

**Status and Trends  
of Principal Groundfish and Shellfish Stocks  
in the Alaska EEZ, 1999**

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February 26, 1999

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### Acronyms and Definitions

ABC	= acceptable biological catch
AI	= Aleutian Islands
BSAI	= Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands
BS	= Bering Sea
CDQ	= community development quota
c/p	= catcher processor
CVOA	= catcher vessel operational area
EBS	= Eastern Bering Sea
EEZ	= exclusive economic zone
F	= instantaneous fishing mortality rate
FMP	= fishery management plan
H&G	= headed and gutted fish
IFQ	= individual fishing quota
M	= instantaneous natural mortality rate
m	= meters
mt	= metric tons
OFL	= overfishing level
OY	= optimum yield
POP	= Pacific ocean perch
TAC	= total allowable catch

For more detailed information, please refer to the 1999 Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) reports, available from the Council office (907) 271-2809.

Acknowledgments: Groundfish figures were prepared by Sandra Lowe and Loh-lee Low. Linda Roberts prepared the remaining figures.

## BSAI Groundfish Stocks

### Pollock

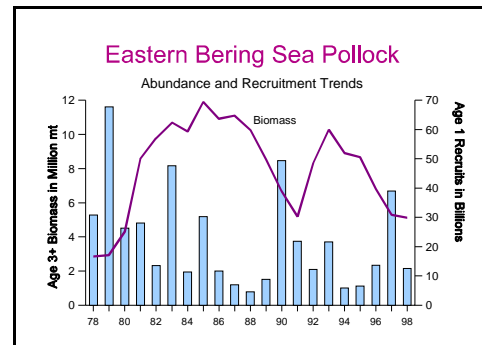
Three stocks of pollock inhabit the BSAI area: the eastern Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Aleutian Basin stock. Exploitation and abundance of these stocks are very different. The eastern Bering Sea pollock stock increased to a peak in 1985, and has since declined and stabilized at about the Bmsy level. The 1999 projected exploitable biomass is 7,040,000 mt. An  $F_{40\%}$  harvest strategy ( $F=0.30$ ) resulted in an ABC for 1999 of 992,000 mt, based on Model 2. Assuming median recruitment, the adjacent time series of eastern Bering Sea pollock spawning biomass and ABCs are projected by Model 1 based on an  $F_{40\%}$  harvest strategy (Ianelli et al. 1998). Biomass is expected to increase with recruitment of a strong 1996 year-class.

**Projected biomass and ABC (mt) of eastern Bering Sea pollock (Model 1), based on  $F_{40\%}$  harvest strategy.**

Year	Spawning Biomass	ABC
1999	1,720,000	1,013,000
2000	2,015,000	1,107,000
2001	2,260,000	1,287,000
2002	2,351,000	1,417,000

The Aleutian Islands pollock stock is considerably smaller than the eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Basin stock. Biomass in the Aleutian area as estimated by the bottom trawl survey has declined drastically from a

peak of 778,666 mt in 1983 to only 106,000 mt in 1998. A harvest strategy based on natural mortality ( $F=0.75M$ ) resulted in an ABC for 1999 of 23,800 mt. However for 1999, the Council recommended that no directed fishing for pollock occur in the AI area given current low abundance and the importance of pollock as prey for Seller sea lions.



The Aleutian Basin pollock stock is at low levels. Biomass in the Aleutian Basin area is estimated by the hydroacoustic survey in the Bogoslof area. Biomass in the Bogoslof area declined from 2,400,000 mt in 1988 to only 54,000 mt in 1994. An increase was observed in 1995, and the projected 1999 exploitable biomass is 403,000 mt. This stock has historically contributed to the Donut Hole fishery, which provided catches of 1.0 to 1.4 million mt during the years 1986 through 1989. No directed fishing has occurred on this stock since 1991.

The BSAI pollock TAC has been allocated among fishing sectors. The first inshore/offshore Amendment 18 allocated the pollock TAC 35% inshore and 65% offshore, with a catcher vessel operational area established for the pollock 'B' season. Additionally, 7.5% of the pollock TAC was allocated to the community development program of Western Alaska. These allocations were extended under Amendment 38. The Community Development quota was increased to 10% of the pollock TAC beginning in 1999 under the American Fisheries Act. The American Fisheries Act also changed the pollock allocation to 50% catcher vessels delivering inshore, 40% to catcher processors offshore, and 10% to catcher vessels delivering to motherships.

The pollock fishery has been affected by management measures designed to protect Steller sea lions. In 1990, roe-stripping of pollock was prohibited, and the Bering Sea pollock fishery was divided into roe and non-roe fishing seasons. Beginning in 1998, 100% retention was required for pollock. In December 1998, NMFS issued a biological opinion that the pollock fishery jeopardized the recovery of Steller sea lions. In response, the Council took emergency action to prohibit pollock fishing within 10 nautical miles of numerous rookeries and haulouts, reduce the catch of pollock within critical habitat areas, prohibit pollock fishing in the Aleutian Islands area, and create four pollock seasons in the Bering Sea to spread out effort over time.

