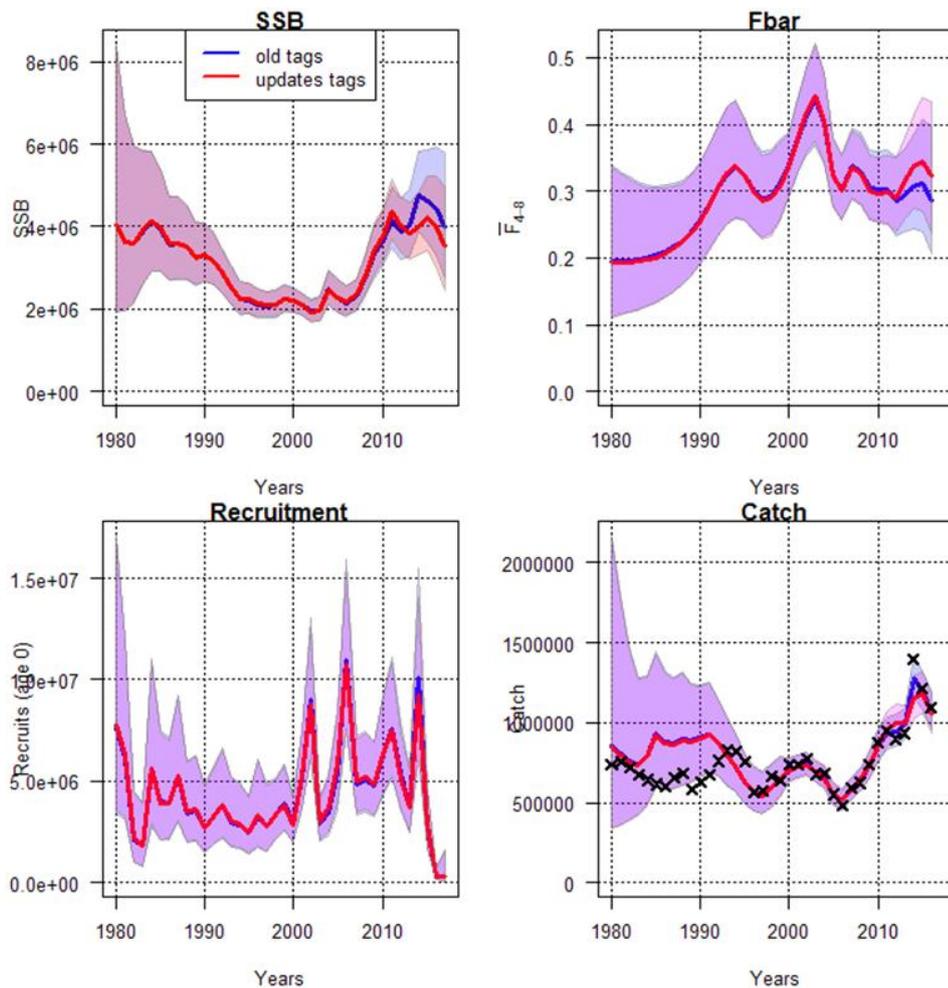


Figure 8.6.4.3. NE Atlantic mackerel. Comparison of the stock summary for the WGWIDE 2017 update assessment (using the new RFID tagging data), and the same assessment using the old RFID tagging RFID.

