

Hjort Symposium – Proceedings – CJFAS

<i>Word or phrase</i>	<i>Definition or descriptor</i>
Recruits and recruitment	Individuals at a defined age. Authors must be unambiguous as to the age and time period in the life cycle that recruitment refers to. Preferred phrasing is '.... age x recruits ..'
Stock-recruitment relationship	Abbreviation: SRR
Stock Reproductive Potential	Abbreviation: SRP – see Trippel (1999) for definition
Total Egg Production	Abbreviation: TEP. This is a measure of the total number of eggs spawned by a population or unit stock
Maximum sustainable yield	Abbreviation: MSY
B_{MSY}	Biomass at maximum sustainable yield
F_{MSY} , B_{PA} , F_{max} , $F_{0.1}$ etc	note use of subscripts. If an acronym then all caps if a Abbreviation of a word e.g. maximum to max then all lower case.
Spawning Stock Biomass	Abbreviation: SSB
Total Stock Biomass	Abbreviation: TSB
Virtual Population Analysis	Abbreviation: VPA
Recruits per Spawner or Recruitment per Spawning Stock Biomass	Abbreviation: R/SSB any other calculation must use a different Abbreviation
Nautical mile	Abbreviation: NM – or spell out
years	To be used for all fish ages, NE Atlantic herring which use winter rings to give both yr and wr.
Von Bertalanffy growth curve	Abbreviation: VBGC
Von Bertalanffy growth equation	Abbreviation : VBGE
Primary increments	Increments on the otolith that occur at intervals less than on a yearly basis and are often referred to as daily increments.
Daily increments	Increments on an otolith that have been verified to be laid down on a daily basis
stock	'An intra specific group of randomly mating individuals with temporal and spatial integrity' (Ihssen et al. 1981) See Carvalho & Hauser (1994) for discussion. Stock in this series should only refer to units of a species that adhere to the concepts applied in stock assessments and management units.
Sub-stock	Avoid the use of this term unless referring to problems that may be inherent in the assessment of a stock
population	A group of individuals that can mate, the group appears as a cohesive unit but can have structure over temporal or spatial scales such as to create sub-populations that only interbreed periodically. Care must be taken when interchanging the use of the word population and stock as they are not necessarily the same unit.
Sub-population	An identifiable part of a population that has its own, and distinguishable set of dynamics or characteristics
Sexual maturity	The status of an individual in relation to achieved sexual capability (i.e. initiation of sex hormone production and activation of associated receptors
Sexually immature	Sexual incompetence i.e. unable to produce offspring
Puberty	The transition between sexual incompetence and sexual capability
Sexually mature	The individual has the capability to enter, either regularly or

	continuously, the gonadotropin-dependent reproductive cycle with the resulting production of sex steroids and activation of related hormonal receptors
Sexual maturation	The processes of moving from a sexually immature to a sexually mature state
Egg	The sex cell following ovulation (secondary meiosis/release of secondary body), i.e. female gamete
Oocyte	Sex cell in first meiosis
Reproductive cycle	The formation of complete sex cells all the way from oogonia or spermatogonia to gamete production
Maturity stage/phase	Refers to the reproductive status at a specific part of the reproductive cycle. This division is based on overall characteristics possible to judge both macroscopically and microscopically)
Immature	A maturity phase; the initial part of the reproductive cycle. An individual is at this stage when it is sexually immature. Therefore, once it matures it will never return to this stage
Developing	A maturity phase; the sex cells have entered the gonadotropin-dependent part of the reproductive cycle: production of follicle-stimulation hormone (FSH) and subsequent estradiol in females. The corresponding sex hormone in males is testosterone
Spawning	A maturity phase during which gametes are produced and released. After completion of developing phase individual becomes developmentally and physiologically able to spawn in this phase, but does not spawn or release gametes continuously. For this reason this phase can be referred as spawning capable. The period within this phase when individuals are truly releasing gametes can be referred as actively spawning
Breeding season	The period of time within the reproductive cycle during which a individual undergoes a major reproductive activity involving energetic allocation to reproduction, as vitellogenesis and spawning. Spawning, therefore is part of the breeding season
Spawning event or batch	refers to each of the single episodes of releasing the eggs and sperm
Spawning period	The time during which an individual liberates sex gametes, i.e. produce batches
Spawning season	The calendar period in which a population liberates gametes
Skipped spawning	It refers to the earlier termination of the reproductive cycle of a mature* individual prior to release of any gametes. Therefore the reproductive cycle does not culminate in spawning. * Therefore 'Skipping' requires that the individual has spawned previously

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- Trippel, E. A. 1999. Estimation of stock reproductive potential: history and challenges for Canadian Atlantic gadoid stock assessments. *Journal of Northwest Atlantic Fishery Science* 25: 61-81.