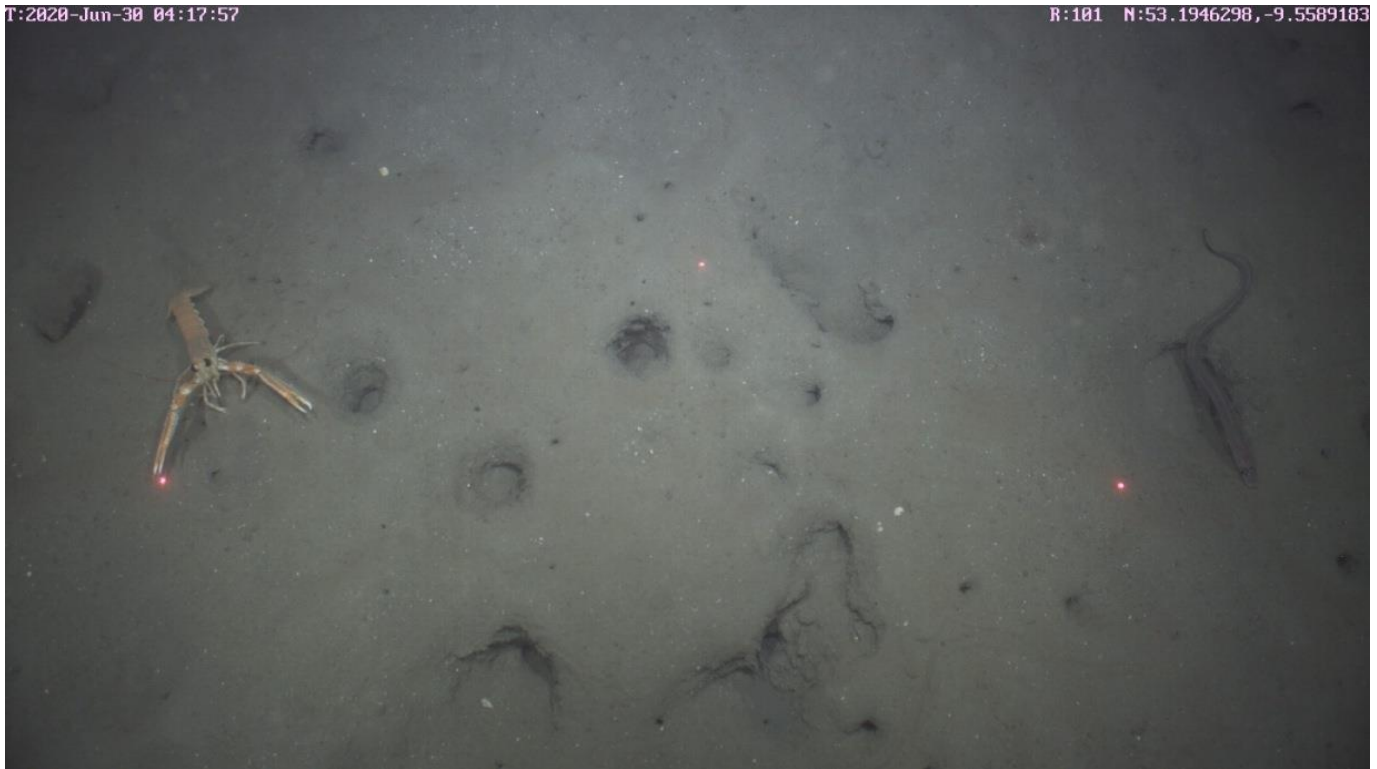


Aran, Galway Bay and Slyne Head *Nephrops* Grounds (FU17) 2020 UWTV Survey Report and catch scenarios for 2021.

Jennifer Doyle¹, Susan Galligan¹, Mikel Aristegui¹, Sinead O' Brien¹, Ross Fitzgerald¹, Dave Tully¹ and Michael McAuliffe¹.

¹ Marine Institute, Oranmore, Galway, Ireland.



Version 1.0

Abstract

This report provides the main results and findings of the nineteenth annual underwater television survey on the Aran, Galway Bay and Slyne head *Nephrops* grounds, ICES assessment area; Functional Unit 17. The survey was multi-disciplinary in nature collecting UWTV, CTD and other ecosystem data. In 2020 a total of 44 UWTV stations were successfully completed, 34 on the Aran Grounds, 5 on Galway Bay and 5 on Slyne Head patches. The mean burrow density observed in 2020, adjusted for edge effect, was medium at 0.29 burrows/m². The final krigged burrow abundance estimate for the Aran Grounds was 359 million burrows with a CV (Coefficient of Variance; relative standard error) of 4%. The final abundance estimate for Galway Bay was 27 million and for Slyne Head was 7 million, with CVs of 13% and 4% respectively. The total abundance estimates have fluctuated considerably over the time series. The 2020 combined abundance estimate (394 million burrows) is 20% lower than in 2019, and it is below the MSY B_{trigger} reference point (540 million burrows). Using the 2020 estimate of abundance and updated stock data implies catches between 443 and 508 tonnes in 2021 that correspond to the F ranges in the EU multi annual plan for Western Waters, assuming that discard rates and fishery selection patterns do not change from the average of 2017–2019. *Virgularia mirabilis* was the only sea-pen species observed on the UWTV footage. Trawl marks were present at 7% of the Aran stations surveyed.

Key words: *Nephrops norvegicus*, stock assessment, geostatistics, underwater television (UWTV), benthos, CTD.

Suggested citation:

Doyle, J., Galligan, S., Aristegui, M., O'Brien, S., Fitzgerald, R., Tully, D., and McAuliffe, M. 2020. Aran, Galway Bay and Slyne Head *Nephrops* Grounds (FU17) 2020 UWTV Survey Report and catch scenarios for 2021. Marine Institute UWTV Survey report.

Introduction

Nephrops norvegicus are common around the Irish coast occurring in geographically distinct sandy/muddy areas where the sediment is suitable for them to construct their burrows. The *Nephrops* fishery in ICES sub-area 7 is extremely valuable with Irish landings in 2019 worth around €42 million at first sale. The *Nephrops* fishery 'at the back of the Aran Islands' can be considered the mainstay of the Ros a Mhíl fleet. Estimated landings of 167 t in 2019 were worth approximately €0.9 million at first sale. Without this *Nephrops* fishery the majority of vessels in the fleet would cease being economically viable (Meredith, 1999). Given these socio-economic realities good scientific information on stock status and exploitation rates are required to inform sustainable management of this resource.

Nephrops spend a great deal of time in their burrows and their emergence behaviour is influenced by several factors: time of year, light intensity, tidal strength, etc. Underwater television surveys and assessment methodologies have been developed to provide a fishery independent estimate of stock size, exploitation status and catch advice (ICES, 2009a & 2013).

This is the nineteenth annual UWTV survey of the 'Aran grounds'. The survey covers three geographically discrete mud patches; the Aran Ground, Galway Bay and Slyne Head all of which lie within the ICES assessment area Functional Unit 17 (Figure 1). The 2020 survey was multi-disciplinary in nature and also covered TV stations in FU19 the results of which are presented elsewhere (Aristegui et al., 2020); the specific objectives are listed below:

1. To complete a survey of 34 UWTV randomised fixed isometric grid stations, with 3.5 nautical mile (Nmi) spacing on the "Aran" *Nephrops* ground.
2. To carry out ≥ 5 UWTV indicator stations on the Galway Bay and Slyne Head *Nephrops* ground.
3. To obtain 2020 quality assured estimates of *Nephrops* burrow distribution and abundance on the "Aran" *Nephrops* ground (FU17). These will be compared with those collected previously.
4. To collect ancillary information from the UWTV footage collected at each station such as the presence of sea-pens, other macro benthos and fish species and trawl marks on the sea bed.
5. To sample *Nephrops* and macro benthos using a 4 m beam trawl deployed at ~10 stations.
6. To collect sediment samples for a research project on microplastics in *Nephrops* sediments.

