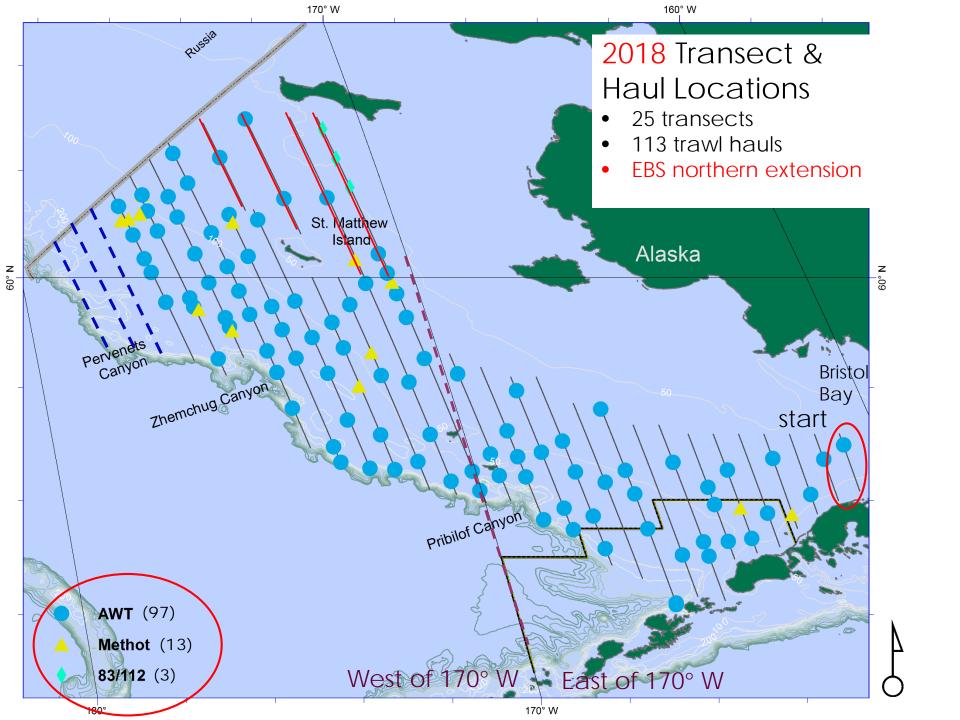
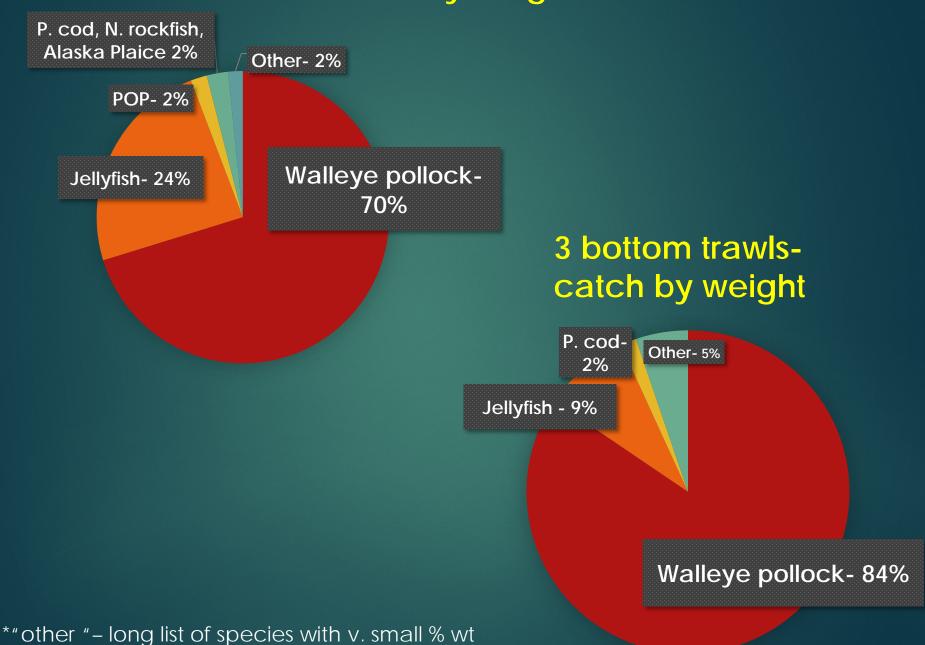
# 2018 ACOUSTIC-TRAWL SURVEY OF EASTERN BERING SEA SHELF WALLEYE POLLOCK – PRELIMINARY RESULTS

