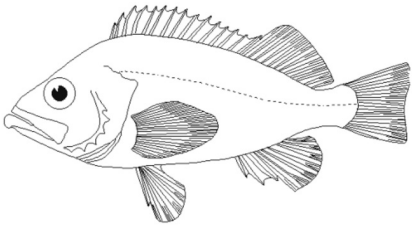


# Golden redfish Barents Sea and Norwegian Sea

## IDENTIFICATION



### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Sebastes norvegicus*

### SPECIES NAME(S)

Golden redfish

### COMMON NAMES

Redfish

### STOCK IDENTIFICATION

Two units are assumed in the NE Atlantic region for assessment and management purposes: the first off Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland including Subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14 (ICES, 2014); and the second in Barents Sea and Norwegian Sea covering Subareas 1 and 2 (ICES, 2014).

The previous scientific name *Sebastes marinus* has been determined to have been misapplied and has been replaced by *S. norvegicus* to identify golden redfish (Frøese and Pauly 2018).



### RELATED LINKS:

- [Joint Norwegian-Russian Fishery Commission \(JNRFC\)](#)
- [International Council for the Exploration of the Sea \(ICES\)](#)

## ASSESSMENT

### Strengths

- There is no significant directed fishery.
- The relatively strong 2003 year class is starting to mature.

### Weaknesses

- The stock is severely depleted due to a long period of low recruitment combined with excessive fishing pressure.
- The stock continues to decline and fishing mortality is increasing.
- Estimated catches had been on a generally declining trend, but have been increasing since 2016.
- Overall catches due to bycatch in other fisheries are too high.
- Golden redfish is not differentiated from beaked redfish in catches, so there is uncertainty in the assessment.

## SCORES

### Management Quality:

| Management Strategy | Managers Compliance | Fishers Compliance |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 0                   | < 6                 | ≥ 6                |

### Stock Health:

| Current Health | Future Health |
|----------------|---------------|
| 2.7            | 0             |

## FIPS

No related FIPs

## MSC

No related MSC fisheries



## RECOMMENDATIONS

### RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Push Norwegian managers to completely close the directed handline fishery.
- Reduce bycatch limits in non-directed fisheries in line with scientific advice and ensure that overall fishing mortality is appropriately reduced.
- Evaluate area closures in the shrimp fishery to ensure protection all juvenile redfish hotspots.
- Evaluate compliance of non-directed fisheries with area closures and bycatch limits.
- Expand the fishery-independent survey to cover the full range of the stock to include mature fish.
- Implement a catch sampling program to determine the proportion of golden vs beaked redfish and improve the collection of age data.
- Ensure the management plan being developed is rapidly finalized and implemented, and is appropriately precautionary.

# Fisheries

Within FishSource, the term "fishery" is used to indicate each unique combination of a flag country with a fishing gear, operating within a particular management unit, upon a resource. That resource may have a known biological stock structure and/or may be assessed at another level for practical or jurisdictional reasons. A fishery is the finest scale of resolution captured in FishSource profiles, as it is generally the scale at which sustainability can most fairly and practically be evaluated.

|  ASSESSMENT UNIT |  MANAGEMENT UNIT |  FLAG COUNTRY |  FISHING GEAR |
|---|---|--|--|
| Barents Sea and Norwegian Seamng  | Russia/Norway - Industrial  | Norway   | Bottom trawls  |
|   |   |  | Gillnets and entangling nets   |
|   |   |  | Handlines hand operated  |
|   |   |  | Hooks and lines  |
|   |   |  | Longlines  |
|   |   | Russian Federation   | Bottom trawls  |
|   |   |  | Longlines  |

## Management Unit

|  MANAGEMENT UNIT | ORGANIZATION                                       | FISHING AREA   |
|---|--|--|
| Russia/Norway   | Joint Norwegian-Russian Fishery Commission (JNRFC) | FAO 27.6, FAO 27.5, FAO 27.12, FAO 27.1, FAO 27.2, FAO 27.14 |