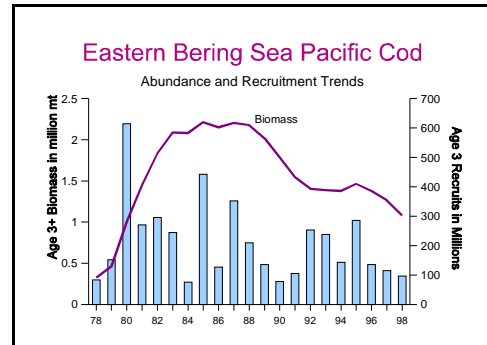
Measures have also been implemented to reduce bycatch in the pollock fishery. Bycatch limits for chum salmon (42,000), chinook salmon (48,000), and herring (1%) trigger hotspot area closures that affect the pollock fisheries in particular. Regulations were recently adopted to prohibit the use of bottom trawl gear for directed pollock fishing to reduce bycatch of halibut and crabs. The bycatch limit for chinook salmon will be incrementally reduced to only 29,000 salmon by the year 2003.

Pacific cod

The BSAI Pacific cod stock increased to high levels in the mid 1990's, then declined. The 1999 exploitable biomass was projected to be 1,210,000 mt. An  $F_{40\%}$  harvest strategy ( $F=0.29$ ), adjusted downward by a risk-averse optimization procedure, resulted in an ABC for 1999 of 177,000 mt. The cod stock is projected to decline in the near term as a result of below average year-classes in recent

Projected age 3+ biomass and ABC (mt) of Pacific cod in the BSAI.		
Year	Biomass	ABC
1999	1,213,000	177,000
2000	1,072,000	164,000
2001	1,021,000	152,000
2002	1,019,000	145,000

years.



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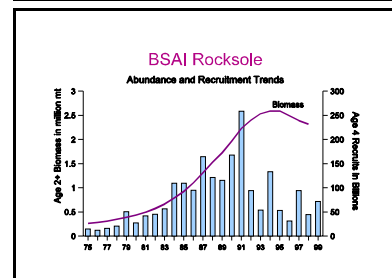
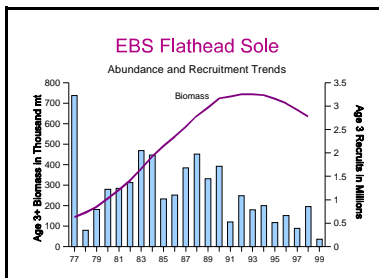
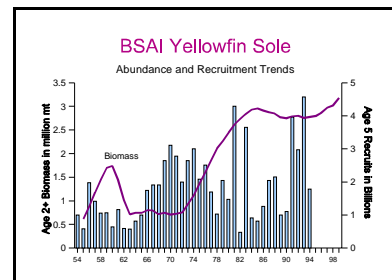
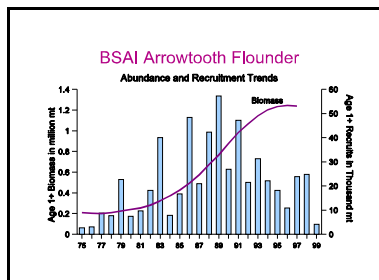
Under Amendment 46, two percent of the BSAI Pacific cod TAC is reserved for jig gear, 51 percent for fixed gear, and 47 percent for trawl gear. The trawl apportionment will be split between catcher vessels and catcher processors 50/50. Amendment 24 regulations allow seasonal apportionment of the Pacific cod TAC allocated to vessels using hook-and-line or pot gear. Seasonal apportionments will be divided among trimesters and established through the annual specifications process. Any unused TAC from the jig gear quota will become available to fixed gear on September 15.

Catch specifications (mt) for BSAI flatfish fisheries, 1999.

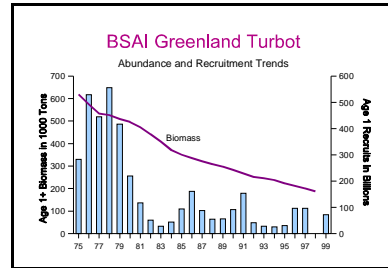
Species	Exploitable Biomass	ABC	TAC
yellowfin sole	3,180,000	212,000	207,980
rock sole	2,320,000	309,000	120,000
arrowtooth	819,000	140,000	134,354
flathead sole	636,000	77,300	77,300
other flatfish	618,000	154,000	154,000
Greenland turbot	177,000	14,200	9,000

Flatfish

Flatfish species comprise a large proportion of groundfish exploitable biomass in the BSAI. Dominant species include yellowfin sole and rock sole. Other abundant or commercially important BSAI flatfish species include arrowtooth flounder, flathead sole, Alaska plaice, and Greenland turbot. Biomass of most BSAI flatfish stocks is relatively high and has increased as a result of good recruitment and low exploitation. For many flatfish species, recruitment in more recent years has been low; consequently, stock declines are expected in coming years. Fisheries have been unable to fully harvest the exploitable biomass of any of the flatfish species or complexes due to halibut and crab bycatch limits and

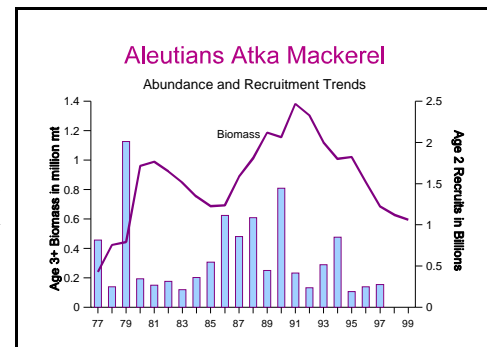


conservative quotas. The current catch specifications for BSAI flatfish stocks is summarized in the adjacent table.



