

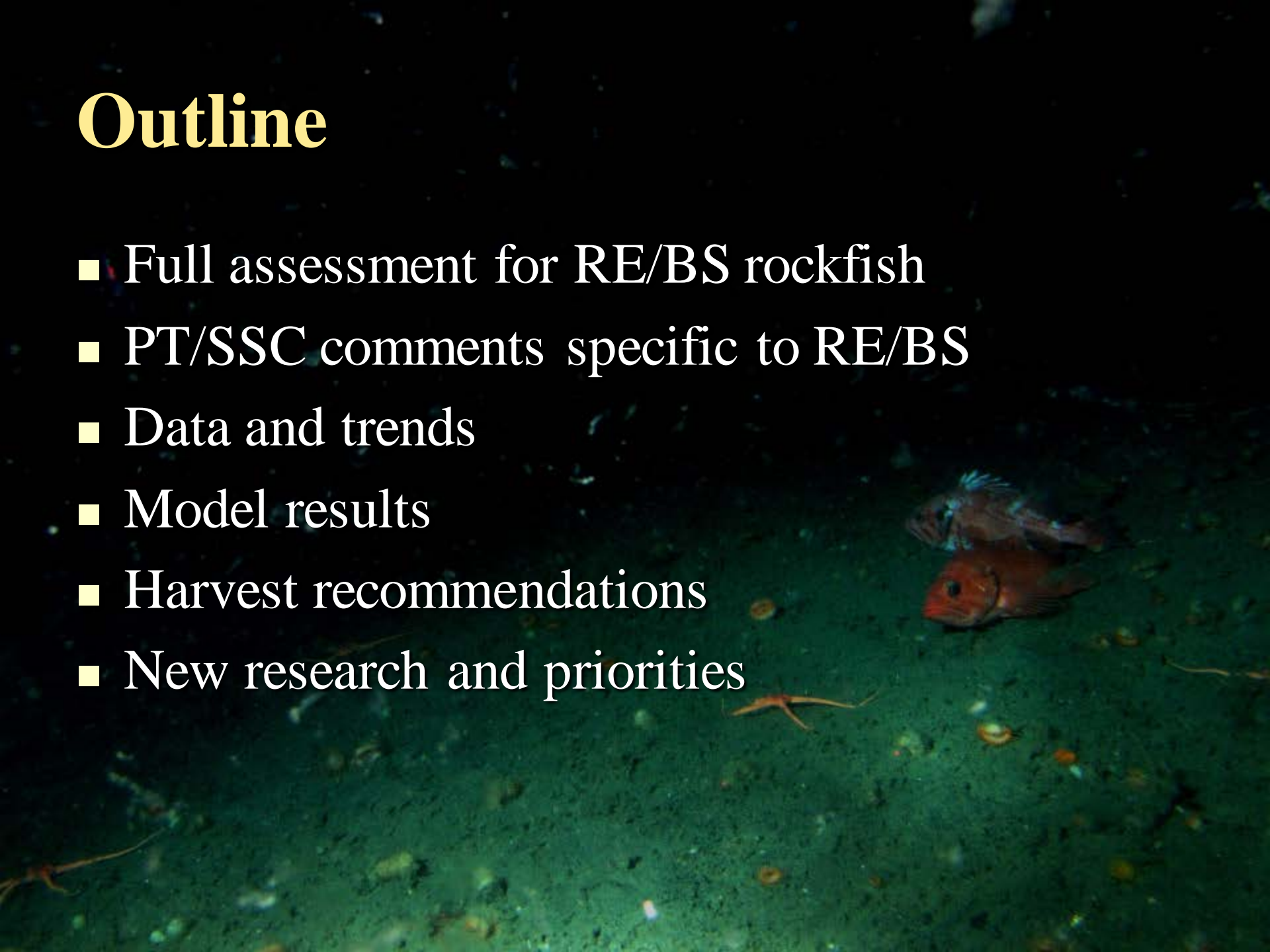
An underwater photograph showing a group of blackspotted rockfish (Sebastes melanops) resting on a rocky, algae-covered seabed. The fish are reddish-brown with dark spots. A white starfish is visible on the left side of the frame. The background is dark and out of focus.

GOA Rougheye & Blackspotted Rockfish

Shotwell, Hanselman, Heifetz

Outline

- Full assessment for RE/BS rockfish
- PT/SSC comments specific to RE/BS
- Data and trends
- Model results
- Harvest recommendations
- New research and priorities



RE/BS (Rougheye/Blackspotted)

- Tier 3a species – 2017 full assessment
 - Uses two surveys (bottom trawl & longline)
 - Updated research on 2-species genetic project
- Summary of Changes:
 - Data: new/updated catch, new trawl/longline survey, new fishery/survey age/size compositions
 - Trends: increase in both surveys, population trajectory very flat, stronger 2010 year class
 - No model changes from 2015 full assessment



SSC Comments

“The Team recommends exploring apportionment methods (such as the random effects model) for the next full assessment.”

- We include both random effects and weighted survey average for comparison and discuss results
- We plan to use guidelines from Survey Average Working Group on options for two surveys and consider two species adjustment

“The retrospective pattern for M4a is poor (Mohn's $\rho = -0.371$) and the SSC requests that the author explores the reason for this result.”

- Further inspection of retrospective model revealed coding error and correction results in much reduced Mohn's $\rho = 0.009$ for 2017.

“The Team recommends evaluating a Tier 5 approach by species with “worst-case” scenarios that consider total catch comprised of one species.”

- Evaluated simple T5 comparing total catch to what an individual OFL would be for each species in the complex.
- Compared at-sea results with genetically corrected results

RE/BS Genetic Study

■ Summarized available data on two species

Source	Project Data	Years Available
Fisheries	Otolith metrics*	1990, 2004, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2014
	Maturity	2008-2012 (Conrath 2017)
AFSC bottom trawl survey	Genetic ID*	2009, 2013, 2015
	Biomass Index	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017
	Age	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017
	Length	2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017
	Otolith metrics*	1990, 1999
	Maturity	2008-2012 (Conrath 2017)

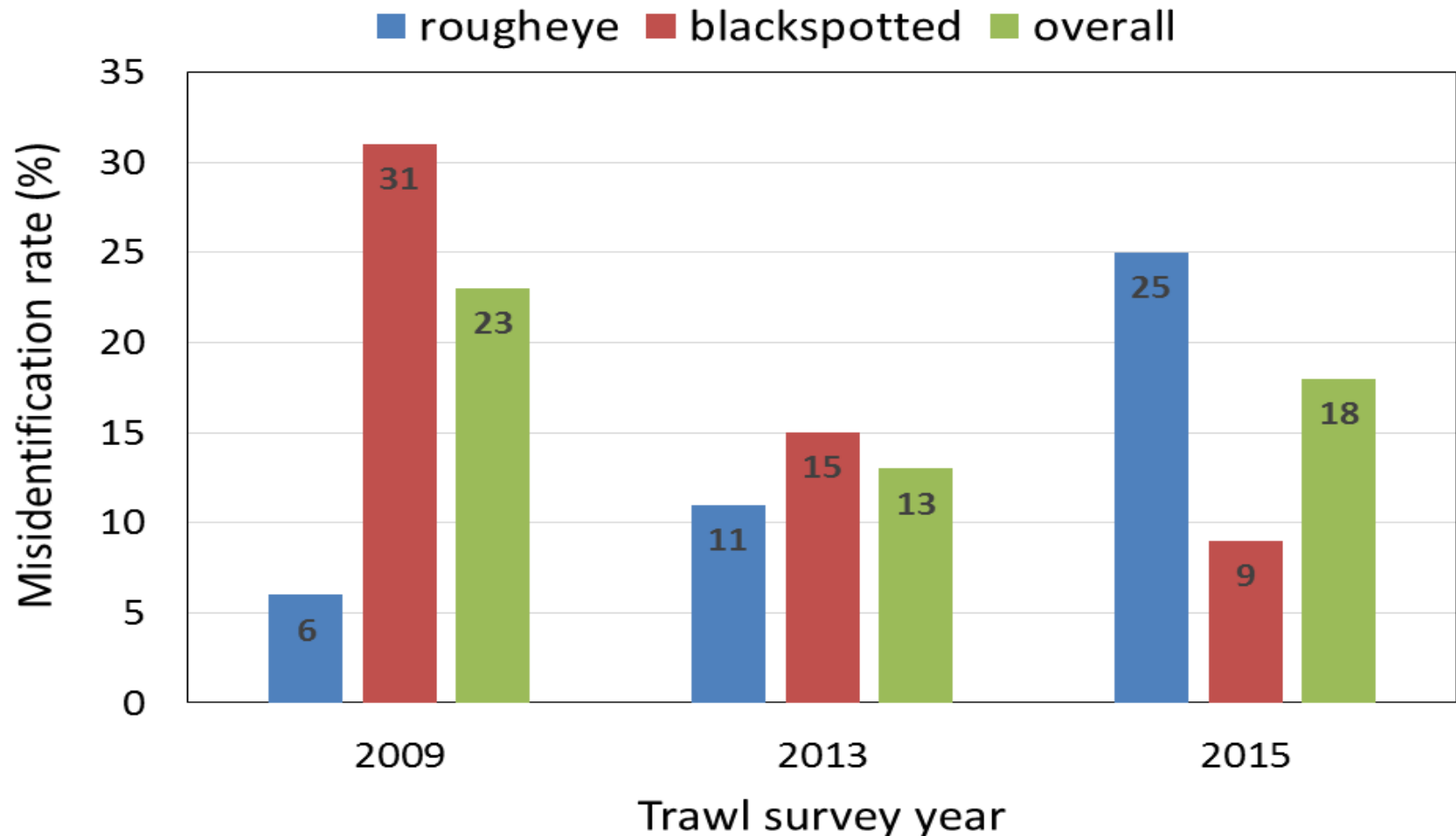
* Analysis is in progress

■ Genetics

- Mis-ID rate 13-23% overall and shifted from higher BS mis-ID in 2009 to higher RE mis-ID in 2015
- RE younger on average than BS (15 vs 20 years) and grow faster with slightly greater max size (prelim.)

