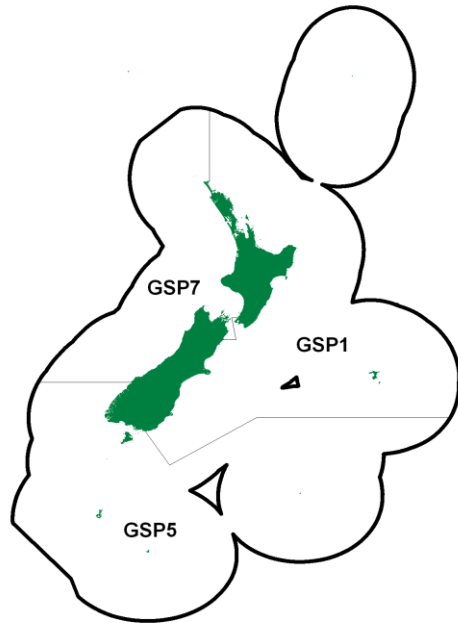


PALE GHOST SHARK (GSP)

(Hydrolagus bemisi)



1. FISHERY SUMMARY

1.1 Commercial fisheries

Two species (dark and pale ghost sharks) make up virtually all the commercial ghost shark landings. Pale ghost shark (*Hydrolagus bemisi*) was introduced into the QMS from the beginning of the 1999–00 fishing year as three Fishstocks: GSP 1 (FMAs 1 to 4, and 10), GSP 5 (FMAs 5 and 6) and GSP 7 (FMAs 7, 8 and 9).

Both ghost shark species are taken almost exclusively as a bycatch of other target trawl fisheries. In the 1990s, about 43% of ghost sharks were landed as a bycatch of the hoki fishery, with fisheries for silver warehou, arrow squid and barracouta combining to land a further 36%. The two ghost shark species were seldom differentiated on catch landing returns prior to the start of the 1998–99 fishing year. Estimated landings of both species by foreign licensed and joint venture vessels over the period 1 April 1978 to 30 September 1983 are presented in Table 1. Landings by domestic (inshore) vessels would have been negligible during this time period. The unknown quantities of ghost sharks that were discarded and not recorded are likely to have resulted in under-reported total catches over the full period for which data are available.

Table 1: Reported landings (t) of both ghost shark species by fishing year and EEZ area, taken by foreign licensed and joint venture vessels. An approximation of these areas with respect to current FMA boundaries is used to assign catches to QMAs. No data are available for the 1980–81 fishing year.

Year	FMA	EEZ Area													Total
		B 1&2	C(M)	C(1)	D	E(B)	E(P)	E(C)	E(A)	F(E)	F(W)	G	H		
1978–79*	1	37	99	26	3	16	11	88	90	8	68	17		465	
1979–80*	1	55	54	426	10	4	28	138	183	7	1	5		912	
1980–81*														-	
1981–82*	0	84	28	117	0	2	6	29	71	9	4	0		350	
1982–83*	0	108	35	84	0	2	17	98	99	29	1	1		474	
1983–83#	0	84	41	73	0	0	17	5	16	17	0	0		253	

* 1 April to 31 March. # 1 April to 30 Sept

In the early to mid 1980s, about half of the reported ghost shark landings were from FMA 3. Virtually all the additional catch was spread over FMAs 4–7. In 1988–89, landings from west coast South Island (FMA 7) began to increase this was almost certainly associated with the development of the hoki fishery. In 1990–91, significant increases in landings were apparent on the Chatham Rise, off

southeast South Island, and on the Campbell Plateau. The development of fisheries for non-spawning hoki was probably responsible for these increases.

Estimated landings of pale ghost shark by QMA are shown in Table 2. Landings from 1983–84 to 1994–95 were derived by splitting all reported ghost shark landings into depth and area bins, and allocating to species based on distribution data derived from trawl surveys (Section 2). Landings from 1995–96 to 1998–99 were estimated assuming pale ghost shark made up 30% of the total ghost shark catch in FMAs 5 and 6, and 25% in all other FMAs.

