



North Pacific Fisheries Commission

## Species summary for Pacific saury

### Pacific saury (*Cololabis saira*)

#### Common names:

秋刀魚, Qiū dāoyú (China)

サンマ, 秋刀魚, Sanma (Japan)

꽁치, kkongchi (Korea)

сайра, Saira (Russia)

秋刀魚, Chiu-dao-yu or 山瑪魚, San-ma-hi (Chinese Taipei)



Figure 1. Pacific Saury (*Cololabis saira*).

#### Management

##### Active NPFC Management Measures

The following NPFC conservation and management measure (CMM) pertains to this species:

- CMM 2024-08 For Pacific Saury

Available from <https://www.npfc.int/active-conservation-and-management-measures>

#### Management Summary

The current management measure for Pacific Saury specifies both catch and effort limits. Catch limits are guided by science advice based on the calculated annual catch level in the entire area of Pacific saury in accordance with the interim HCR. For 2024, Members of the Commission agree that the annual catches of Pacific saury in the Convention Area and the areas under their jurisdiction adjacent to the Convention Area should not exceed 225,000 metric tons. In this year, the annual total allowable catch (TAC) of Pacific saury in the Convention Area shall be limited to 135,000 metric tons. Each Member of the Commission shall reduce the annual total catch of Pacific saury by the fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag in 2024 by 55% from its reported catch in 2018.

In the event that the total reported catch of all Members reaches 90% of the TAC for the Convention Area, the Executive Secretary shall notify all Members without delay. Those

Members with more than 10,000 mt of catch limits shall close the fishery within 72 hours from the receipt of the notification. Those Members with less than 10,000 mt of catch limits may continue operations, but their total catch shall not exceed 90% of their catch limits.

The current management measure also states that each Member of the Commission participating in Pacific saury fisheries shall implement either of the following measures:

- (a) to reduce the number of fishing vessels flying its flag and fishing for Pacific saury in the Convention Area by 10% from the number of its fishing vessels that fished for Pacific saury in the Convention Area in 2018; or
- (b) to prohibit fishing vessels flying its flag from engaging in fishing for Pacific saury in the Convention Area outside its designated fishing period of no longer than 180 consecutive days each year.

In order to protect juvenile fish, Members of the Commission shall take measures for fishing vessels flying their flags to refrain from fishing for Pacific saury in the areas east of 170°E from June to July.

*Table 1. Current status of NPFC management measures*

Convention or Management Principle		Status	Comment or Consideration
Biological reference point(s)		Established	Updated annually in stock assessment
Stock status		Established	Updated annually in stock assessment
Catch limit		Established	Recommended catch limits updated routinely by Commission
Harvest control rule		Established	Interim HCR (in place until a management procedure is established by the Commission)
Other		Not accomplished	Management strategy evaluation in progress, age structured model development in progress

#### *Assessment*

A stock assessment for Pacific Saury is conducted annually by the NPFC's Small Scientific Committee on Pacific Saury (SSC PS) available at: <https://www.npfc.int/stock-assessment-reports>. The assessment has been a collaborative effort among Members of SSC PS based on a Bayesian state-space production model (BSSPM) since 2019 (Figure 2).