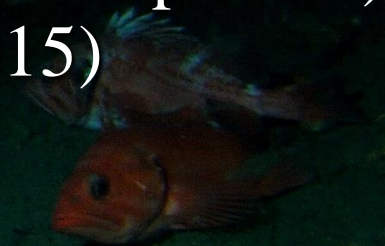
RE/BS Genetic Study

Misidentification rates of RE/BS Rockfish

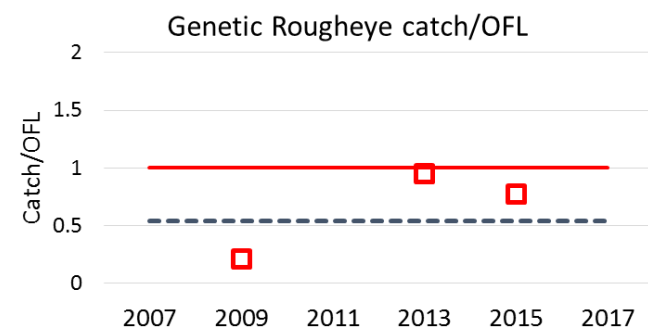
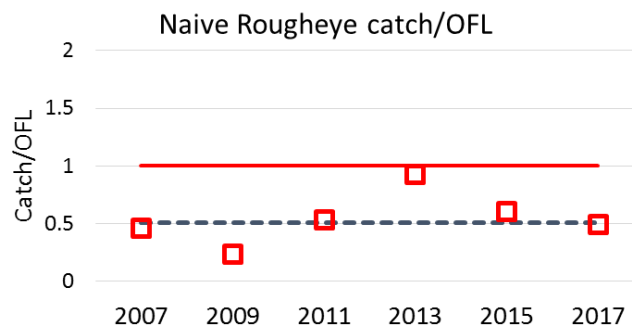
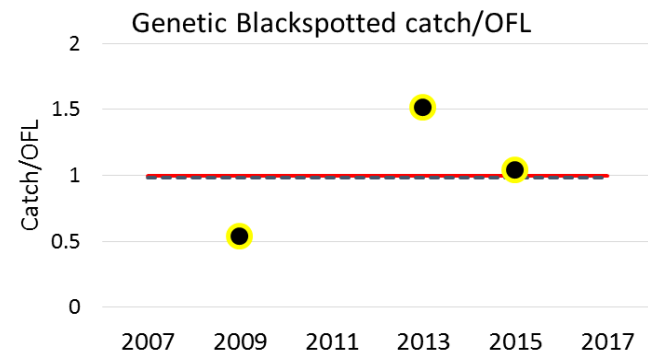
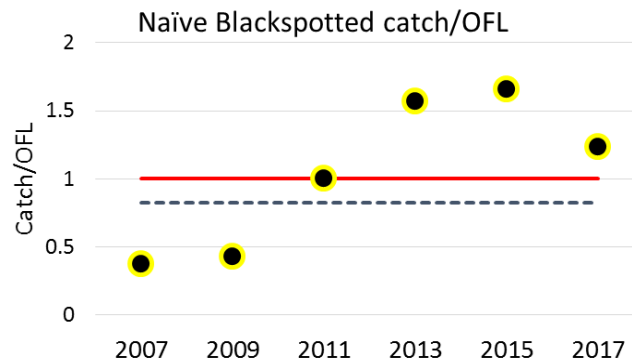
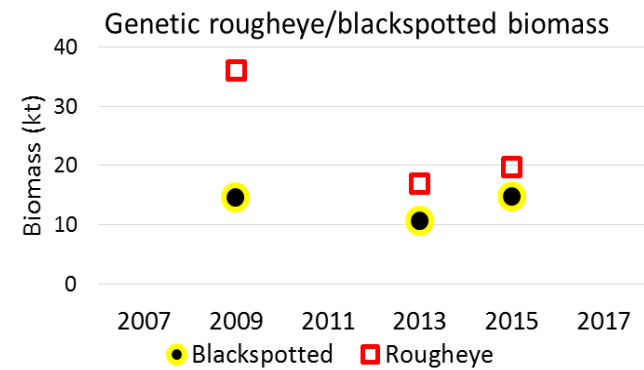
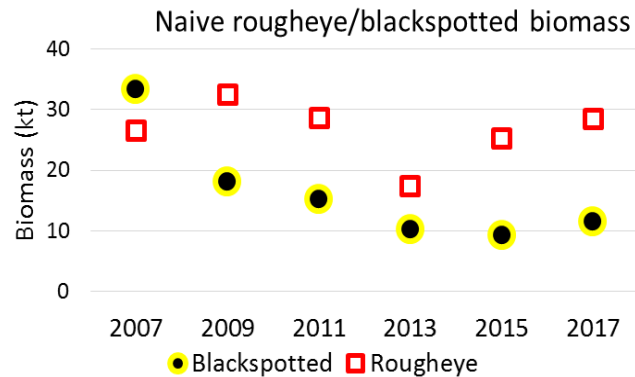


RE/BS Tier 5

- Requested by Plan Team for “worst-case”
 - Evaluated Tier 5 approach at extreme by comparing total catch to OFL for each species
 - Evaluated for at-sea time series (2007 to present) and genetic ID data (2009, 2013, 2015)
- Results
 - If all catch from BS hypothetical OFL would have been exceeded in some years, but none for RE



RE/BS Tier 5 Naïve vs Genetic



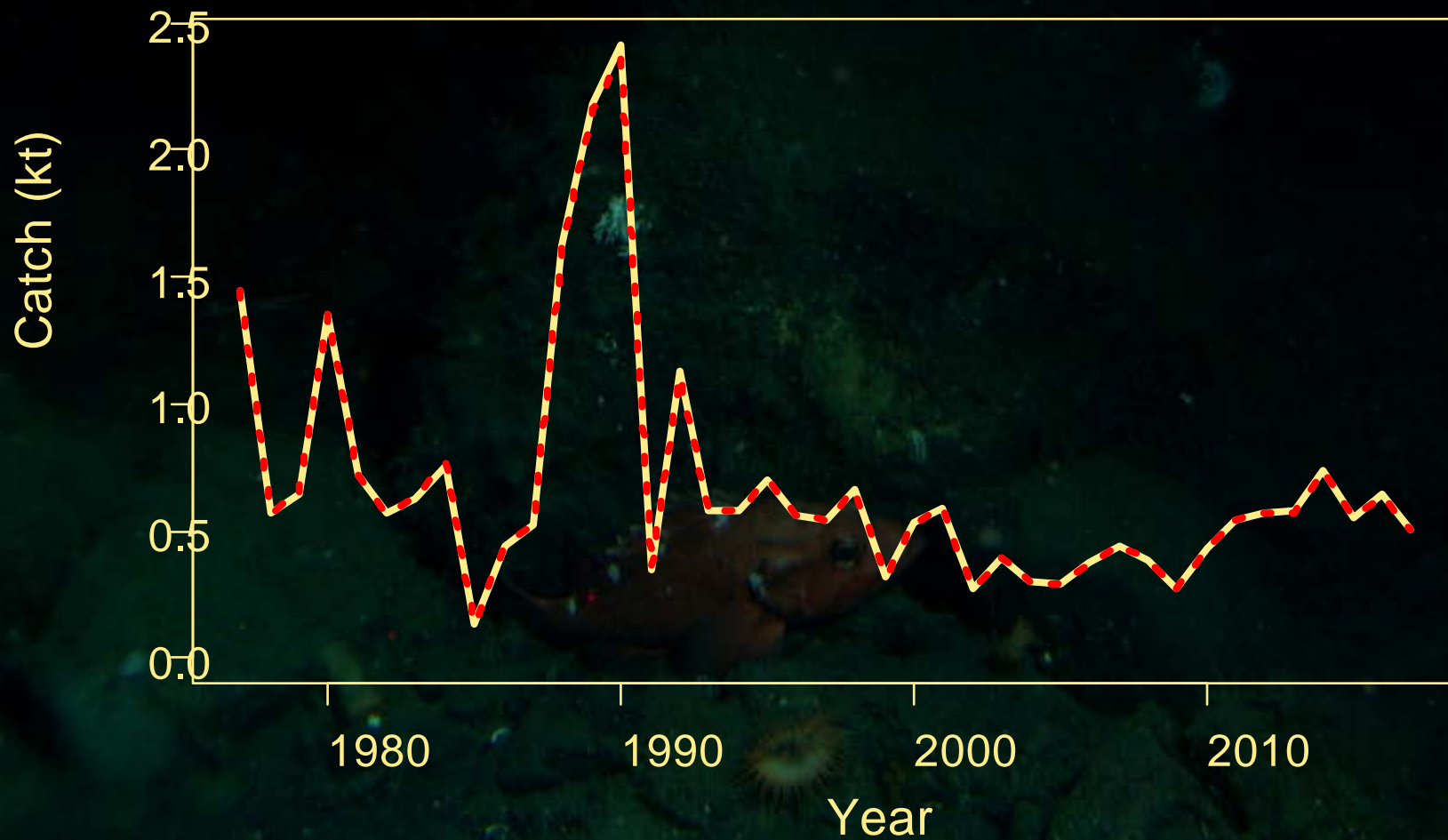
RE/BS Data Table

Source	Data	Years
Fisheries	Catch	1977-2015, 2016, 2017
	Age	1990, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016
	Length	1991-1992, 2002-2003, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013, 2015
NMFS trawl survey	Biomass index	1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 2017
	Age	1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015
AFSC longline survey	Relative Population Number (RPN)	1993-2015, 2016, 2017
	Length	1993-2015, 2016, 2017

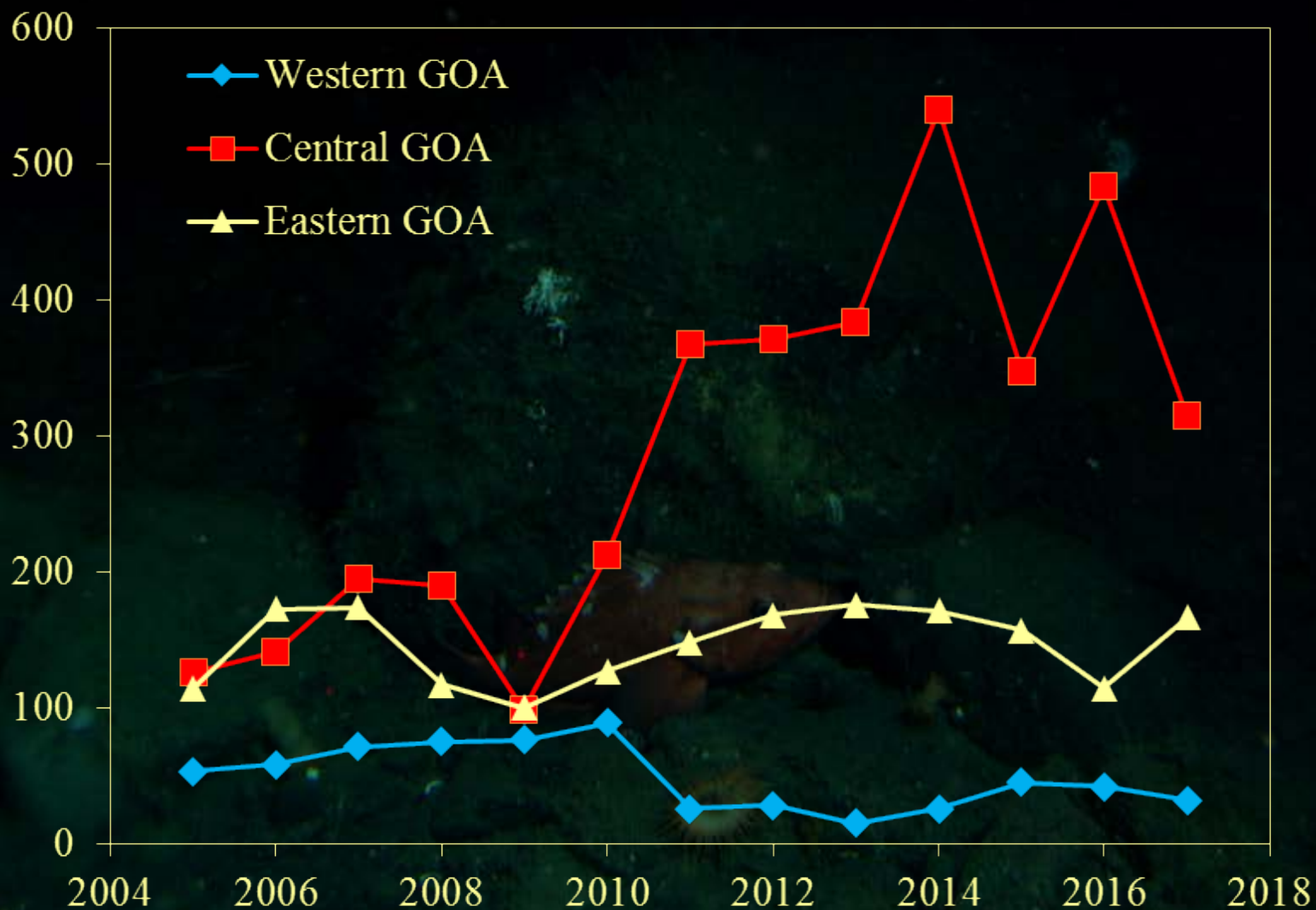
RE/BS Fishery

- Gulfwide catch has been relatively stable since 2010, around 570 t on average since then
- Increased in 2016 by 12% from average, back down to average in 2017
- Generally 20%-60% of TAC
 - WGOA steady decrease, CGOA variable, EGOA mostly stable with dip in 2016, no overages
 - Most changes due to rockfish fishery, decrease in longline fisheries