From 1 Oct 1999 TACCs were set for pale ghost shark fishstocks as follows: GSP 1 509 t, GSP 5 118 t and GSP 7 176 t. The TAC in each case was set equal to the TACC. Estimated and reported landings for this period are shown in Table 3, while Figure 1 shows the historical landings and TACC values for the main GSP stocks. The fisheries in GSP 1 and GSP 5 exceeded the TACC by large amounts, possibly as a result of better reporting of catches. From 1 October 2004 the TACCs for GSP 1 and GSP 5 were increased to 1150 t and 454 t respectively, the level of catch being reported from the fisheries. Catches have since declined to well below the TACC levels.

In GSP 1, catches are mainly taken on the Chatham Rise while in GSP 5 catches are mainly taken in the Sub-Antarctic area; both as bycatch of the hoki trawl fisheries. Estimated catches appear to have been under-reported both before and after the introduction to the QMS. The original TACCs were based on estimated catches, but these are likely to have been much lower than the actual catches. Estimated catches on TCEPR forms since 1999–2000 have been only 25–30% of the QMR totals.

Table 2: Estimated landings (t) of pale ghost shark by Fisheries Management Area for fishing years 1982–83 to 1998–99 based on the reported landings of both species combined. The estimated landings up to 1994–95 are based on data in the 1997 Plenary Report. Landings from 1995–96 to 1998–99 were estimated assuming pale ghost shark made up 30% of the total ghost shark catch in FMAs 5 and 6, and 25% in all other FMAs.

	FMA										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1982–83	1	1	74	35	21	13	2	1	0	0	148
1983–84	0	1	63	24	11	15	7	1	0	0	122
1984–85	1	1	60	49	16	19	12	0	0	0	158
1985–86	1	1	96	23	10	14	7	1	0	0	153
1986–87	1	2	110	27	11	12	13	1	0	0	177
1987–88	1	1	138	21	13	2	15	1	0	0	192
1988–89	2	7	124	9	19	2	34	1	0	0	198
1989–90	1	3	86	8	41	5	33	5	0	0	182
1990–91	1	7	148	63	61	82	39	1	0	0	402
1991–92	1	2	218	95	64	54	35	2	1	0	472
1992–93	2	1	227	99	77	55	53	7	0	0	521
1993–94	1	2	173	42	36	32	99	4	0	0	389
1994–95	1	1	246	62	27	26	234	1	0	0	598
1995–96	4	12	226	84	30	29	183	3	1	0	572
1996–97	6	22	272	134	40	58	309	3	3	0	847
1997–98	6	6	256	87	30	58	57	1	4	0	505
1998–99	6	20	315	107	27	47	136	2	7	0	667

1.2 Recreational fisheries

Current catches of ghost sharks by recreational fishers are believed to be negligible in all areas.

1.3 Customary non-commercial fisheries

Quantitative information on the current level of customary non-commercial take is not available.

PALE GHOST SHARK (GSP)

Table 3: Estimated landings (t) of pale ghost shark by Fishstock for 1999–2000 to 2015–16 and actual TACCs set from 1999–2000 (QMR data).

Fishstock FMA (s)	GSP 1 1,2,3,4,10		GSP 5 5,6		GSP 7 7,8,9		Total	
	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC
1999–00	577	509	216	118	35	176	828	803
2000–01	1 142	509	454	118	16	176	1 613	803
2001–02	1 033	509	545	118	71	176	1 649	803
2002–03	1 277	509	602	118	16	176	1 895	803
2003–04	1 009	509	529	118	15	176	1 553	803
2004–05	635	1 150	247	454	5	176	887	1 780
2005–06	565	1 150	134	454	9	176	708	1 780
2006–07	553	1 150	226	454	15	176	794	1 780
2007–08	473	1 150	329	454	16	176	818	1 780
2008–09	486	1 150	294	454	15	176	795	1 780
2009–10	534	1 150	206	454	11	176	751	1 780
2010–11	395	1 150	203	454	13	176	611	1 780
2011–12	447	1 150	201	454	10	176	659	1 780
2012–13	510	1 150	163	454	25	176	697	1 780
2013–14	409	1 150	286	454	33	176	727	1 780
2014–15	476	1 150	243	454	38	176	759	1 780
2015–16	493	1 150	171	454	26	176	690	1 780