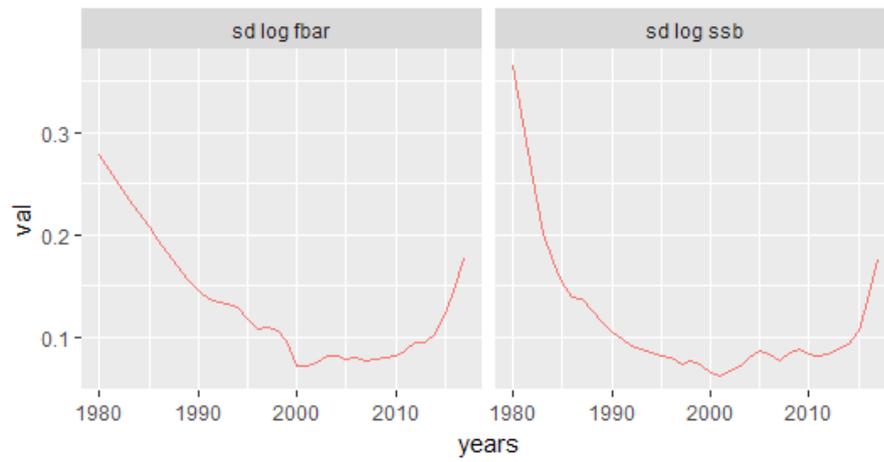


Figure 8.6.5.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Uncertainty (standard deviation of the log values) of the estimates of SSB and Fbar from the SAM for the 2017 WGWIDE assessment.

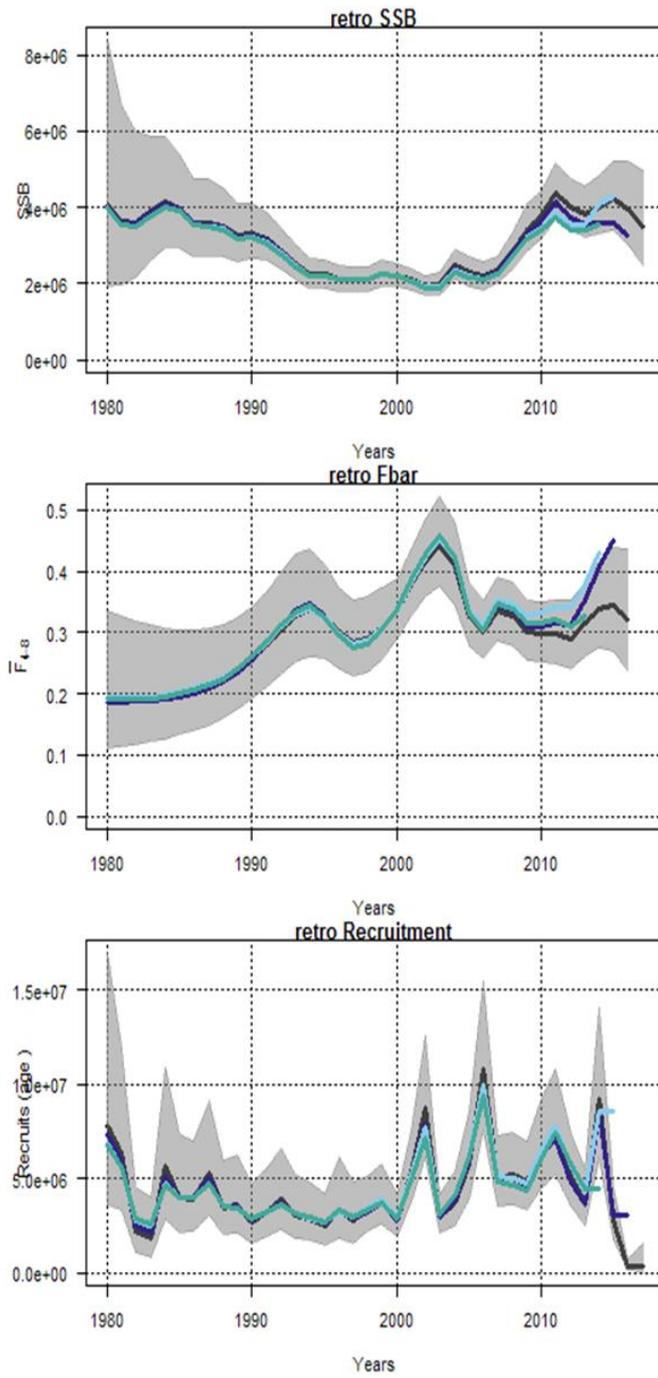


Figure 8.6.5.2. NE Atlantic mackerel. Analytical retrospective patterns (2014 to 2011) of SSB, F_{bar4-8} and recruitment from the benchmarked SAM assessment.