6 June –26 August NOAA ship *Oscar Dyson*  Abigail McCarthy, Taina Honkalehto and MACE Program Alaska Fisheries Science Center

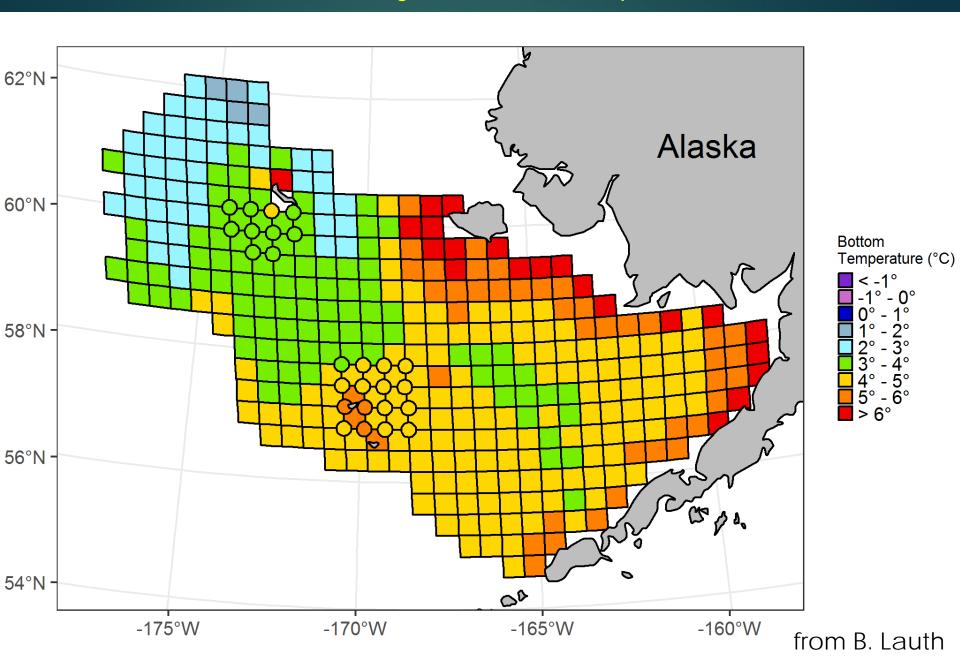


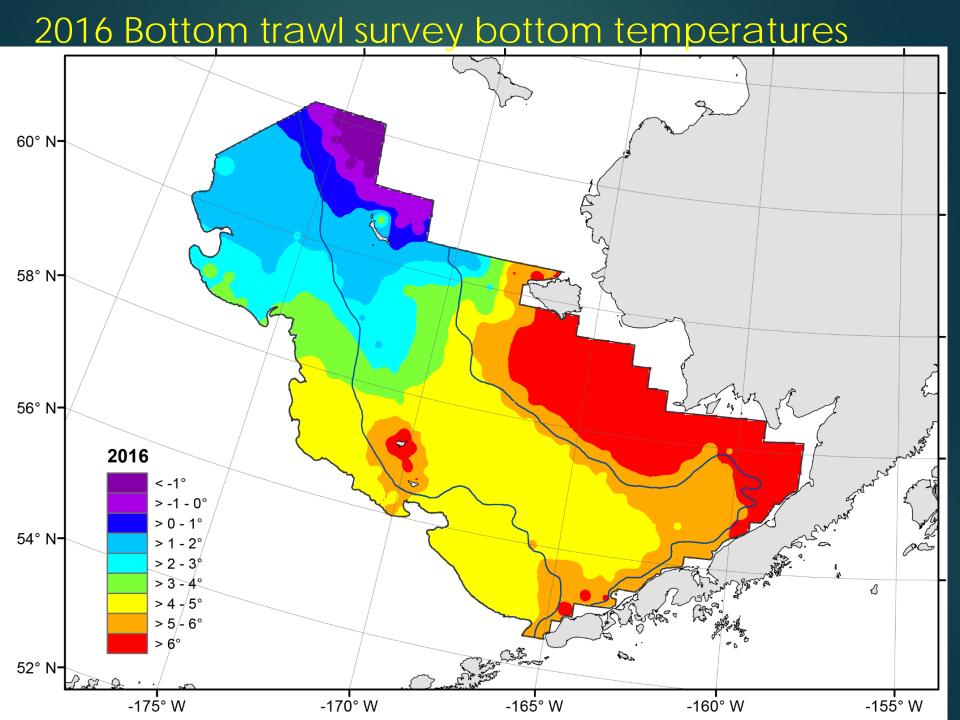


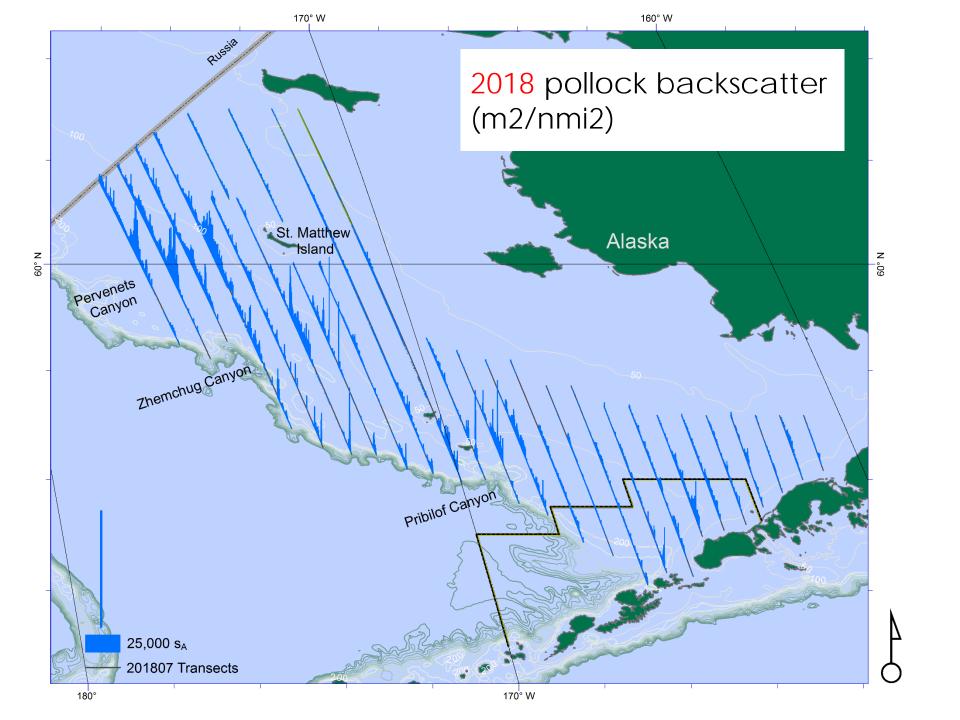
### 97 midwater trawls - catch by weight