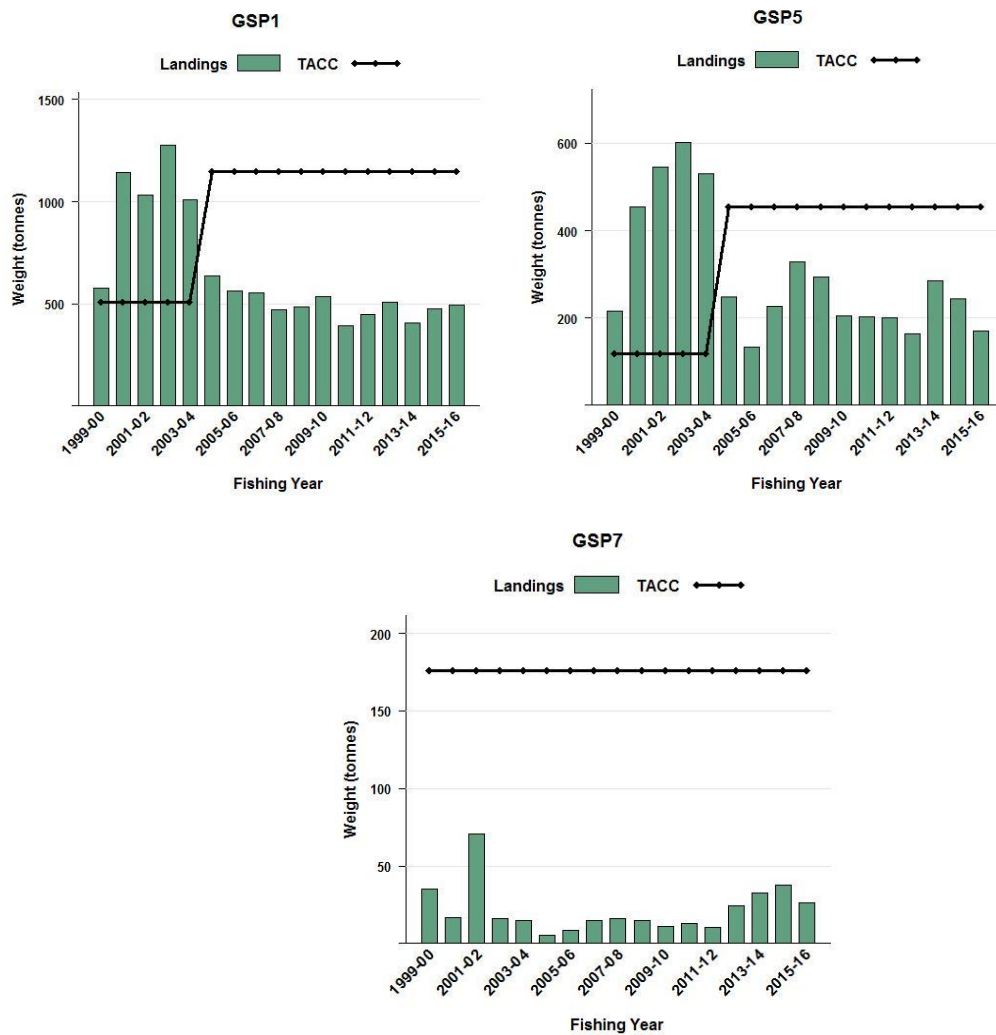


Figure 1: Reported commercial landings and TACC for the three main GSP stocks. From top: GSP 1 (Auckland East), GSP 5 (Southland), and GSP 7 (Challenger). Note that these figures do not show data prior to entry into the QMS.

1.4 Illegal catch

Quantitative information on the level of illegal catch is not available. In 1998–99 (when dark ghost shark were in the QMS, but pale ghost shark were not), a quantity of dark ghost shark were reported as pale ghost shark.

1.5 Other sources of mortality

Ghost sharks have been dumped and not reported in the past by commercial fishers in FMAs 1 and 2. Similar behaviour is believed to occur in all other FMAs. The extent of the unreported dumping is unknown in all areas.

2. BIOLOGY

Pale ghost shark occur throughout the EEZ and have been recorded in depths ranging from 270 to 1200 m. They are most abundant in depths of 400–1000 m on the Chatham Rise and Southland/Sub-Antarctic, but are uncommon north of 40° S and appear to inhabit a narrower depth range in that region (600–950 m).