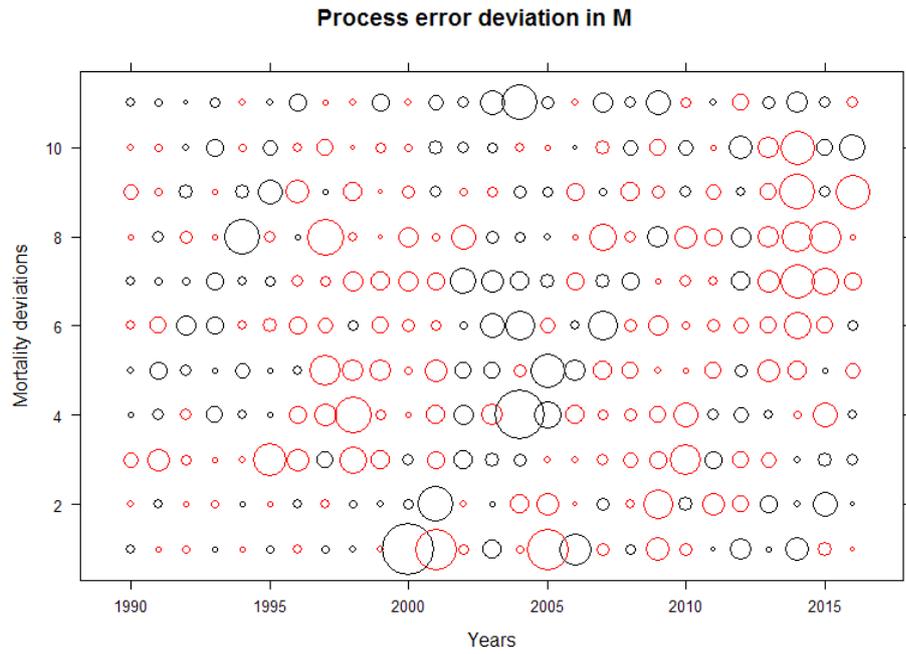


Figure 8.6.4.2. NE Atlantic mackerel. Model process error expressed as deviations in mortality. Black circles represent positive deviations in the mortality, red circle represent negative deviations.

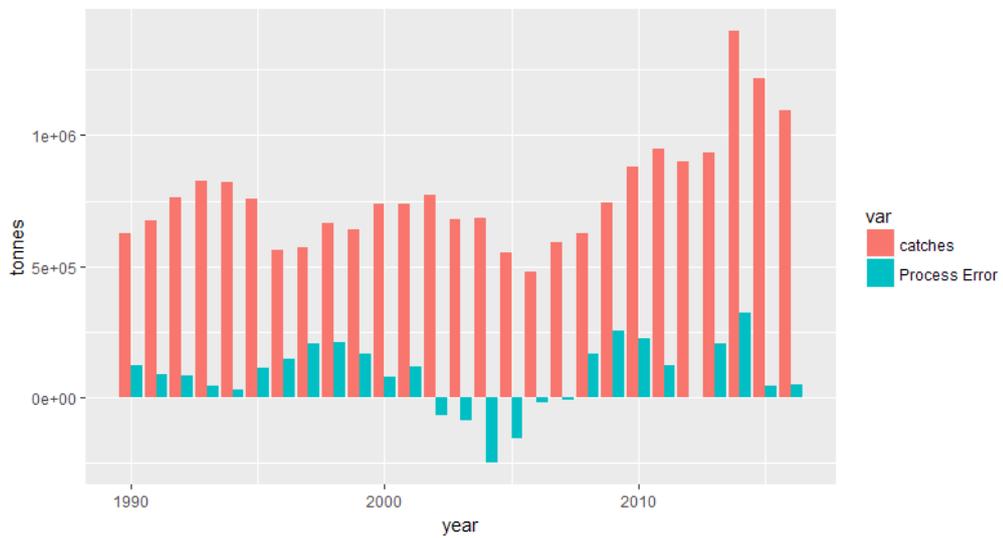


Figure 8.6.4.3. NE Atlantic mackerel. Model process error express in biomass cumulated across age-group and historical catches in tonnes.