Unlike biomass of other flatfish species in the BSAI, biomass of Greenland turbot is at low levels and declining. Biomass has declined due to poor year classes from 1981-1997. Catch has also declined from a peak of 57,000 mt in 1981 to only about 9,000 mt in 1998. Biomass is projected to continue declining due to poor recruitment. Greenland turbot were harvested almost exclusively (>90%) by trawl gear until the early 1990's when longlines became the dominant gear type for this species. No halibut bycatch has been apportioned for a directed trawl fishery since 1996, effectively prohibiting this gear type from targeting turbot.

### Atka Mackerel

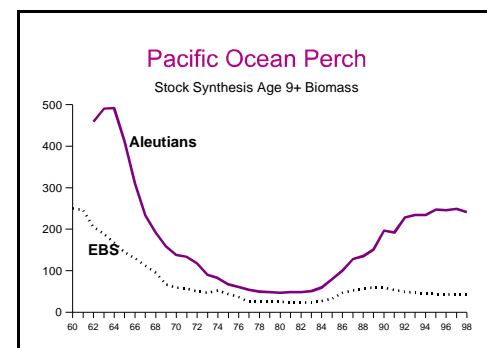


Atka mackerel are found in quantity along the Aleutian Islands, and to a lesser extent in the western Gulf of Alaska. Biomass in the Aleutian Islands area is based on model estimates which incorporate the NMFS bottom trawl surveys. Biomass increased from 1977 to a peak in 1992, and has since declined. Catches increased from 15,000 mt in 1989 to 104,000 in 1996. The projected 1999 BSAI exploitable biomass is 595,000 mt, with an ABC of 73,300 mt. The most recent assessment suggests that this stock will continue to decline in the near term. Atka mackerel in the Gulf of Alaska are essentially from the same stock as the BSAI. No reliable estimate of biomass exists for GOA Atka mackerel, but the population is clearly significantly smaller than found in the Aleutian Islands. The 1999 GOA Atka mackerel ABC was set at 600 mt.

Amendment 34 established a gear allocation for Atka mackerel, beginning in 1998. A total of 1% of the Eastern Aleutian Islands/Bering Sea subarea TAC is allocated to jig gear. Once the jig fleet takes its 1% allocation, their allocation will increase to 2% for future years.

Management measures have also been taken to reduce the impacts of an Atka mackerel fishery on Steller sea lions. Atka mackerel are an important prey for Steller sea lions. In June 1998, the Council adopted regulations to disperse the Atka mackerel fishery, both temporally and spatially, to reduce localized depletions of Atka mackerel. The TAC will now be equally split into two seasons, and the amount taken within sea lion critical habitat will be limited.

### Pacific Ocean Perch



Pacific ocean perch are the dominant species of red rockfish in the north Pacific, and are caught primarily along the Aleutian Islands, and to a lesser extent in the eastern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska. Biomass has greatly increased following heavy exploitation by foreign fleets prior to 1978. Above average year classes in the early 1980's has boosted the AI perch exploitable biomass from the early 1980's though the late 1990's. Exploitation has been relatively low during this period, with catches less than 10,000 mt per year. The projected 1999 exploitable biomass is 236,000 mt, with an ABC of 13,500 mt. Biomass of Pacific ocean perch in the Aleutian Islands area is projected to remain stable in coming years.

## Other Rockfish

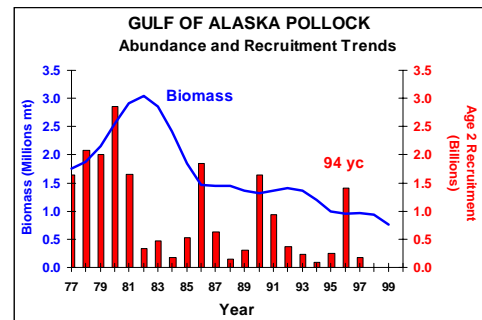
Numerous species of rockfish inhabit the BSAI, and are managed by species complex. Shortraker and rougheye rockfish are managed as one unit in the Aleutian Islands. The projected 1999 exploitable biomass of shortraker/rougheye is 46,500 mt, with an ABC of 965 mt. Northern and sharpchin are also managed together with a projected 1999 exploitable biomass of 94,000 mt, with an ABC of 4,230 mt. In the eastern Bering Sea, all other species are managed together as “other red rockfish.” The projected 1999 exploitable biomass of other red rockfish is 11,600 mt, with an ABC of 267 mt. The “other rockfish” complex is composed of thornyheads and other *Sebastes* species. The 1999 ABCs for “other rockfish” are 369 mt in the eastern Bering Sea and 685 mt in the Aleutian Islands area. Abundance trends for these species are not available.

Amendment 53 allocated the AI shortraker/rougheye TAC between trawl and fixed gear fisheries. Thirty percent of the TAC is allocated to fixed gear and 70% to vessels using trawl gear.

