

# The Lobster Fishery in Newfoundland

Lobster is an important source of income for many fishermen in rural Newfoundland

### Study Objective

Compare lobster size inside closed areas to that in adjacent fished

waters

### Results

•Establishment of a closed area does not necessarily result in larger lobsters inside the closed area.



•4<sup>th</sup> most valuable fishery: 2981mt landed in 2008 worth ~\$28 million

•2900 licenses (~1700 active)

•Small, open-boat fishery; 8-10 week spring season; trap limits range from 100-350

Source: DFO. 2009. Assessment of American lobster in Newfoundland. DFO Can. Sci. Advis. Sec. Sci. Advis. Rep. 2009/026.

### **Conservation Measures**

In addition to management regulations that attempt to control effort (seasons, trap limits, min/max size limits, etc.), industry-initiated conservations

•Longer time since closure does not result in larger lobsters.

**Trout River** (closed 2002) Area = ndMales: no sig diff Females: no sig diff



Summerford

# measures include:

•Closed areas Lobster fishing is prohibited; 11 throughout Nfld

•V-notching

A v-shaped notch is cut into the tail of ovigerous females; retained through 2-3 molts; voluntary conservation measure

Are these conservation measures working to sustain lobster populations?

## Data Collection

Information on sex, size, presence of eggs and/or v-notch collected at 6 closed areas in Nfld: Shoal Point, Trout River, Duck Islands, Round Island, Summerford & Gander Bay





Acknowledgements: Funding from ACOA, DFO Oceans, & NSERC, as well as help MEMOR UNIVERSIT from Ryan Stanley.

•Establishment of a closed area is not sufficient to ensure an increase lobster size.

•Other factors such as size of closed area, lobster density, and lobster movement should be investigated more closely.