

### 5.3.10 Blonde ray (*Raja brachyura*) in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g (Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea North)

#### ICES stock advice

ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, landings should be no more than 895 tonnes in each of the years 2017 and 2018. ICES cannot quantify the corresponding catches.

#### Stock development over time

Landings (2009-2015) have ranged from 350 to 1170 tonnes. There are currently no stock size indicators.

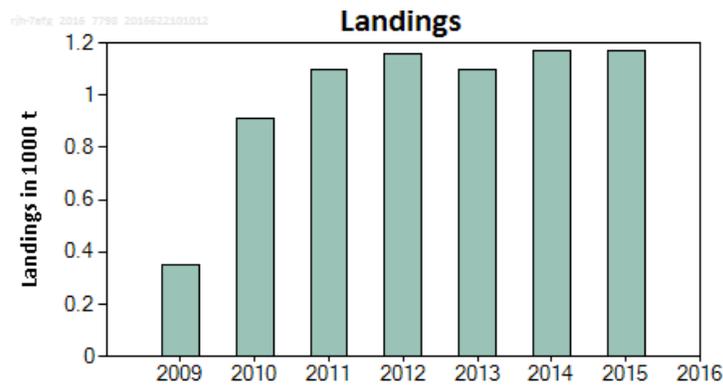


Figure 5.3.10.1 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. ICES estimated species-specific landings (in tonnes).

#### Stock and exploitation status

Table 5.3.10.1 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. State of the stock and fishery relative to reference points.

|                           |                         | Fishing pressure |      |      | Stock size     |                      |      |   |   |                |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|------|---|---|----------------|
|                           |                         | 2013             | 2014 | 2015 | 2013           | 2014                 | 2015 |   |   |                |
| Maximum sustainable yield | $F_{MSY}$               | ?                | ?    | ?    | Undefined      | MSY                  | ?    | ? | ? | Undefined      |
| Precautionary approach    | $F_{pa}$ ,<br>$F_{lim}$ | ?                | ?    | ?    | Undefined      | $B_{pa}$ , $B_{lim}$ | ?    | ? | ? | Undefined      |
| Management plan           | $F_{MGT}$               | -                | -    | -    | Not applicable | $SSB_{MGT}$          | -    | - | - | Not applicable |
| Qualitative evaluation    | -                       | ✗                | ?    | ?    | Unknown        |                      | ?    | ? | ? | Unknown        |

## Catch options

The ICES framework for category 5 stocks was applied (ICES, 2012). For stocks without information on abundance or exploitation, ICES considers that a precautionary reduction of catches should be implemented unless there is ancillary information clearly indicating that the current level of exploitation is appropriate for the stock. The precautionary buffer was applied previously (ICES, 2014) and it has not been applied again this year.

The recent advised landings for 2015 and 2016 were originally derived using landings statistics from 2011-2013. In 2016, a review of the landing statistics of elasmobranchs (ICES, 2016a) was conducted. As a result, the basis which was used to provide advice in 2014 for 2015 and 2016 has been adjusted to account for the update in the landing statistics in the period 2011-2013.

Discarding is known to take place, but ICES cannot quantify the corresponding catch. In addition, discard survival, which is likely to occur, has not been estimated.

**Table 5.3.10.2** Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. For stocks in ICES data categories 3–6, one catch option is provided.

|  |             |   |
|--|-------------|---|
| Recent advised landings (2015-2016)                              | 897 t       |   |
| Recent advised landings adjusted (2015–2016)*<br>[897 t x 0.998] | 895 t       |   |
| Discard rate   | Unknown     |   |
| Precautionary buffer   | Not applied | - |
| Landings advice**  | 895 t       |   |

\*Recent advised landings adjusted for the revision of the landings statistics in 2011-2013

\*\* (Recent advised landings adjusted).

## Basis of the advice

**Table 5.3.10.3** Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. The basis of the advice.

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Advice basis    | Precautionary approach.                     |
| Management plan | There is no management plan for this stock. |

## Quality of the assessment

There is no assessment for this stock.

## Issues relevant for the advice

*Raja brachyura* is a coastal and inner shelf species that has a patchy distribution and is often found in greater abundance in certain habitats (e.g. on sandbanks).

The quality of landings data has generally improved in recent years, especially following the WKSHARKS workshop in which ICES revised elasmobranch landings data for the period 2009-2015 (ICES, 2016a,b). However, data for *Raja brachyura* and *Raja montagui* are often confounded. The increase in landings from 2009 to 2010 is influenced by the introduction of mandatory species-specific reporting of skate landings.