## **GOA Groundfish Stocks**

### Walleye Pollock

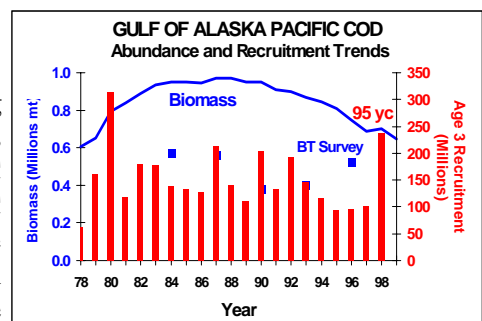
Pollock in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) are managed as a single stock that is separate from the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island pollock stocks. For 1999, exploitable biomass (age 3+) in the GOA was projected at 738,000 mt. Catch specifications were the following: ABC=100,920 mt (includes Western Central and Eastern Gulf ABC), TAC=100,920 mt. Pollock are of medium relative abundance and are harvested at 100% of ABC. The 1994 year-class is forecast to be above average, and has been observed primarily in Shelikof Strait. Preliminary information suggests weak year-classes in 1995 and 1996, and a moderate 1997 year-class. Under these recruitment scenarios of year class strength, the spawner biomass is expected to decline through 2003.



The pollock fishery has been affected by management measures designed to protect Steller sea lions. In 1990, roe-stripping of pollock was prohibited. Beginning in 1998, 100% retention was required for pollock. In December 1998, NMFS issued a biological opinion that the pollock fishery jeopardized the recovery of Steller sea lions. In response, the Council took emergency action to prohibit pollock fishing within 10 nautical miles of numerous rookeries and haulouts, reduce the catch of pollock within critical habitat areas, and spread out effort over time. In 1993, the Council apportioned 100% of GOA pollock to the inshore sector. Beginning in 1998, 100% retention was required for pollock.

### Pacific Cod

Pacific cod, also known as grey cod, are moderately fast-growing and short-lived fish. The 1999 exploitable biomass (age 3+) was projected to be 648,000 mt. The 1999 specifications were: ABC = 84,400 mt and TAC = 67,835. The difference between TAC and ABC was that some TAC was set aside as the guideline harvest level for State of Alaska pot and jig fisheries. Pacific cod are of medium relative abundance and are fully exploited. The stock is projected to decline as a result of poor year-classes



produced from 1990-1994. Preliminary indications of the 1995 year class indicate it may be above average, however.

The Pacific cod stock is exploited by a multiple-gear fishery, principally by trawls and smaller amounts by longlines, jigs, and pots. A state water fishery for pot and jig gear began in 1997, with a guideline harvest level set at 15% of the federal quota in the Western and Central areas and 25% in the Eastern area. The state fishery ramped up to 20% in the Western Area and Kodiak and Chignik subareas of the Central area for 1999. The state GHs are allowed to ramp up to 25% of the federal quota when area guideline harvest levels are achieved. For trawl fisheries in the EEZ, cod harvests have been constrained by halibut bycatch limits.

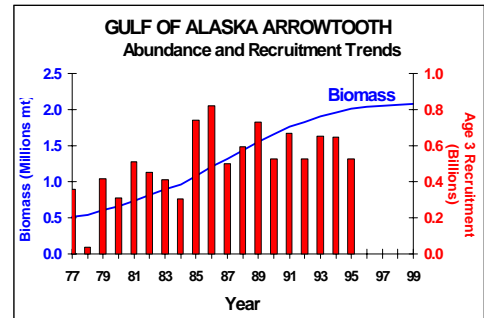
In 1993, the Council apportioned 90% of GOA Pacific cod TAC to the inshore sector and 10% to the offshore sector. Beginning in 1998, the IR/IU program was implemented, requiring full retention of all Pacific cod caught.

### Flatfish

The flatfish assemblage has been divided into several categories for management purposes. Catch limits for flatfish are specified separately for flathead sole, rex sole, arrowtooth flounder, the deep water flatfish complex (Dover sole, Greenland turbot, and deep-sea sole), and the shallow water flatfish complex (rock sole, yellowfin sole, Alaska plaice, and other flatfish). Summary information for the flatfish assemblages is provided in the adjacent table.

Species	Biomass	ABC	TAC
deepwater flats	78,000	6,050	6,050
rex sole	72,000	9,150	9,150
shallowwater flats	315,000	43,150	18,770
flathead sole	206,000	26,110	9,040
arrowtooth	2,127,000	217,110	35,000

Far and away the dominant flatfish species in the Gulf of Alaska is arrowtooth flounder. Arrowtooth flounder biomass in the GOA appear to be at peak levels, but is lightly exploited. Arrowtooth flounder are presently of limited economic importance. Little to no effort is directed at catching this species, although commercial interest is growing. Prior to 1996, they frequently served as “ballast” against allowable retainable bycatch of other species.