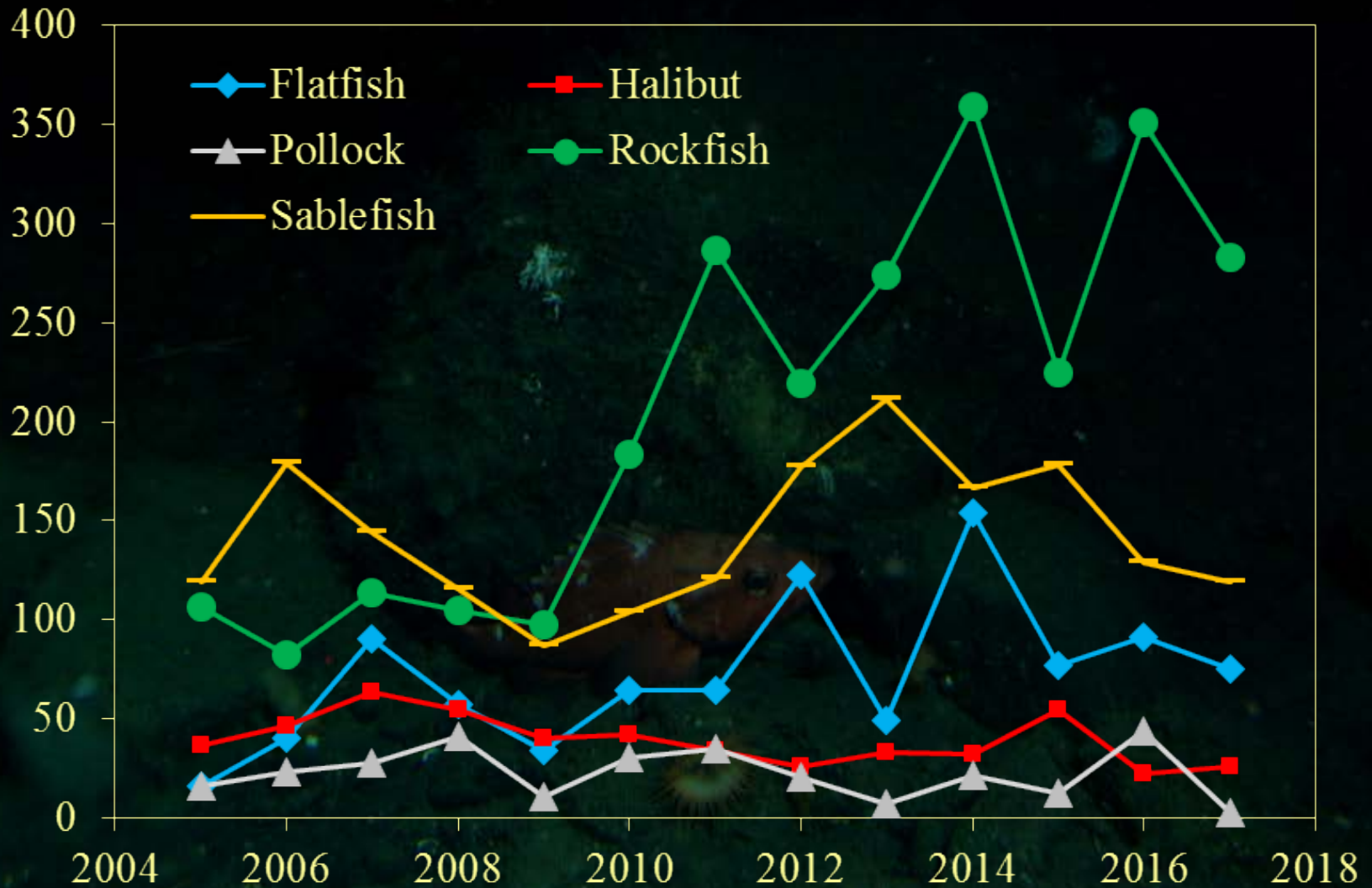
RE/BS Catch



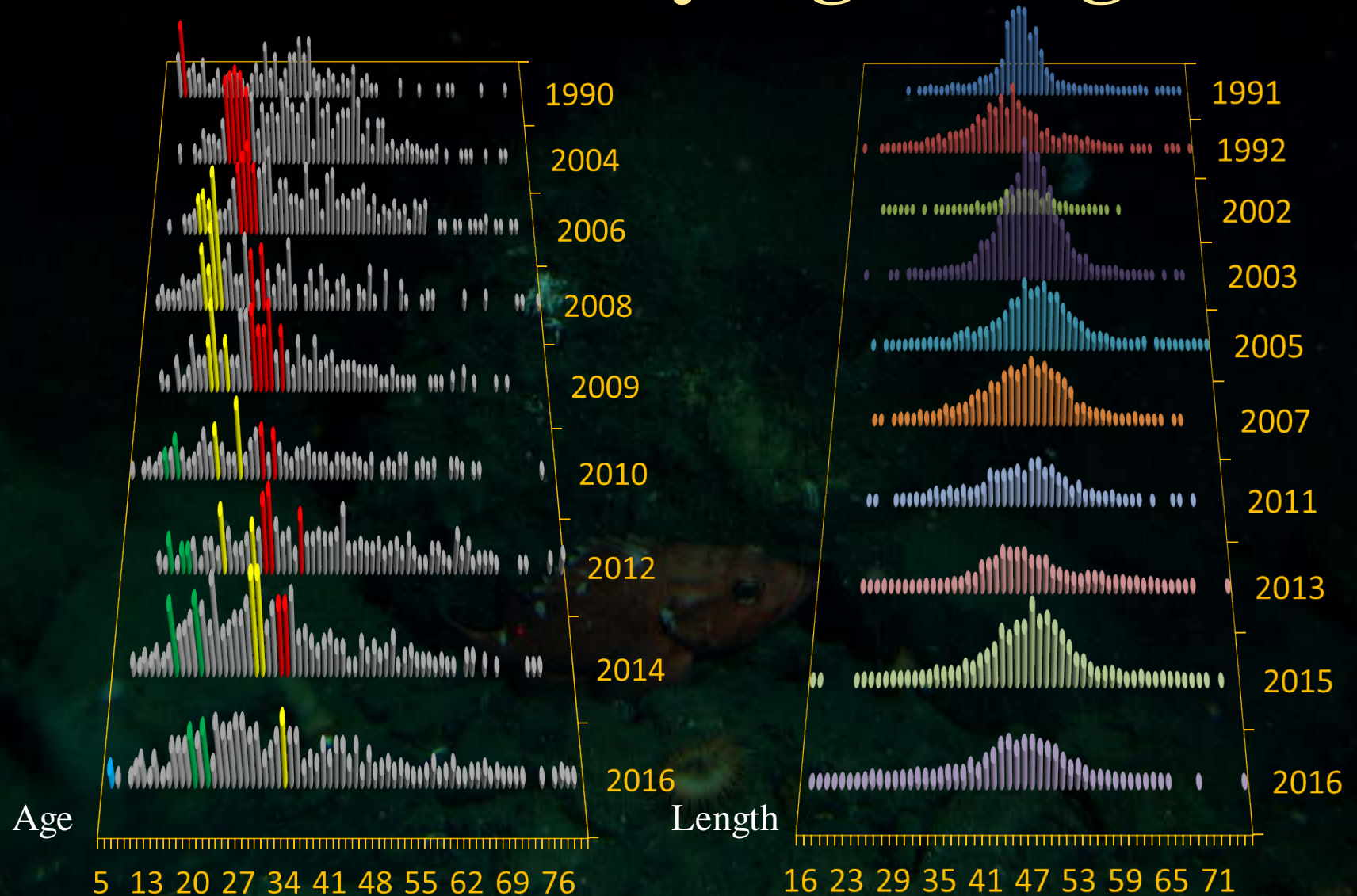
RE/BS Catch by Region



RE/BS Catch by Fishery



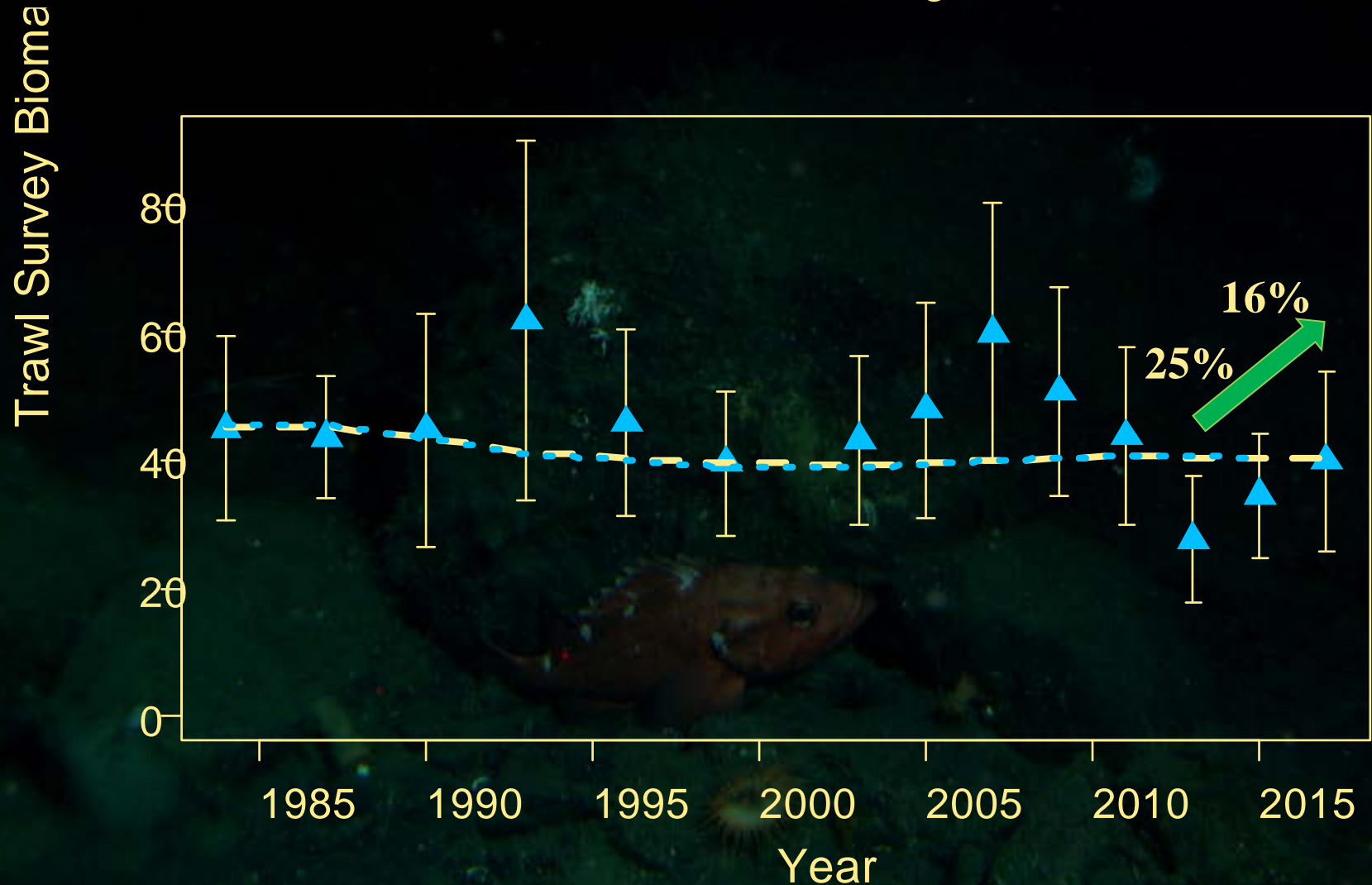
RE/BS Fishery Age/Length



RE/BS Surveys – Bottom Trawl

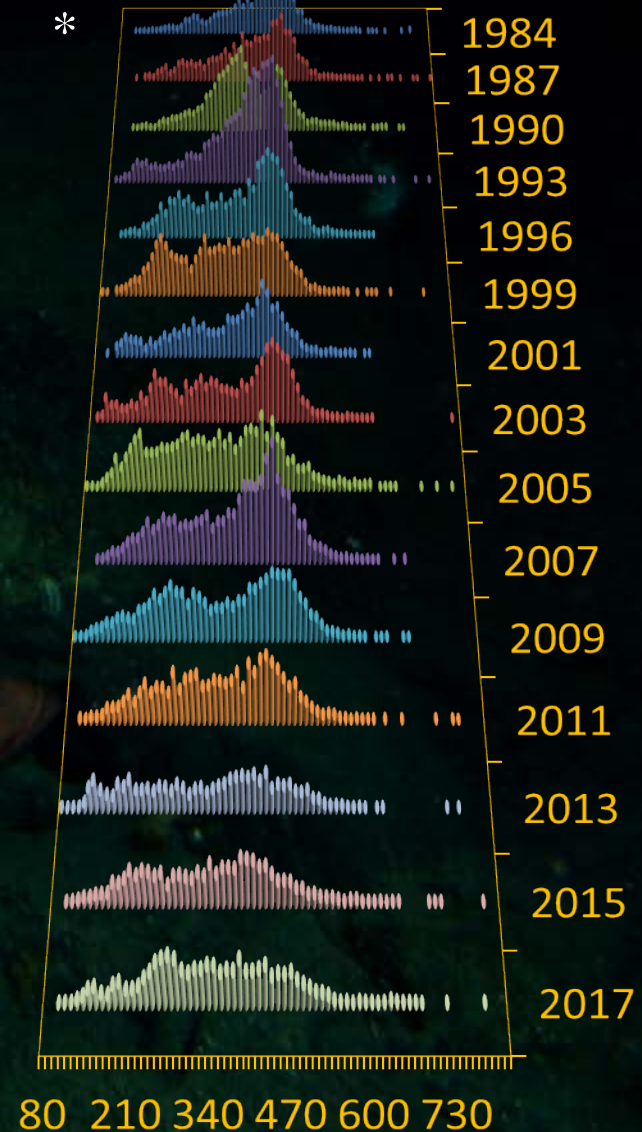
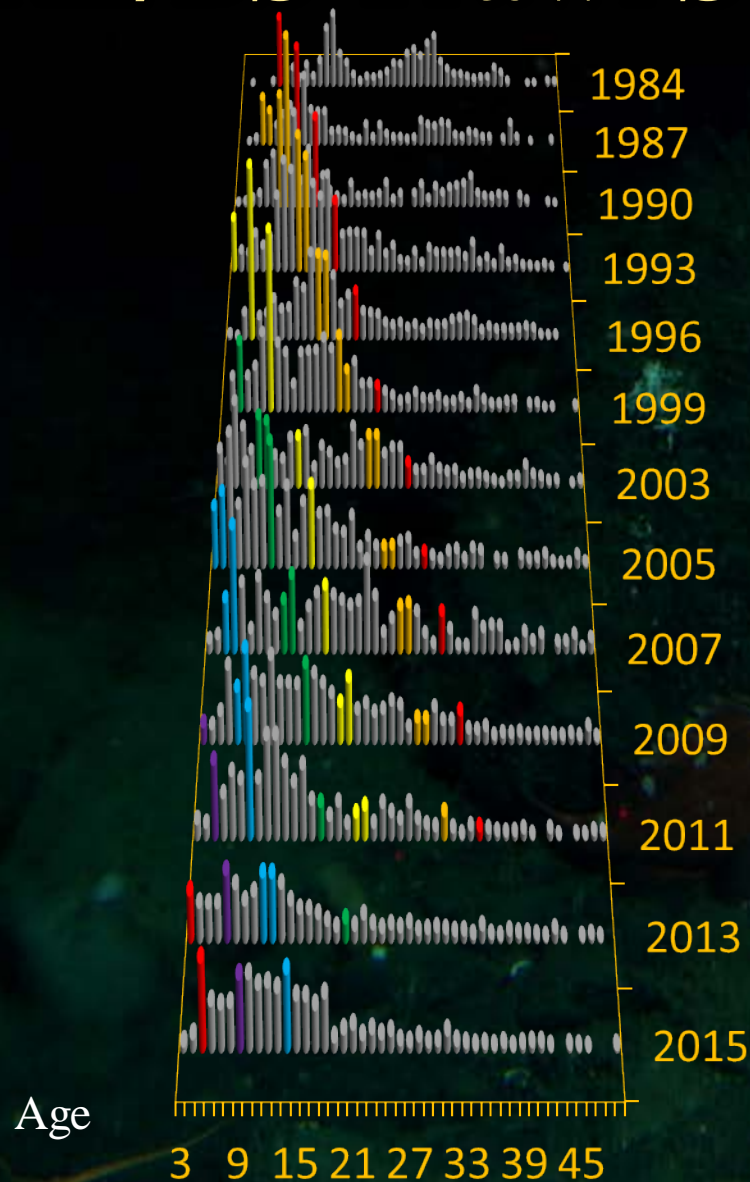
- Overall fairly low contrast (CIs overlap)
 - Main decrease in CGOA, up in WGOA and EGOA
 - Distribution of hauls usually fairly evenly distributed but more on shelf in CGOA
- 2017 survey estimate up by 16% from 2015
 - Decreases in CGOA, large increase in EGOA and moderate increase in WGOA
 - Spatial distribution of hauls different than 2015, larger catches in EGOA

