

Blonde ray (*Raja brachyura*) in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g (Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea North)

ICES advice on fishing opportunities

ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, landings should be no more than 573 tonnes in each of the years 2023 and 2024. ICES cannot quantify the corresponding catches.

Management of the catches of skates and rays under a combined TAC prevents effective control of single-stock exploitation rates and could lead to overexploitation of some species.

Stock development over time

ICES cannot assess the stock and exploitation status relative to maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and precautionary approach (PA) reference points because information to define reference points is not available.

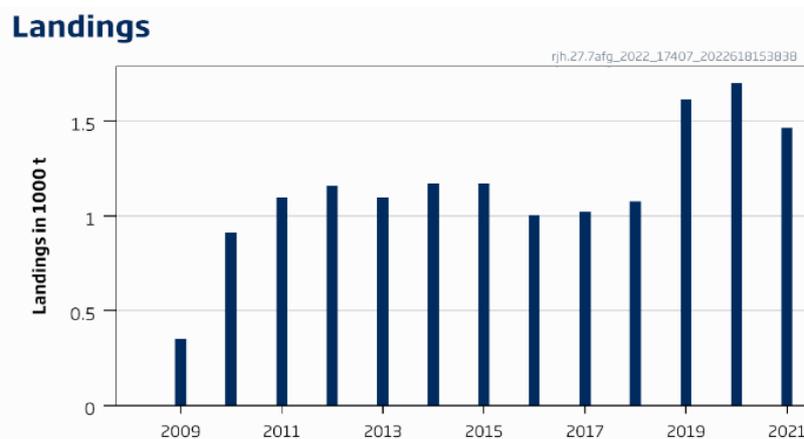


Figure 1 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. ICES estimated species-specific landings.

Catch scenarios

CES framework for category 5 stocks was applied (ICES, 2012). For stocks without information on abundance or exploitation, ICES considers that a precautionary reduction of catches should be implemented where there is no ancillary information clearly indicating that the current level of exploitation is appropriate for the stock.

The precautionary buffer was last applied in 2018 and has therefore been considered in 2022. The stock status relative to reference points is unknown; therefore, the precautionary buffer was applied in the advice.

Discarding is known to take place, but ICES cannot estimate the quantity or the corresponding dead catch.

Table 1 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. The basis for the catch scenarios.

| | | | |
|---|---------|--|------------|
| Advised landings for 2021–2022 (issued in 2020) | | | 716 tonnes |
| Discard rate | | | Unknown |
| Precautionary buffer | Applied | | 0.8 |
| Landings advice * | | | 573 tonnes |
| % advice change ** | | | –20 % |

* Advised landings for 2023–2024.

** Advice value for 2023 and 2024 relative to the advice value for 2021 and 2022.

The advised landings for 2023 and 2024 are 20% lower than advised for 2021 and 2022 because the precautionary buffer has been applied.

Basis of the advice

Table 2 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. The basis of the advice.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Advice basis | Precautionary approach |
| Management plan | ICES is not aware of any agreed precautionary management plan for blonde ray in this area |

Quality of the assessment

Despite improvements in species-specific reporting in recent years, misidentification at species level is likely still occurring for spotted ray and blonde ray. Hence the accuracy of landings data will be uncertain.

In the UK (E&W)-BTS-Q3 survey, the species is caught most regularly in the Bristol Channel and off the east coast of Ireland. Catch rates for blonde ray in this survey have increased (ICES, 2022b); however, the survey is not considered a reliable stock size indicator for quantitative advice, as it has limited coverage in areas of local abundance and larger individuals are not sampled effectively by this survey gear.

Issues relevant for the advice

Blonde ray is a coastal and inner shelf species that has a patchy distribution and is often found in greater abundance on sandbanks.

Blonde ray is an important commercial species in this area. It is taken in trawl fisheries targeting the overall skate complex and is a bycatch in various demersal fisheries. It may also be targeted in areas of high local abundance, due to its large size and high market value.

Catches of Skates and rays are managed under a common TAC. However, most landings are reported by species (ICES, 2022b). ICES considers that management of the catches of several stocks under a combined TAC prevents effective control of single-stock exploitation rates and could lead to overexploitation of some stocks.

