



Notice to Fish Harvesters

January 26, 2021

REMINDER: LICENCE CONDITION – RETURN OF SPECIES AT RISK LOGBOOKS

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) wishes to remind bluefin tuna, groundfish, herring, lobster, mackerel, rock crab, snow crab, shrimp, capelin, squid, scallop and all bait fisheries licence holders in the Gulf Region of the requirement to submit a Species at Risk logbook, as it is a condition of licence.

Failure to submit a Species at Risk logbook as outlined above is a contravention of licence conditions, which may result in prosecution. The logbook template and instructions are included in the licence conditions attached to the fishing licence issued prior to the start of all fishing activities.

Species at Risk logbooks must be completed as per the Species at Risk logbook instructions PRIOR TO ENTERING PORT and returned to DFO within seven days of the end of each fishing season, even if there are no interactions with species at risk to report (i.e., **a nil report is required**). The logbook can be returned by email: xglf-saralep@dfo-mpo.gc.ca or by mail to the following address:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Statistics Division
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, N.B. E1C 9B6

In the Gulf Region, commercial fishing impacts on northern wolffish, spotted wolffish, leatherback sea turtle, and white sharks are exempt from the *Species at Risk Act* prohibitions, but these impacts must be monitored. Species at Risk logbooks are used to monitor interactions with these species (note: Reporting of white shark interactions is required only in Species at Risk logbooks for groundfish, herring, mackerel, capelin and bluefin tuna fisheries - any other fisheries do not require reporting white shark interactions).

Information collected in Species at Risk logbooks will be used by DFO to better understand impacts of fisheries on the species, and improve how they are managed.

An identification card for wolffish is attached, and more information regarding aquatic Species at Risk can be found at <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/sara-lep/index-eng.html>.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:


<p>Name of Officer: George Brown Title: A/ Manager Aquatic Invasive Species / Species at Risk</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada Moncton, New Brunswick Phone number: 506-851-6501 Email address: xglf-saralep@dfo-mpo.gc.ca</p>	
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Wolffish Identification

For the past 20 years, these three wolffish species have been in decline. They have often been misidentified as Ocean Pout.

Atlantic Wolffish: Common in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence up to 150 cm

Distinct caudal fin Stripes Juveniles are yellow-brown




Large canine teeth

The flesh is firm

Spotted Wolffish: Occasional in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence up to 150 cm

Distinct caudal fin



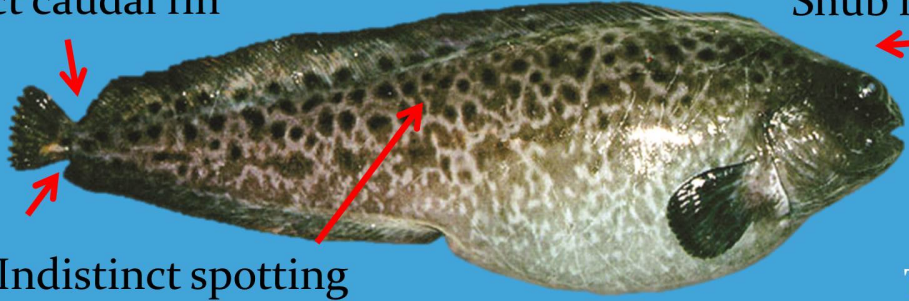
Well-defined dark spots all over the body and head

Large canine teeth

The flesh is firm

Northern Wolffish: Rare in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence up to 145 cm

Distinct caudal fin



Snub head, without spots

Large canine teeth

Indistinct spotting

The flesh feels like jelly

Ocean Pout: Coastal species, depth up to 30 m up to 100 cm

Very short fin rays Juvenile Eyespot Adult

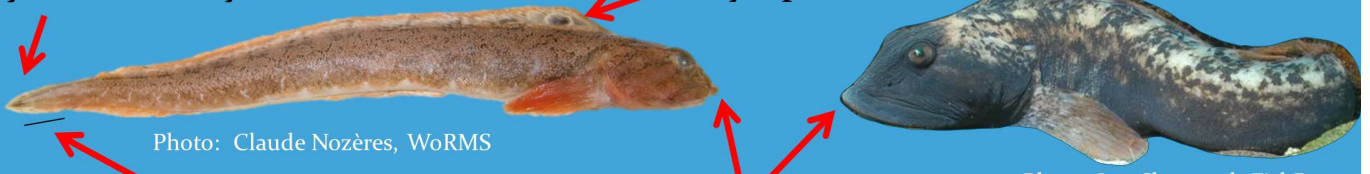


Photo: Claude Nozères, WoRMS Photo: Lee Sheppard, FishBase

Continuous anal fin Large upper lip, large teeth, wide mouth



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