Commercial and Recreational 2015 Landings for stocks managed by the South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council Southeast Regional Office St. Petersburg, FL October 10, 2016 SERO-LAPP-2016-10

2015 Commercial Landings

Commercial landings were provided from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center on September 14, 2016. These landings include final landings for 2015. Landings come from dealer reported landings, and landings are assigned by fisher reported catch area rather than dealer location. The final 2015 commercial landings for each stock managed by the South Atlantic Fisheries Management council (SA Council) are provided in Tables 1 and 2. The annual catch limit (ACL), percent of ACL reached by the landings, and closure dates are also provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. South Atlantic commercial landings, ACLs, landings units, percent of ACL and closure dates for 2015. This table lists stocks that have a January through December fishing year, however, the fishing year for gray triggerfish and vermilion snapper are split into two 6 month periods (January through June and July through December). When the percent of landings that exceeded the ACL is 100% or greater the cell was highlighted in yellow.

| Species Complex | Landings (lbs) | ACL | Units | Percent of ACL | Closure Date |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Atlantic spadefish | 20,853 | 150,552 | ww | 14% | None |
| Bar Jack | 2,456 | 13,228 | ww | 19% | None |
| Black Grouper | 81,630 | 96,844 | ww | 84% | None |
| Blueline tilefish | 78,303 | 17,841 | ww | 439% | 4/7/15 |
| Cobia NY to GA | 71,790 | 60,000 | ww | 120% | None |
| Cobia East Florida | 62,040 | 70,000 | ww | 89% | None |
| Deepwater complex ^a | 69,992 | 131,634 | ww | 53% | None |
| Dolphin ^b | 1,109,333 | 1,157,001 | ww | 96% | 6/30/2015 |
| Gag | 274,478 | 295,459 | gw | 93% | None |
| Golden tilefish (Hook & Line) | 149,707 | 135,324 | gw | 111% | 12/8/15 |
| Golden tilefish (Longline) | 390,623 | 405,971 | gw | 96% | 2/19/15 |
| Gray triggerfish (Jan-Jun) | 223,411 | 272,880 | ww | 82% | 5/8/2015 |
| Gray triggerfish (Jul-Dec) | 87,879 | 63,918 | ww | 137% | 9/8/2015 |
| Grunts ^c | 25,506 | 217,903 | ww | 12% | None |
| Hogfish | 35,659 | 49,469 | WW | 72% | None |

| Jacks ^d | 187,310 | 189,422 | ww | 99% | 6/23/2015 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----|------|------------|
| Mutton snapper | 92,723 | 157,743 | ww | 59% | None |
| Porgies ^e | 32,784 | 36,348 | ww | 90% | None |
| Red Grouper | 102,929 | 343,200 | ww | 30% | None |
| Red Porgy | 145,880 | 164,000 | ww | 89% | None |
| Red Snapper | 3,030 | 0 | gw | NA | None |
| Scamp | 136,882 | 219,375 | ww | 62% | None |
| Shallow water grouper ^f | 13,044 | 55,542 | ww | 23% | None |
| Snappers ^g | 143,236 | 344,884 | ww | 42% | None |
| Snowy grouper | 126,691 | 115,451 | gw | 110% | 9/22/15 |
| Vermilion snapper (Jan-Jun) | 431,761 | 438,260 | ww | 99% | 4/15/2015 |
| Vermilion snapper (Jul-Dec) | 452,520 | 438,260 | ww | 103% | 9/22/2015 |
| Wahoo ^h | 60,994 | 70,542 | ww | 86% | None |
| Yellowtail snapper | 1,184,859 | 1,596,510 | ww | 74% | 10/31/2015 |

a. Deepwater complex - Yellowedge grouper, silk snapper, misty grouper, queen snapper, sand tilefish, black snapper, blackfin snapper

- b. Dolphin landings are from North, Mid, and South Atlantic regions
- c. Grunts White grunt, margate, sailor's choice, tomtate
- d. Jacks Almaco jack, banded rudderfish, lesser amberjack
- e. Porgies Jolthead, knobbed, saucereye, whitebone, scup
- f. Shallow water grouper Red hind, rock hind, coney, graysby, yellowfin grouper, yellowmouth grouper
- g. Snappers Gray, lane, cubera, dog, mahogany
- h. Wahoo landings are from North, Mid, and South Atlantic regions

Table 2. South Atlantic commercial landings, ACLs, landings units, percent of ACL and closure dates for 2015. This table lists stocks that don't have a January through December fishing year.

