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"Gateway to Decisions"

aking decisions that affect thousands of individuals, families and businesses is serious business. Collecting data that support those decisions is FSO's business. With thousands of vessels and dealers from Maine to North Carolina, the responsibility is far reaching and highly challenging. Assembling and analyzing these data is the cornerstone of fisheries management.

That's FSO.

In the Field and In the Office helping NOAA and industry steer a steady course.

For more information visit our website:

www.nero.noaa.gov/fso







Fisheries Statistics Office

FIELD OFFICES	CONTACTS
Portland, ME	Scott McNamara
	207-780-3322
Gloucester, MA	Don Mason
	978-281- <mark>93</mark> 63
New Bedford, MA	John Mahoney
	508-984-0063
Chatham, MA	Lorraine Spenle
	508-945-5961
Point Judith, RI	Walter Anoushian
	401-783-7797
East Hampton, NY	Erik Braun
	631-324-3569
Patchogue, NY	David McKernan
	631-475-6988
Riverhead, NY	Kristin Knobloch
	631-727-7850 x 315
Toms River, NJ	Joanne Pellegrino
	732-349-3533
Cape May, NJ	Walter Makowski
	609-884-2113
Delaware	Ingo Fleming
	609-884-2113
Ocean City, MD	George Mattingly
	757-723-3369
Hampton, VA	David Ulmer
	757-723-3369

NOAA / NMFS

Northeast Region



Fisheries Statistics Office One Blackburn Drive Gloucester, MA 01930

(978) 281-9300



Haddock





Sampling Program



NOAA staff Buddy Heiskell measuring haddock

rgateWay to Decisions"

BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

"Gateway to Decisons"

The **Fisheries Statistics Office** (FSO) is a key component of **NOAA Fisheries** in the northeast. One of the office's primary functions is to collect fishery data and biological samples. These data are essential to the fishery management process.

Both in the field and in the office, FSO works to provide our customers, other NOAA fisheries groups, fishing industry, and other constituents with accurate, reliable and timely data. **FSO** operates 11 field offices covering states from Maine to Virginia. Each office is staffed with knowledgeable personnel who serve as the agency's front line to the fishing industry.

Under the direction of John Witzig, Ph.D., FSO's central office is located in NOAA Fisheries' Regional Office in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

For more information visit our website:





NOAA staff, Buddy Heiskell, displays a haddock that he just measured. Measuring marine fish helps scientists determine age and growth patterns





NOAA's Mark Grant holds a haddock otolith while field staff and mentor Caleb Gilbert looks on in admiration

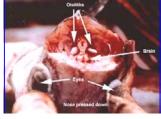
hat We Do and How: The mission of the sampling program is to obtain raw data essential to understanding the ages and the size distributions of individual stocks of marine fish. Field work provides the biological foundation for many fisheries assessments. Biological data, which is collected in the field, are used in models designed to guide management decisions and future research.

The ages of haddock and many other marine fishes are determined by measuring and extracting *otoliths* from the head - commonly called ear bones. Otoliths contain growth rings which are counted much the same as counting rings on a tree stump. Each ring usually represents one year. Other species, such as flounders are aged using *scales* which also contain growth rings.

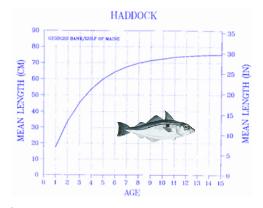




Haddock Otoliths



Notice the two white "ear bones" or otoliths located just behind the brain.



ge and Growth: The graph above and the table below illustrate growth rates of Haddock. During the first two years the growth rate nearly doubles. After year 5 the growth rate slows down considerably.

Haddock **Georges Bank & Gulf of Maine** Age Length Length (in) (cm) 1 6.9 17.5 2 13.3 33.8 3 17.9 45.5 4 21.3 54.0 5 60.1 23.7 6 25.4 64.5 7 26.6 67.6 8 27.5 69.9 9 28.1 71.5 28.6 72.7 10 11 29.0 73.6 12 74.2 29.2 13 29.4 74.6 14 29.5 75.0 15 29.6 75.2