RE/BS Trawl Survey Biomass



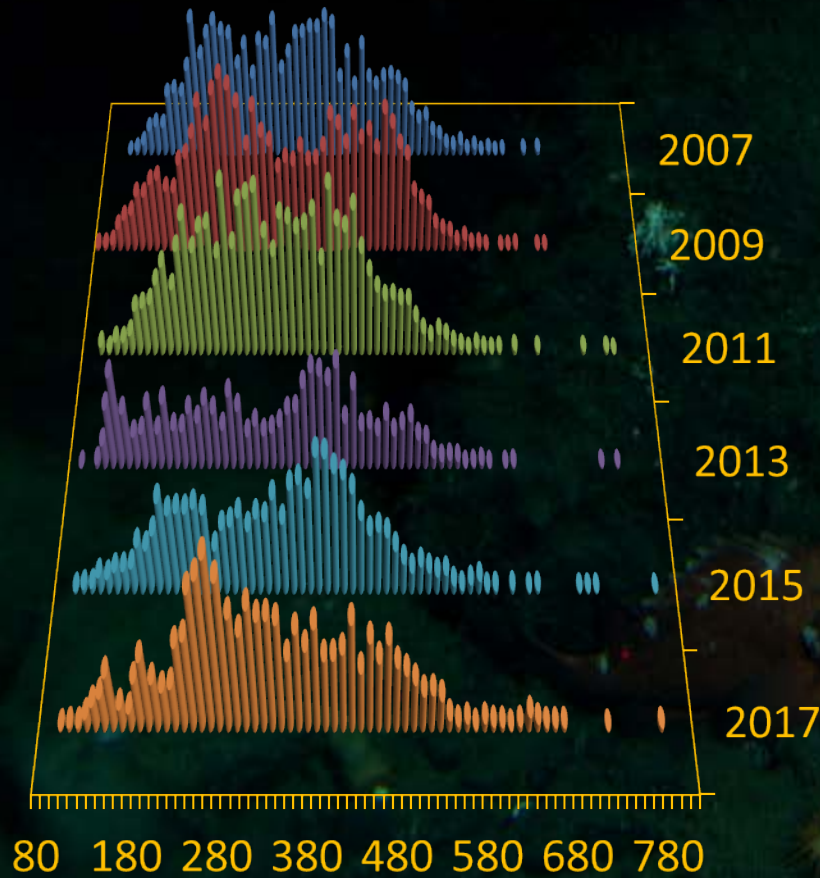
* Not fit in model

RE/BS Trawl Survey Age/Length

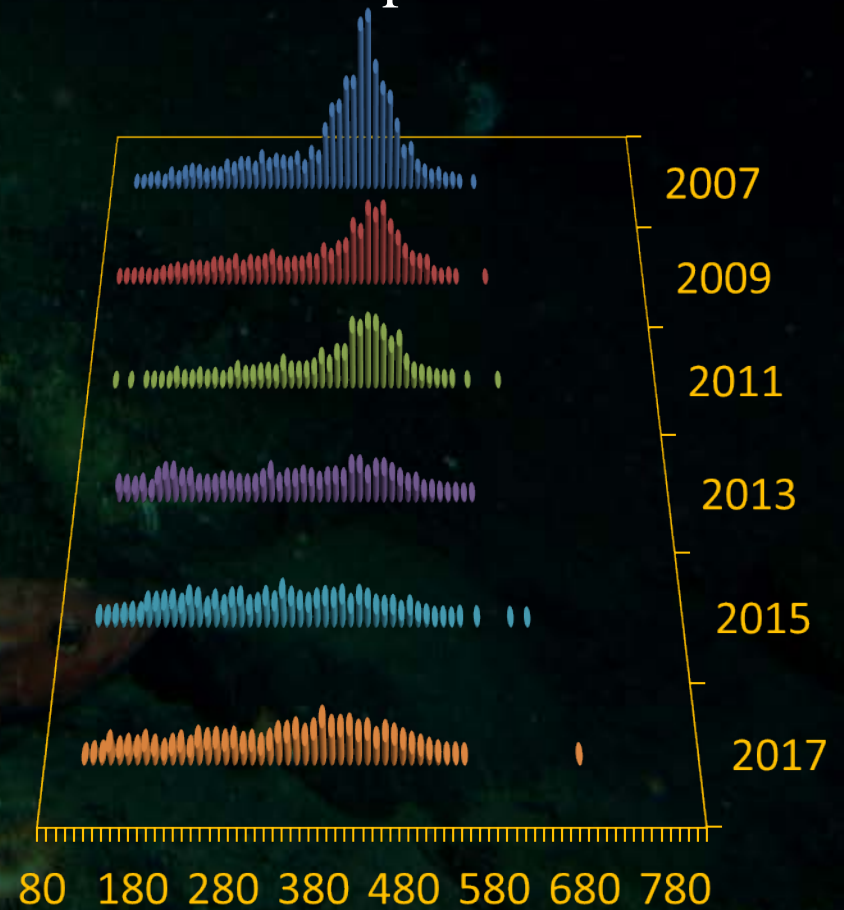


RE/BS Trawl Survey Length

Rougeye

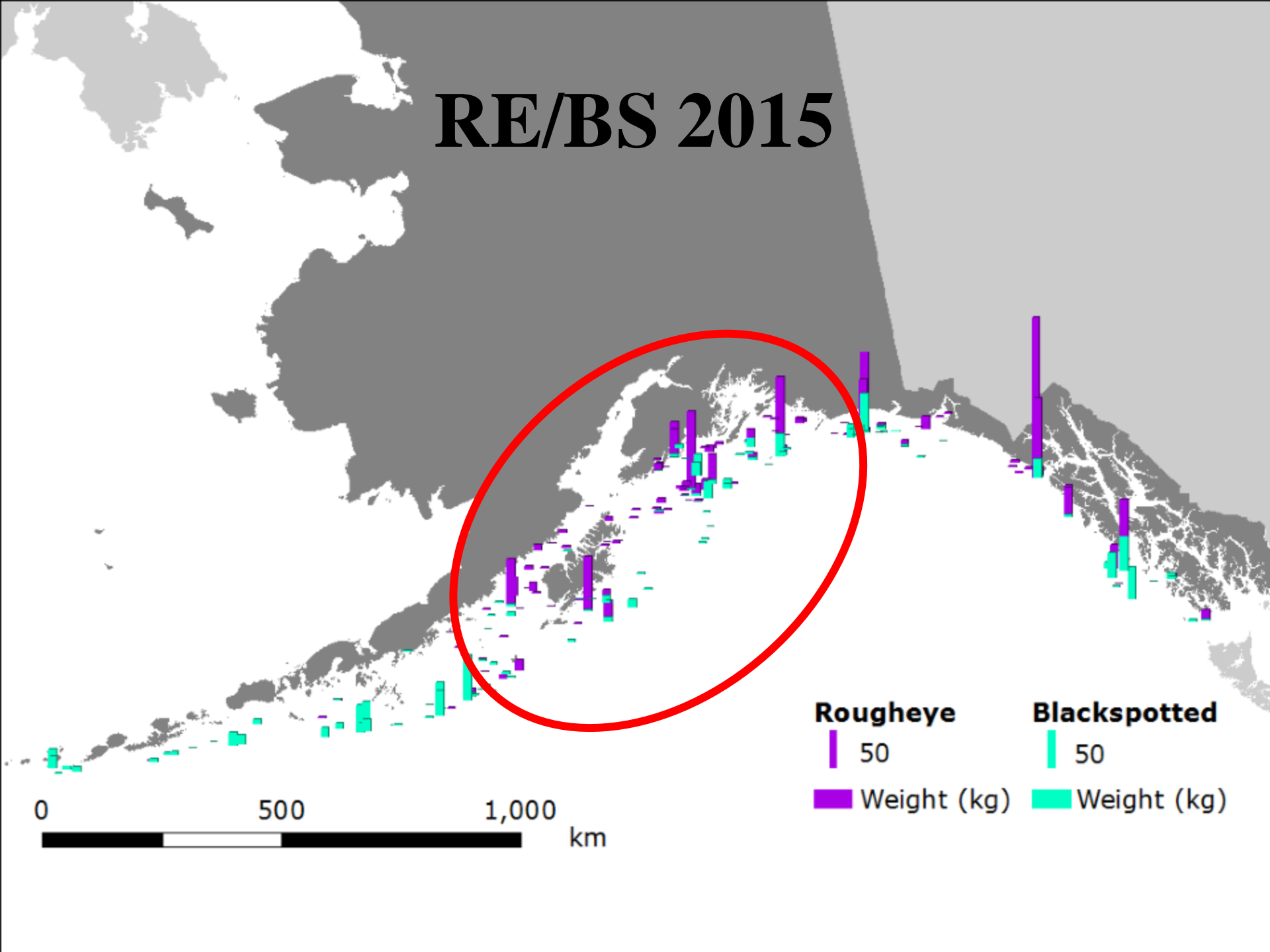


Blackspotted

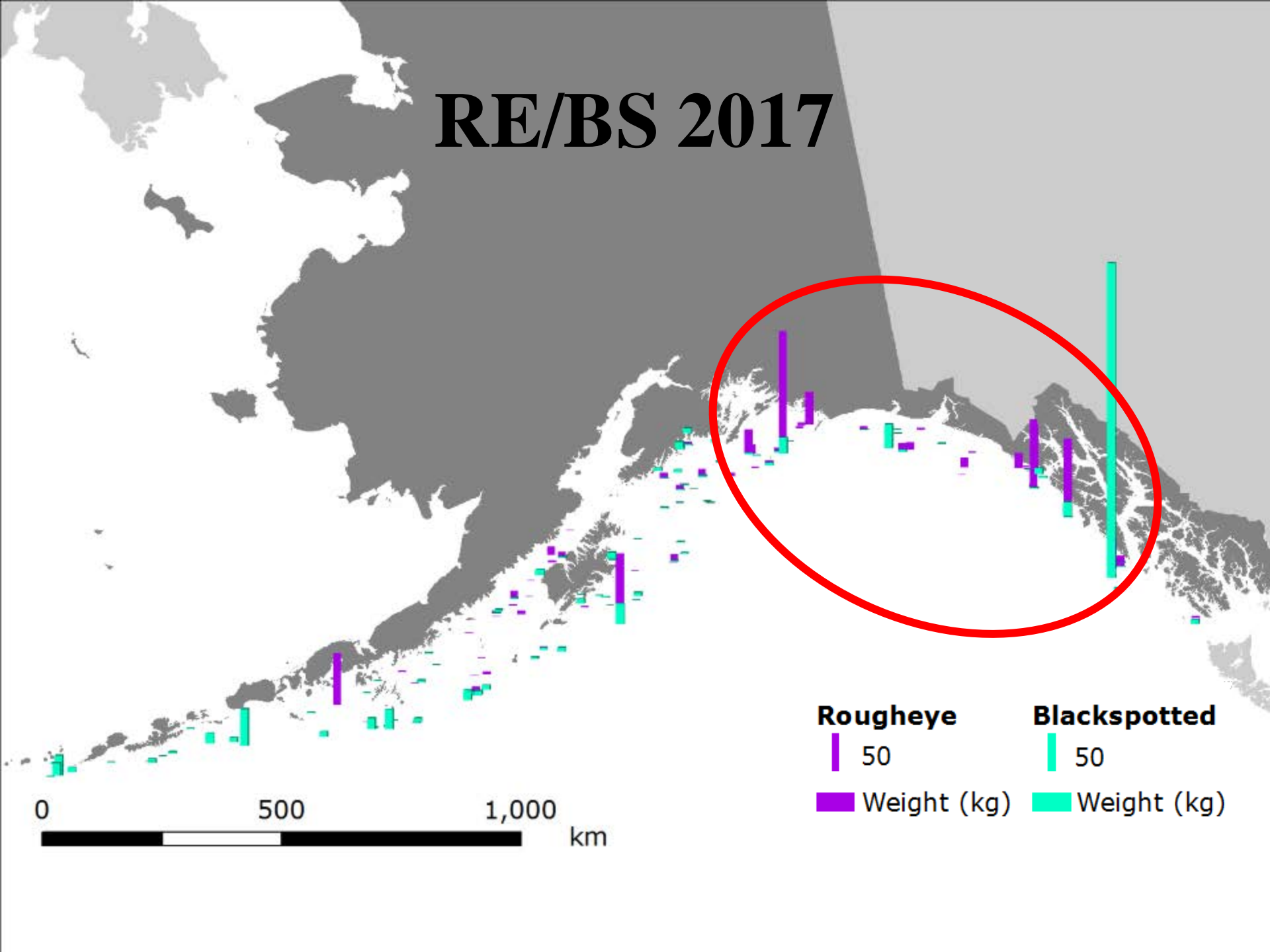


At-sea Identification

RE/BS 2015



RE/BS 2017

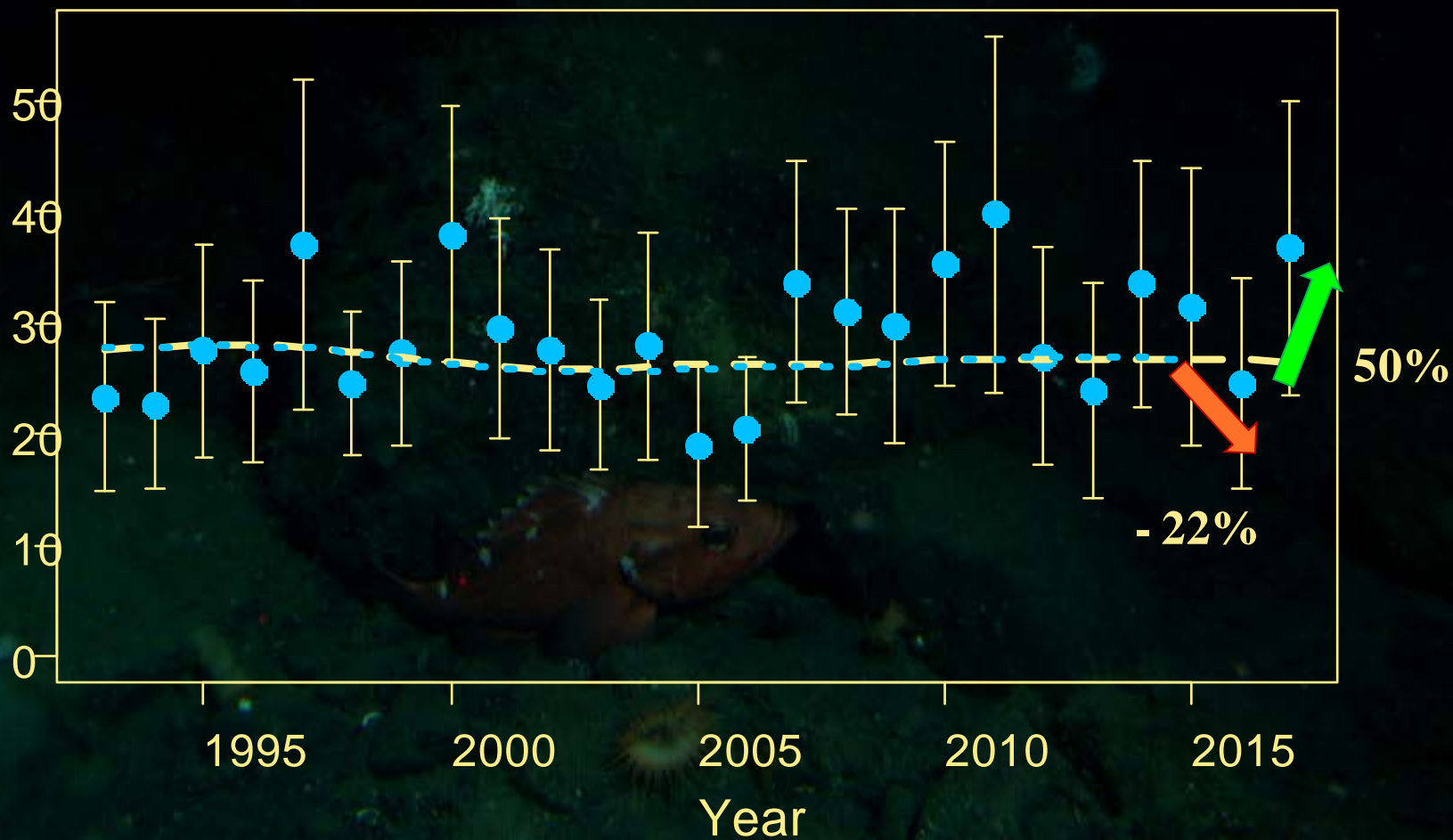


RE/BS Surveys – Longline