This report details the final UWTV results of the 2020 survey and also documents other data collected during the survey. Operational survey details are available in form of a survey narrative from the scientist in charge (JD). The 2020 abundance are used to generate catch options for 2021 in line with the recommendations and procedures outlined in the Stock Annex for FU17 (ICES, 2015).

Material and methods

Since 2012 the Aran survey design has been based on a randomised isometric grid with stations every 3.5 Nmi or 6.5 km. This spacing was used to achieve good spatial coverage over the known extent of the ground and to generate burrow surfaces that reflect the underlying abundance. The randomised grid and random stations on the Galway Bay and Slyne grounds were generated using the “spsampl” function in the “sp” package (Pebesma & Bivand, 2005) of “R” (R Core Team, 2017). The ground boundary used for the Aran, Galway Bay and Slyne grounds was revised by an ICES inter-benchmark process (ICES, 2015). In the past stations in Galway Bay and Slyne Head were randomly picked from an area defined by previously collected UWTV data, VMS data (Gerritsen & Lordan, 2011) and multi-beam backscatter data (Figure 1 & Figure 2). Not all stations in previous years fell within the polygons demarking the defined grounds and these were excluded from the analysis.

Survey timing was generally standardised to June each year. In 2003, poor weather and technical problems meant that coverage was poor compared with the other years. In 2004, bad weather prevented the completion of the survey in June so approximately 50% of the stations were carried out one month later in July. In 2003 and 2008 due to weather downtime stations could not be completed at Slyne Head. In 2015 the Galway Bay and 14 Aran stations were surveyed on June 10th and 11th on RV Celtic Voyager. The vessel then broke down and the remaining stations (20 Aran and 5 Slyne) were carried out on RV Prince Madog on the 1st and 2nd of July.

The 2020 FU17 survey took place on RV Celtic Voyager between the 27th June to 02nd July.

In 2020 image data was collected by a custom built camera system recording High Definition still image data at 12 frames per second with a camera angle of 75°. The digital images were stored on a server and were reviewed ashore through an in-house developed Image annotation R Shiny app (Aristegui, 2020). This application allows each reviewer to annotate burrows for each randomly assigned station in an efficient manner. The survey process is now paperless.

The operational protocols used were those reviewed by WKNEPHTV 2007 (ICES, 2007) and employed on other UWTV surveys in Irish waters. They can be summarised as follows: At each station the UWTV sledge was deployed. Once stable on the seabed a 10 minute tow was recorded. Time referenced high definition image data was collected with a field of view or ‘FOV’ of 1.01 metre. Vessel position (DGPS) and position of sledge (using a USBL transponder) were recorded every 2 seconds. The navigational data was quality controlled using an “R” script developed by the Marine Institute (ICES, 2009) an example is shown in Figure 3. In 2020 the USBL navigational data was used to calculate distance over ground for 100% stations.

In line with recommendations of the Workshop on *Nephrops* Burrow Counting (WKNEPS), all scientists were trained/re-familiarised using 2019 image data for training material and a reference set (ICES, 2018). All counts were conducted by five trained scientists independent of each other after the survey. The numbers of *Nephrops* burrows systems (multiple burrows in close proximity which appear to be part of a single system) were counted as one.

Nephrops activity in and out of burrows were counted and recorded for each station. Following the recommendation of SGNEPS the time for verified recounts was 7 minutes (ICES, 2009).

Presence / absence notes were also recorded on the occurrence of trawl marks, fish species and other species. Presence / absence of sea-pen species were also recorded to fulfil an OSPAR Special Request (ICES 2011).

Finally, if there was any time during the one-minute block where counting was not possible, due to sediment clouds or other reasons, this was also estimated so that the time window could be removed from the distance over ground calculations.

In 2020 the survey count data were screened to check for any unusual discrepancies using Lin's Concordance Correlation Coefficient (CCC) with a threshold of 0.6. Lin's CCC (Lin, 1989) measures the ability of counters to exactly reproduce each other's counts on a scale of 1 to -1 where 1 is perfect concordance (i.e. a pairwise plot will have all points lying along the 1:1 line; a value of -1 would be generated by all points lying on the -1:1 line and a value of 0 indicates no correspondence at all). Lin's CCC quality control plot of survey count data for stations 23, 24 and 27 is shown in Figure 4. When the count data fell below the threshold of 0.5 a third review was carried out. The paired count data that passed the Lin's CCC threshold was used in the analysis. When the paired counts did not pass the threshold an average of the three reviewers was deemed appropriate to use in the analysis.

Mean density was calculated by dividing the total number of burrow systems by the survey area observed. In 2020 the field of view of the camera at the bottom of the screen was estimated by extrapolation at 1.01 m assuming that the sledge was flat on the seabed (i.e. no sinking). Occasionally the lasers were not visible at the bottom of the screen due to sinking in very soft mud, the impact of this is a minor under estimate of densities at stations where this occurred.

To account for the spatial co-variance and other spatial structuring a geo-statistical analysis of the mean and variance was carried out with the "R" package, "RGeostats" 10.0.8 (Renard D. *et al.*, 2015). The procedure used is fully documented in the ICES Stock Annex (ICES, 2015).

To estimate the abundance for Galway Bay and Slyne Head grounds, the area of each ground polygon was calculated in ArcGIS10 and an average value used (Table 1). The abundance estimation is the product of the mean density and ground area. The sample variances, standard errors, t-values and 95% CI were calculated for each ground.

Due to time constraints beam trawl sampling was not possible during the 2020 survey.

Sediment samples at three stations were collected for a research project to determine micro-plastics loading in *Nephrops norvegicus* and sediments.

Results

The station positions for the 34 stations on the Aran grounds, 5 in Galway Bay and 5 at Slyne head are shown in Figure 2. One further station was carried out on the zero grounds and is not used in the analysis. A combined violin and box plot of the observed burrow densities from 2006 to 2020 is presented in Figure 5. This shows relatively large inter-annual variation in mean, median and density ranges over time. Density increased in first three years of the time series but then declined significantly in 2006. Since then there has been a gradual downward trend. The mean adjusted¹ burrow density has slightly decreased in 2020 compared with 2019 from 0.39 burrows/m² to 0.29 burrows/m². It has been very noticeable since 2011 that there was a substantial reduction in density throughout the ground with no high density (> 0.7/m²) observed. Figure 6 shows the variability in density between minutes for each station. These show that the burrow estimates are fairly consistent between minutes.

Combined krigged contour plots and bubble plots of density data from 2002 to 2020 are shown in Figure 7. These show that densities have fluctuated considerably over the time series and throughout the ground. The fluctuations are not limited to a single station but instead occur fairly homogeneously across the ground. In the earlier part of the time series densities were lower towards the eastern side of the ground. On the south western boundary there have been high densities close to the boundary. In this area there is a sharp transition from mud to rocky substrate. Distributions have been fairly uniform across the ground since 2015. The decrease in densities in 2020 was mainly towards the north of the ground.

The summary statistics from this geo-statistical analysis for the Aran Grounds are given in Table 2 and Figure 8. The 2020 abundance estimate of 359 million burrows is 21% lower than in 2019. The estimation variance of the surveys is relatively low (CVs in the order <6%).