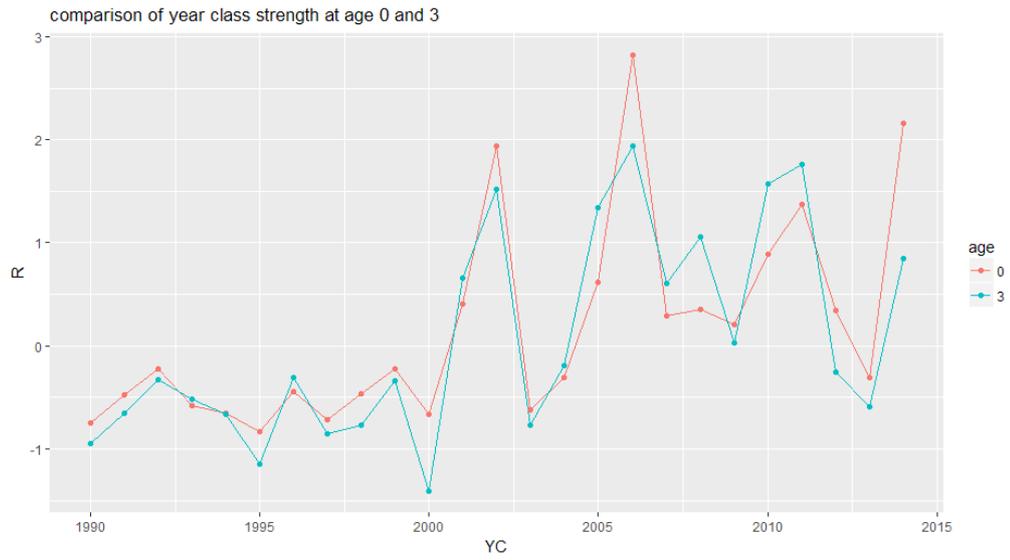


Figure 8.6.4.4. NE Atlantic mackerel. Comparison of the perception of the strength of a cohort at age 0 and at age 3. The x axis represents the year of birth of the cohort and the y axis corresponds to the (standardised) SAM estimates of each cohort at age 0 and age 3.

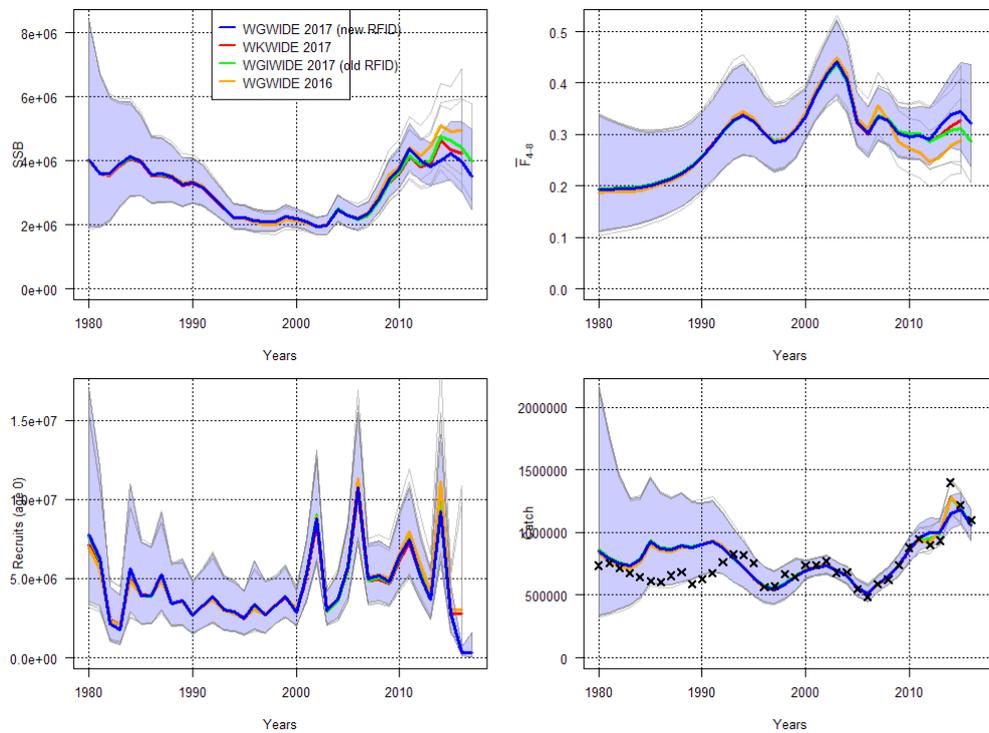


Figure 8.9.1. NE Atlantic mackerel. Comparison of the stock trajectories between the 2017 WGWISE assessment, the 2016 WGWISE assessment, and the 2017 WKWIDE benchmark assessment.