### Rockfish

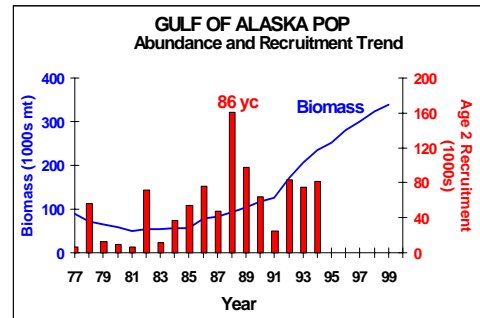
At least 30 rockfish species of the genus *Sebastes* inhabit the Gulf. Since 1988, rockfish have been divided into three management assemblages based on their habitat and distribution: slope, pelagic shelf, and demersal shelf rockfish. In 1991, the slope assemblage was divided into three management subgroups: Pacific ocean perch (POP), shortraker/rougheye rockfish, and all other species of slope rockfish. In 1993, a fourth management subgroup, northern rockfish, was also created. In 1997, black rockfish and blue rockfish were removed from the pelagic shelf complex, and designated for management by the State of Alaska. In 1998, a prohibition on trawling in the Gulf of Alaska east of 140° W. longitude affected rockfish trawl fisheries that are now prohibited in the East Yakutat/Southeast Outside portion of the Eastern Area.

#### Rockfish assemblages in the Gulf of Alaska.

<u>Slope</u>	<u>Pelagic Shelf</u>	<u>Demersal Shelf</u>
<u>Rockfish</u>	<u>Rockfish</u>	<u>Rockfish</u>
Pacific Ocean Perch	Dusky	Canary
Shortraker/Rougheye	Widow	China
Northern	Yellowtail	Copper
Other rockfish		Quillback
- harlequin		Rosethorn
- sharpchin		Tiger
- redstripe		Yelloweye
- many others		

Summary information for the slope, pelagic shelf, and demersal shelf rockfish assemblages is provided below.

*Slope Rockfish* - The primary commercial rockfish species in the Gulf of Alaska is Pacific Ocean Perch (commonly referred to by its acronym POP). For 1999, exploitable biomass was projected to be 242,300 mt. Catch specifications for 1999 were the following: ABC = 13,120 mt, TAC = 12,590 mt. POP are at medium abundance after reaching a low point in the mid 1980's. A rebuilding plan for POP was implemented in 1995, and the stock was considered rebuilt in 1997. Relatively strong recent year-classes appear to have contributed to increased abundance.

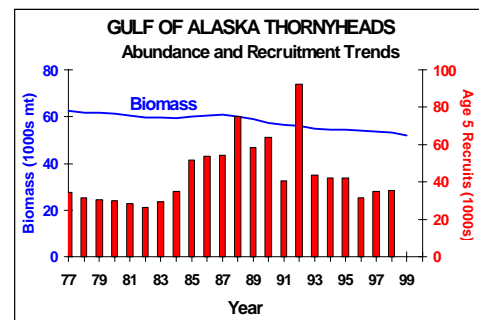


*Pelagic Shelf Rockfish* - The pelagic shelf rockfish (PSR) assemblage in the Gulf includes three species: dusky rockfish, widow rockfish, and yellowtail rockfish. This assemblage was separated from slope rockfish in 1988. The PSR exploitable biomass for 1999 is projected at 54,220 mt. Catch specifications were: ABC = 4,880 and TAC = 4,880.

*Demersal Shelf Rockfish* - The demersal shelf rockfishes (DSR) assemblage is comprised of seven species of shallow, nearshore, bottom-dwelling rockfishes: canary rockfish, China rockfish, copper rockfish, quillback rockfish, rosethorn rockfish, tiger rockfish, and yelloweye rockfish. Yelloweye rockfish accounts for 90% of all DSR landings. Density is estimated using line transect techniques in the Eastern Gulf. ABC/TAC recommendations for the entire assemblage are keyed to adult yelloweye abundance. The exploitable biomass estimate is based on the lower 90% confidence interval and is 25,031 mt for 1999 in Southeast Outside. The 1999 ABC is 560 mt, determined by applying  $F=M=0.02$  to this biomass and adjusting for the 10% of other DSR species. DSR were excluded from the Council license limitation program because ADF&G planned to initiate an analysis for a separate DSR license limitation program. In February 1999, the Council adopted an amendment requiring full retention of all DSR caught off Southeast Alaska.

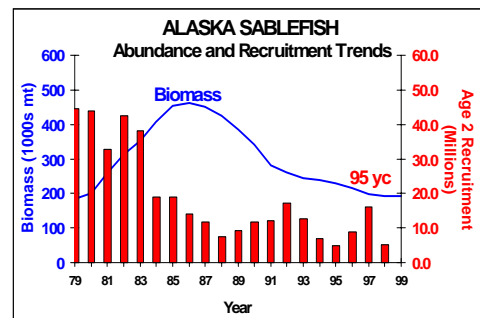
Thornyhead Rockfish

The thornyhead rockfish assemblage consists of two species: shortspine and longspine thornyheads. The current assessment for thornyheads is based on a size-based, age-structured model. The 1999 estimate of exploitable biomass for thornyheads is 53,216 mt. Assuming average recruitment when fished at the  $F_{40\%}$  rate, thornyheads are expected to decline. For 1999, the ABC was specified at 1,990 mt. The abundance of this complex is relatively high and recent harvests have been between 50-90% of the ABC. Due to the long-lived nature of this species, the overall harvest rate recommendation is low at about 4% of the total age 5+ biomass.