Reference points

No reference points are defined for this stock.

Basis of the assessment

Table 3 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. The basis of the assessment.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ICES stock data category | 5 (ICES, 2022a). |
| Assessment type | No assessment (ICES, 2022b). |
| Input data | Landings data 2009–2021. |
| Discards and bycatch | Discarding is known to take place but has not been quantified. |
| Indicators | None. |
| Other information | UK (E&W)-BTS-Q3 [B6596]. |
| Working group | Working Group on Elasmobranch Fishes (WGEE) |

History of the advice, catch, and management

Table 4 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. History of ICES advice and ICES estimates of landings.* All weights are in tonnes.

| Year | ICES advice | Landings corresp. to advice | ICES landings |
|------|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2011 | No specific advice | | 1099 |
| 2012 | No specific advice | | 1160 |
| 2013 | No TAC, species-specific measures needed, catch to decrease by at least 20% | - | 1097 |
| 2014 | No new advice, same as 2013 | - | 1170 |
| 2015 | Decrease at least 20% from the average of the last three years | 897 | 1172 |
| 2016 | No new advice, same as 2015 | 897 | 1004 |
| 2017 | Precautionary approach | ≤ 895 | 1020 |
| 2018 | Precautionary approach (same value as advised catches for 2017) | ≤ 895 | 1077 |
| 2019 | Precautionary approach | ≤ 716 | 1616 |
| 2020 | Precautionary approach | ≤ 716 | 1703 |
| 2021 | Precautionary approach | ≤ 716 | 1464 |
| 2022 | Precautionary approach | ≤ 716 | |
| 2023 | Precautionary approach | ≤ 573 | |
| 2024 | Precautionary approach | ≤ 573 | |

* There is no specific TAC for this stock. Fishing opportunities are managed through an overall TAC by management unit, which includes all species of skates and rays.

History of the catch and landings

The distribution of this stock does not extend into the NEAFC Regulatory Area.

Table 5 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. Catch distribution by fleet in 2021 as estimated by ICES.

| Catch | Landings | | | Discards |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------|--------------|
| | Beam trawl | Other trawls | Nets | |
| Unknown | 47% | 51% | 2% | Unquantified |
| 1464 tonnes | | | | |

Table 6 Blonde ray in divisions 7.a and 7.f–g. History of landings; ICES estimates of landings by country (in tonnes).

| Year | Belgium | UK | Ireland | France | Total |
|------|---------|-----|---------|--------|-------|
| 2009 | 170 | 138 | 5 | 36 | 350 |
| 2010 | 210 | 226 | 402 | 73 | 910 |
| 2011 | 313 | 273 | 382 | 131 | 1099 |
| 2012 | 404 | 261 | 407 | 87 | 1160 |
| 2013 | 406 | 262 | 377 | 52 | 1097 |
| 2014 | 351 | 229 | 420 | 170 | 1170 |
| 2015 | 359 | 245 | 351 | 218 | 1172 |
| 2016 | 313 | 245 | 171 | 275 | 1004 |
| 2017 | 338 | 270 | 154 | 257 | 1020 |
| 2018 | 348 | 328 | 228 | 172 | 1077 |
| 2019 | 520 | 404 | 396 | 295 | 1616 |
| 2020 | 721 | 322 | 383 | 277 | 1703 |
| 2021 | 442 | 405 | 353 | 264 | 1464 |

Summary of the assessment

There is no assessment for blonde ray in this area.

Sources and references

- ICES. 2012. ICES Implementation of Advice for Data-limited Stocks in 2012 in its 2012 Advice. ICES CM 2012/ACOM:68. 42 pp. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5322>
- ICES. 2018. Report of the Working Group on Elasmobranch Fishes (WGEF), 19–28 June 2018, Lisbon, Portugal. ICES CM 2018/ACOM:16. 1306 pp. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5660>
- ICES. 2022a. Advice on fishing opportunities. *In* Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2022. ICES Advice 2022, section 1.1.1. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19928060>
- ICES. 2022b. Working Group on Elasmobranch Fishes (WGEF). ICES Scientific Reports, 4:74. <http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.21089833>. *In prep.*

[Download the stock assessment data and figures.](#)

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