

## 13 Roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in the Northeast Atlantic

### 13.1 Stock description and management units

The population structure of roughhead grenadier in the Northeast Atlantic is poorly known. The species occurs at small abundance in some areas, mostly to the North of 60°N. The assessment unit considered by ICES is the whole Northeast Atlantic, this does not postulate anything about the population structure.

This stock is classified as Category 2 in the NEAFC categorization of deep-sea species/stocks in subareas 4, 12 and 14, which implies that directed fisheries are not authorised and that bycatches should be minimised in the NEAFC RA (NEAFC, 2016). In all other areas, this stock is classified as Category 4 in the NEAFC categorization of deep-sea species/stocks, which implies that fisheries are primarily restricted to Coastal State exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and therefore management measures are not taken by NEAFC unless complementary to coastal state conservation and management measures (NEAFC, 2016).

### 13.2 The fishery

There is no directed fishery for roughhead grenadier and catches are taken as by-catch from other fisheries. Unusually large catches (> 500 t) were reported in Subarea 6 in 2005–2007, in Subarea 12 in 2002, 2006 and 2009 as well as in Subarea 14 in 2010–2014. Afterwards in 2015–2017, the level of reported landings returned to past levels. These large catch are considered doubtful and suspected to correspond to species misreporting.

Roughhead grenadier was mostly caught with bottom trawl but, in Subarea 14 and Division 12.a, catches with pelagic trawl, a GLORIA type in the first year (2010) and a modified alfonsinos pelagic trawl in the following years, were reported. As significant catches of the species in pelagic trawls are unexpected, these reported catches could represent species misreporting of roundnose grenadier catches or errors of the reported fishing gear. No catches have been reported in Subarea 12 since 2017.

The Spanish fleet fishing grenadiers on the Mid-Atlantic ridge (MAR) consists of ten trawlers with an average length of 62 m and average Gross Tonnage of roughly 1000 t. This fleet alternates the redfish and grenadier fisheries. Most landings are taken in 14.b.1, where the fishing season lasts between three and seven months. Effort and catches peak in late spring and early summer. Since 2016 the presence of the Spanish fleet in this fishery has almost disappeared.

Most landings of roughhead grenadier from ICES Subarea 14 are from Norway and Greenland commercial trawl and longline fishery. Before 2014, the catch was dominated by trawlers, but from 2014 most catches are from the longline fishery. There are no reported landings from the Spanish fleet since 2017.

### 13.3 Landings trends

In subareas 1 and 2 there are landing records since 1990. The highest landings (400–800) occurred in the three first years and declined significantly thereafter. Since 2005 they are in the range of 30 to 50 t, except a higher level to 100 tonnes in 2016 and 153 tonnes in 2020. Most landings are

from Norway with a smaller contribution from Russia. Landings from France are occasional and negligible, below 0.5 t in most years (Table 13.1).

Landing records from subareas 3 and 4 also started in 1990 and have been very low, peaking in 2005 at 39 t. The remaining years landings oscillated between 0 and 10 t, mostly to Norway, France, UK (Scotland) and Ireland have also reported landings in a few years (Table 13.2).

In Division 5.a, roughhead grenadier is occasionally caught. Before 2010, reported landings have been mostly below 10 tonnes per year and have increased to about 20 tonnes year afterwards. Between 2015-2019 reported landings from Iceland ranged between 20 and 40 tonnes (Table 13.3).

Landings have been reported in 5.b since 1997. The highest catch was 99 t in 1999, but in other years landings were < 12 t. In the last five years less than 1 t/year was reported, except 4 tonnes reported in 2018 by Norway (Table 13.4).

Landings from subareas 6 and 7 were mostly caught by the Spanish demersal multispecies fishery in Hatton Bank operated by freezer trawlers. The series starts in 1992, with official landings peaking during the period 2011–2013, when they reached 632 t in 2012 due to an exceptional report of 436 t by Lithuania. France has taken part in the fishery for a longer period but with much lower landings. Other minor participants in the fishery are Norway, UK, Ireland and Russia (Table 13.5). Landings from subareas 6 and 7 have declined since 2004, particularly in the last few years with the implementation of the regulation prohibiting bottom trawling below depths of 800 m. Any recent landings in subareas 6 and 7 are probably misidentification.

Occasional landings of less than 0.5 t have been reported from Subarea 8. These were considered as coding errors or area misreporting as the species is not known to occur in Subarea 8 and was never caught in surveys in this Subarea.

