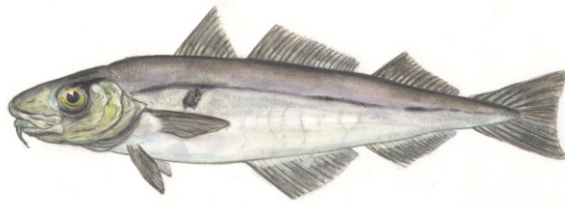


Haddock



Biology facts

Depth Range	demersal, 10-450 m
Max Age	20 years
Maturity Age	3 years
Max Size	112 cm
Max Weight	16.8 kg
Prey	small bottom-living organisms including crustaceans, mollusks, echinoderms, worms and fishes (Sand Lance, Capelin, Silver Hake, American Eels, Herring and Argentines)
Other	Haddock is widespread throughout the deeper waters of the temperate northern Atlantic.

Fishery Facts

Latin Name	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>
Fishing Method	mainly bottom trawling, but also ling-line, gillnets and traps
Annual catch	249 317 t (FAO 1999), 318 851 t (FAO 2006)
Management	the fishery in Canadian waters: eastern Scotian Shelf, southern Gulf of St Lawrence 4RST is closed.
Main fishing nations	UK 72 001 t and Norway 53 232 t (FAO 1999)
IUU	Unreported landings have increased in recent years. ICES unsure which IUU estimates to use: 14 000-40 000 t or 3 000-10 000 t (ICES 2008).
Certification	The certification of the Domstein Longliner Partners north-east Arctic Cod and Haddock fishery and the Scottish White Fish Producers Association North Sea Haddock by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is in process.

Spendenkonto

Postbank, KTO: 2 061 206, BLZ: 200 100 20

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Main Concerns

- Haddock is IUCN listed as Vulnerable (1996), however is due for reassessment.
- NW Atlantic stocks show signs of recovering from overfishing, but stocks are still very low. Many Northeast Atlantic stocks have recovered from previous overfishing, although fishing pressure is still too high in some areas.
- Landings of Haddock have decreased since the 1970s in the Northeast Atlantic (North Sea and Skagerrak/Kattegat) but the fishing level is now considered to be sustainable. Fishing on Icelandic and Faroese stocks is considered to be too high.
- A big problem with Haddock fishery is that they are mainly bottom trawled, many have high discards of juvenile Haddock and a high bycatch of Cod which is likely to be reducing the chance of Cod stocks recovery. This fishing method causes considerable damage to seafloor habitats and indiscriminately catches and kills other unwanted species. Choosing line-caught Haddock that uses “seabird-friendly” methods minimises impacts on the environment.

Main Sources

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/management_resources/conservation_measures/pdf/stecf_2006_discards_report.pdf

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2228/en>

<http://www.fishbase.org/Summary/speciesSummary.php?ID=1381&genusname=Melanogrammus&speciesname=aeglefinus>

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http://www.seachoice.org/files/assessment/report/120/Multiranked_Haddock_SeaChoice_Report_September2006.pdf

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