Trawl surveys show that dark and pale ghost shark exhibit niche differentiation, with water depth being the most influential factor, although there is some overlap of habitat. On the Chatham Rise, the main overlap range appears quite compact (from about 340 to 540 m). In the Southland/Sub-Antarctic region, the overlap range is wider (about 350 to 770 m). Stomach contents indicate that both species are predominantly benthic feeders.

No published information is available on the age or growth rate of any *Hydrolagus* species, or even any species in the family Chimaeridae. Length-frequency histograms indicate that females grow to a larger size (and presumably have a faster growth rate) than males. Hard parts of pale ghost shark have not yet been examined to check the existence of any banding pattern that may represent annual growth zones. Without population age structures or confident estimates of longevity it is not possible to estimate natural or total mortalities. A recent study has shown that eye lens measurements and spine band counts are potentially useful ageing techniques for dark ghost sharks (Francis & Ó Maolagáin 2001). However, these techniques have yet to be validated.

On the Chatham Rise, the estimated size at 50% sexual maturity for pale ghost sharks is 59–60 cm for males and 69–70 cm for females. As for most other elasmobranchs, ghost shark fecundity is likely to be low.

Biological parameters relevant to the stock assessment are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Estimates of biological parameters for pale ghost shark, from Horn (1997).

FMA	Estimate	
1. Weight = a (length) ^b (Weight in g, length in cm chimaera length)		
Pale ghost shark	a	b
3 & 4	0.00512	3.037
5 & 6	0.00946	2.883

3. STOCKS AND AREAS

Horn (1997) proposed that ghost sharks be managed as three Fishstocks, i.e., east coast New Zealand (FMAs 1–4), Stewart-Snares shelf and Campbell Plateau (FMAs 5 and 6), and west coast New Zealand (FMAs 7, 8, and 9). Areas of narrow continental shelf separate these FMA groupings, so they could well provide barriers to stock mixing, particularly for the pale ghost shark. The deep water separating the Bounty Platform from the Campbell Plateau may also provide a barrier to mixing, and these areas may hold separate stocks.

4. STOCK ASSESSMENT

No assessment of any stocks of ghost shark has been completed. Therefore, no estimates of yield are available.

4.1 Estimates of fishery parameters and abundance

Table 5: Biomass indices (t) and coefficients of variation (CV)

GSP	Area	Vessel	Trip code	Date	Pale ghost shark				
					Biomass	% CV			
1	Chatham Rise	<i>Tangaroa</i>	TAN9106	Jan–Feb 1992	6 060	5.7			
			TAN9212	Jan–Feb 1993	3 570	7			
			TAN9401	Jan-94	5 900	8.6			
			TAN9501	Jan-95	2 750	8.4			
			TAN9601	Jan-96	7 900	10			
			TAN9701	Jan-97	2 870	12.2			
			TAN9801	Jan-98	4 052	9.3			
			TAN9901	Jan-99	5 272	9.7			
			TAN0001	Jan-00	4 892	7.6			
			TAN0101	Jan-01	7 094	9			
			TAN0201	Jan-02	4 896	10			
			TAN0301	Jan-03	4 653	12.1			
			TAN0401	Jan-04	3 627	8.6			
			TAN0501	Jan-05	4 061	9.2			
			TAN0601	Jan-06	3 237	11			
			TAN0701	Jan-07	4 766	9.0			
			TAN0801	Jan-08	3 235	6.1			
			TAN0901	Jan-09	3 995	7.6			
			TAN1001	Jan-10	3 216	11.7			
			5	Southland Sub-Antarctic	<i>Tangaroa</i>	TAN1101	Jan-11	2 550	14.2
TAN1201	Jan-12	4 327				8.5			
TAN1301	Jan-13	4 270				18.0			
TAN9105	Nov–Dec 1991	11 210				6.1			
TAN9211	Nov–Dec 1992	4 750				7.2			
TAN9310	Nov–Dec 1993	11 670				9.4			
TAN0012	Nov–Dec 2000	17 823				12.4			
TAN0118	Nov–Dec 2001	11 219				8.8			
TAN0219	Nov–Dec 2002	9 297				9.3			
TAN0317	Nov–Dec 2003	10 360				8.7			
TAN0414	Nov–Dec 2004	8 549				10.3			
TAN0515	Nov–Dec 2005	9 416				10			
TAN0617	Nov–Dec 2006	12 619				10			
TAN0714	Nov–Dec 2007	13 107				11			
TAN0813	Nov–Dec 2008	10 098				13			
TAN0911	Nov–Dec 2009	13 553				9			
TAN1117	Nov–Dec 2011	11 677				9.6			
TAN1215	Nov–Dec 2012	16 181				12.6			
5	Southland Sub-Antarctic	<i>Tangaroa</i>				TAN9204	Mar–Apr 1992	10 530	6.1
						TAN9304	Apr–May 1993	14 640	9.5
			TAN9605	Mar–Apr 1996	16 380	9.9			
			TAN9805	Apr–May 1998	15 758	10			