Blonde ray is an important commercial species in this area. It is caught as bycatch in various demersal fisheries, including fisheries targeting the overall skate complex. It may also be targeted in areas of high local abundance, due to its large size and high market value.

In the UK (E&W)-BTS-Q3 survey, the species is caught most regularly in the Bristol Channel and off the east coast of Ireland. However, surveys have limited coverage in areas of local abundance and larger individuals are not sampled effectively.

**Reference points**

No reference points are defined for this stock.

**Basis of the assessment**

**Table 5.3.10.4** Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. The basis of the assessment.

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| ICES stock data category | 5 ( <a href="#">ICES, 2016c</a> )                             |
| Assessment type          | No assessment. (ICES, 2016b)                                  |
| Input data               | Landings data 2009–2015                                       |
| Discards and bycatch     | Discarding is known to take place but cannot be quantified.   |
| Indicators               | None  |
| Other information        | UK (E&W)-BTS-Q3   |
| Working group            | Working Group on Elasmobranch Fishes ( <a href="#">WGEF</a> ) |

**Information from stakeholders**

No information has been provided.

**History of advice, catch, and management**

**Table 5.3.10.5** Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. History of ICES advice and ICES estimates of landings\*\* All weights are in tonnes.

| Year | ICES advice   | Predicted landings corresp. to advice | ICES species-specific landings: minimum estimate based on reported landings * |
|------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2011 | No specific advice  |                                       | 1099  |
| 2012 | No specific advice  |                                       | 1160  |
| 2013 | No TAC, species-specific measures needed, catch to decrease by at least 20% | -                                     | 1097  |
| 2014 | No new advice, same as 2013   | -                                     | 1170  |
| 2015 | Decrease at least 20 % from last 3 years’ average.                          | 897                                   | 1172  |
| 2016 | No new advice, same as 2015   | 897                                   |   |
| 2017 | Precautionary approach  | ≤895                                  |   |
| 2018 | Precautionary approach (same value as advised catches for 2017)             | ≤895                                  |   |

\* Data revised in 2016 (ICES, 2016a).

\*\* There is no a specific TAC for this stock. Fishing opportunities are managed through an overall TAC by management unit, which includes all species of skates and rays.

**History of catch and landings**

The distribution of this stock does not extend into the NEAFC regulatory area.

**Table 5.3.10.6** Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. Catch distribution by fleet in 2015 as estimated by ICES.

| Catch (2015) | Landings    |               |            |            | Discards  |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|---|
|              | beam trawl  | bottom trawls | fixed-nets | other gear |   |
| Unknown      | 26%         | 62%           | 7%         | 5%         | Discarding is known to take place but cannot be quantified. |
|              | 1172 tonnes |               |            |            |   |

**Table 5.3.10.7** Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. History of landings; ICES estimates of landings by country (in tonnes). Data revised in 2016 (ICES, 2016a).

| Year | Belgium | UK  | Ireland | France | Total |
|------|---------|-----|---------|--------|-------|
| 2009 | 170     | 138 | 5       | 36     | 350   |
| 2010 | 210     | 226 | 402     | 73     | 910   |
| 2011 | 313     | 273 | 382     | 131    | 1099  |
| 2012 | 404     | 261 | 407     | 87     | 1160  |
| 2013 | 406     | 262 | 377     | 52     | 1097  |
| 2014 | 351     | 229 | 420     | 170    | 1170  |
| 2015 | 359     | 244 | 352     | 218    | 1172  |

### Summary of the assessment

There is no assessment for this stock in this area.

### Sources and references

ICES. 2012. ICES Implementation of Advice for Data-limited Stocks in 2012 in its 2012 Advice. ICES CM 2012/ACOM:68. 42 pp.

ICES. 2014. Blonde ray (*Raja brachyura*) in Divisions VIIa, f, g (Irish and Celtic seas). *In* Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2014. ICES Advice 2014, Book 5, Section 5.3.29.2.

ICES. 2016a. Report of the Workshop to compile and refine catch and landings of elasmobranchs (WKSHARKS), 19–22 January 2016, Lisbon, Portugal. ICES CM 2016/ACOM:40. 69 pp

ICES. 2016b. Report of the Working Group on Elasmobranch Fishes (WGEF), 15–24 June 2016, Lisbon, Portugal. ICES CM 2016/ACOM:20.

ICES. 2016c. General context of ICES advice. *In* Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2016. ICES Advice 2016, Book 1, Section 1.2.