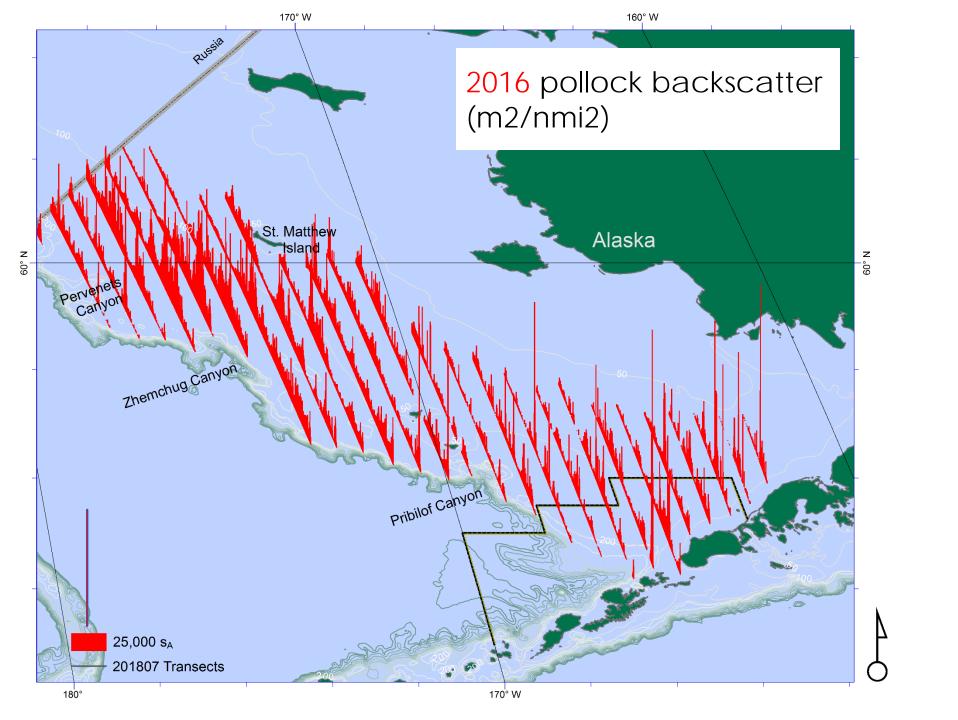


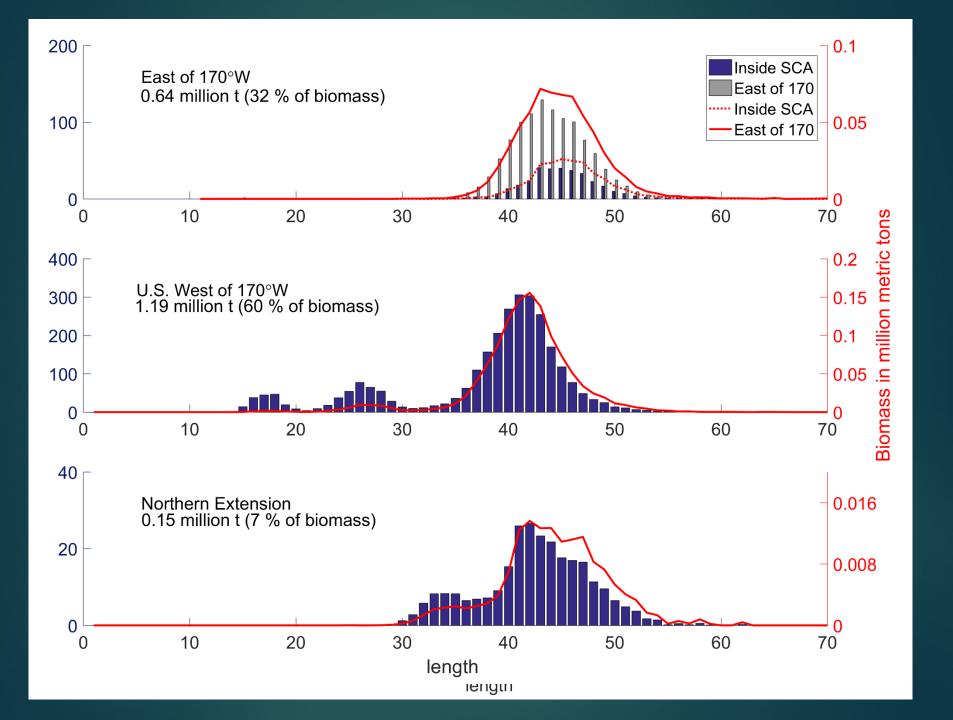
### 2018 Bottom trawl survey bottom temperatures