Estimates of fishery parameters are not available for ghost sharks. Several time series of relative biomass estimates are available from trawl surveys (Table 5). In 2004, the Plenary agreed that the trawl survey series for both GSP 1 and GSP 5 indicated that previous catch levels had made little impact on the biomass of pale ghost shark, however, the actual level of catch is not known. The recorded catch history for this species is likely to underestimate actual catches. The trawl series fluctuates over time and decreases in 2010 and 2011 on the Chatham Rise. In the Sub-Antarctic the trawl biomass indices have increased since 2005.

4.2 Biomass estimates

No biomass estimates are available for ghost shark.

4.3 Yield estimates and projections

As no estimate of biomass or harvest rate are available, the only possible method of calculating maximum constant yield is $MCY = cY_{AV}$ (Method 4).

However, it was decided that no estimates of MCY would be presented because:

- i. M (and hence, the natural variability factor c) is unknown;
- ii. the level of discarding is unknown and may have been considerable; and
- iii. no sufficiently long period of catches was available where there were no systematic changes in catch or effort (noting that the period of catches from which Y_{AV} is derived should be at least half the exploited life span of the fish).

In the absence of estimates of current biomass, CAY has not been estimated.

4.4 Other factors

Elasmobranchs are believed to have a strong stock-recruit relationship; the number of young born is related directly to the number of adult females. Ghost shark fecundity is unknown, but is probably low. Assuming a strong stock-recruit relationship, Francis & Francis (1992) showed that the estimates of MCY obtained using the equations in current use in New Zealand stock assessments were overly optimistic for rig, and it is likely that they are also unsuitable for ghost sharks.

A data informed qualitative risk assessment was completed on all chondrichthyans (sharks, skates, rays and chimaeras) at the New Zealand scale in 2014 (Ford et al 2015). Pale ghost shark was ranked ninth highest in terms of risk of the eleven QMS chondrichthyan species. Data were described as existing but poor for the purposes of the assessment and no consensus over this risk score was achieved by the expert panel. This risk assessment does not replace a stock assessment for this species but may influence research priorities across species.

5. STATUS OF THE STOCKS

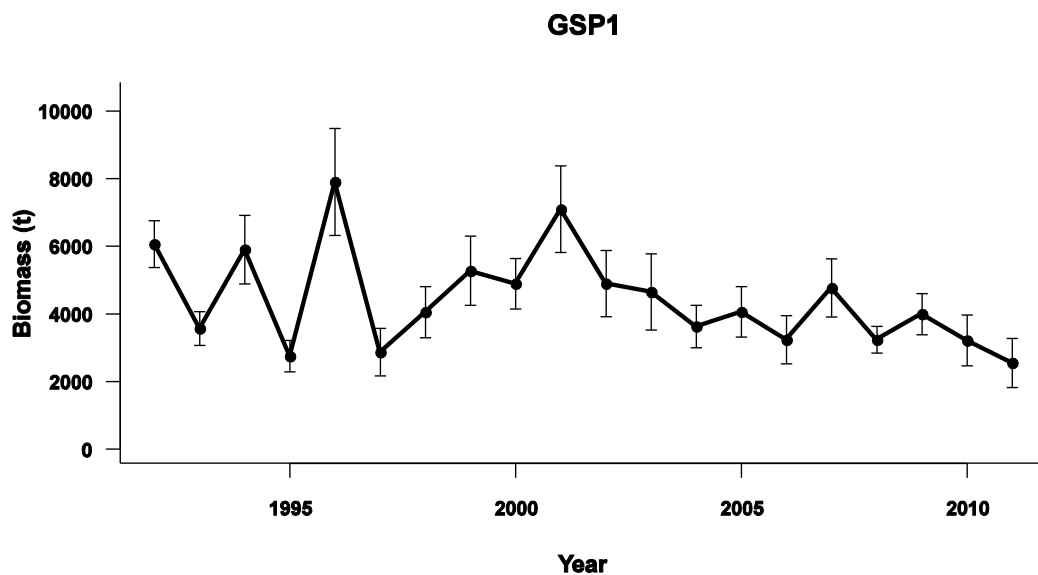
No estimates of current and reference biomass are available for pale ghost shark.