The annual survey statistics for the stations in Galway Bay and on Slyne head are given in Table 3 and Table 4 respectively. The abundance estimates for Galway Bay and for Slyne Head *Nephrops* ground also are shown in Figure 8. The Galway Bay estimates fluctuate widely but appear to be highly correlated with the Aran ground except in 2004. Estimates for the Slyne Head ground also fluctuate considerably but show no significant correlation with the other areas except for the peaks of 2010, 2015 and 2018. The uncertainty bounds for these areas also fluctuate and inter-annual changes are only statistically significant in a few years. On average the Aran Grounds account for ~93% of the total estimated burrow abundance from FU17. Galway Bay accounts for ~5% and Slyne Head for ~2%. The 2020 combined abundance estimate (394 million) was 20% lower than in 2019 and is below the MSY $B_{trigger}$ (540 million) (Table 5 and Figure 9).

The sea-pen presence/absence observations across the *Nephrops* grounds are mapped in Figure 10. All the sea-pens recorded in the video footage were identified as *Virgularia mirabilis*. Trawl marks were noted at 7% of the FU17 stations surveyed.

¹ Note the “adjusted” density estimates in this report are adjusted by dividing by 1.3 (Table 2) to take account of edge effect over estimation of area viewed during UWTV transects (see Campbell *et al.* 2009).

The UWTV abundance data together with data from the fishery; landings, discards and removals in number are used to calculate the harvest rate in 2019 of 1.9%. The input variables for catch scenarios such as the mean weight in the landings and the discards and the proportions of removal retained are shown in Table 6. The basis to the catch options table is given in Table 7.

The latest estimate of stock abundance (value from June 2020 survey, 394 million) is below the MSY B_{trigger} value (540 million). Using the 2020 estimate of abundance and updated stock data implies catches between 443 and 508 tonnes in 2021 that correspond to the F ranges in the EU multi annual plan for Western Waters, assuming that discard rates and fishery selection patterns do not change from the average of 2017–2019 (Table 8).

Discussion

Observed burrow densities have fluctuated a lot over time in this area. The abundance shows an overall decreasing trend over time and is below MSY B_{trigger} since 2012 (except 2015 and 2018). This is in contrast to the more stable burrow abundance estimates in most other *Nephrops* grounds in ICES Sub-area 7 over similar time frames.

Discard rates in weights for this FU are estimated to have reduced significantly in the last five years and are now estimated at around 12.9% by weight (mean between 2017 and 2019). *Nephrops* fisheries in this area have been covered under the landings obligation since 2016 with several exemptions. The provision of catch advice and scenarios for 2021 based on the EU multi annual plan for Western Waters assumes that discard rates and fishery selection patterns do not change from the average of 2017–2019.

The imposition of the landings obligation on *Nephrops* fisheries since 2016 should result in changes in selectivity. This is not taken into account in any of the catch advice because it is not possible to predict exactly what might happen. The main message is that any improvements in selectivity in the fishery and reductions in discards will result in increased mean weight in the catches. This will in turn reduce overall mortality on the stocks and allow for catch increases in the future.

An important objective of this UWTV survey is to collect ancillary information. The occurrence of trawl marks on the footage is notable for two reasons. Firstly, it makes identification of *Nephrops* burrows more difficult as the trawl marks remove some signature features making accurate burrow identification more difficult. Secondly, only occupied *Nephrops* burrows will persist in heavily trawled grounds and it is assumed that each burrow is occupied by one individual *Nephrops* (ICES, 2009b).

Monitoring the presence of sea-pens observed on these *Nephrops* patches is important in the context of OSPAR's designations of sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities as threatened. The sea-pen species *Virgularia mirabilis* which was seen in 2020 have been observed on previous surveys of FU17. Monitoring *Nephrops* stock and the benthic habitat is also important in the context of the MSFD indicators (e.g. sea floor integrity).

The main objectives of the survey were successfully met for the nineteenth successive year. The UWTV coverage and footage quality was excellent throughout the survey. The multi-

disciplinary nature of the survey means that the information collected is highly relevant for a number of research and advisory applications.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to Phillip Baugh (Master) and crew of the RV. Celtic Voyager. Thanks to the onboard P&O technical staff Lukasz Pawlikowski who maintained the UWTV system throughout the survey. Thanks to Aodhán Fitzgerald, Rosemarie Butler Butler and Tricia McManus (RVOPs); Dave Tully (FEAS) at the Marine Institute for organising survey logistics, and also Gordon Furey and Damian Crean (P&O Maritime) for shore side support.

References

- Aristegui, M., Doyle, J., O'Brien, S., Tully, D., McAuliffe, M., Fitzgerald, R., Fee, D., O'Connor, S., Galligan, S., Blaszkowski, M., Butler, R., and White., J. 2020b. FU19 Nephrops Grounds (FU19) 2020 UWTV Survey Report and catch scenarios for 2021. Marine Institute UWTV Survey report.
- Aristegui, M. 2020. Image annotation R Shiny app. Marine Institute. <http://doi.org/d24n>
- Campbell, N., Dobby, H., and Bailey, N. 2009. Investigating and mitigating uncertainties in the assessment of Scottish Nephrops norvegicus populations using simulated underwater television data. ICES Journal of Marine Science 66: 646–655. doi: 10.1093/icesjms/fsp046.
- EU. 2019. Regulation (EU) 2019/472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a multiannual plan for stocks fished in the Western Waters and adjacent waters, and for fisheries exploiting those stocks, amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139 and (EU) 2018/973, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007 and (EC) No 1300/2008. Official Journal of the European Union, L 83: 1–17. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/472/oj>
- Gerritsen HD and Lordan C, 2011. Integrating Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) data with daily catch data from logbooks to explore the spatial distribution of catch and effort at high resolution. ICES J Mar Sci 68 (1): 245-252.
- ICES 2007. Report of the Workshop on the use of UWTV surveys for determining abundance in *Nephrops* stocks throughout European waters (WKNEPHTV). ICES CM: 2007/ACFM: 14 Ref: LRC, PGCCDBS.
- ICES. 2009. Report of the Study Group on *Nephrops* Surveys (SGNEPS). ICES CM 2009/LRC: 15. Ref: TGISUR.ICES 2011.
- ICES 2011. Report of the ICES Advisory Committee 2011. ICES Advice.2011. Book 1: Introduction, Overviews and Special Requests. Protocols for assessing the status of sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities, section 1.5.5.3.

- ICES 2013. Report of the Benchmark Workshop on Nephrops Stocks (WKNEPH), 25 February–1 March 2013, Lysekil, Sweden. ICES CM 2013/ACOM:45. 230 pp.
- ICES 2015. Report of the Inter-Benchmark Protocol of *Nephrops* in FU17 and FU14 (IBPNeph). ICES CM: 2015/ ACOM:38. In draft.
- ICES 2016. Report of the Working Group for Celtic Seas Ecoregion (WGCSE). ICES CM: 2016/ ACOM:13.
- ICES 2018. Report of the Workshop of *Nephrops* Burrow Counting (WKNEPS) ICES CM: 2018/ EOSG:25.
- ICES. 2020. Working Group for the Celtic Seas Ecoregion (WGCSE). ICES Scientific Reports. 2:40. xx pp. <http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5978>
- Lin, L.I. 1989. A Concordance Correlation Coefficient to Evaluate Reproducibility. *Biometrics* 45, 255-268.
- Meredith, D. 1999. The strategic importance of the fishing sector to rural communities and Ireland: a case study of the Rossaveal Region, Co. Galway”, *Irish Fisheries Investigations* No. 4, Marine Institute 1999. <http://hdl.handle.net/10793/797>
- Pebesma, E.J., R.S. Bivand, 2005. Classes and methods for spatial data in R. *R News* 5 (2), <https://cran.r-project.org/doc/Rnews/>
- Renard D., Bez N., Desassis N., Beucher H., Ors F., Laporte F. 2015. RGeostats: The Geostatistical package [version:11.0.3]. MINES ParisTech. <http://cg.ensmp.fr/rgeostats>
- R Core Team (2017). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <https://www.R-project.org/>

