

#### 9.4.12 Tusk (*Brosme brosme*) in all areas

The advice for 2009 is biennial and valid for 2009 and 2010 and is cited in the text table below (see ICES, 2008).

##### Sources of information

ICES. 2008. Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2008. ICES Advice, 2008. Book 9. 345 pp.

Species	Area	Exploitation boundaries
<b>Tusk</b> ( <i>Brosme brosme</i> )  Stock ID: Based on the new genetic information that has been analyzed in 2007, ICES presents advice for the following stock units of tusk: * I and II * Va and XIV * the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Division XII excluding XIIb; see Roundnose Grenadier) * VIb (Rockall) * Other areas (IIIa, IV, Vb, VIa, VII, VIII, IX, and XIIb). This latter grouping is a combination of isolated fishing grounds and these areas are grouped due to their mutual lack of data.	I & II	Cpue in Areas I and II has been at a reduced level. ICES reiterates the advice to constrain catches to 5000 t and to collect information that can be used to evaluate a long-term sustainable level of exploitation.
	Va	Surveys indicate that the overall biomass is increasing but consists mostly of small individuals. ICES reiterates the earlier advice to constrain catches to 5000 t (average 2001–2004) to allow the juveniles to recruit to the adult stock. ICES also recommends to collect information that can be used to evaluate a long-term sustainable level of exploitation.
	MAR	Fisheries on tusk should be accompanied by programmes to collect data on both target and bycatch fish. Fisheries should not be allowed to expand unless there is information that can be used to evaluate a long-term sustainable level of exploitation.
	Rockall	Cpue in Rockall does not indicate any clear trends. Therefore, recent levels of catches do not appear to have had a negative impact. ICES recommends that catches should be constrained to 530 t (average 2003–2007) and to collect information that can be used to evaluate a long-term sustainable level of exploitation.
	Other areas	Cpue in these areas has been at a reduced level. ICES recommends to constrain catches to 5000 t (30% reduction) and to collect information that can be used to evaluate a long-term sustainable level of exploitation.