Official landings in Subarea 12 include landings from both the demersal multispecies fishery in Hatton Bank (12.b) and the pelagic redfish and grenadier fishery on the MAR (12.a). The series starts in 2000, and peaks in 2005 at 2200 t and in 2009 at 2832 t. Thereafter reported landings have decreased to 0 since 2017 (Table 13.6).

Low landings have been reported from Subarea 14 since 1993. In 2010–2014, Spain reported landings of 500–2700 tonnes/years (Table 13.7). Norway, Greenland and Russia reported landings earlier than other countries, and UK has occasionally also recorded very small catches. Landings decreased since 2013 but more strongly in 2019 to less than 85 t.

## 13.4 ICES Advice

The previous advice for roughhead grenadier was issued for 2016 to 2020 and stated that *“there should be no directed fisheries for roughhead grenadier, and bycatch should be counted against the TAC for roundnose grenadier to minimise the potential for species misreporting.”*

The current advice was given in 2020 and states that *“when the precautionary approach is applied, there should be no directed fisheries for roughhead grenadier, and bycatch should be minimized for each of the years 2021 to 2025.”*

## 13.5 Management

There is no known management plan for roughhead grenadier in any ICES area. There is a quota for European Union vessels in Greenland waters of subareas 5 and 14. There has been no species-specific EU TAC and management measure for Union vessels in Union and International waters. Since 2015, bycatch of roughhead grenadier by EU vessels in Union and International waters should be reported under the roundnose grenadier quota for the same area and may not exceed

1% of the quota. No directed fisheries of roughhead grenadier are permitted. This accounting of roughhead grenadier landings under quotas for roundnose grenadier was subject to an action for annulment at the EU court of justice and was rejected (<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&num=C-128/15>). In eastern Greenland, main fishing operations are in Subdivision 14.b.2 and here, the TAC of roundnose and roughhead grenadier combined has been 1000 t since 2010. This TAC has been set by the Greenland Government and is not based on a biological assessment.

Management measures adopted by NEAFC establish a total allowable catch limitation of 574 tonnes of roundnose grenadier in 2021 and no direct fisheries for roughhead grenadier and roughsnout grenadier should be authorised in NEAFC Regulatory Area. Any bycatches of these grenadiers as well as other grenadiers (Macrouridae) should be counted against the total allowable catch of roundnose grenadier.

## 13.6 Data available

### 13.6.1 Landings and discards

Earlier years data are WG estimates based on national submissions to ICES, which are not fully included in InterCatch.

Official landing data are available from subareas 1 and 2 since 1990, from subareas 3 and 4 since 1992, from Division 5.a since 1996, from Division 5.b since 1997, from subareas 6 and 7 since 1993, from Subarea 8 for 2002 and 2006, from Subarea 12 since 2000, and from Subarea 14 since 1993.

Discard data for most years from 1996 to 2015 from subareas 6, 12 and 14, collected by Spanish scientific observers, on-board commercial Spanish trawlers were used to estimate discard rates. Discard rates, estimated as the discarded catch divided by retained catch of the species, are high, averaging  $0.77 \pm 0.42$  (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation) for Subarea 6,  $0.68 \pm 0.23$  for Subarea 12 and  $0.53 \pm 0.50$  for Subarea 14.b (Table 13.8).

National catch statistics of Greenland were used to update catches in Subarea 14.b.2 from 1999 to 2020. Data from recent years may include both landings from Greenland and other countries vessels, wherefore it was unclear whether this implies double count with landings reported by other countries. Due to the lack of survey in East Greenland in 2020, no survey data is available in 2021. A potential misreporting is suspected for roughhead grenadier, as the scientific survey of this species, has revealed that roughhead grenadier is more abundant in ICES 14.b.2. (WGDEEP 2019, WD5) – a trend which is not supported by catches (WGDEEP 2021, WD04). Similarly, it is possible that a part of landings in subareas 6 and 7 are probably misidentification, since catches from fishery-independent surveys are negligible.

In 2019 and 2020, there was virtually no Russian directed fishery in the deep waters of the North-east Atlantic and bycatches of roughhead grenadier were obtained in longline fisheries in the Norwegian seas, and in the trawl fisheries targeting Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in the eastern part of the Fishing Zone of Greenland (WGDEEP 2020, WD 23). In 2020, a negligible proportion of roughhead grenadier has been caught as bycatch in the demersal fishery in the Barents Sea and off Greenland.

Landings of roughhead grenadier inside and outside the NEAFC Regulatory Area are provided in table 13.9.