GSP 1

Stock Status	
Year of Most Recent Assessment	2011
Assessment Runs Presented	
Reference Points	Target: 40% B_0 Soft Limit: 20% B_0 Hard Limit: 10% B_0 Overfishing threshold:-
Status in relation to Target	Unknown
Status in relation to Limits	Unlikely (< 40%) to be below soft limit Very Unlikely (< 10%) to be below hard limit
Status in relation to Overfishing	-

PALE GHOST SHARK (GSP)

Historical Stock Status Trajectory and Current Status



Doorspread biomass estimates of pale ghost shark (error bars are \pm two standard deviations) from the Chatham Rise, from *Tangaroa* surveys from 1992 to 2011.

Fishery and Stock Trends

Recent Trend in Biomass or Proxy	Biomass estimates from trawl surveys on the Chatham Rise have fluctuated over the time series showing a decreasing trend since 2001. Precision is generally good in this time series (< 10%). The Working Group considered this index to be suitable to monitor major trends in this stock.
Recent Trend in Fishing Mortality or Proxy	Unknown
Other Abundance Indices	-
Trends in Other Relevant Indicators or Variables	Catches have been well below the TACC since 2004–05.

Projections and Prognosis

Stock Projections or Prognosis	-
Probability of Current Catch or TACC causing Biomass to remain below or to decline below Limits	Soft Limit: Unlikely (< 40%) at recent catch levels; unknown at the TACC Hard Limit: Very Unlikely (< 10%) at recent catch levels; unknown at the TACC
Probability of Current Catch or TACC causing Overfishing to continue or to commence	-

Assessment Methodology and Evaluation

Assessment Type	Level 2 – Partial Quantitative Stock Assessment	
Assessment Method	Evaluation of trawl survey indices on the Chatham Rise	
Assessment Dates	Latest assessment: 2011	Next assessment: Unknown
Overall assessment quality rank		
Main data inputs (rank)	- Research time series of abundance indices (trawl surveys)	
Data not used (rank)	-	
Changes to Model Structure and Assumptions	-	

Major Sources of Uncertainty	The core strata in the trawl survey do not cover the full depth distribution of pale ghost shark.
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Qualifying Comments

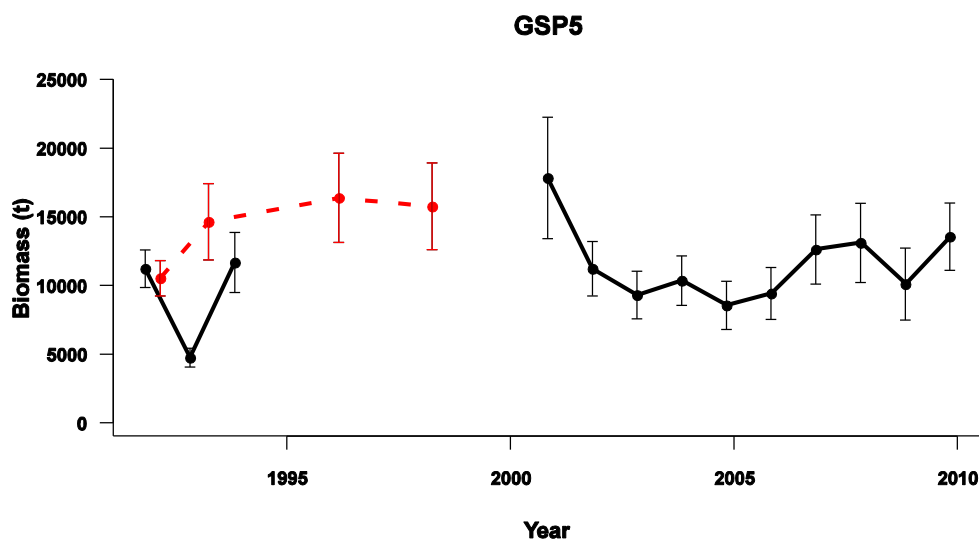
The catch history for this species is likely to underestimate actual catches.