Sablefish

The sablefish resource of the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska are considered one stock. However, the resource is managed by discrete regions to distribute exploitation throughout its range. Large catches of sablefish (up to 26,000 mt) were made in the Bering Sea during the 1960's, but have since



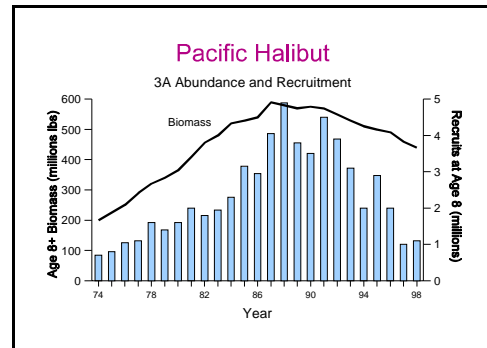


declined. Smaller catches have been made in the Aleutian Islands area, peaking at 3,800 mt in 1987. The projected 1999 exploitable biomass is 17,000 mt in the Bering Sea, with an ABC of 1,340 mt. In the Aleutians, projected 1999 biomass is 26,000 mt with ABC specified at 1,860 mt. The GOA ABC was set at 12,700 mt. Biomass of the sablefish stock off Alaska is projected to decline somewhat in coming years.

It is important to note that the TAC for sablefish is apportioned among gear types. In the Bering Sea, 50% of the sablefish is allocated to trawl gear, and 50% to fixed gear. In the Aleutians region, 25% is allocated to trawl gear, and 75% to fixed gear. Longlined pots are a legal gear type for sablefish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, but not in the Gulf of Alaska. Sablefish in the Western and Central Gulf of Alaska is allocated 80% to hook-and-line gear and 20% to trawl gear. In the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, the sablefish TAC is allocated 95% to hook-and-line gear and 5% to trawl gear. The fixed gear apportionment of the sablefish TAC is managed under the IFQ program, which began in 1995. Twenty percent of the fixed gear allocation is reserved for use by CDQ participants. Important state water sablefish fisheries occur in Chatham Strait, Clarence Strait, Prince William Sound, and the Aleutians.

### Pacific Halibut Stock

Large year-classes produced in the late 1970's and into the mid-1980's resulted in a buildup of halibut biomass to current high levels. The 1999 total exploitable biomass was projected to be 568.25 million pounds (258,000 mt). Over half of the biomass is found in areas 3A and 3B (central and western Gulf of Alaska). Recruitment of 8 year-olds appears to have fallen off after a strong 1987 year-class recruited in 1995. Declines in halibut biomass should be expected in the near term.

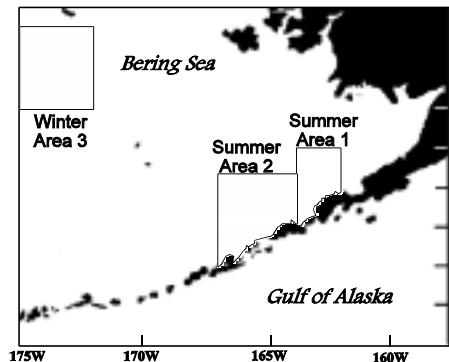


The directed halibut longline fishery is prosecuted under the halibut/sablefish individual fishing quota (IFQ) program, which began in 1995. The Pacific halibut stock is managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), who sets the annual catch specifications. The 1999 total IFQ TAC for all areas (2C to 4E) was established at 58.39 million pounds.

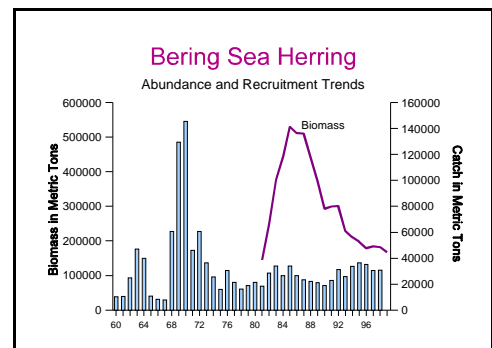
Limits are placed on halibut taken as bycatch in groundfish target fisheries. In the Bering Sea, 900 mt of halibut mortality is allocated to longline fisheries as bycatch, and 3,775 mt of mortality allocated as trawl bycatch. In 1998, the Council adopted a provision to reduce trawl halibut mortality by 100 mt as part of the regulation prohibiting the use of bottom trawl gear for pollock fisheries.

### Pacific Herring Stock

Pacific herring fisheries are managed by the State of Alaska.



Fisheries occur in specific areas of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska when fish come inshore to spawn. In the Bering Sea, catches peaked dramatically in 1970 at more than 108,000 mt, then declined to about 19,000 mt in 1977. Since then, catches have risen steadily to about 35,000 mt per year. In the Gulf of



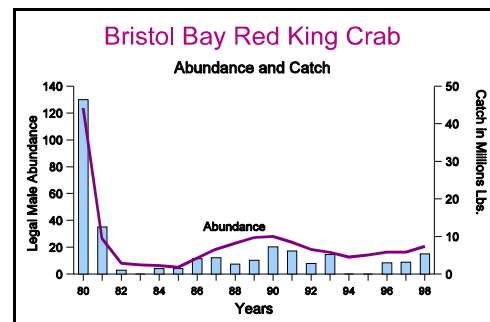
Alaska, catches peaked at over 100,000 mt in 1936. Following years of reduced catches in the late 1960's, herring catches have increased in recent years.

