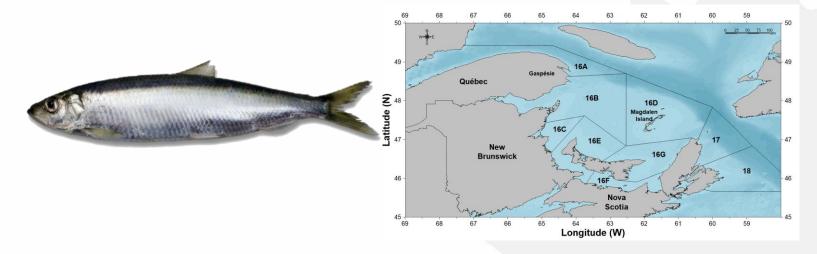
Fisheries and Oceans

Bait removals in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (sGSL)



Jenni McDermid November 23, 2023



Problem

- Removals of sGSL herring are focused on the commercial fishery.
- Do not include herring landed by the bait fishery as reporting is generally unreliable or absent altogether.
- The bait fishery is expected to be lower than the commercial landings.
- Estimates of total reported removals are underestimated by an unknown amount.

Bait fishery licence conditions

- Three gillnets for a maximum total length of 50 fathoms.
- Mesh size

 - 2 1/4" from April 1 to June 30 (i.e., spring season)
 2 5/8" (2 1/2" in 16A] from July 1 to December 31 (i.e., fall season)
- Bait licences cannot be fished on the same day as a commercial licence for herring/mackerel/gaspereau.
- Strictly forbidden to sell any species of fish caught under the authority of a bait licence.
- Gulf Region harvesters have mandatory bait fishery logbooks.
- Quebec Region harvesters must use the electronic logbook.



Changes to conditions in 2020

- Mandatory hail-in catch estimates for the Gulf Region.
- All bait licence holders will be required to:
 - o MAINTAIN and SEND a Bait Fishery Monitoring Document (Gulf Region) or e-log (Quebec Region).
 - HAIL-IN the catch estimates to a dockside monitoring company (Gulf Region).
- Maximum quantity of herring and/or mackerel permitted to catch and retain at any time is 907 kg in total.



Further changes in 2023

- Maintain 3 gillnets with a maximum total length of 50 fathoms.
- Increased mesh size to 2 %".

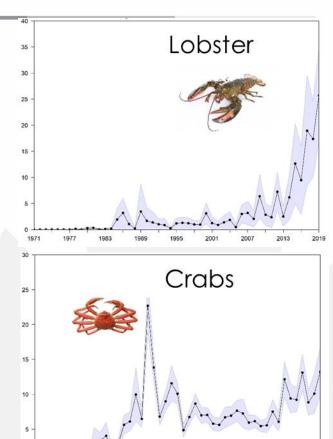


Scale of the issue?

- Bait licences are issued to all commercial fish harvesters who hold a licence for species and fishing gear requiring bait.
 - > American lobster
 - > Snow crab
 - > Bluefin tuna
 - > Atlantic halibut
- There are approximately 4,475 (80% NB/NS/PE & 20% QC) fish harvesters licensed to fish gillnets for bait.
- Not all licences are active in a given year.

How bait needs are changing?

- Lobster landings and stock biomass has increased significantly since 1995.
 - o Landings of 97,381 t in 2018
- Snow crab biomass has increased slightly while the landings have been relatively constant
 - o Landings of 72,297 t in 2018



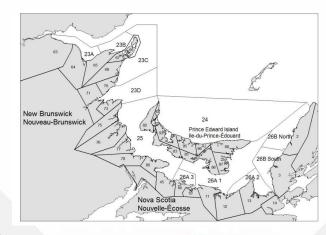
DFO. 2020. Seafisheries landed quantity by region, 2018.



Bait in the lobster fishery

- Approximately 3,000 lobster fish harvesters in sGSL (excluding Quebec Region fisheries).
- Lobster phone survey:
 - 73% of respondents did not fish for their own bait. 11% fished for more than 50% of their bait

 - 17% for less than 50%
- Average amount of bait used by harvester was 5,658 kg (range 1,361-20,412) in 2016, fairly consistent through time.
- Preferred bait was mackerel and herring.
- ~17,000 t of bait.





Boudreau and Giard. 2022. Tech Report



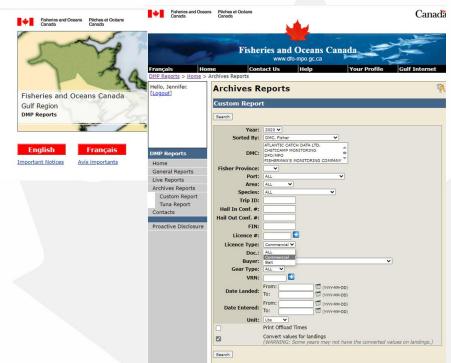
Sources of information

- Fish harvesters have been required to record bait catches in logbooks since 1996.
- Gulf Region has notoriously poor logbook returns.
- Only a small fraction of Gulf Region logbooks are returned to DFO.
- Significant information is typically missing.
- Compiled data from bait fishery logbooks, hail-ins, and Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) reports.