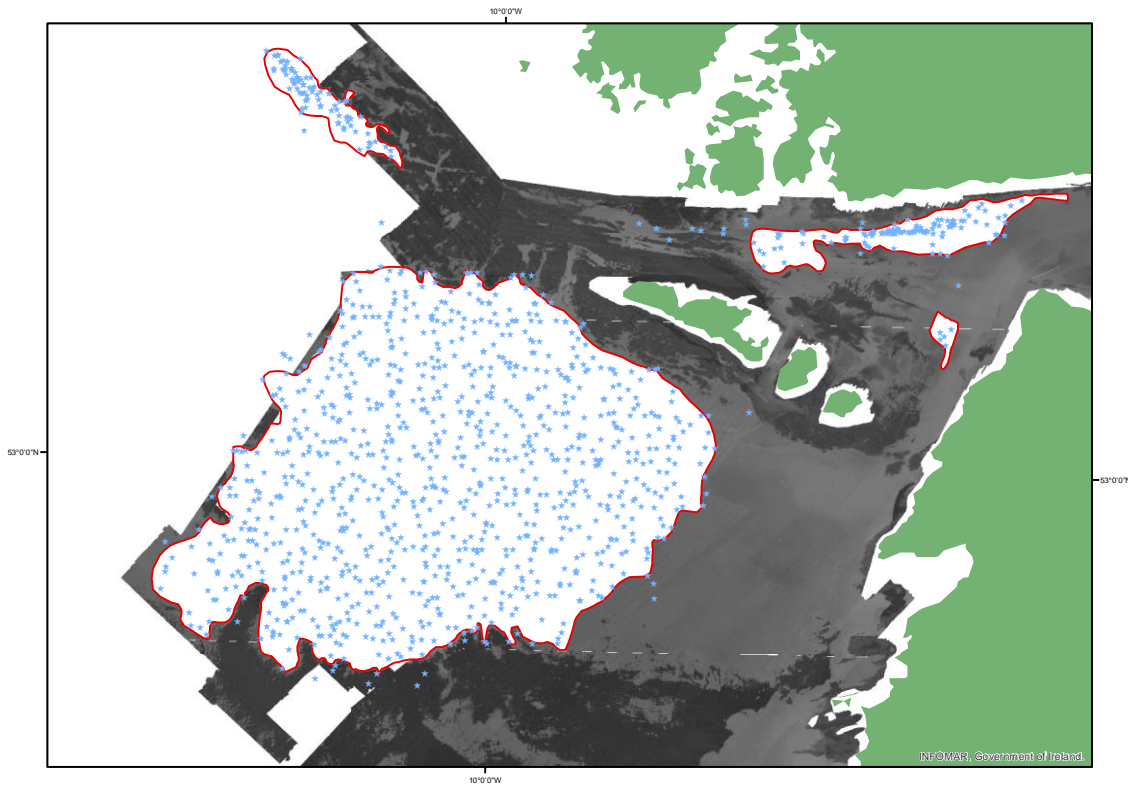


Figure 1: FU17 UWTV. The spatial distribution of all UWTV survey stations from 2002-2020 in Functional Unit 17 overlaid on multibeam backscatter data (source: INFOMAR* 2005-2016). Darker grey backscatter indicates harder seabed substrate. Red line indicates survey ground polygons.

*INFOMAR is the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) funded national seabed mapping programme, jointly managed and delivered by Geological Survey Ireland and Marine Institute

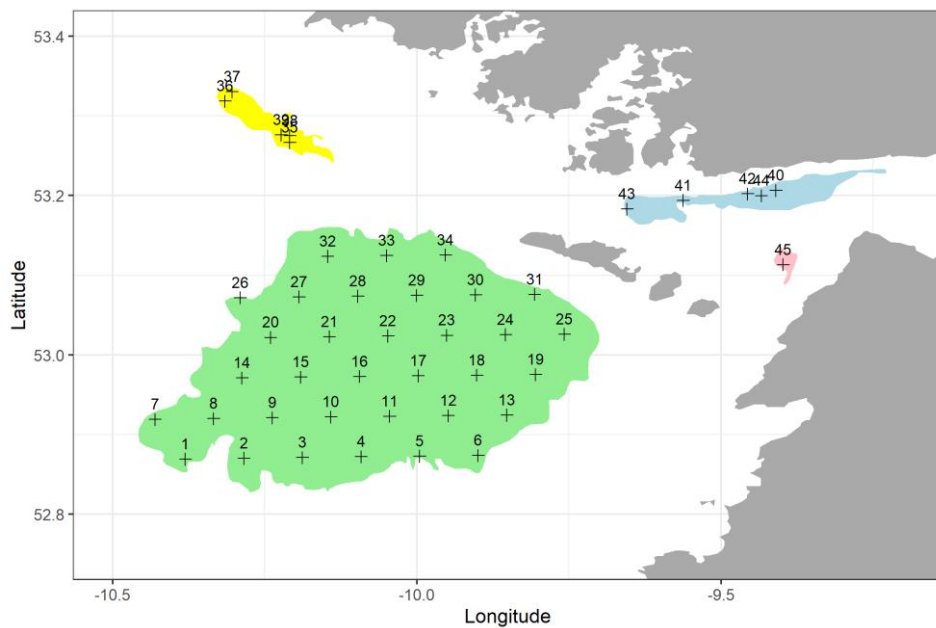


Figure 2: FU17 UWTV. Stations completed in 2020 in the Aran Grounds (green), Slyne Head (yellow), Galway Bay (blue) and Zero grounds (red). Stations on Zero ground are not included in final analysis.

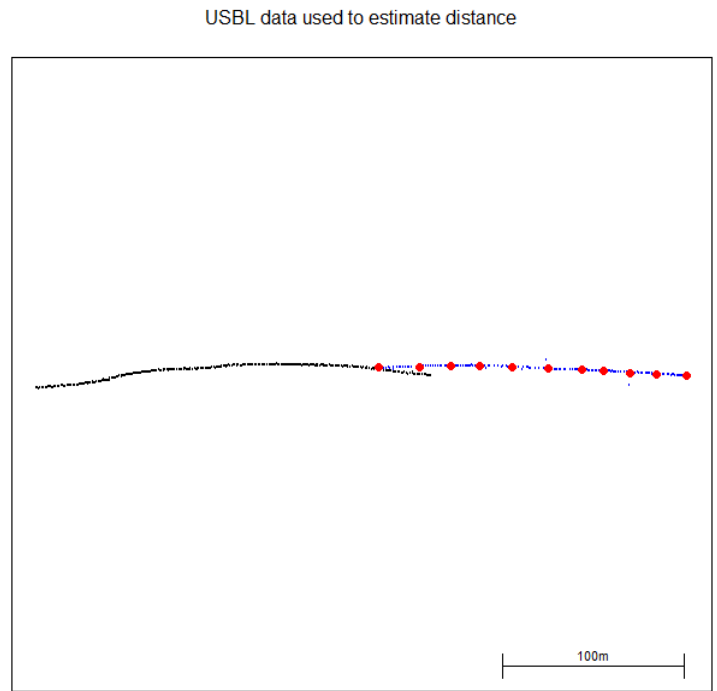
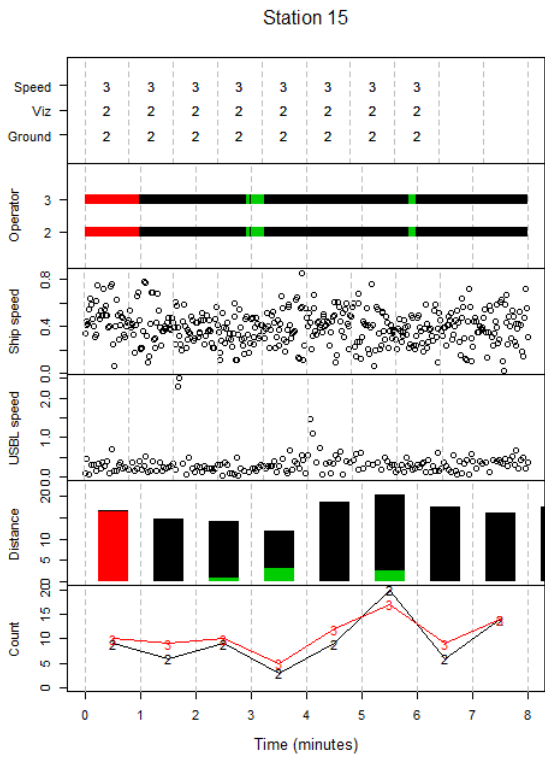