There remains some uncertainty given that historical landings and discards data are not always accurately recorded, or not provided by all countries. Therefore, it is noted that available data needs to be reviewed to provide robust estimations.

## 13.7 Length composition of the landings and discards

Fishery length composition of landings from the Russian fishery are shown in Figure 13.3 for 2019. Information provided is based on daily fishing vessel reports, materials collected during research surveys and data collected by observers on board fishing vessels (WGDEEP 2020, WD23).

No new data was provided for 2020.

## 13.8 Age composition

No new data available to WGDEEP, but recent literature provided information on age composition and growth parameters for *M. berglax* in the Norwegian Sea shelf edge in ICES subareas 1 and 2, based on pooled length at age data from slope surveys 2009–2018 (Bergstad *et al.*, 2021).

Age was derived from otolith readings. Where data was suitable, age distributions showed that sampled individuals consisted mainly of 5 to 25 years old, but older individuals (up to 30 years old) were also common. The oldest specimens recorded were around 50 years old. Estimated parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth functions were  $L_{inf}$ : 27.36 cm PAFL;  $K$ : 0.11 year<sup>-1</sup>;  $t_0$ : -0.02 year for females; and  $L_{inf}$ : 22.85 cm PAFL;  $K$ : 0.13 year<sup>-1</sup>;  $t_0$ : -0.74 year for males.

## 13.9 Weight-at-age

No new data available.

## 13.10 Maturity and natural mortality

Maturity data was last available for 2019, provided by the Russian investigations in the Norwegian Sea (ICES divisions 2.a and 2.b) (WGDEEP 2020, WD23).

Deep-water fish catches were taken by bottom and pelagic trawls of 16–135 mm mesh size. The biological samples were collected according to the methods employed at PINRO (Anon., 2004). Mass measurement was based on the total length (hereinafter referred to as 'length'). Maturity stages were assigned using the following maturity scale: II – immature, III – maturing, IV – pre-spawning, V – spawning, VI – post-spawning, VI–VII – postspawning recovery.

8–76 cm long roughhead grenadier was observed in by-catches of bottom fishing and research trawls, the mean length of the studied individuals was 39.5 cm, while 27–49 cm long roughhead grenadier prevailed (Fig. 13.3). In November–December, mainly immature individuals were recorded in catches. Among the sampled individuals, there were also males with maturing sex products, as well as individuals of both sexes at the stage of post-spawning recovery (Fig. 13.4). Research vessel survey and cpue

### 13.10.1 Research vessel survey

The Icelandic autumn groundfish survey IS-SMH is the main source of fishery-independent data for *M. berglax* in Icelandic waters. Further, data can be compiled from several other older surveys of exploratory nature.

The IS-SMH survey covers Icelandic shelf and slope at depths from 20–1500 m. It is a stratified systematic survey with standardized fishing methods. Small-meshed bottom trawls (40 mm in the codend) equipped with rock-hopper are towed at a speed of 3.8 knots for a predetermined

distance of 3 nautical miles (See the stock annex for greater silver smelt for a detailed description of methodology).

The Greenlandic annual bottom trawl survey is the main source for fishery-independent data for roughhead grenadier in Subarea ICES 14b2 (Greenland waters). This survey is depth stratified covering depths from 400-1500 m using Alfredo trawl towed at a speed between 2.5-3.0 knots with a 30 min bottom time (tows of at least 15 min are accepted). Survey period span from 1998 to present with no survey in 2001, 2017 and 2018.

Norway conducts a long-term monitoring survey of deepwater species on the shelf-break and upper slope off Norway and Spitsbergen (between 68 and 80° N in ICES subareas 1 and 2), since the mid-1990s. An analysis of the fisheries-independent time series (1997–2020) suggests that roughhead grenadier is widely distributed between 500-800 m deep. Trends in abundance is more variable, showing a decline in the northern areas, but such trend was not detected towards the southern parts of the Norwegian shelf-edge, suggesting that distribution extends southwards beyond the sampling area (Bergstad *et al.*, 2021). Biomass indices varied without trends in the survey period. A considerable temporal variation in recruitment is reported by Bergstad *et al.* (2021), which can be linked to the seasonal variability in food supply (Priede, 2017).

### 13.10.2 Cpue

The data available to WGDEEP only allow an estimation of non-standardised cpue for the Spanish fleet operating in subareas 6, 12 and 14 in 1996–2015.

