

Commercial Landings Report for Unmanaged Species, Ecosystem
Component Species, and SAFMC Managed Species Landed in Other
Regions

Annual Summary

Prepared for September 2026 SAFMC Meeting

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Chapter 1

Background

The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC or Council) requested a summary of commercial landings for: species not currently managed by the Council, Commissions, or state agencies that were landed within the South Atlantic region (east coast of Florida, including Monroe County, through North Carolina) and ecosystem species landed within the South Atlantic region. Additionally the Council discussed Council-managed species landed in Atlantic waters north of the Council's management area. The purpose of this report is to provide a broad overview of commercial landings that may help identify emerging fisheries for unmanaged species within the South Atlantic region or potential shifts in the distribution of Council-managed species outside the Council's management area. Monitoring these trends can provide early awareness of changes in fisheries that may warrant additional evaluation.

Changes in commercial landings may result from a variety of factors, including shifts in species distributions, changing environmental conditions, market demand, fishing practices, regulations affecting other fisheries, or improvements in reporting. Consequently, increases or decreases in landings should not be interpreted as evidence of ecological change or as an indication that management action is needed. This report is intended as a screening tool that provides a high-level summary of commercial landings. The Council may request more detailed analyses to better understand factors influencing changes in landings and determine whether additional consideration is warranted for a species.

Chapter 2

Data Sources & Methods

Commercial landings data were pulled from Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP) dealer report from (2016–2025) and FWC provide landings for waterbodies in Monroe County. All landings are reported as landed pounds. Some landings may be an underestimate due to confidential data, which are removed from the report. The report includes three sections Unmanaged Species, Ecosystem Species, and SAFMC Managed Species Landed in Other Regions. All economic values are converted to 2025 dollar values based on annual non-durable goods deflator¹.

This report was developed with assistance from Chatly using Claude Sonnet 4.6 model (Vyro AI 2026). AI was used to generate and troubleshoot the R/Quarto code for the tables, figures, and interactive elements and review text.

Unmanaged Species is defined as commercial landings in the South Atlantic region (excluding Monroe County, FL) for species that are not managed by North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida or a coastal or federal fishery management plan. Managed is referring to seasons, trip limit, prohibition, and size limits. Some species may be in a limited entry program (i.e. FWC’s Marine Life Permit) or may be restricted in limited areas. This reports differs from the Mid-Atlantic’s Unmanaged Species Report by excluding species managed by a single state. The Mid-Atlantic’s report also filters for landings by fishermen with a federal permit. This report includes all landings reported regardless of having a federal permit. Some estuarine species such as bowfin, freshwater catfish, needlefish, snails, snapping turtles and generic categories such as ray-finned fish, bony fish, and Chondrichthyes have been removed (see Appendix 1 for list excluded).

Ecosystem Component Species includes landings for species listed as ecosystem component species in the Snapper Grouper and Dolphin Wahoo Fishery Management Plans (FMP). Landings are included from the South Atlantic region for ecosystem species listed in the Snapper Grouper (SG) FMP and Atlantic Coast for ecosystem species in the Dolphin Wahoo (DW) FMP. Species include:

- Bank Sea Bass — SG
- Cottonwick — SG
- Longspine Porgy — SG
- Ocean Triggerfish — SG
- Rock Sea Bass — SG
- Bullet Mackerel — DW
- Frigate Mackerel — DW

SAFMC Managed Species Landed in Other Regions is defined as landings of species that are managed by the SAFMC but landed outside of the SAFMC management jurisdiction along the Atlantic Coast. For most species managed by the Council, the jurisdiction is from Dry Tortugas off Florida through North Carolina. Dolphin and wahoo are managed along the Atlantic Coast and will not be reported in this document. King and Spanish mackerel are managed through the Mid-Atlantic and landings in the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic regions were removed. Black sea bass, blueline tilefish, golden tilefish, and scup are removed from this analysis because they are managed by other Councils and/or the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission in areas north of the South Atlantic region.

¹Implicit Price Deflator for nondurable goods. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/DNDGRD3A086NBEA>

Chapter 3

Commercial Landings of Unmanaged Species in the South Atlantic Region

In 2025, total unmanaged commercial landings were 8,739,364 pounds, approximately -33.1% compared to the 2016–2025 average (13,062,009 pounds), and -40.2% compared to 2016. Averaging the last three years (2023–2025), landings were lower than the 10-year average (-19.2%).

Although the landings in 2025 were lower than average landings over the past 10 years, the inflation adjusted ex-vessel value of the landings stayed between \$26,606,777 and \$7.8 million prior until 2025. In 2025, the ex-vessel value dropped to \$26,606,777. The ex-vessel value has climbed from in 2016 to in 2025.

Table 3.1: Annual landings totals and average ex-vessel price per pound adjusted for inflation (2025\$) in the South Atlantic area from 2016 to 2025.

Year	Total Landings (lb)	Total Value (\$2025)
2016	2,788,232	\$5,062,265
2017	2,723,022	\$5,894,400
2018	3,258,951	\$7,134,185
2019	3,501,126	\$6,573,052
2020	3,318,426	\$6,549,419
2021	3,735,700	\$7,570,453
2022	3,366,103	\$6,594,804
2023	3,087,219	\$6,361,274
2024	3,139,703	\$6,373,408
2025	2,169,568	\$4,498,451



Figure 3.1: Total commercial landings for SAFMC Managed Species (excluding shrimp and confidential species) and unmanaged species (see Appendix 2 for list).