Herring are also taken incidental to groundfish trawl fisheries, particularly in the pollock fishery. In the Bering Sea, the herring PSC limit for trawl gear is determined each year as part of the TAC specification process. Bycatch of herring is limited to 1% of the estimated eastern Bering Sea adult biomass, and the limit is further apportioned by target fishery. If a fishery reaches its herring apportionment, then that fishery is prohibited from fishing in specified Herring Savings Areas. These Herring Savings Areas are depicted in the adjacent figure.

## Principal Bering Sea Crab Stocks

### Bristol Bay Red King Crab

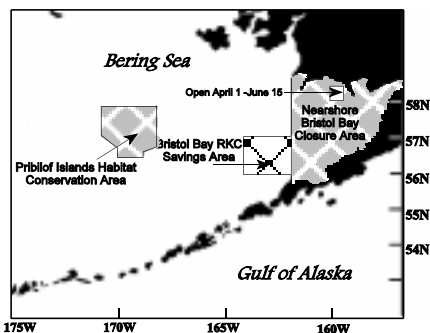
After declining abundance throughout the 1960s and reaching a low during the years 1970-1972, recruitment to the Bristol Bay red king crab stock increased dramatically. New all-time record landings were established in each year from 1977 to 1980. Declining recruitment, fishing pressure, and probably increased incidence of disease and predation led to an abrupt decline in fisheries in 1981 and 1982. These precipitous declines led to a closure of the Bristol Bay fishery in 1983. In 1984, the stock showed some recovery and a limited fishery was reestablished.



Between 1984 and 1993, the fishery continued at levels considerably below those of the late 1970's. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s there was little sign of a large year-class in this stock. Because the abundance of female crab was below threshold, the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery was closed in 1994 and 1995, as was the fishery for Tanner crab in Zone 1 east of 163° West longitude. The fishery reopened in 1996, and catches have increased to 16.4 million pounds in 1998. A large year-class (presumably the 1990 year-class) is entering the fishery, and should provide stable catches for the next couple of years.

Crab abundance affects groundfish fisheries because bottom trawl fisheries in specific areas are closed when prohibited species catch (PSC) limits of *C. bairdi* Tanner crab, *C. opilio* crab, and red king crab are taken. Amendment 37 established a stair-step procedure for determining PSC limits for red king crab taken in Zone 1 trawl fisheries. PSC limits are based on abundance of Bristol Bay red king crab as shown in the adjacent table. Given NMFS and ADF&G's 1998 abundance

Crab Abundance	PSC Limit
Below threshold or 14.5 million lbs of effective spawning biomass (ESB)	35,000
Above threshold, but below 55 million lbs of ESB	100,000
Above 55 million lbs of ESB	200,000



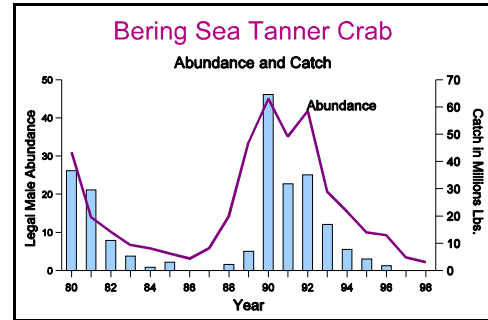
estimate for Bristol Bay red king crab, a Zone 1 PSC limit was established at 200,000 red king crabs for 1999. Note that in 1998, the Council adopted a provision to reduce red king crab bycatch by an additional 3,000 crab as part of the regulation prohibiting the use of bottom trawl gear for pollock fisheries.

Several areas have been closed to trawling to reduce potential adverse impacts on crab and other resources. The Pribilof Islands Conservation Area is closed to all trawling year-round to protect blue king crabs. Fishing is prohibited with non-pelagic trawling in the Red King Crab Savings Area (162° to 164° W, 56° to 57° N) year-round. This area is known to have high densities of adult red

king crab. To allow some access to productive rock sole fishing areas, the area bounded by 56° to 56° 10' N latitude would remain open (with a separate bycatch limit) during the years when the directed crab fishery is open. To protect juvenile red king crab and critical rearing habitat, all trawling is prohibited on a year-round basis in the nearshore waters of Bristol Bay, except for one small area that remains open to trawling during the period April 1 to June 15 each year.

Tanner Crab

The Bering Sea Tanner stock has undergone two large fluctuations. Catches increased from 5 million pounds in 1965 to over 36 million pounds in 1980. The 1980 peak catch was followed by a collapse resulting in low landings (<0.5 million lbs) from 1981-1985, and finally no fishery in 1986 and 1987. The fishery reopened in 1988, and landings increased to over 60 million pounds in 1990. A decline followed, and the fishery has been closed since 1996.



This stock is currently at very low abundance. The 1998 estimates of legal males and large females are the lowest in the history of the NMFS bottom trawl survey. Based on overfishing definitions adopted under Amendment 7, the bairdi stock is below the established minimum stock size threshold, and will consequently be declared “overfished”. A rebuilding plan is under development by the Council, and the Alaska Board of Fisheries is re-evaluating its management strategy for Tanner crab fisheries. Although the near-term outlook for this stock is bleak, some signs of recruitment are beginning to appear in the NMFS survey data.