## 13.11 Data analyses

Length distributions from ICES Subarea 14.b.2 show that from 1998 to 2016 a single mode around 19 cm (total length) dominated the survey and from 2010 to 2016 a second and smaller mode around 29 cm (total length) is also evident (Fig. 13.1). From this survey, it is shown that the highest biomass and abundance in Subarea 14.b.2 is equally distributed between three depth strata of 601-800 m, 801-1000 m and 1001-1500 m (Table 13.10). Survey biomass index appears stable from 2008 until 2016 (Fig. 13.2).

## 13.12 Benchmark assessments

There has been no benchmark for this stock.

## 13.13 Management considerations

Only landings are available and the time-series considered reliable is restricted to 1992–2001. Years 2002–2015 are not considered because catches reported in some divisions are significantly larger than the historical landings and there are major doubts about the certainty of these catches (ICES, 2014). Information from scientific on-board observers and exploratory surveys in subareas 6, 12 and 14 indicates that the species occurs at low density over these fishing grounds.

Available biological data (length or age composition, weight-at-age, maturity, mortality) does not allow to assess changes in stock status.

The population structure of roughhead grenadier in the Northeast Atlantic is poorly known. The species occurs at small abundance in some areas, mostly to the North of 60°N. Available literature suggests a significant gene flow of the roughhead grenadier *Macrourus berglax* across the

North Atlantic (Coscia *et al.*, 2018), in contrast to the depth-dependent genetic structure found in *Coryphaenoides rupestris* (Gaither *et al.*, 2018).

Literature based mostly on survey data from Canadian waters indicates that this is a long-lived, slow-growing species, of low fecundity and vulnerable to overfishing (see Devine and Haedrich, 2008 and references therein; Gonzalez-Costas, 2010). Age estimations from otoliths have found specimens of up to 23 years (Savvatimsky, 1984) and the species has been classified as of concern due to a decline of >90% of the survey index within Canadian waters over a period of 15 years (COSEWIC, 2007).

Whilst roughhead grenadier continue to occur as a bycatch, the proportions reported remain relatively low. There is very limited data available for this species, and some of the reported landings data are considered to be species misreporting. Thus, no expansion of current fisheries should be permitted until adequate data are collected from the exploited population to identify stock structure and conduct an appropriate assessment.

## 13.14 References

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## 13.15 Tables and Figures

Table 13.1. Official landings (t) of roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in Subareas 1 and 2.

Year	Germany	Norway	Russia	France	Spain	TOTAL
1988						
1989						
1990	9	580				589
1991		829				829
1992		424				424
1993		136				136
1994						0
1995				1		1
1996				3		3
1997		17		4		21
1998		55				55
1999				<0.5		0
2000		35	13	<0.5		48
2001		74	20	<0.5		94
2002		28	1	<0.5		29
2003		47	30			77
2004		78	1			79
2005		64	13	<0.5		77
2006		74	4	<0.5		78
2007		44	5			49
2008		49	6			55
2009		51	2			53
2010		39	6			45
2011		29				29
2012		54				54
2013		34	1	1		36

Year	Germany	Norway	Russia	France	Spain	TOTAL
2014						
2015	0	26	17	0	+	43
2016		38	62			100
2017	0	41	9	+	0	50
2018 <sup>1</sup>	0	89	0	+	0	89
2019 <sup>1</sup>	0	141	1	< 0.5	0	142
2020 <sup>1</sup>	0	148	5	< 0.5	0	153
<sup>1</sup> —preliminary statistics.						

**Table 13.2. Official landings (t) of roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in Subareas 3 and 4.**

Year	France	Ireland	Norway	UK (Scot.)	TOTAL
1991					
1992			7		7
1993					
1994					
1995					
1996	4				4
1997	5				5
1998	1				1
1999	< 0.5				
2000	< 0.5	1	3	< 0.5	4
2001	< 0.5	1	9		10
2002	< 0.5		3	< 0.5	3
2003	< 0.5		2		2
2004	< 0.5		< 0.5	1	1
2005	1		38	< 0.5	39
2006	< 0.5				
2007					
2008					
2009					



Year	France	Ireland	Norway	UK (Scot.)	TOTAL
2010				< 0.5	
2011	2				2
2012	1			< 0.5	1
2013	1				1
2014					
2015	+	0	+	0	+
2016	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
2017	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
2018 <sup>1</sup>	< 0.5	0	< 0.5	0	< 0.5
2019 <sup>1</sup>	< 0.5	0	0	0	< 0.5
2020 <sup>1</sup>	< 0.5	0	0	0	< 0.5
<sup>1</sup> —preliminary statistics.					