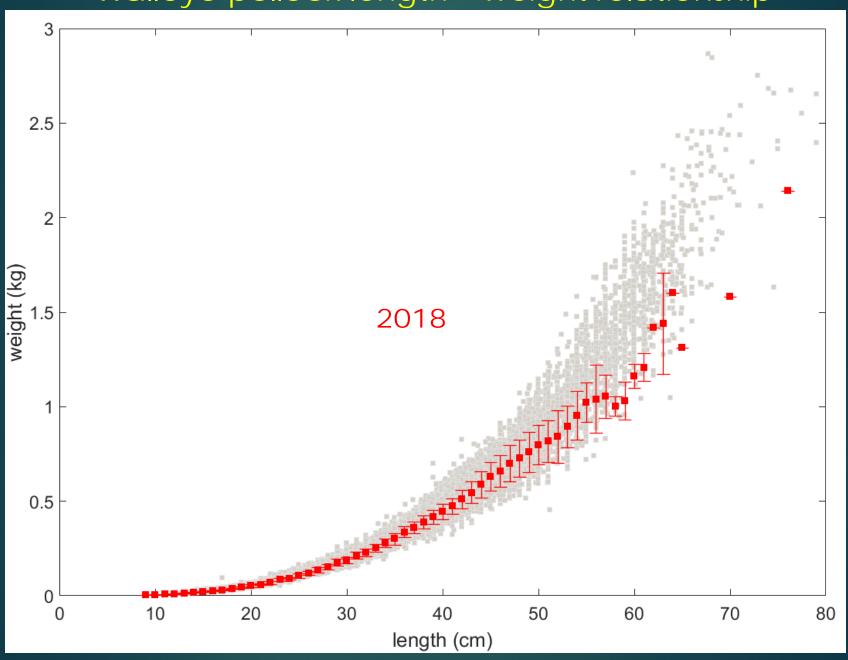




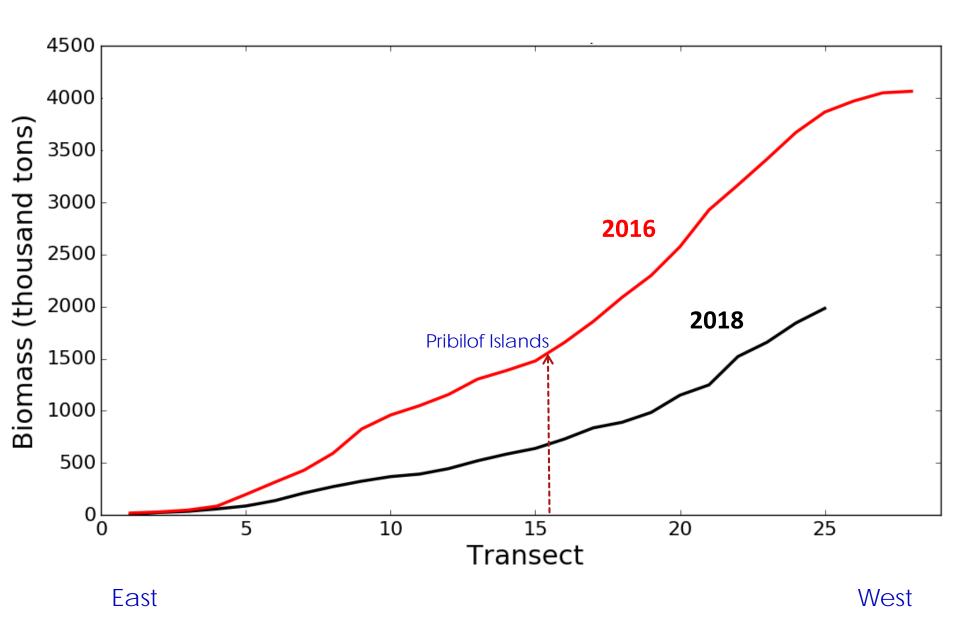


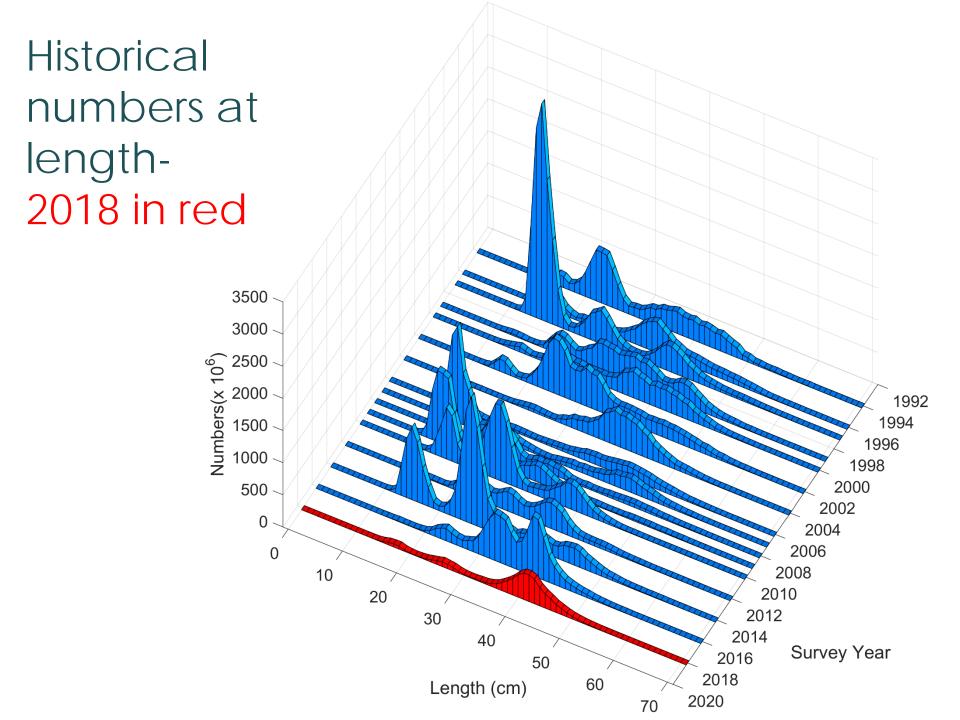


### Walleye pollock length - weight relationship

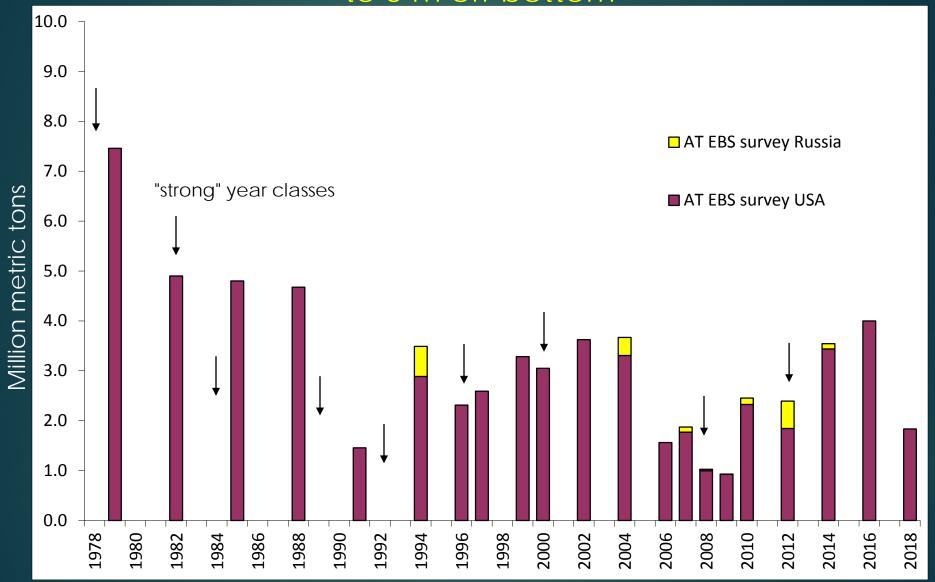


## Cumulative biomass by transect 2018 vs. 2016





# Acoustic-trawl survey walleye pollock biomass to 3 m off bottom



# 2018 AT survey preliminary results

- EBS summer shelf waters very WARM (warmer than 2014-2016)
- 2018 US EEZ midwater pollock biomass 1.8 million tless than half of 2016 (4.0 million t)
- Little evidence of strong, incoming year class- just a few Age 1s near US/Russia border
- ~32 % pollock biomass east of 170 ° W in U.S. mainly 2012/2013 year classes; age 5 & 6s
- No survey of Russia's Cape Navarin area

# Future summer acoustic-trawl surveys

Summer 2019 -- Gulf of Alaska survey (2018-2019 AVO index to EBS stock assessment)

Summer 2020 - Bering Sea survey



#### AT estimates between 0.5 and 3 meters off bottom

#### Method for determining near-bottom AT estimates:

- Find catch from closest bottom trawl stations for each EDSU Within a max range of 25 nmi, weighted by 1/R distance
- Find proportion of backscatter that is from pollock using fitted coefficient values for each species and catch data
- Use proportion to scale backscatter between 0.5 and 3 meters

#### Biomass below 3 meters for 2018 is 0.33 million t (18% increase when included)