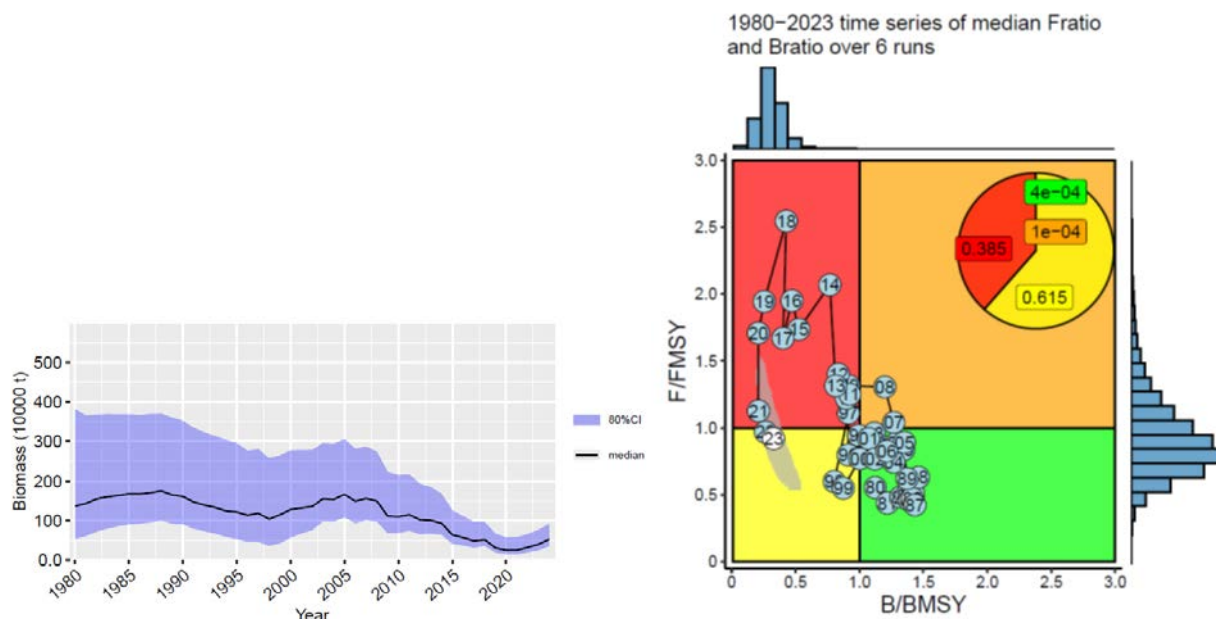


Figure 2. Time series of biomass (left panel) and Kobe plot (right panel) for Pacific Saury stock assessment.

The total catch of Pacific saury has been in decline since approximately 2010 (Figure 3). Similarly, the biomass estimated by the BSSPM stock assessment has also generally declined from its peak during the past two decades.

#### Data

##### Surveys

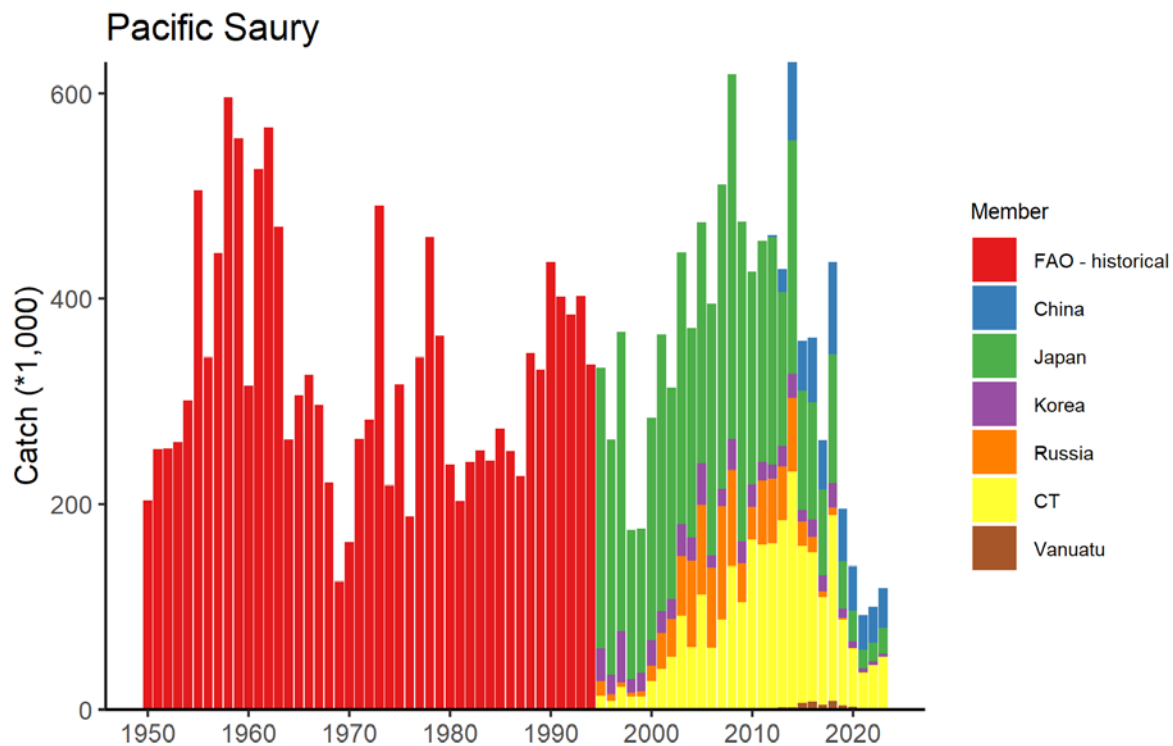
Since 2003, Japan has been conducting a biomass survey covering a wide area of the NPFC Convention area with several research vessels before its main fishing season (Hashimoto et al., 2020). The main purpose of the surveys is to understand the distribution and abundance of Pacific saury and to develop abundance indices for use in stock assessments. Fish sampling also contributes to the understanding of length composition and its inter-annual change.

##### Fishery

The fishing grounds are west of 180° E but differ among Members who fish for Pacific saury: China, Japan, Korea, Russia, Chinese Taipei, and Vanuatu. The stick-held dip net gear has become the dominant fishing technique to catch Pacific saury in the northwest Pacific Ocean. Near the coast Japan also catches Pacific Saury with setnet gear. The fishing is mainly carried out from June–November with peaks typically in the late summer or fall. Other NPFC Members (Canada and USA) do not target Pacific saury.