Gulf Region bait information

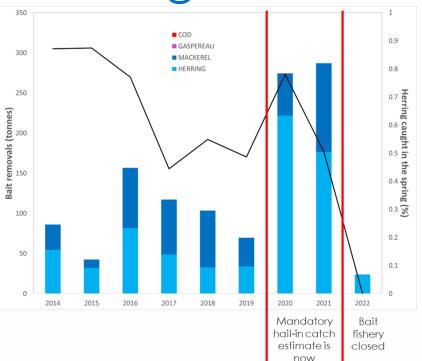
- DMP Reports were the source of data
- Hail-ins catch estimates and bait logbooks are entered into DMP Reports





Gulf Region bait catches

mandatory



Mandatory hail-in highlights significant issues with underreporting.

<u>Herring</u>

- Herring bait catches were over 4-fold higher than previously estimated.
- Herring estimates were predominately from the spring season.

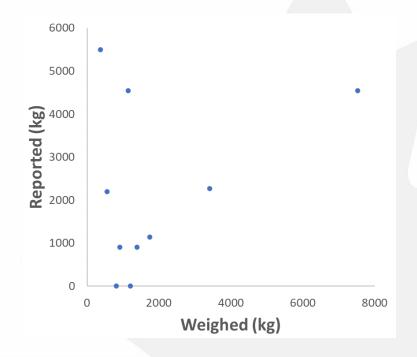
Mackerel

- Mackerel were less than 2-fold underreported.
- June was one of the dominate months for mackerel catches throughout the time series except in 2019.



Issues with hail-in catch estimates

- Small amount of actual weighed bait landing to compare with hail-in catch estimates.
- Hail-in catch often underestimated the landings though not always.





Number of active fishers

- Approximately 1.8% of licences active.
- Over 50% of licences were only active in a single year.
- Tremendous latent potential.

Year	Active fishers	Total licences
2015	64	3,492
2016	142	3,506
2017	123	3,511
2018	108	3,524
2019	93	3,549
2020	200	3,558
2021	268	3,579
2022	31	0

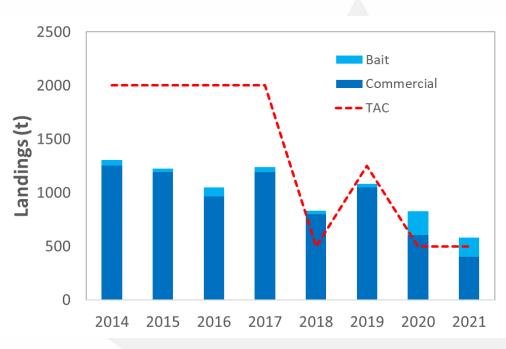
Compliance issues

- The price of bait has increased recently making it expensive to obtain.
- The bait fishery offers a potential yearly savings that can exceed \$20,000.
- Documented issues in the bait fishery include:
 - Fishing unauthorized nets and/or more nets than allocated
 - Failure to complete bait logs
 - Fishing undersized mesh
 - Untagged or even buoyless gear thus unidentifiable
 - Excess nets
 - Nets left at sea
- One of the biggest challenges for enforcement, is the large number of potential harvesters and large geographical area.
- Enforcement blitz in recent years focused on 33km out of 1,025 km of coastline with approximately 550 bait licence holders.
 - Unauthorized nets has increased tenfold.
 - ~ 80 illegal bait nets per year were collected during enforcement activities (around 3,000 m).
 - Majority of nets collected had undersized mesh.



Scale of the issue

- Withdrawals of herring from the bait fishery occur overwhelmingly in the spring season.
- Including bait records gives us a lower bound for how much removals of spring spawning herring may be underestimated.
- Total removals are likely underestimated by roughly 30%.



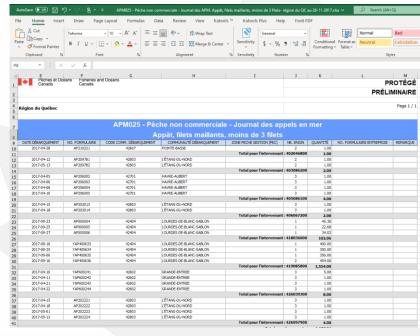


Fisheries and Oceans

Quebec bait information

- Accessed data for harvesters in 4T
- Access to elogs?

Year	Active fishers	Landings (kg)
2014	13	224
2015	7	1,601
2016	7	5,925
2017	8	1,677
2018	18	428
2019	4	30



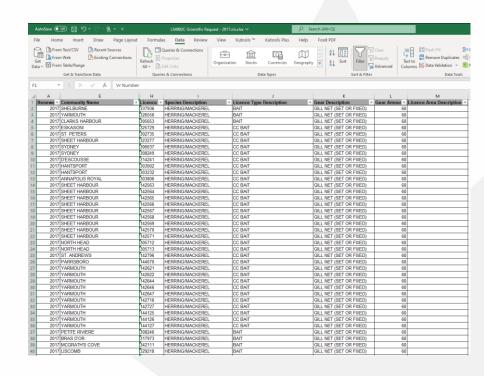




Maritimes bait info

 Bait fishery in Maritimes allows for the use of 60 fathoms of gill net.

Year	Total licences
2014	829
2015	830
2016	916
2017	948







Questions?