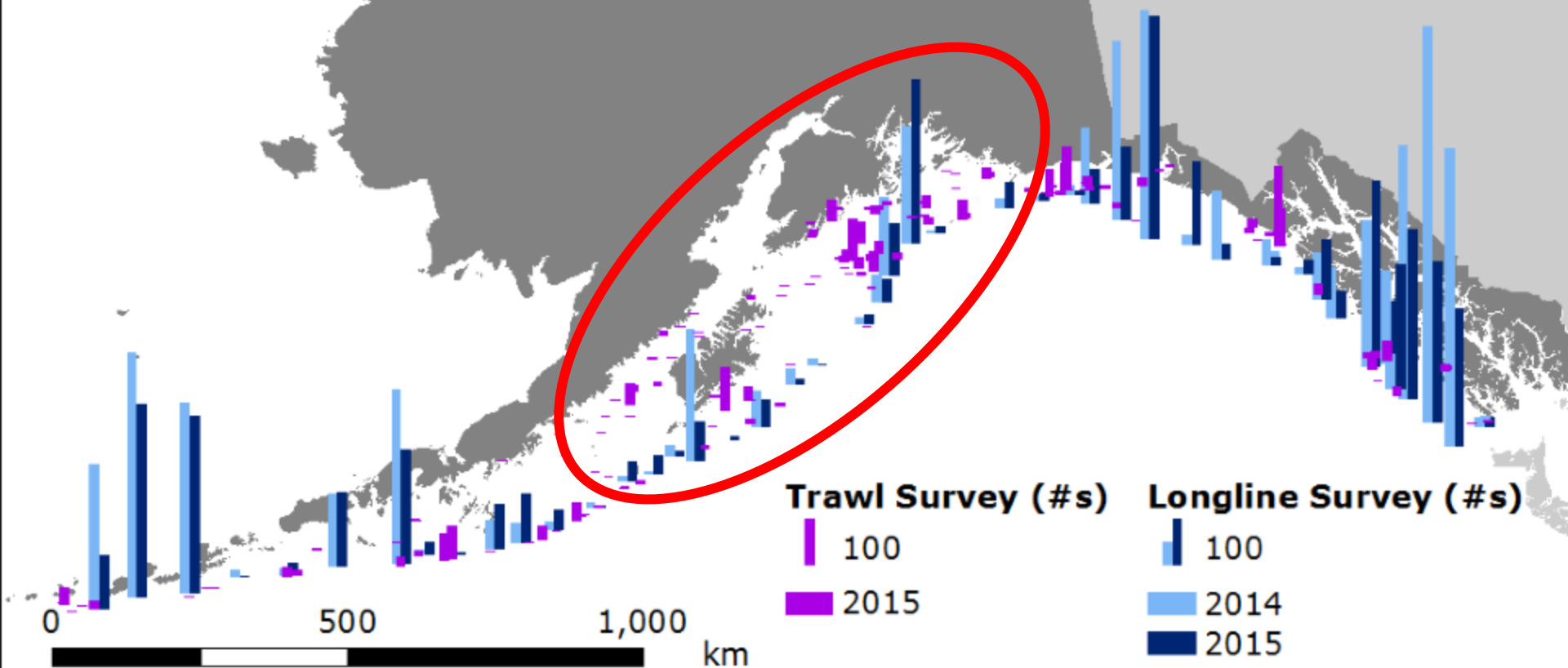
- Fully revised RPN index (1993-2017)
 - Uses new area sizes, RPN, new error estimates
 - Overall low contrast (all CI's overlap)
 - Generally samples slope environment
- 2016 survey down (22%), 2017 up (50%)
 - Large increases in time series do not match trawl, but recent decline 2012-2013 similar to trawl
 - Pattern reflected in all areas in both years
 - Currently 27% above long-term average