Standardized catch per unit effort (CPUE) is calculated by all Members participating in the Pacific saury fishery and a joint standardized CPUE is calculated across all Member each year and utilized in the assessment (Hsu et al. 2023).

Updated data on Pacific saury catches in the northwestern Pacific Ocean from 1995 are available on the NPFC website: <https://www.npfc.int/pacific-saury-catches>. Prior years fishery catch data was downloaded from FAO data collections at <https://www.openfisheries.org> using rfisheries package (Karthik Ram, Carl Boettiger, and Dyck 2013).



*Figure 3. Historical catch of Pacific Saury.*

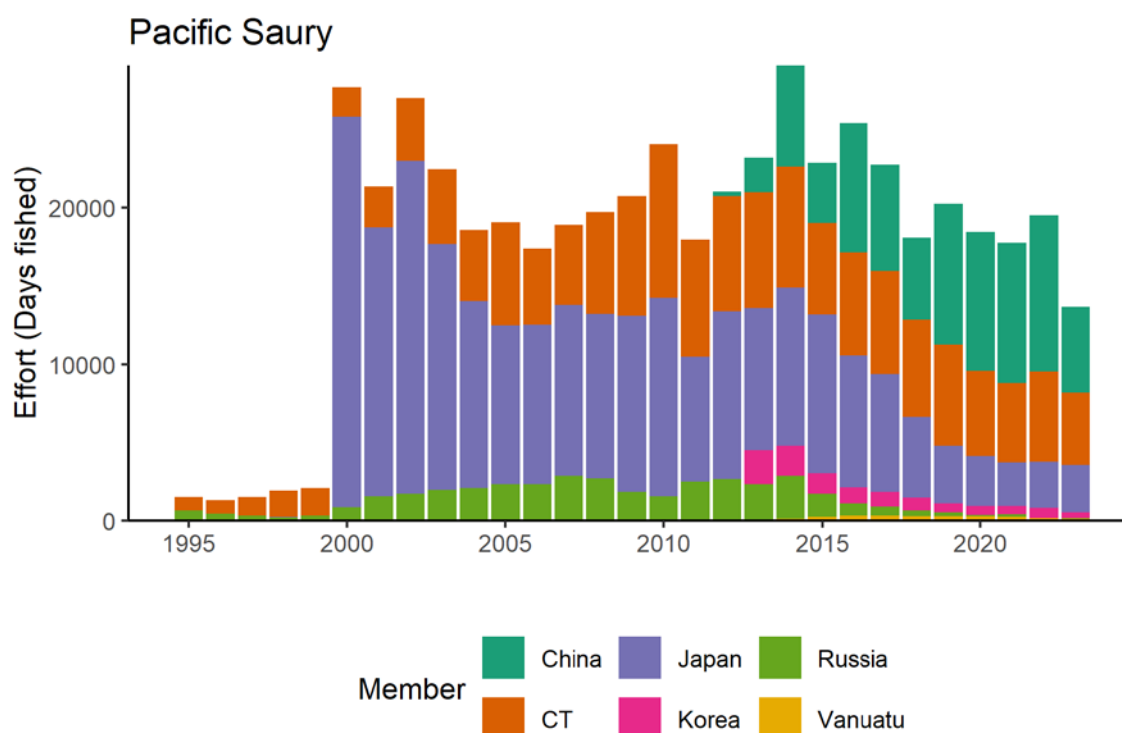


Figure 4. Historical fishing effort for Pacific saury.

#### Biological collections

All Members collect some size data from fishery catches of Pacific saury. These collections included length data as well as maturity and age structures from some Members.

Japan also collects length, weight, maturity and age data from the survey to support the stock assessment.

#### *Data availability from Members regarding Pacific Saury*

Data	Source	Years	Comment
Catch	China	2013-present	Catches from convention area
	Japan	1950-present	Japan's time series of catch data are broken into Early (1980-1993) and Late (1994-2021) CPUE because of time-varying $q$ in the early part of the time series
	Korea	2001-present	
	Russia	1994-present	

Data	Source	Years	Comment
	Chinese Taipei	2001-present	
	Vanuatu	2011-present	
CPUE			CPUE calculated individually by China, Japan, Korea, Russian, Chinese Taipei, and Vanuatu and as a joint CPUE
Survey	Japan		Fishery-independent biomass survey
Length data	All Members		Fishery-independent biomass survey (Japan), fishery data
	Japan		Commercial catch
Maturity/fecundity	Japan		Fishery-independent biomass survey
Age	Japan		Fishery-independent biomass survey

### *Special Comments*

None

### *Biological Information*

#### Distribution

Pacific saury (*Cololabis saira* Brevoort, 1856) has a wide distribution extending in the subarctic and subtropical North Pacific Ocean from inshore waters of Japan and the Kuril Islands to eastward to the Gulf of Alaska and southward to Mexico. Pacific saury is a commercially important fish in the western North Pacific Ocean (Parin 1968; Hubbs and Wisner 1980). In recent years, the age-0 fish have mainly been distributed in the eastern region east of 170°E in June and July.