Table 13.3. Official landings (t) of roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in 5.a.

Year	Iceland	Norway	TOTAL
1995			
1996	15		15
1997	4		4
1998	1		1
1999			
2000	2		2
2001	1		1
2002	4		4
2003	33		33
2004	3		3
2005	5		5
2006	7		7
2007	2		2
2008	< 0.5		
2009	5		5

Year	Iceland	Norway	TOTAL
2010	22		22
2011	21		21
2012	16		16
2013	16		16
2014			
2015	20		20
2016	20		20
2017	40 <sup>1</sup>		40 <sup>1</sup>
2018 <sup>2</sup>	20	< 0.5	20
2019 <sup>2</sup>	28		28
2020 <sup>1</sup>	44		44

<sup>1</sup>—revised catch data. <sup>2</sup>—preliminary statistics.

**Table 13.4. Official landings (t) of roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in Division 5.b.**

Year	France	Norway	UK (Scot.)	Russia	TOTAL
1997	6				6
1998	9				9
1999	99				99
2000	1				1
2001	2	2			4
2002	3		< 0.5		3
2003	12				12
2004	9		1		10
2005	6				6
2006	10				10
2007	3			2	5
2008	1			2	3
2009					
2010		1			1
2011					

Year	France	Norway	UK (Scot.)	Russia	TOTAL
2012	2		1		3
2013	2				2
2014	< 0.5				
2015	1	+	0	0	1
2016					
2017	< 0.5	< 0.5			0.5
2018 <sup>1</sup>	1	4	0	0	5
2019 <sup>1</sup>	< 0.5	< 0.5	0	0	< 1
2020 <sup>1</sup>	< 0.5	0	0	0	< 0.5
<sup>1</sup> —preliminary statistics.					

Table 13.5. Official landings (t) roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in Subareas 6 and 7.

Year	UK (E+W)	France	Norway	UK (SCO)	Spain	Ireland	Russia	Lithuania	TOTAL
1988									
1989									
1990									
1991									
1992									
1993	18								18
1994	5								5
1995	2	2							4
1996		13							13
1997		12							12
1998		10							10
1999		38							38
2000	< 0.5	3		8					11
2001		2	27	16					45
2002		4	2	6					12
2003		8	2		1				11
2004		6		5	0				11

Year	UK (E+W)	France	Norway	UK (SCO)	Spain	Ireland	Russia	Lithuania	TOTAL
2005		6		2	0				8
2006		10		< 0.5	0	75			85
2007		21			0	18			39
2008		2			222		4		228
2009		12		< 0.5	0				12
2010		8		1	51		1		61
2011		3			346				349
2012		1		4	191			436	632
2013		2			179				181
2014					42				42
2015		11	+		21				32
2016		35			32				67
2017		3	1		1	< 0.5			5
2018 <sup>1</sup>	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	14
2019 <sup>1</sup>	0	4	2	< 0.5	0	0	0	0	6
2020 <sup>1</sup>	0	3	0	< 0.5	0	0	0	0	3

<sup>1</sup>—preliminary statistics.

Table 13.6. Official landings (t) roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in Subarea 12.

Country	Norway	France	Spain	Russia	Lithuania	TOTAL
1999						
2000	7	< 0.5				7
2001	10	< 0.5				10
2002	7		1136			1143
2003	2	< 0.5	223			225
2004	27	< 0.5	725			752
2005		< 0.5	2200	5		2205
2006		< 0.5	968	8		976
2007			420			420
2008			252			252

Country	Norway	France	Spain	Russia	Lithuania	TOTAL
2009	6		2826			2832
2010			580			580
2011			441			441
2012			526		4	530
2013			210			210
2014			164			164
2015			53			53
2016	< 0.5		31			31
2017						0
2018 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019 <sup>1</sup>			0			0
2020 <sup>1</sup>			0			0

<sup>1</sup>—preliminary statistics.