| Species Complex | Fishing Year | Landings (lbs) | ACL | Units | Percent of ACL | Closure Date |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Greater Amberjack | May 1, 2014-Feb 28, 2015 | 765,612 | 769,388 | gw | 99% | None |
| Black Sea Bass | June 1, 2014-Dec 31, 2015 | 347,599 | 780,020 | ww | 45% | None |
| King Mackerel | Mar 1, 2014-Feb 28,2015 | 1,324,957 | 3,880,000 | WW | 34% | None |
| Spanish Mackerel | Mar 1, 2014-Feb 28,2015 | 1,758,630 | 3,330,000 | ww | 53% | None |

Accountability Measures Implemented on Commercial Stocks in 2015

The 2015 commercial landings resulted in six of the ACLs being exceeded (Table 1). The cobia stock exceeded the commercial ACL but was not closed in 2015. This stock has an accountability measures (AM) that require the commercial sector to be closed in-season when the landings exceed the ACL or are expected to exceed the ACL. However, it was not determined that the commercial cobia landings exceeded the ACL until after 2015 was over.

The commercial ACLs for blueline tilefish, golden tilefish hook and line gear, gray triggerfish July through December, snowy grouper, and vermilion snapper July through December were exceeded. The AM for the commercial sector for these stocks requires the commercial sector to be closed if the landings exceed the ACL or are predicted to exceed the ACL. During 2015 it was determined that the commercial ACL for these stocks was exceeded or predicted to be exceeded, and the commercial sector was closed in-season.

The commercial ACLs for dolphin, golden tilefish longline gear, gray triggerfish January through June, jacks complex, vermilion snapper January through June, and yellowtail snapper were not exceeded with the 2015 landings but still experienced a closure. This is because the commercial AM for these stocks requires the commercial sector to close if the ACL is met or predicted to be met. For these stocks the predictions had the commercial ACL being exceeded which is why these stocks experienced in-season closures in 2015.

2015 Recreational Landings

Recreational landings were provided from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center on July 11, 2016. These landings include final landings for 2015. The landings are comprised of landings from the Southeast Region Headboat Survey and Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). If the recreational ACL was defined with landings from the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) then the MRIP landings were calibrated to MRFSS. Landings were also post-stratified, if needed, depending on how the ACL is monitored. For example, the South Atlantic's gag ACL included MRIP landings from Monroe County, Florida. Therefore, the gag MRIP landings were post-stratified to include the MRIP landings from Monroe County, Florida. The final 2015 recreational landings for each stock managed by the SA council are provided in Tables 3 and 4. The ACL, percent of ACL reached by the landings, and closure dates are also provided in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. South Atlantic recreational landings, ACLs, landings units, percent of ACL and closure dates for 2015. This table lists stocks that have a January through December fishing year. When the percent of landings that exceeded the ACL is 100% or greater the cell was highlighted in yellow.

| Species Complex | Landings (lbs) | ACL | Units | Percent of ACL | Closure Date |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Atlantic spadefish | 225,861 | 661,926 | WW | 34% | None |
| Bar Jack | 4,612 | 49,021 | WW | 9% | None |
| Black Grouper | 128,557 | 165,750 | WW | 78% | None |
| Blueline tilefish | 45,323 | 17,791 | WW | 255% | 6/10/2015 |
| Cobia NY to GA | 1,565,186 | 630,000 | WW | 248% | None |
| Deepwater complex ^a | 16,271 | 38,644 | WW | 42% | None |
| Dolphin | 7,586,553 | 14,187,845 | WW | 53% | None |
| Gag | 58,348 | 310,023 | gw | 19% | None |
| Golden tilefish | 3,595 | 3,019 | numbers | 119% | 8/11/2015 |
| Gray triggerfish | 354,237 | 404,675 | WW | 88% | None |
| Grunts ^b | 282,552 | 618,122 | WW | 46% | None |
| Hogfish | 291,765 | 85,355 | WW | 342% | 8/24/2015 |
| Jacks ^c | 125,212 | 267,799 | WW | 47% | None |
| Mutton snapper | 707,119 | 768,857 | WW | 92% | None |
| Porgies ^d | 111,577 | 106,914 | WW | 104% | None |
| Red Grouper | 128,213 | 436,800 | WW | 29% | None |
| Red Porgy | 97,503 | 164,000 | WW | 59% | None |
| Red Snapper ^e | 2,293 | 0 | numbers | NA | None |
| Scamp | 18,639 | 116,369 | WW | 16% | None |
| Shallow water grouper ^f | 20,571 | 48,648 | WW | 42% | None |
| Snappers ^g | 558,583 | 1,172,832 | WW | 48% | None |
| Snowy grouper | 1,621 | 4,152 | numbers | 39% | 9/1/2015 |
| Vermilion snapper | 331,570 | 412,480 | WW | 80% | None |
| Wahoo | 1,020,882 | 1,724,418 | WW | 59% | None |
| Wreckfish | 0 | 21,650 | WW | 0% | None |
| Yellowtail snapper | 791,157 | 1,440,990 | WW | 55% | None |