Figure 3: FU17 UWTV. R - tool quality control plot of station 15 of the 2020 survey.

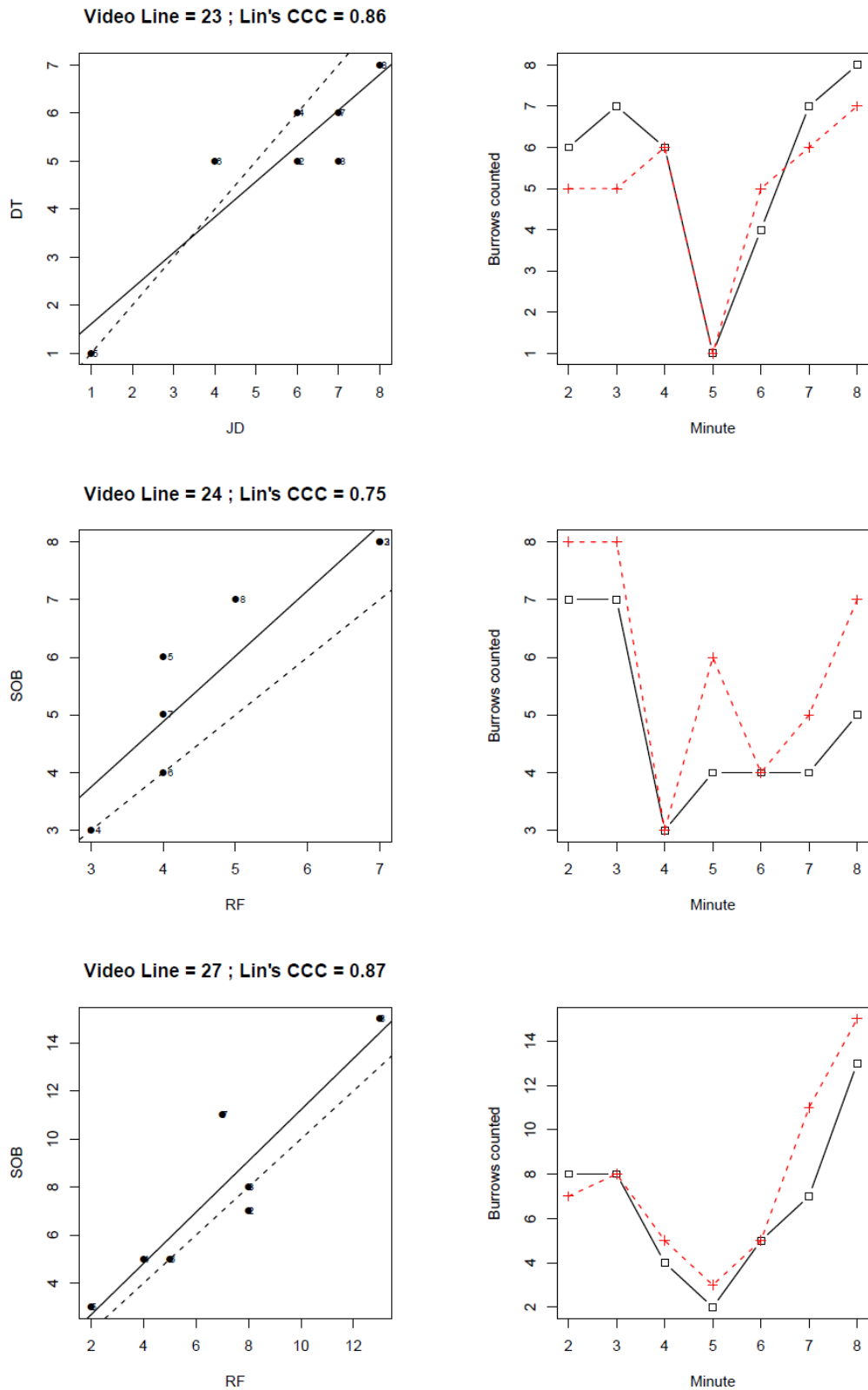


Figure 4: FU17 UWTV. Lin's CCC quality control plot of count data for stations 23, 24 and 27 of the 2020 survey.