**Table 13.7. Official landings (t) of roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*) in Subarea 14.**

Country	Greenland	Norway	Russia	Spain	UK (E+W)	Germany	TOTAL
1992							
1993	18	34					52
1994	5						5
1995	2						2
1996							
1997							
1998		6					6
1999		14					14
2000							
2001		26					26
2002		49	4				53
2003		33					33
2004		46	9				55
2005	20	30	10				60

Country	Greenland	Norway	Russia	Spain	UK (E+W)	Germany	TOTAL
2006	4	1	3				8
2007	4	6	9				19
2008	12		3				15
2009	4	3			1		8
2010	12	1	13	1500	1		1527
2011	2		27	1516			1545
2012	14	16	18	2687			2735
2013			32	803			835
2014	62		11	450			523
2015	38	68	0	12			121
2016	74	73	8	4			159
2017	93	88 <sup>1</sup>	17				198 <sup>1</sup>
2018 <sup>2</sup>	89	97	16	0	0		202
2019 <sup>2</sup>	1	76	5	0			82
2020 <sup>2</sup>	18	19	0	0	0	9	46
<sup>1</sup> —revised catch data. <sup>2</sup> —preliminary statistics.							

**Table 13.8. Average discard rate (discarded catch / total catch) 1996–2015, estimated from data collected by scientific observers on board commercial trawlers.**

Year	6.b	12.a	12.b	14.b
1996			0.00	0.00
1997				
1998	0.42		0.56	
1999				
2000		1.00	0.41	0.12
2001	0.94		0.40	0.00
2002	0.79		0.50	1.00
2003	0.65		0.00	0.00
2004	1.00		0.97	
2005				
2006	0.33		0.00	

Year	6.b	12.a	12.b	14.b
2007				
2008	0.00		0.04	
2009			0.00	
2010			0.17	
2011				0.13
2012				
2013	1.00		1.00	1.00
2014				
2015	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean	0.79	1.00	0.37	0.51

**Table 13.9. Roughhead grenadier in the Northeast Atlantic. Landings inside and outside the NEAFC Regulatory Area (RA) as estimated by ICES. Landings in tonnes.**

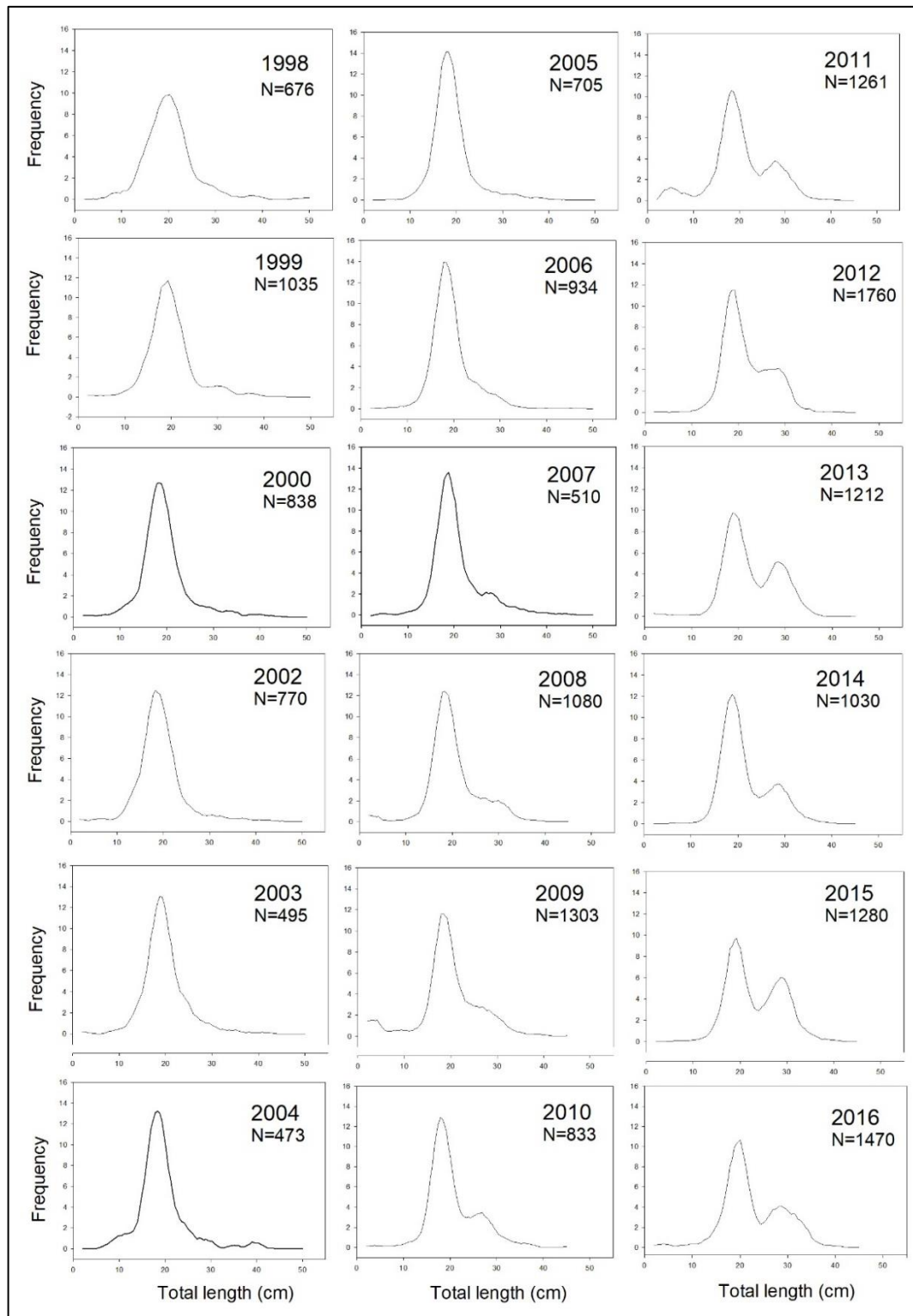
Year	Inside the NEAFC RA	Outside the NEAFC RA	Total landings	Proportion inside the NEAFC RA (%)
2016	4	373	377	1
2017	0	294	294	0
2018	0	330	330	0
2019	0	259	259	0
2020 <sup>1</sup>	0	247	247	0