Longline Survey Biomass

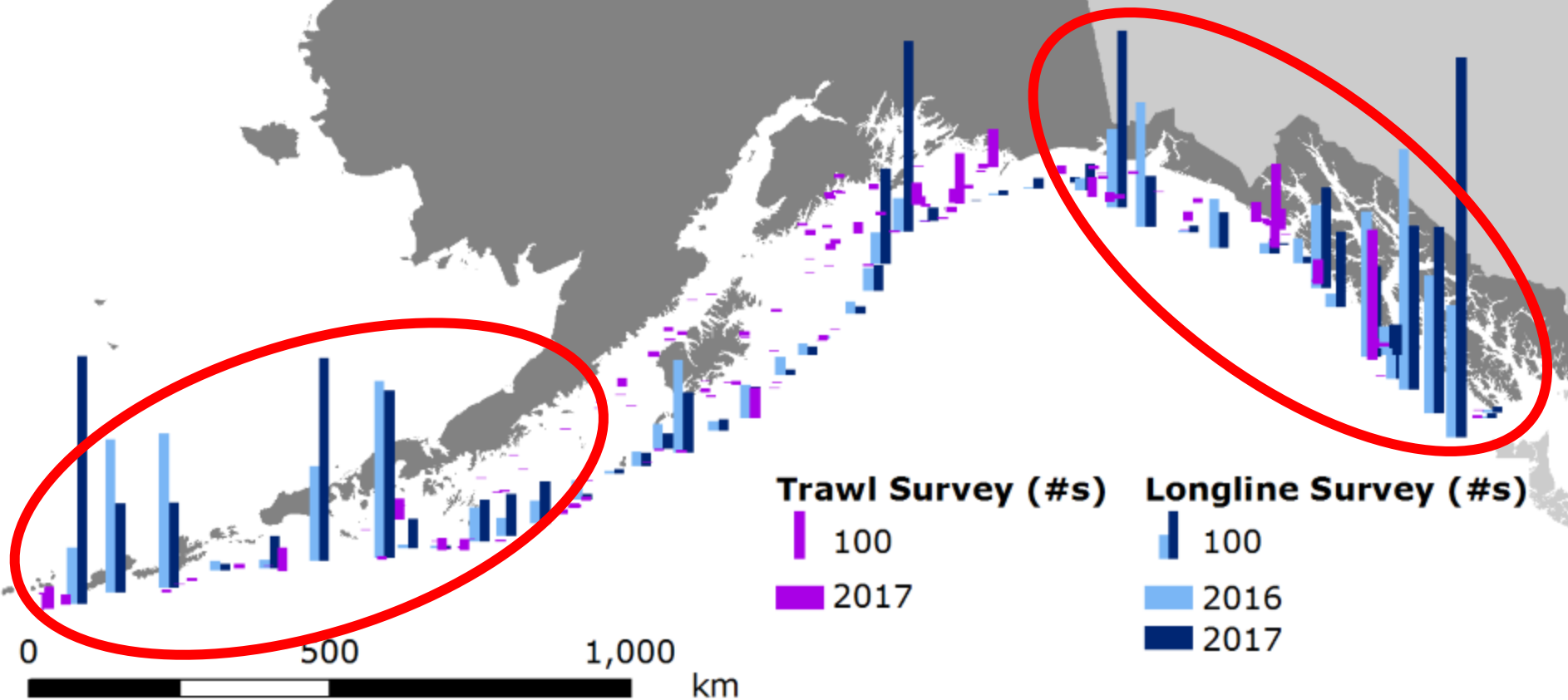
RE/BS LL Survey Abundance



Survey Comparison: 2015



Survey Comparison: 2017



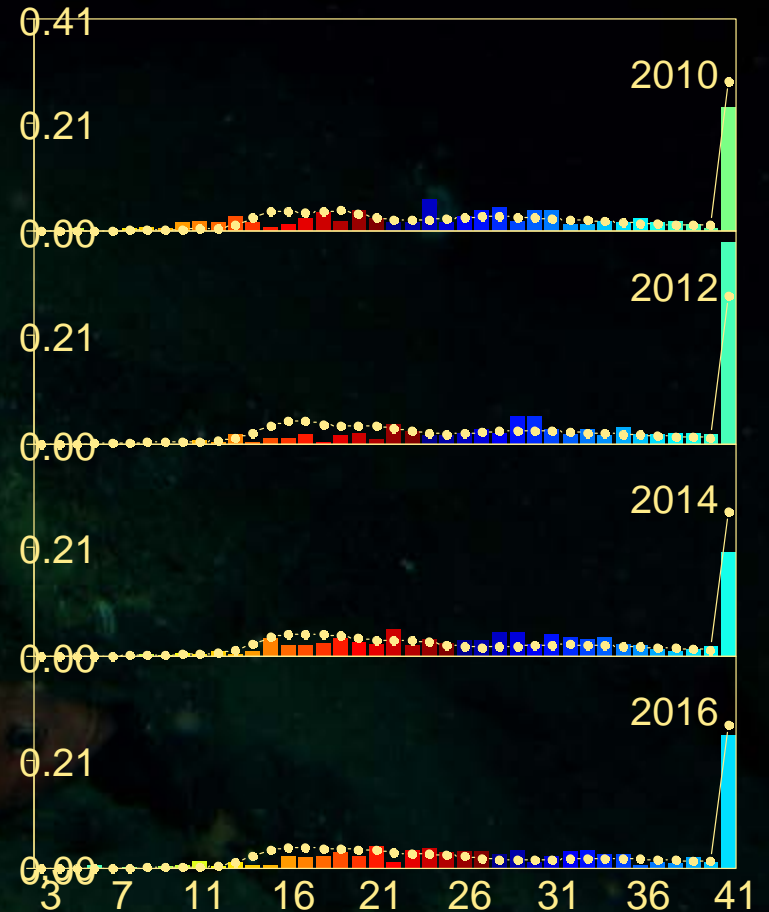
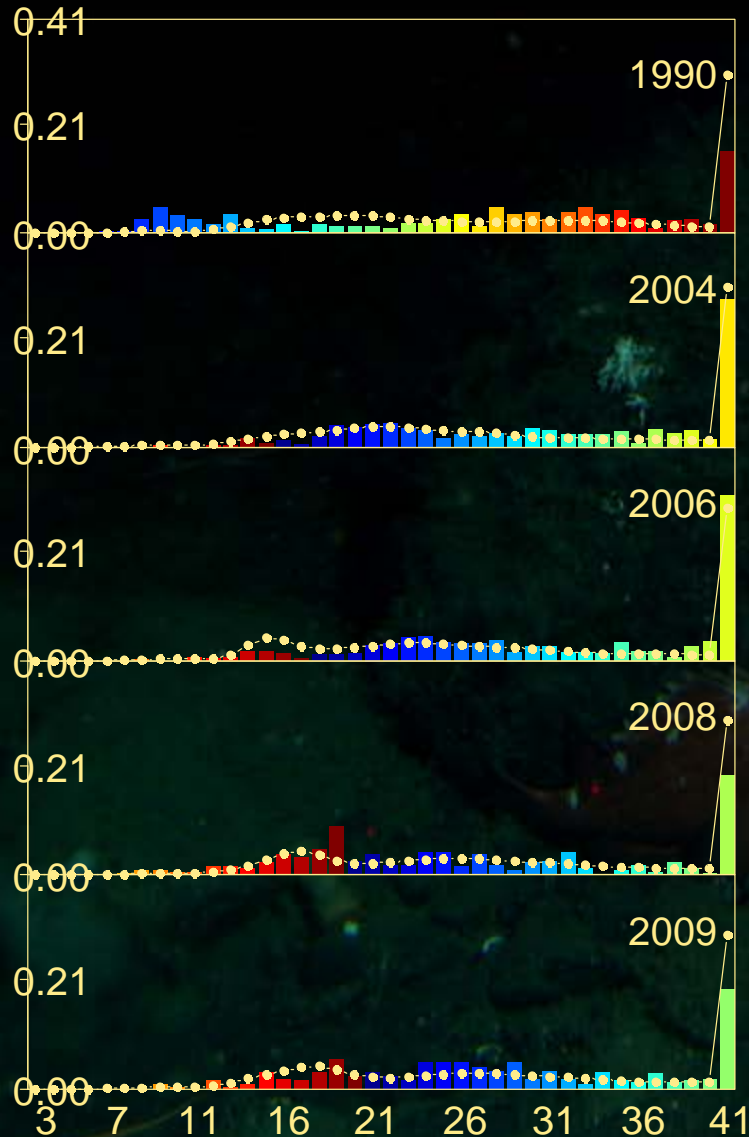
RE/BS – Biological Data Update

- Conrath (2017) maturity study
 - Data collected in survey and fishery (2008-2012)
 - Fork length at 50% maturity similar between the two species (45 cm RE, 44 cm BS)
 - Age at 50% maturity younger for RE at 19.6 years than BS at 27.4 years
- Otolith morphology (preliminary)
 - Application of method to RE/BS 2009 fishery ages found 43% RE and 57% BS in catch

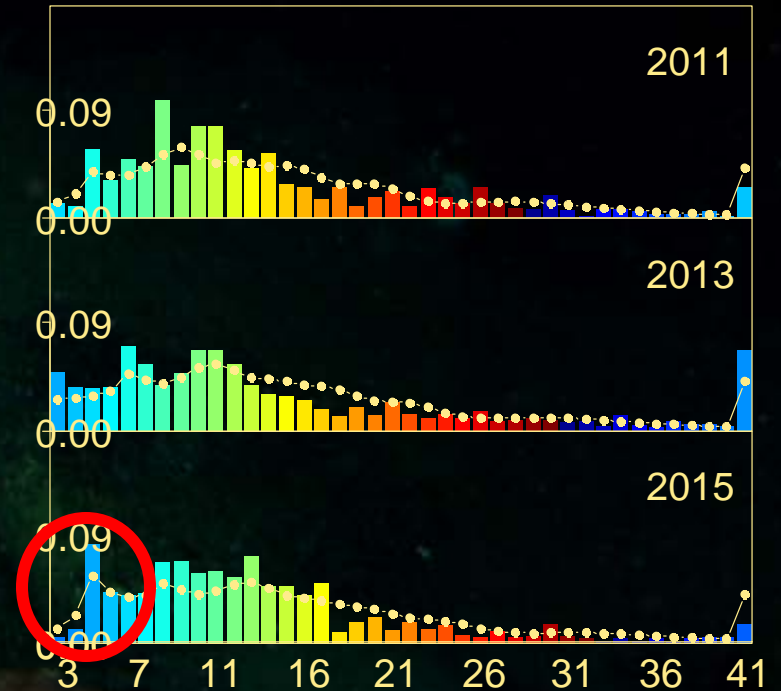
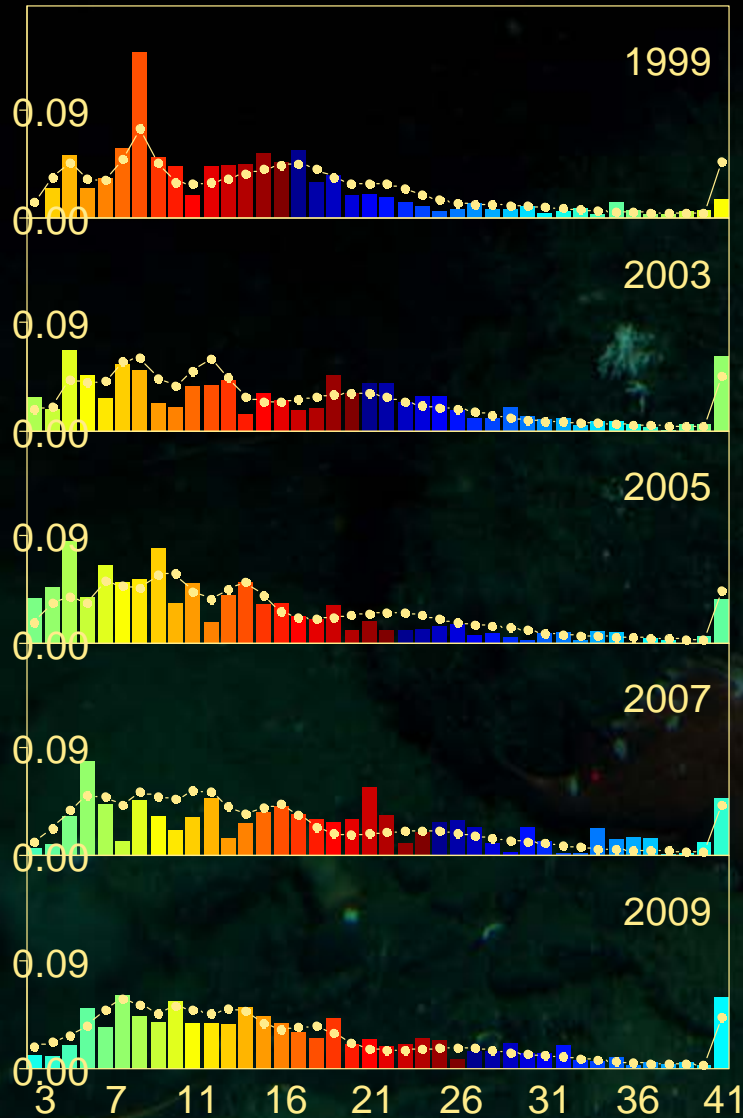
RE/BS – Results

- No changes in assessment methods
 - Same as 2015 (15.4): plus age group to 42
- Parameters – similar to 2015 model
 - Slightly lower survey catchabilities
 - Slightly higher mean recruitment (1.9 vs 1.8 mil)
- Model fit – similar to 2015 model
 - Good fit to survey ages, moderate fit fishery ages
 - Flattening of peaks in size comps