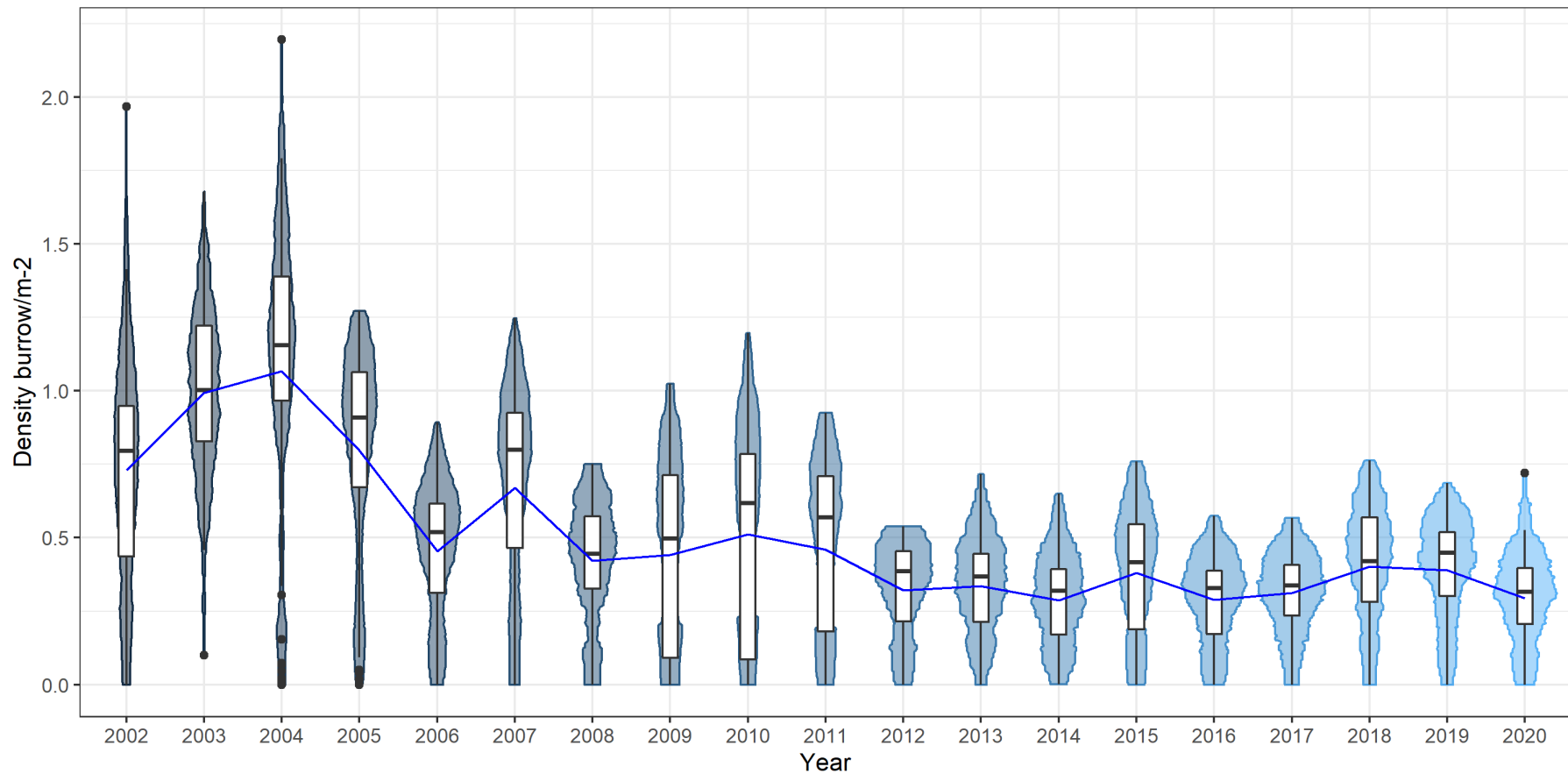


Figure 5: FU17 UWTV. Violin and box plot of adjusted burrow density distributions by year from 2006-2020 for Aran grounds. The blue line indicates the mean density over time. The horizontal black lines represents the medians, white boxes are inter quartile range, the black vertical line is the range and the black dots are outliers.

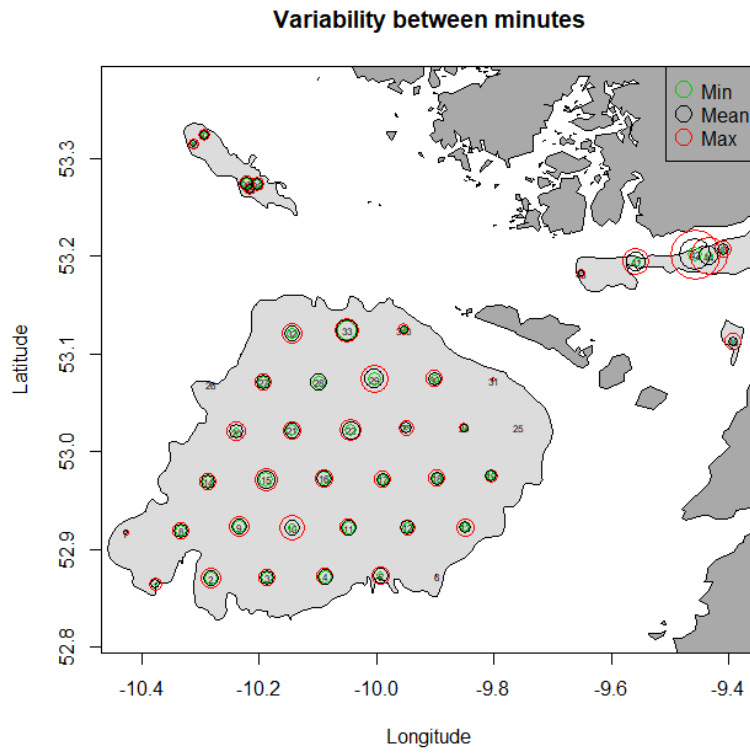


Figure 6: FU17 UWTV. Plot of the variability in density between for each station in 2020.

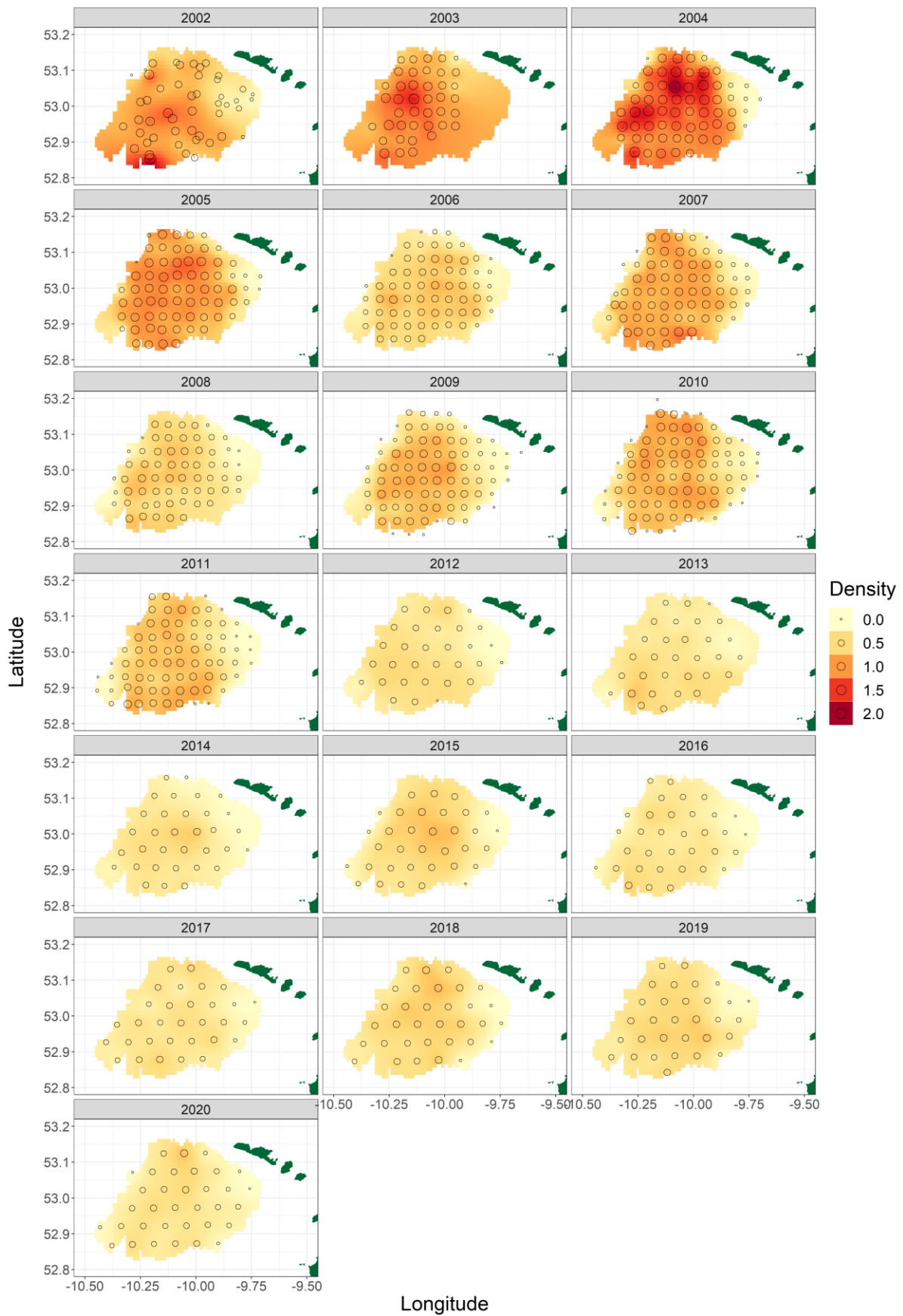


Figure 7: FU17 UWTV. Contour plots of the kriged density estimates by year from 2002 (top left) - 2020 (bottom left).