<sup>1</sup>—preliminary statistics.

**Table 13.10. Biomass (t) and abundance (in numbers) with SE of roughhead grenadier expressed as mean catch per km<sup>2</sup> and total biomass by Q-subarea and depth stratum in ICES subarea 14.b.2 in 2016. Q-subareas encompass Q1-Q5 (see Nielsen *et al.* 2019) for which area and number of survey hauls in 2016 are listed.**

Biomass					Abundance				
Subarea	Depth strata	Area	Hauls	Mean/km²	Biomass	SE	Mean/km²	Abundance	SE
Q1	401-600	6975	12	0.0305	212.9	91.5	28.1	195794	91854
Q2	401-600	1246	5	0.6579	819.7	466.7	615.6	766985	379861
	601-800	1475	7	1.3791	2034.7	746.6	844.3	1245641	356006
	801-1000	1988	10	0.9196	1828.5	503.4	676.8	1345717	458547
	1001-1500	6689	7	0.2539	1698.3	612.7	298.0	1993532	768271
Q3	401-600	9830	11	0.0106	104.2	61.5	12.6	124283	84253
	601-800	3788	14	0.0121	45.7	18.6	7.9	30040	11284
	801-1000	755	6	0.0171	12.9	8.6	12.7	9610	6398
Q5	401-600	1819	3	0.0032	5.9	5.9	4.4	7970	7970
	601-800	257	6	0.0486	12.5	4.1	53.3	13700	2996
	801-1200	256	5	0.1387	35.5	7.9	285.6	72993	15673
	1201-1400	986	9	0.1037	102.2	29.0	147.4	145251	36288
	1401-1500	615	5	0.0672	41.3	14.1	87.7	53912	24270
All		36679	100	0.1896	6954.2	1191	163.7	6005430	1044





**Figure. 13.1. Length frequency distribution of roughhead grenadier for years 1998-2016 in ICES subarea 14b2 (east Greenland). No survey in 2001, and since 2017.**