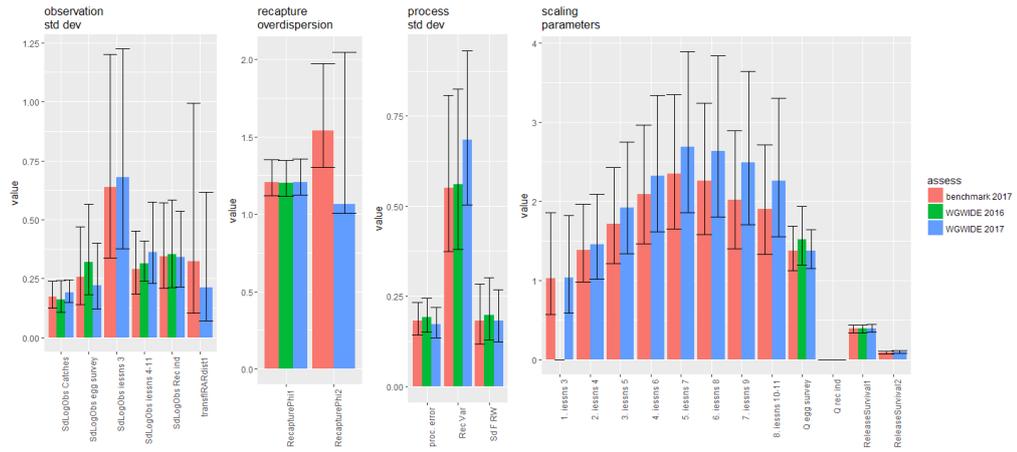


Figure 8.9.2. NE Atlantic mackerel. Comparison of model parameters and their uncertainty for the 2017 WGWIDE, the 2017 benchmark and the 2016 WGWIDE assessments.

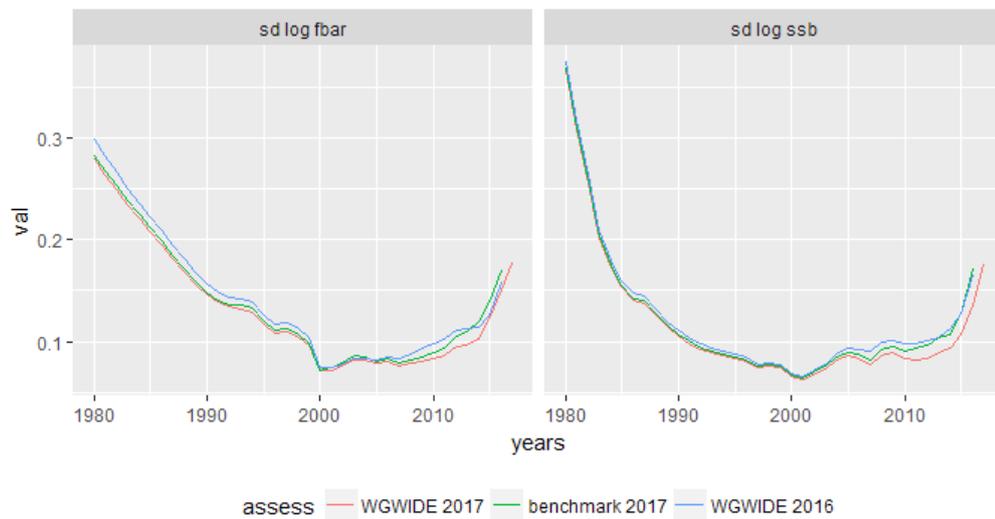


Figure 8.9.3. NE Atlantic mackerel. Comparison of the uncertainties on the SSB and Fbar (standard deviation of the log values) between the 2016 and 2017 WGWIDE assessments and the 2017 assessment.