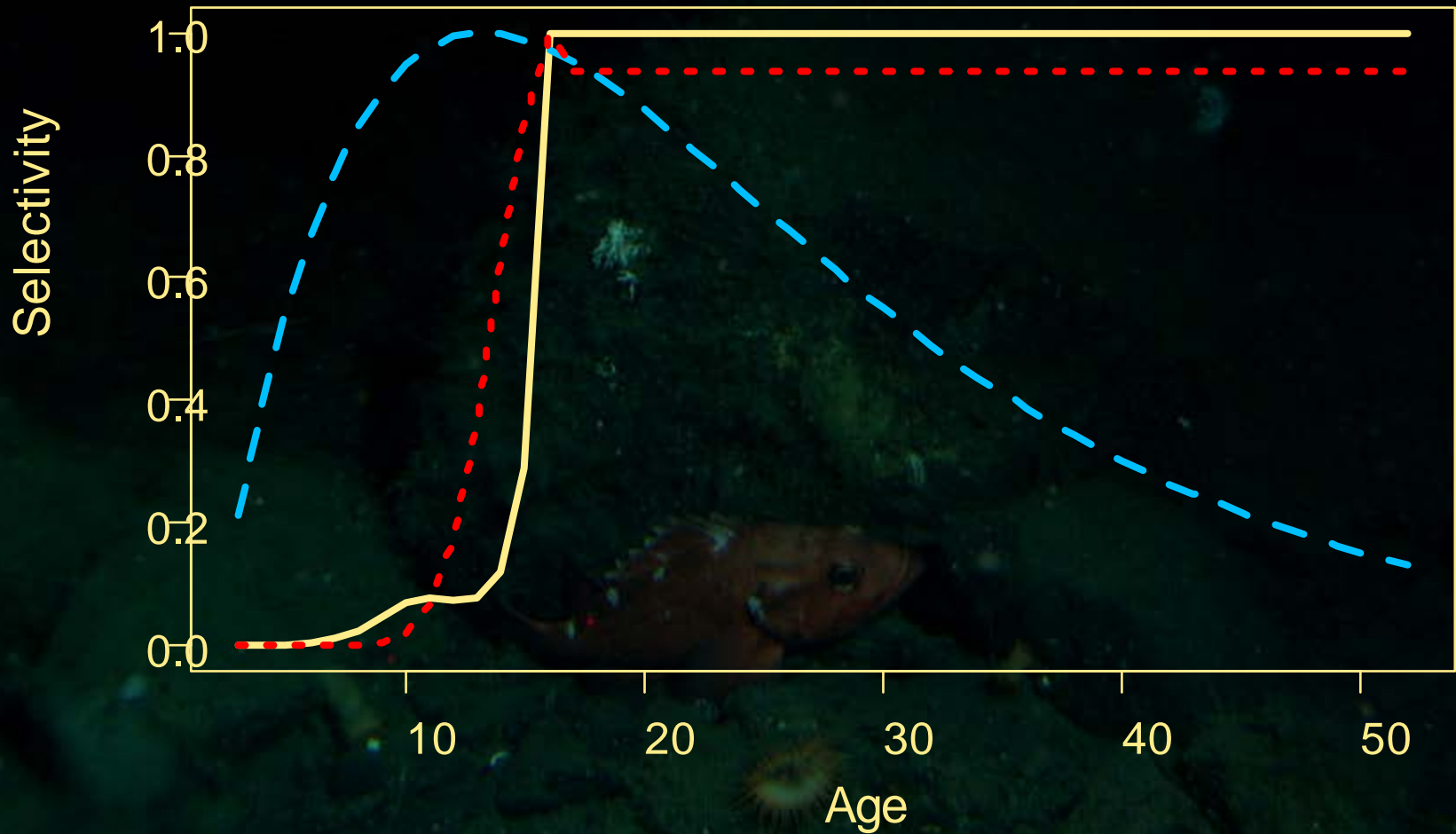
RE/BS Fishery Age



RE/BS Trawl Survey Age

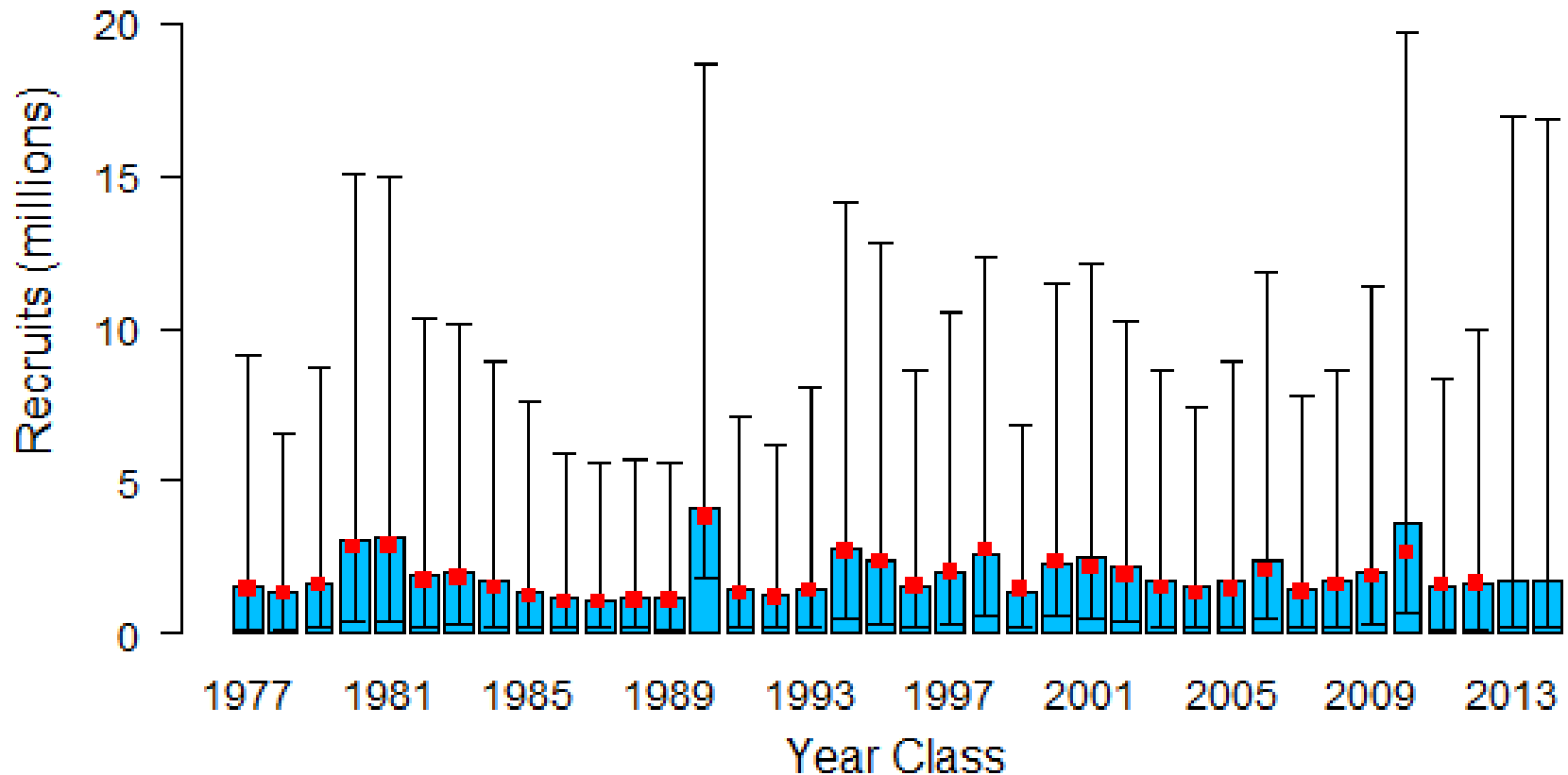


RE/BS Selectivity



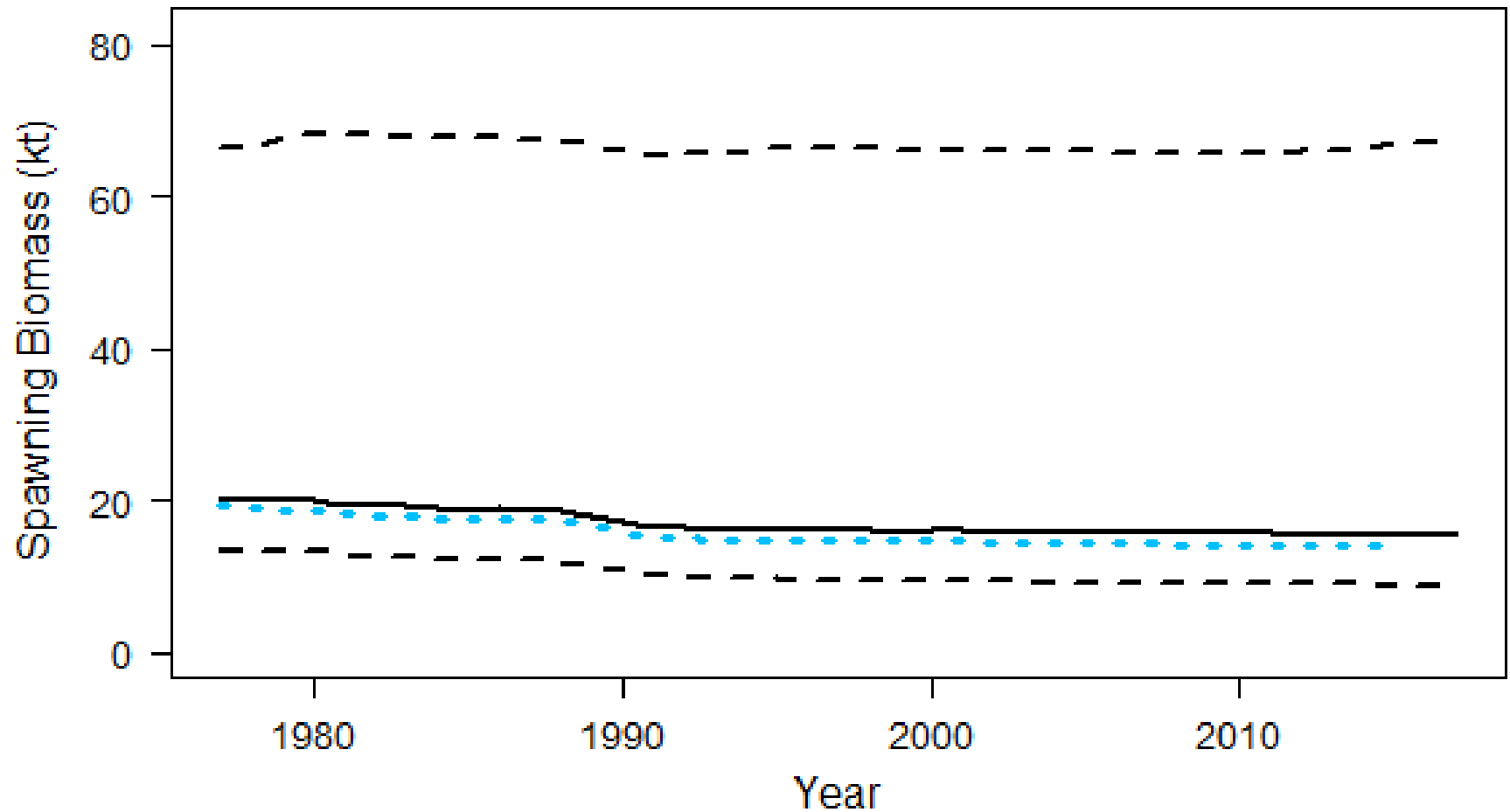
Blue line = Trawl Survey, Red line = Longline Survey, Yellow line = Fishery