#### Life history

Pacific saury are short-lived and fast growing. Based on analysis of daily otolith increments, Pacific saury reaches approximately 20 cm in knob length (distance from the tip of lower jaw to the posterior end of the muscular knob at the base of a caudal peduncle; hereafter called body length) in 6 or 7 months after hatching (Watanabe et al. 1988; Suyama et al. 1992). There is some variation in growth rate depending on the hatching month during this long spawning season (Kurita et al. 2004) and geographical differences (Suyama et al. 2012b). The maximum lifespan is 2 years (Suyama et al. 2006). The age 1 fish grow to over 27 cm in body length in June and July when Japanese research surveys are conducted and reach over 29 cm in the fishing season between August

and December (Suyama et al. 2006). The spawning season of Pacific saury is relatively long, beginning in September and ending in June of the following year (Watanabe and Lo 1989). Pacific saury spawns over a vast area from the Japanese coastal waters to eastern offshore waters (Baitaliuk et al. 2013). The main spawning grounds are considered to be located in the Kuroshio-Oyashio transition region in fall and spring and in the Kuroshio waters and the Kuroshio Extension waters in winter (Watanabe and Lo 1989). The minimum size of maturity of Pacific saury has been estimated at about 25 cm in the field (Hatanaka 1956) or rearing experiments (Nakaya et al. 2010). In rare cases, saury have been found to mature at 22 cm (Sugama 1957; Hotta 1960). Under rearing experiments, Pacific saury begins spawning 8 months after hatching, and spawning activity continues for about 3 months (Suyama et al. 2016). Batch fecundity is about 1,000 to 3,000 eggs (Kosaka 2000). Pacific saury is a highly migratory species that migrates extensively between the northern feeding grounds in the Oyashio waters around Hokkaido and the Kuril Islands in summer and the spawning areas in the Kuroshio waters off southern Japan in winter (Fukushima 1979; Kosaka 2000). Pacific saury in offshore regions (east of 160°E) also migrate westward toward the coast of Japan after October every year (Suyama et al. 2012a). Genetic evidence suggests there are no distinct stocks in the Pacific saury population based on 141 individuals collected from five distant locales (East China Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, northwest Pacific Ocean, central North Pacific Ocean, and northeast Pacific Ocean) (Chow et al. 2009). The Pacific saury larvae prey on the nauplii of copepods and other small-sized zooplankton. As they grow, they begin to prey on larger zooplankton such as krill (Odate 1977). The Pacific saury is preyed on by large fish ranked higher in the food chain, such as *Thunnus alalunga* (Nihira 1988) and coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Sato and Hirakawa 1976) as well as by animals such as minke whales *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* (Konishi et al. 2009) and sea birds (Ogi 1984).

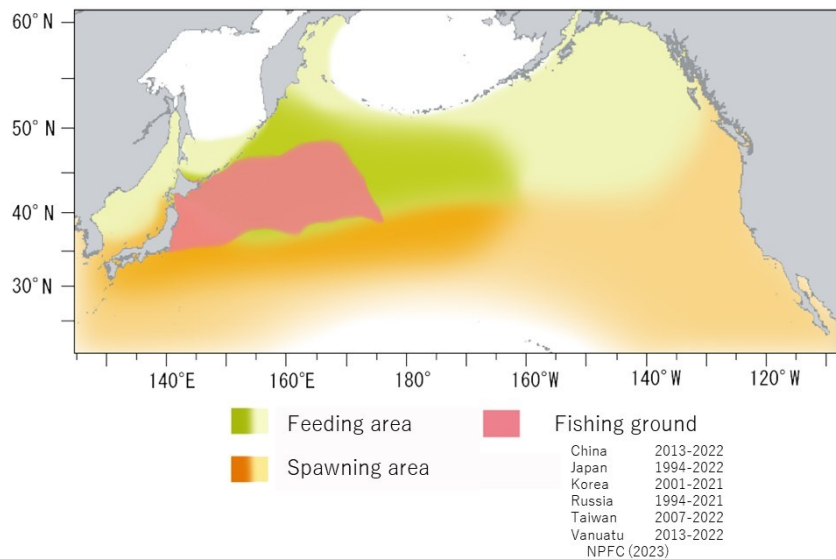


Figure 5. Map of distribution of Pacific saury in the North Pacific.

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