Figure 8: FU17 UWTV. Time series of abundance estimates for the Aran Grounds, Galway Bay and Slyne Head (error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals).

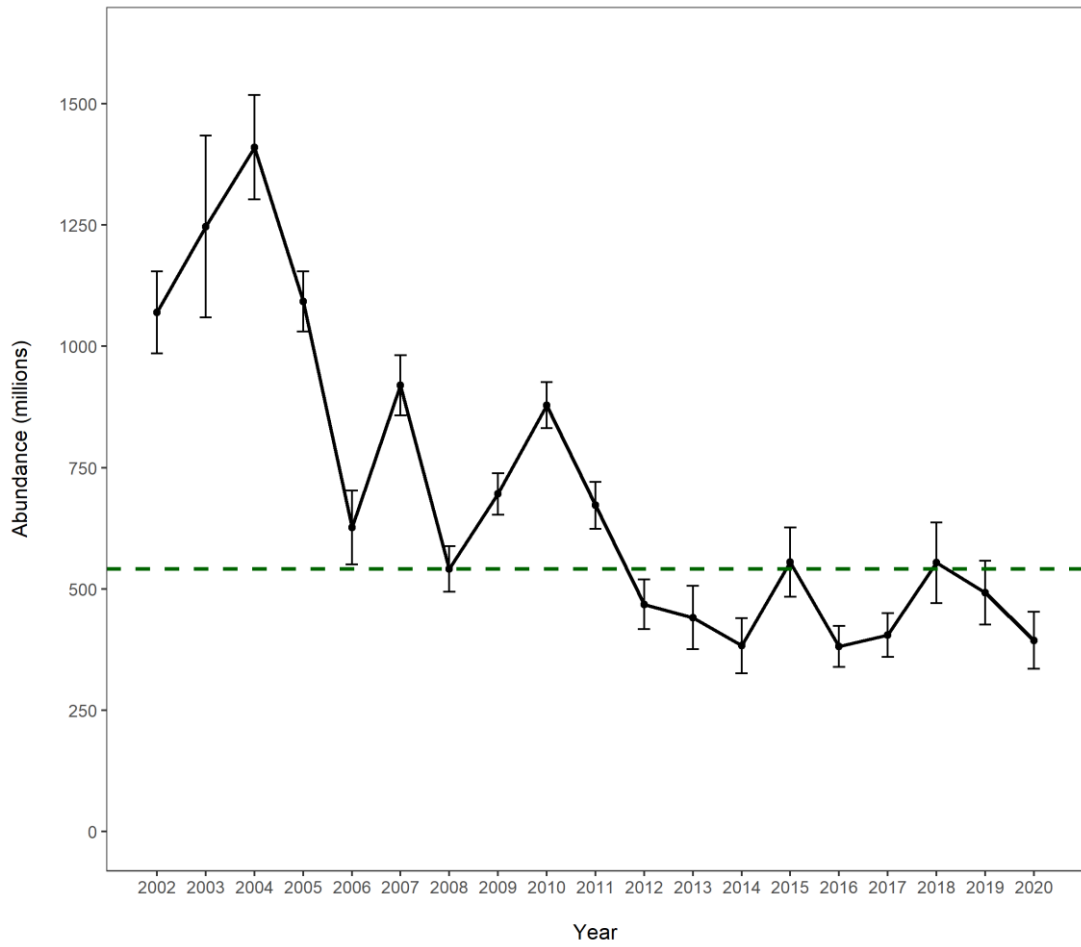


Figure 9: FU17 UWTV. Time series of total abundance estimates for FU17 (error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals) and MSY B_{trigger} reference point (540 million) is dashed green line.

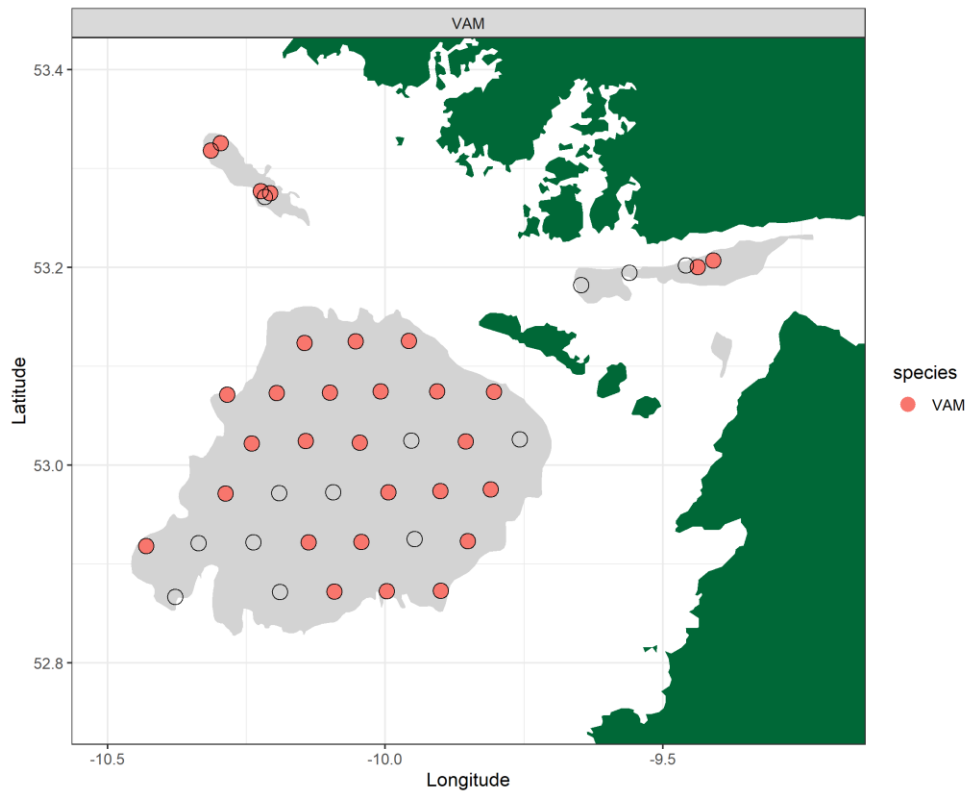


Figure 10: FU17 UWTV. 2020 stations where *Virgularia mirabilis* (VAM) were identified from video footage. Coloured circles denote presence in the TV station and empty circles denote TV stations with no sea-pen observations.

Table 1: FU17 UWTV. Area calculations for Aran grounds, Galway Bay and Slyne Head *Nephrops* grounds in ArcGIS10.

Ground	Area (km ²)
Aran	1202
Galway Bay	79
Slyne Head	39.1
Total	1320.1

Table 2: FU17 UWTV. Overview of geostatistical results from 2002-2020 for Aran grounds.