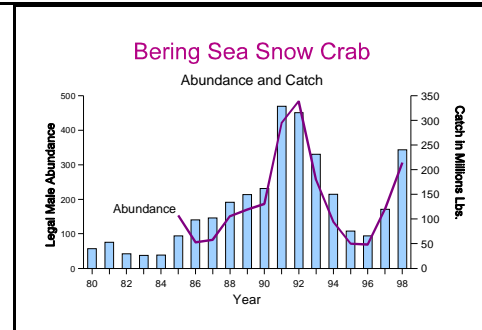
For groundfish trawl fisheries, separate Tanner (*C. bairdi*) crab PSC limits are set for Zone 1 and Zone 2. These limits may be further allocated among the pollock/mackerel/other species, Pacific cod, rock sole, turbot/sablefish/arrowtooth, rockfish, and yellowfin sole fisheries. When a fishery exceeds its PSC limit in one zone, trawling is closed for that zone for the remainder of the year. Under Amendment 41, PSC limits for bairdi in Zones 1 and 2 are based on total abundance of bairdi crab as indicated by the NMFS trawl survey. Based on 1998 abundance (156.5 million crabs), the PSC limit for *C. bairdi* in 1999 was 750,000 crabs in Zone 1 and 1,878,000 crab in Zone 2. Note that in 1998, the Council adopted a provision to reduce bairdi crab bycatch by an additional 50,000 crab as part of the regulation prohibiting the use of bottom trawl gear for pollock fisheries.

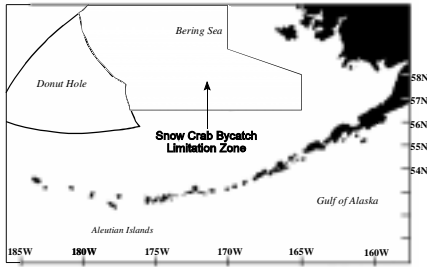
**Amendment 41 PSC limits adopted for bairdi Tanner crab.**

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Abundance</u>	<u>PSC Limit</u>
Zone 1	0-150 million crabs	0.5% of abundance
	150-270 million crabs	750,000
	270-400 million crabs	850,000
	over 400 million crabs	1,000,000
Zone 2	0-175 million crabs	1.2% of abundance
	175-290 million crabs	2,100,000
	290-400 million crabs	2,550,000
	over 400 million crabs	3,000,000

Snow Crab

Catch of Bering Sea snow crab (*C. opilio*) increased from under 1 million pounds in 1974 to over 315 million pounds in 1992. The 1992 peak catch was followed by reduced landings through 1996. The stock quickly rebounded with good recruitment, however, and landings increased to 250 million pounds in 1998. The 1999 fishery opens on January 15 with a guideline harvest level of 196 million pounds. The abundance of this stock has peaked, and is expected to decline rapidly in the coming year or two. Based on length frequency data from the NMFS trawl survey, there does not appear to be any significant level of recruitment forthcoming.



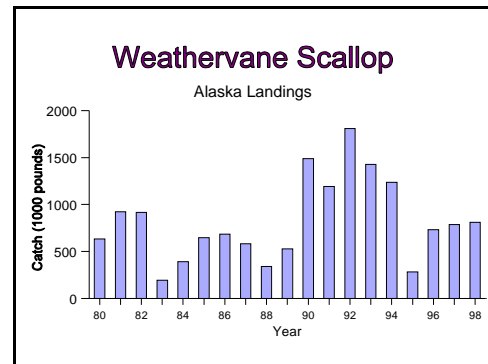


Under Amendment 40, PSC limits of snow crab (*C. opilio*) for groundfish trawl fisheries are based on total abundance of *opilio* crab as indicated by the NMFS survey. The snow crab PSC cap is set at 0.1133% of the Bering Sea snow crab abundance index, with a minimum PSC of 4.5 million snow crab and a maximum of 13 million snow crab. Snow crab taken within the “C. Opilio Bycatch Limitation Zone” accrue towards the PSC limits established for individual trawl fisheries. Upon attainment of a snow crab PSC limit apportioned to a particular trawl target fishery, that fishery is prohibited from fishing within the snow crab zone. The 1998 survey indicated a total population of 3.23 billion crabs. Therefore the 1999 snow crab PSC limit was established at 4,500,000 crabs. Note

that in 1998, the Council adopted a provision to reduce snow crab bycatch by an additional 150,000 crab as part of the regulation prohibiting the use of bottom trawl gear for pollock fisheries.

### Weathervane Scallop Stock

Weathervane scallops have been the target of a very small fishery since the late 1960's. The overall magnitude of the weathervane scallop resource off Alaska is thought to be very limited based on survey and fishery information. Although Amendment 6 establishes OY at 0 to 1.24 million pounds of shucked meats, catches are constrained by crab bycatch limits. Recent landings have been in the order of 800,000 pounds.



Scallop stocks in Alaska have been managed under a federal fishery management plan (FMP) since July 26, 1995. In June 1995, the Council adopted a 3-year vessel moratorium to restrict new entry into the scallop fishery while a more comprehensive plan was being developed. The moratorium was approved as Amendment 2, and became effective August 1, 1997. Amendment 3 deferred all management (except limited access) to the State. Regulations include permits, registration areas and districts, seasons, closed waters, gear restrictions, efficiency limits, crab bycatch limits, scallop catch limits, in-season adjustments, and observer monitoring. In February 1999, the Council adopted Amendment 4, which will establish a permanent license limitation program for the scallop fishery.

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