Fishery Interactions

The pale ghost shark in GSP 1 is mainly taken as bycatch of the hoki fishery.

GSP 5**Stock Status**

Year of Most Recent Assessment	2011
Assessment Runs Presented	-
Reference Points	Target: 40% B_0 Soft Limit: 20% B_0 Hard Limit: 10% B_0 Overfishing threshold:-
Status in relation to Target	Unknown
Status in relation to Limits	Unlikely (< 40%) to be below soft limit Very Unlikely (< 10%) to be below hard limit
Status in relation to Overfishing	-

Historical Stock Status Trajectory and Current Status

Doorspread biomass estimates of pale ghost shark (error bars are \pm two standard deviations) from the Sub-Antarctic, from *Tangaroa* summer surveys from 1991 to 1993, and 2000 to 2009 (solid line) and autumn surveys from 1992 to 1998 (dashed line).

Fishery and Stock Trends

Recent Trend in Biomass or Proxy	Biomass estimates from trawl surveys on the Sub-Antarctic have increased in recent years. Precision is generally good in this time series (about 10%). The Working Group considered this index to be suitable to monitor major trends in this stock.
Recent Trend in Fishing Mortality or Proxy	Unknown
Other Abundance Indices	-
Trends in Other Relevant Indicators or Variables	Catches have been well below the TACC since 2004–05.

PALE GHOST SHARK (GSP)

Projections and Prognosis	
Stock Projections or Prognosis	Stock size is Unlikely (< 40%) to change much at current catch levels in FMA 5&6.
Probability of Current Catch or TACC causing Biomass to remain below or to decline below Limits	Soft Limit: Unlikely (< 40%) at recent catch levels; unknown at the TACC Hard Limit: Very Unlikely (< 10%) at recent catch levels; unknown at the TACC
Probability of Current Catch or TACC causing overfishing to continue or to commence	-
Assessment Methodology	
Assessment Type	Level 2 - Quantitative stock assessment
Assessment Method	Evaluation of trawl survey indices on the Chatham Rise
Assessment Dates	Latest assessment: 2011 Next assessment: Unknown
Overall assessment quality rank	-
Main data inputs	- Research time series of abundance indices (trawl surveys)
Data not used (rank)	
Changes to Model Structure and Assumptions	-
Major Sources of Uncertainty	-

Qualifying Comments
The early catch history for this species is likely to underestimate actual catches.

Fishery Interactions
The pale ghost shark in GSP 5 is mainly taken as bycatch of the hoki fishery.

GSP 7

There are no accepted stock monitoring indices available for GSP 7.

TACCs and reported landings for the 2015–16 fishing year are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of TACCs (t) and reported landings (t) of pale ghost shark for the most recent fishing year.

Fishstock	FMA	2015–16 Actual TACC	2015–16 Estimated landings
GSP 1 Auckland (East), Central (East) South-East (Coast) (Chatham), Kermadec	1, 2, 3, 4, 10	1 150	493
GSP 5 Southland, Sub-Antarctic	5, 6	454	171
GSP 7 Challenger, Central (West), Auckland (West)	7, 8, 9	176	26
Total		1 780	690

6. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Ford, R B; Galland, A; Clark, M R; Crozier, P; Duffy, C A J; Dunn, M R; Francis, M P; Wells, R (2015) Qualitative (Level 1) Risk Assessment of the impact of commercial fishing on New Zealand Chondrichthyans. *New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report No. 157*. 111p.

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- Horn, P L (1997) A summary of biology and commercial landings, and a stock assessment of ghost sharks (*Hydrolagus* spp.) in New Zealand waters. New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Research Document 1997/3. 36 p. (Unpublished document held by NIWA library, Wellington.)
- Stevens, D; Livingston, M; Bagley, N (2001) Trawl survey of hoki and middle depth species on the Chatham Rise, January 2001 (TAN0101). Final Research Report for Ministry of Fisheries Research Project HOK2000/02, Objectives 1 and 2. 13 p. (Unpublished report held by Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.)