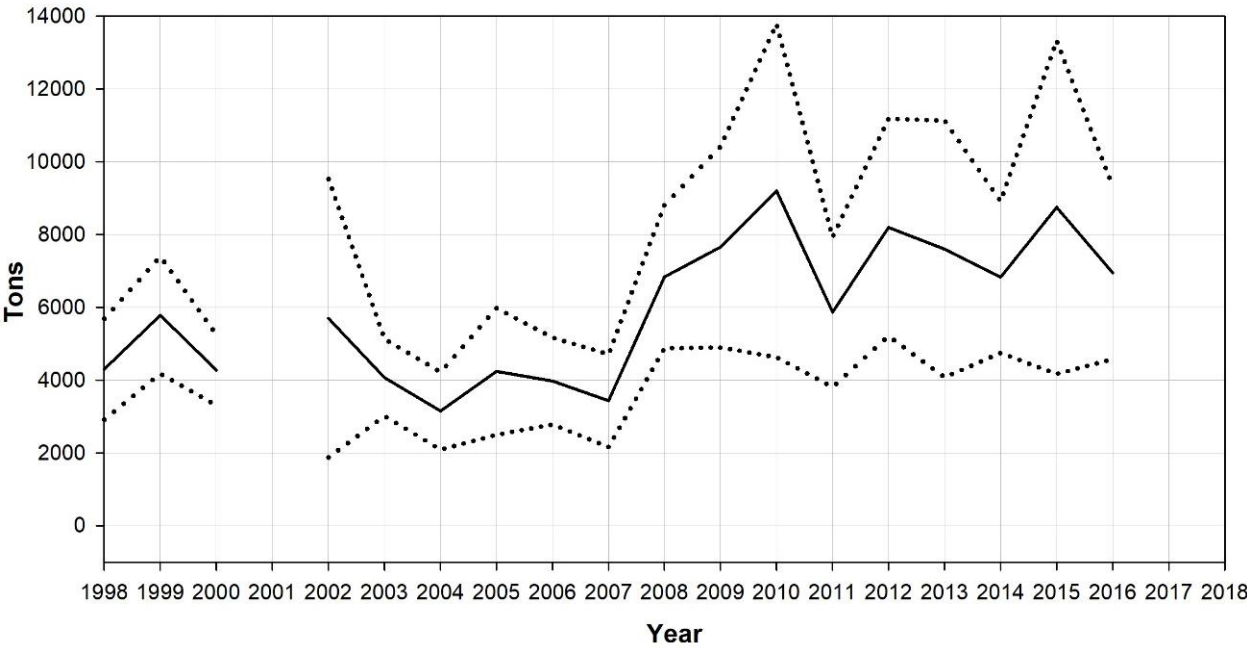


Figure 13.2. Estimated index biomass (solid line) of roughhead grenadier in ICES 14.b.2 plotted with +/- 2\*SE. No survey in 2001, and since 2017.

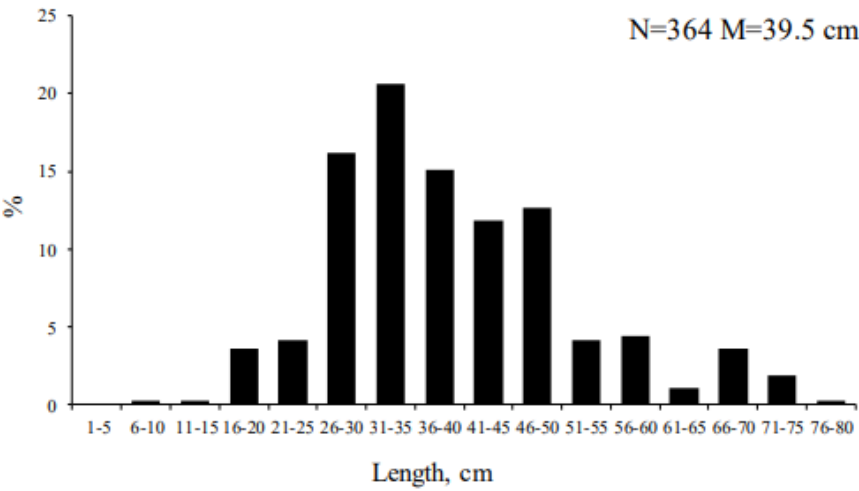


Figure 13.3. Length composition of roughhead grenadier in the Norwegian Sea (subareas 2a and 2b) in 2019.

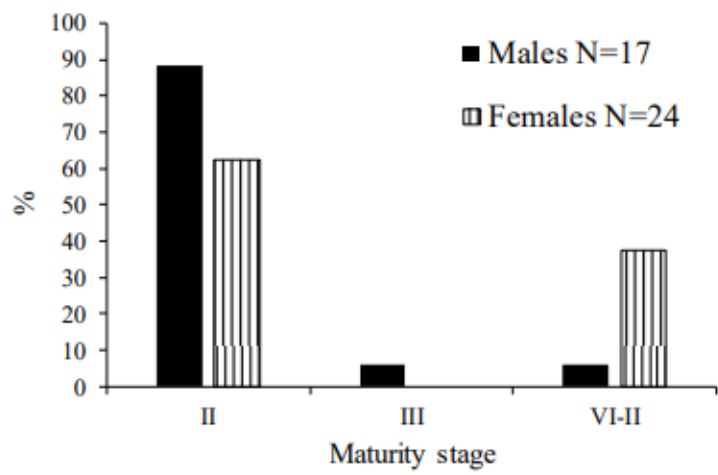


Figure. 13.4. Maturity of roughhead grenadier in the Norwegian Sea (subareas 2a and 2b) in November-December 2019.