RE/BS Recruitment



Red square = 2015, Blue bar = 2017

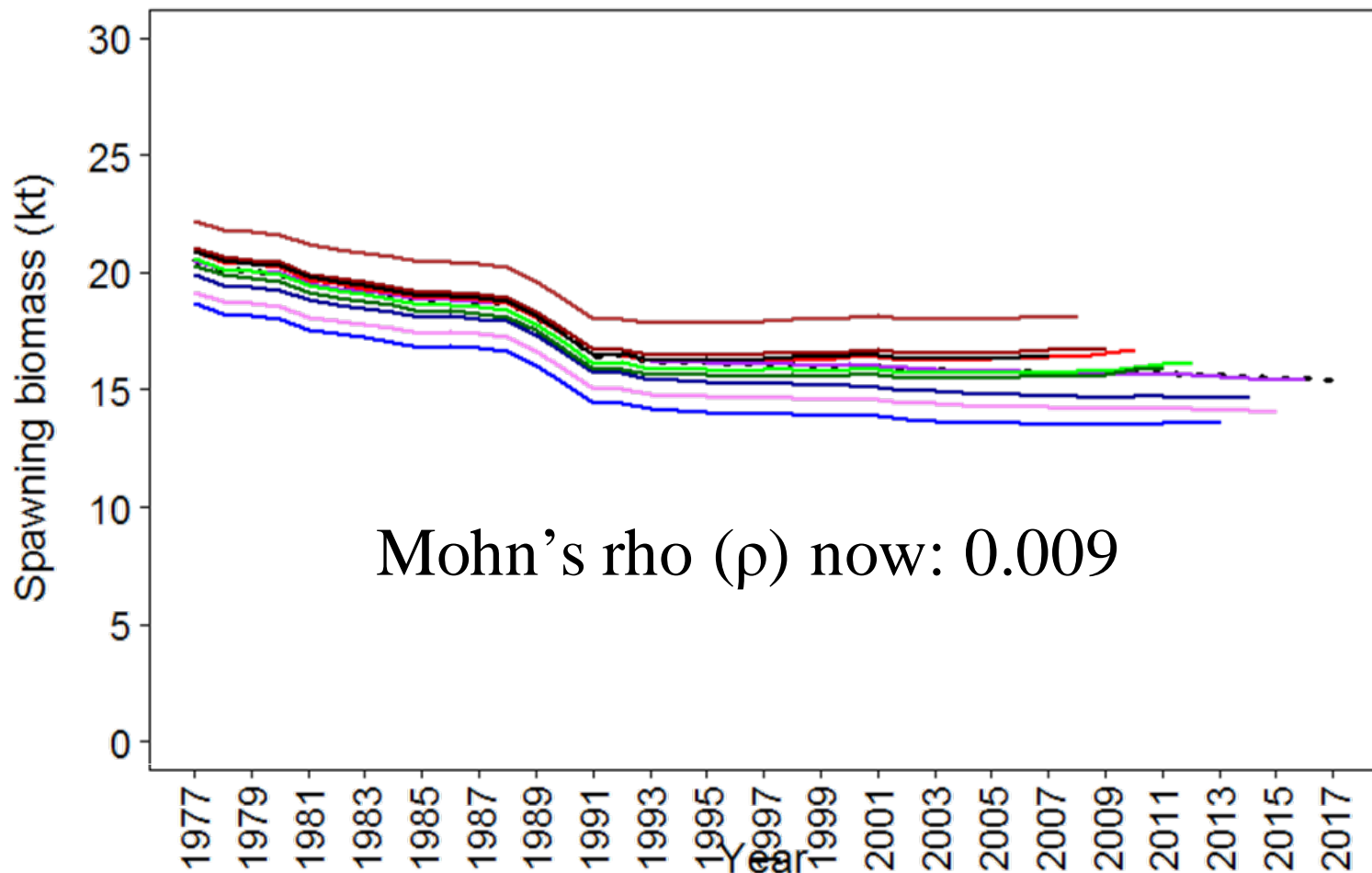
RE/BS Spawning Biomass



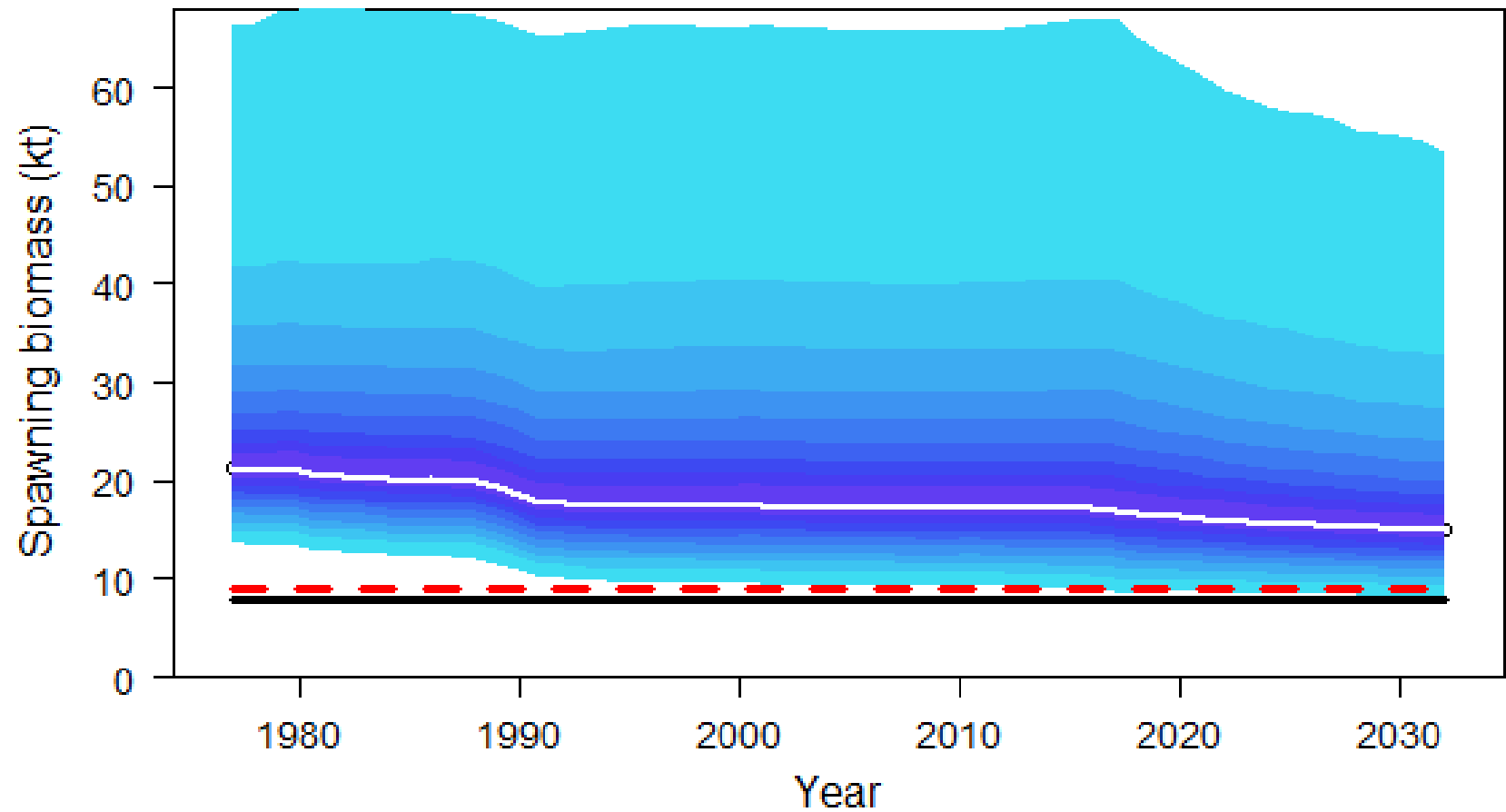
Blue dotted line = 2015, Black solid line = 2017

RE/BS Retrospective

Statistic	2015 (M15.4)	2015 (M15.4) Updated	2017 (M15.4)
Mohn's revised ρ	-0.371	0.105	0.009



RE/BS Projection



RE/BS Recommendation

- Recommended 2018 ABC: **1,444 t**
 - 9% increase from last year's ABC of 1,327 t
- Summary
 - Both survey estimates up from previous years
 - Potential distribution changes in both surveys
 - More evidence of strong 2010 year class
 - Retrospective pattern is no more

RE/BS Apportionment

	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
2017 ABC	105	706	516	1,327
2018 ABC	176	556	712	1,444
2018 OFL				1,735
2018 RE	124	554	766	1,444
2019 ABC	174	550	703	1,427
2019 OFL				1,715

Weighted Average

WGOA 12.2%

CGOA 38.5%

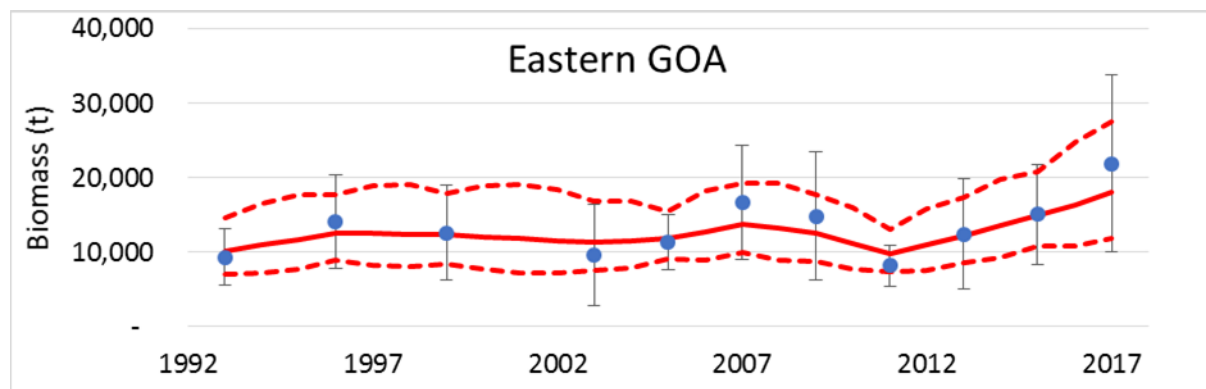
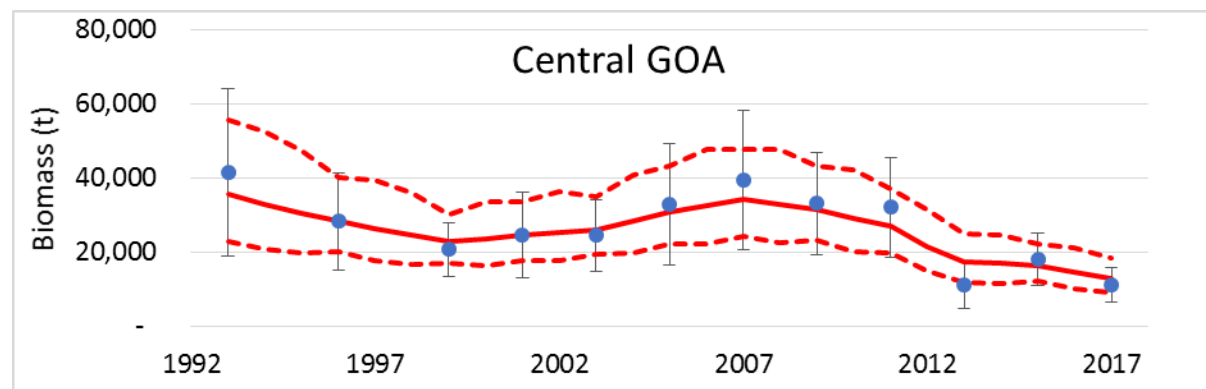
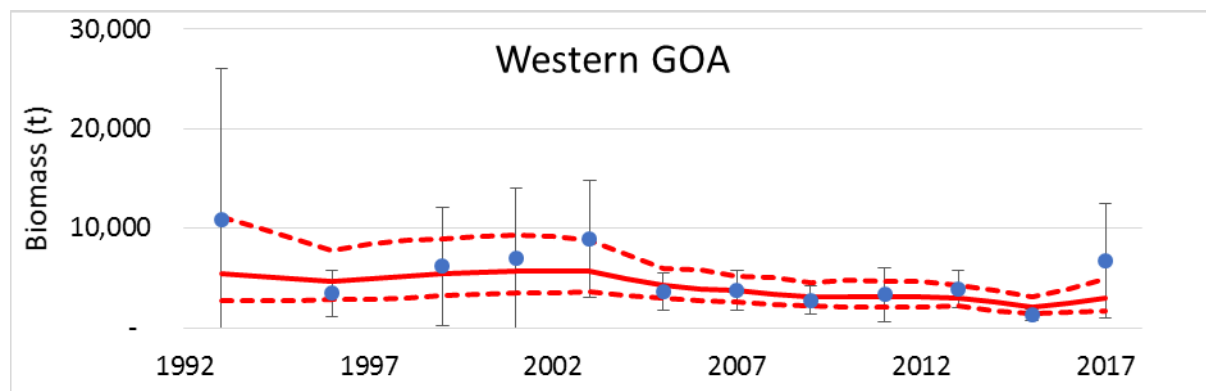
EGOA 49.3%

RE Model

WGOA 8.6%

CGOA 38.4%

EGOA 53.0%



Research Priorities

- Assess RE/BS rockfish density between untrawlable and trawlable grounds
- Examine potential age, growth, maturity differences between RE & BS rockfish
- Incorporate ESP when available