Year	Number of Stations	Mean Density (burrows/m ²)	Estimation Standard Deviation	Area (km ²)	Geostatistical abundance estimate (millions of Burrows)	CV on Burrow estimate %
2002	49	0.79	0.17	1196	947	3
2003	41	0.94	0.09	1196	1118	6
2004	64	1.08	0.27	1196	1297	3
2005	70	0.81	0.12	1196	972	2
2006	67	0.46	0.06	1196	556	3
2007	71	0.69	0.12	1196	828	2
2008	63	0.41	0.05	1196	494	3
2009	82	0.52	0.1	1196	627	2
2010	87	0.63	0.1	1196	752	2
2011	76	0.51	0.09	1196	609	2
2012	31*	0.33	0.03	1196	397	3
2013	31*	0.33	0.03	1196	390	4
2014	33*	0.28	0.03	1196	332	4
2015	34*	0.40	0.06	1197	480	4
2016	34*	0.29	0.03	1196	343	3
2017	31*	0.31	0.02	1196	377	4
2018	33*	0.40	0.05	1196	488	3
2019	31*	0.39	0.04	1196	458	4
2020	34*	0.29	0.03	1196	359	4

* Reduced isometric grid

Table 3: FU17 UWTV. Summary statistics for the Galway Bay *Nephrops* grounds from 2002-2020.

Year	Ground	Number of stations	Mean Adjusted Density* (burrow/m ²)	CViid (Relative SE) %	Area (km ²)	Raised abundance estimate (million burrows)	Upper CI on abundance	Lower CI on abundance
2002	Galway Bay	7	1.18	7	78.966	93.1	105.9	80.3
2003	Galway Bay	3	1.3	16	78.966	102.6	155.7	49.6
2004	Galway Bay	8	1.17	14	78.966	92.2	119.1	65.3
2005	Galway Bay	4	1.3	11	78.966	103	130	76
2006	Galway Bay	3	0.74	9	78.966	58.8	90.4	27.2
2007	Galway Bay	5	0.91	8	78.966	71.8	89	54.6
2008	Galway Bay	5	0.4	4	78.966	31.6	39.9	23.3
2009	Galway Bay	8	0.71	4	78.966	56.3	64.6	48
2010	Galway Bay	10	1.24	11	78.966	97.6	116.5	78.7
2011	Galway Bay	6	0.55	12	78.966	43.2	67.1	19.4
2012	Galway Bay	4	0.64	10	78.966	50.9	76.9	24.9
2013	Galway Bay	5	0.37	10	78.966	29.6	52	7.2
2014	Galway Bay	3	0.5	6	78.966	39.8	60.6	19
2015	Galway Bay	5	0.71	15	78.966	55.8	88.8	22.8
2016	Galway Bay	7	0.32	7	78.966	25.1	41.8	8.4
2017	Galway Bay	5	0.20	4	78.966	15.8	25.4	6.1
2018	Galway Bay	5	0.41	17	78.966	32.5	70.5	-5.5
2019	Galway Bay	5	0.29	11	78.966	22.8	47.6	-2.0
2020	Galway Bay	5	0.34	13	78.966	27.2	56.6	-2.0

* mean density estimated

Table 4: FU17 UWTV. Summary statistics for the Slyne Head *Nephrops* grounds from 2002-2020.

Year	Ground	Number of stations	Mean Adjusted Density* (burrow/m ²)	CViid (Relative SE) %	Area (km ²)	Raised abundance estimate (million burrows)	Upper CI on abundance	Lower CI on abundance
2002	Slyne Head	5	0.76	8	39.146	29.8	38.9	20.7
2003*	Slyne Head	0	0.65	0	39.146	25.3	38.1	12.4
2004	Slyne Head	3	0.53	10	39.146	20.8	37.4	4.2
2005	Slyne Head	3	0.44	1	39.146	17.4	18.6	16.2
2006	Slyne Head	3	0.3	9	39.146	11.8	26.3	-2.6
2007	Slyne Head	4	0.51	12	39.146	19.8	34.3	5.3
2008*	Slyne Head	0	0.41	0	39.146	16	26.7	5.2
2009	Slyne Head	6	0.31	7	39.146	12.2	19.2	5.1
2010	Slyne Head	7	0.73	4	39.146	28.7	32.3	25.1
2011	Slyne Head	7	0.51	5	39.146	20	25.1	14.8
2012	Slyne Head	3	0.52	2	39.146	20.5	23.3	17.7
2013	Slyne Head	4	0.54	10	39.146	21.1	33.8	8.3
2014	Slyne Head	4	0.28	6	39.146	11	18.8	3.2
2015	Slyne Head	5	0.5	4	39.146	19.6	24	15.2
2016	Slyne Head	4	0.3	3	39.146	10.8	16.0	5.5
2017	Slyne Head	4	0.24	4	39.146	10.7	15.3	6.7
2018	Slyne Head	5	0.84	12	39.146	33.0	46.5	19.6
2019	Slyne Head	5	0.29	8	39.146	11.5	20.7	2.4
2020	Slyne Head	5	0.19	4	39.146	7.4	11.3	3.5

* mean density estimated

Table 5: FU17 UWTV. Results summary table for analysis of UWTV survey for the combined grounds.

Year	Abundance (Millions)	Upper bound	Lower bound
2002	1070	1154	985
2003	1246	1434	1059
2004	1410	1517	1302
2005	1092	1154	1030
2006	627	703	551
2007	920	982	858
2008	541	588	494
2009	696	739	653
2010	879	926	831
2011	672	720	624
2012	468	520	417
2013	441	506	376
2014	383	440	327
2015	556	627	484
2016	379	420	339
2017	404	445	362
2018	554	637	471
2019	493	558	427
2020	394	453	335

Table 7: FU17 UWTV. The basis for the catch scenarios.

Variable	Value	Notes
Stock abundance (2021)	394	Numbers of individuals (millions); UWTV survey 2020
Mean weight in projected landings	22.4	Average 2008–2019 in grammes
Mean weight in projected discards	10.95	Average 2008–2019 in grammes
Projected discards	25.1	Proportion by number; Average 2017–2019
Discards survival*	25	Proportion by number
Projected dead discards	20.1	Proportion by number; Average 2017–2019

*Only applied in scenarios where discarding is allowed

Table 8: FU17 UWTV. Annual catch advice and scenarios; Discarding assumed to continue at recent average

Basis	Total catch	Dead removals	Projected landings	Projected dead discards	Projected surviving discards	Harvest rate* %	% advice change **
	PL + PDD + PSD	PL + PDD	PL	PDD	PSD	for PL + PDD	
ICES advice basis							
MSY approach; $F = \text{EU MAP}^{\wedge}$: $F_{\text{MSY}} \times \text{Stock Abundance 2020} / \text{MSY } B_{\text{trigger}}$	508	490	436	54	18	6.2	-37
$\text{MAP } F_{\text{MSY lower}} \times \text{Stock Abundance 2020} / \text{MSY } B_{\text{trigger}}$	443	427	380	47	16	5.4	-36
$\text{MAP } F_{\text{MSY upper}} \times \text{Stock Abundance 2020} / \text{MSY } B_{\text{trigger}}$	508	490	436	54	18	6.2	-37
Other options							
$F = \text{MAP } F_{\text{MSY}}$	697	672	598	74	25	8.5	-12.9
$F = \text{MAP } F_{\text{MSY lower}}$	607	585	521	64	21	7.4	-12.8
$F = \text{MAP } F_{\text{MSY upper}}^{***}$	697	672	598	74	25	8.5	-12.9
F_{2019}	152	147	131	16	5	1.9	-81.0

[^] EU multiannual plan (MAP) for Western waters (EU, 2019).

* By number.

** Advice values for 2021 relative to the corresponding 2020 values (MAP advice of 800, 696, 800, respectively); other options values are relative to FMSY.

*** $F_{\text{MSY upper}} = F_{\text{MSY}}$ for this stock.