Council

CNL(05)42

***Application of the Decision Structure for Management
of North Atlantic Salmon Fisheries
Example of Decision Structure Application – Russian Federation***

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Decision Structure to Aid the Council and Commissions of NASCO and the Relevant Authorities in Implementing the Precautionary Approach to Management of North Atlantic Salmon Fisheries

Russia

A. Brief Description of the fishery(ies):

Date of review:	April 2004	
Fishery location:	Jokanga river	
Gear types:	Rod and line	
Magnitude of fishery (e.g. catch or effort):	Rod and line: *1SW + MSW salmon*	
	1998-2003 mean caught and retained	250
	1998-2003 mean catch and release	1,201
	1998-2003 mean total rod catch	726
	2003 caught and retained	258
	2003 caught and released	1,798
	2003 total rod catch	2,056
Current management restrictions:	In 2003 catch-and-retain fishing was conducted on one site; period of fishing was from 7 June to 14 September; time of fishing per licence was 6 hours, permitted catch per license 1 salmon. Catch-and-release was conducted in the main stem of the river and on some tributaries. Period of fishing was 31 May to 5 September. A licence was issued to an angler for one-day fishing on one of the allocated sites. When fishing, anglers are obliged to follow the fishing regime and comply with Regulations for recreational fishery. A fisherman is responsible for recording the catch and reporting it to Murmanrybvod. A limit for catch-and-release was 6,000 salmon and for catch-and-retain 420 salmon.	
Principal river stock(s) exploited	The stock complex of this river	
Other fisheries exploiting stock(s):	Norwegian intercepting fishery in coastal areas (according to Bakshtansky and Nesterov, 1973; Zubchenko et al., 1995). Exploitation rate is unknown.	
Other information:	High socio-economic value of recreational fishery	

If fishery primarily exploits salmon from only one river answer all questions in Section B; If fishery exploits salmon from more than one river answer all questions in section C.

B. Single River Stock fishery(ies)

B1. Specify the reference points (Conservation Limits or Management Targets) or alternative measures used to define adequate abundance of the exploited stock.

Jokanga river (CL) – 1SW – 1,150; MSW – 700

B2. Describe the status of all stocks relative to the abundance criteria in CL
- Include trends and forecasts of abundance

Data for the past 20 years do not show any decline of the stock. Only natural fluctuations of the stock abundance with the cycle of 9-11 years were noted. According to mark-recapture estimates and total counting of juveniles and adults at a research barrier fence in one of the tributaries, river Lyljok, the stock shows an upward trend.

B3. Is the stock meeting other diversity criteria (e.g. age structure, run-timing, fecundity)?
- Describe criteria assessed;
- Identify possible reasons for any failure.

Long-term data on size and weight composition, sex and age structure of the stock do not show any changes in the diversity of main population characteristics for this stock.

B4. Is the fishery(ies) selective for certain stock components (e.g. age groups, size groups, populations) ?
- If yes, describe reasons.

According to studies undertaken in 2002-2003, catch-and-release and catch-and-retain fishing did not have any adverse impact on the stock and habitat of salmon.

B5. Is the stock threatened by factors other than fisheries (e.g. habitat degradation, disease/parasites, predators) ?
-    If yes, describe threat and management action that will be taken (e.g. establish gene bank; habitat mitigation).

No

B6. Describe management actions that will be employed to control harvest, including measures that will be used to address any failure or trend in abundance or diversity, taking account of pre-agreed procedures.
Decisions should take account of: uncertainty in the assessments; abundance of the stock (q. C2); diversity of the stock (q. C3); selectivity of the fishery (q. C4); any non-fishery factors affecting the stock (q. C5); and socio-economic factors; and other fisheries exploiting the stock.
- Describe the expected extent and timescale of effects.

All management actions are taken on the basis of data on the biology of adult salmon collated at the research barrier fence, mark-recapture estimates and juvenile densities.

Measures for rod and line fishing for 2004:

Catch-and-retain fishing will be conducted on one site; period of fishing is from 29 May to 01 September; time of fishing per licence is 6 hours, permitted catch per licence - 1 salmon. Catch-and-release will be conducted in the main stem of the river and on some tributaries. Period of fishing is from 29 May to 19 September. An angler will be issued with one license for one-day fishing on one of the allocated sites. When fishing, anglers are obliged to follow the fishing regime and comply with Regulations for recreational fishery. A fisherman is responsible for recording the catch and reporting it to Control and Enforcement authorities.

A limit for catch-and-release is set at 4,680 salmon and for catch-and-retain at 420 salmon.

B7. Outline programmes (including in-season programmes) that will be used to monitor the effects of the management measures, and identify information deficiencies and the timeframe for their resolution:

The effects of management measures are monitored from rod catches and data compiled yearly on the biology of adult salmon, mark-recapture estimates and juvenile electro-fishing surveys. All information and catch statistics are provided to Control and Enforcement authorities.