a. Deepwater complex - Yellowedge grouper, silk snapper, misty grouper, queen snapper, sand tilefish, black snapper, blackfin snapper

b. Dolphin - landings are from North, Mid, and South Atlantic regions

c. Grunts - White grunt, margate, sailor's choice, tomtate

d. Jacks - Almaco jack, banded rudderfish, lesser amberjack

- e. Porgies Jolthead, knobbed, saucereye, whitebone, scup
- f. Shallow water grouper Red hind, rock hind, coney, graysby, yellowfin grouper, yellowmouth grouper
- g. Snappers Gray, lane, cubera, dog, mahogany
- h. Wahoo landings are from North, Mid, and South Atlantic regions

Table 4. South Atlantic recreational landings, ACLs, landings units, percent of ACL and closure dates for 2015. This table lists stocks that don't have a January through December fishing year.

| Species Complex | Fishing Year | Landings (lbs) | ACL | Units | Percent of ACL | Closure Date |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Greater Amberjack | May 1,2014-Feb 28,2015 | 868,743 | 1,167,837 | ww | 74% | None |
| Black Sea Bass | Jun 1,2014-Mar 31,2015 | 406,825 | 1,033,980 | ww | 39% | None |
| King Mackerel | Mar 1,2014-Feb 28,2015 | 1,303,838 | 6,580,000 | ww | 20% | None |
| Spanish Mackerel | Mar 1,2014-Feb 28,2015 | 862,003 | 2,727,000 | ww | 32% | None |

Accountability Measures Implemented on Recreational Stocks in 2015

Four of the stocks had the recreational sectors closed in-season in 2015. The stocks were blueline tilefish, golden tilefish, hogfish, and snowy grouper. The AM for blueline and golden tilefish requires the recreational sector to close when the recreational ACL is met or predicted to be met. For both blueline and golden tilefish once it was determined the recreational ACL was exceeded or predicted to be exceeded in 2015, the AM was triggered, and the recreational sector was closed immediately. The AM for hogfish states that if recreational hogfish landings exceed the recreational ACL, then recreational landings in the following year will be monitored for persistence in increased landings and, if necessary, the season length will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure recreational landings do not exceed the recreational ACL. In 2014 the recreational hogfish landings exceeded the ACL, the AM was triggered, and the 2015 recreational landings were monitored closely. The 2015 recreational hogfish landings exceeded the ACL early in the year and the recreational sector was closed. The AM for snowy grouper is triggered if a three year running average of annual landings exceeds the ACL. Once triggered the snowy grouper AM reduces the fishing season the following year by the amount necessary to ensure recreational landings do not exceed the ACL. The snowy grouper three year average annual landings of 2012-2014 exceeded the ACL which lead to the closure of the snowy grouper recreational sector in 2015.

The cobia stock had the 2015 recreational landings exceed the ACL. However, the stock has a post-season AM where if the recreational sector ACL and total ACL (commercial and

recreational ACL) are exceeded the recreational sector will be closed the following year when the ACT is met or expected to be met. This resulted in a closure of the recreational sector in the following year (June 20, 2016).

The AM for the porgies complex states that if recreational porgies complex landings exceed the recreational ACL, then recreational landings in the following year will be monitored for persistence in increased landings and, if necessary, the season length will be reduced by the amount necessary to ensure recreational landings do not exceed the recreational ACL. In 2014 the recreational porgies complex landings exceeded the ACL, and the AM was triggered and the 2015 recreational landings were monitored closely. The porgies complex recreational landings in 2015 did exceed the ACL but the recreational sector was not closed in this year because it was determined that the recreational landings exceeded the ACL until after 2015 was over.

Acceptable Biological Catch was Exceeded

In 2015 the Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) was exceeded by four stocks. Table 5 provides the landings and the corresponding ABC for the four stocks that exceeded their ABC in 2015.

Table 5. Stocks managed by the South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council which had the 2015 landings exceeded their ABC. Landings and discards were included for the red snapper stock because the ABC includes both landings and discards.

| Stock | Commercial Landings | Recreational Landings | Total Landings (lbs ww) | ABC | % of ABC |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Blueline Tilefish | 78,303 | 45,323 | 123,626 | 36,359 | 340% |
| Cobia | 71,790 | 1,565,186 | 1,636,976 | 690,000 | 237% |
| Hogfish | 35,659 | 291,765 | 327,424 | 147638 | 222% |
| Stock | Commercial Landings and Discards | Recreational Landings and Discards | Total Landings (numbers) | ABC | % of ABC |
| Red Snapper | 23,334 | 253,395 | 276,729 | 114,000 | 243% |