3.1 Unmanaged Species Landings — Last 5 Years

The unmanaged species (or groups of species) with landings in the South Atlantic region were cutlassfish, tunny, crevalle jack, shad other (including gizzard shad, hickory shad, and threadfin shad), and crab other (multiple species). The top 3 species had their lowest landings in 2025 over the last five years (Table 3.2). With the exception of cutlassfish and crab other, many of the unmanaged species had their lowest in 2025 over the last 10 years (Figure 3.3). All trends should be reviewed with caution since all species have some confidential data removed.

Unmanaged species had the largest increase in landings in 2025 relative to their 10-year mean were anemone, needlefish, bonito, sardines, and other jacks (Table 3.3). All of these species had less than 30,000 pounds landed. Species with largest decrease were other triggerfish, escolar, moonfish, bumper, and sea stars.

Table 3.2: Top species by unmanaged commercial landings, last 5 years (pounds). C = confidential (suppressed); * = some underlying records are partially confidential (% Display < 100%), and landings may be underestimated.

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Cutlassfish	1,153,944	1,043,127	932,661	917,642	694,260	*
Tunny	416,842	443,800	373,770	433,029	307,567	*
Crevalle Jack	210,930	195,929	255,022	377,298	102,583	*
Shad Other	260,071	193,046	194,964	130,286	135,906	*
Crab Other	254,413	180,645	134,978	117,743	181,419	*
Whelk	150,330	216,498	149,849	98,841	41,690	*
Ladyfish	155,532	100,960	106,523	93,017	39,972	*
Irish Pompano	147,204	107,747	95,786	84,168	49,080	*
Blue Runner	101,105	86,457	97,189	77,753	33,930	*
Ornamental Shrimp	81,076	52,677	76,922	43,879	65,358	*
Ballyhoo	97,433	72,721	20,352	68,642	38,320	*
Mojarras	50,952	49,341	54,792	52,651	48,969	*
Harvestfish	38,319	58,905	52,459	48,481	49,029	*
Blackfin Tuna	44,909	31,577	38,179	36,888	33,158	*
Tilapias	14,823	29,881	53,699	81,798	C	*
Anemone	22,017	22,559	19,695	25,159	87,352	*
Shrimp Ornamental	36,488	27,953	15,914	21,546	14,958	*
Scad	19,845	30,115	25,056	24,576	9,774	*
Urchin	27,002	17,265	20,509	15,884	16,127	*
Lionfish	25,808	22,052	15,012	20,963	8,188	*
Royal Red Shrimp	C	C	C	83,104	C	*
Lookdown	18,670	19,033	17,615	16,441	8,816	*
White Grunt	25,170	19,555	16,035	10,597	8,113	*
Bonito	7,351	6,576	17,874	12,100	33,984	*
Other Triggerfish	40,809	31,960	C	C	655	*
Pigfish	15,992	13,084	16,878	18,148	8,610	*
Brittle Star	16,252	14,202	13,063	9,956	11,588	*
Sea Catfish	5,060	10,687	16,106	15,037	13,742	*
Pinfish	18,922	14,321	10,331	7,757	3,631	*
Yellow Jack	10,290	14,808	7,975	9,163	8,964	*

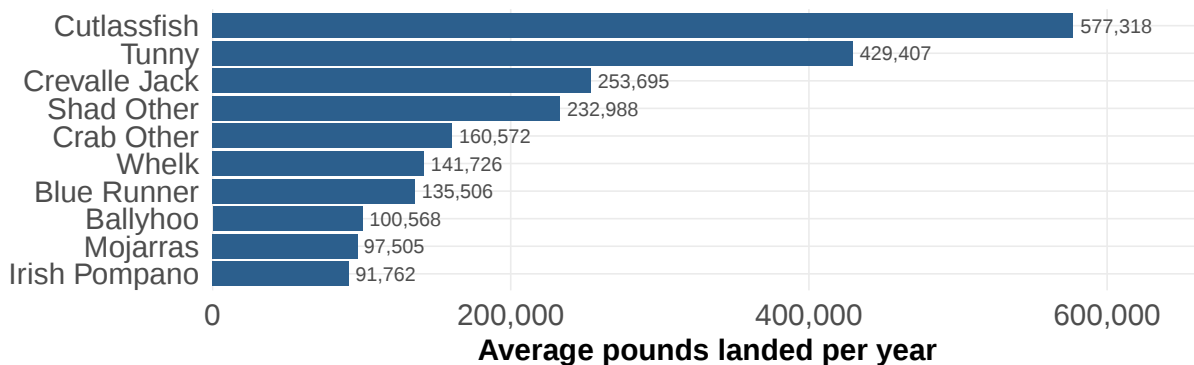


Figure 3.2: Average annual unmanaged landings, last 10 years (pounds). In the HTML version, use the buttons to change how many top-ranked species are shown. Confidential data are removed.

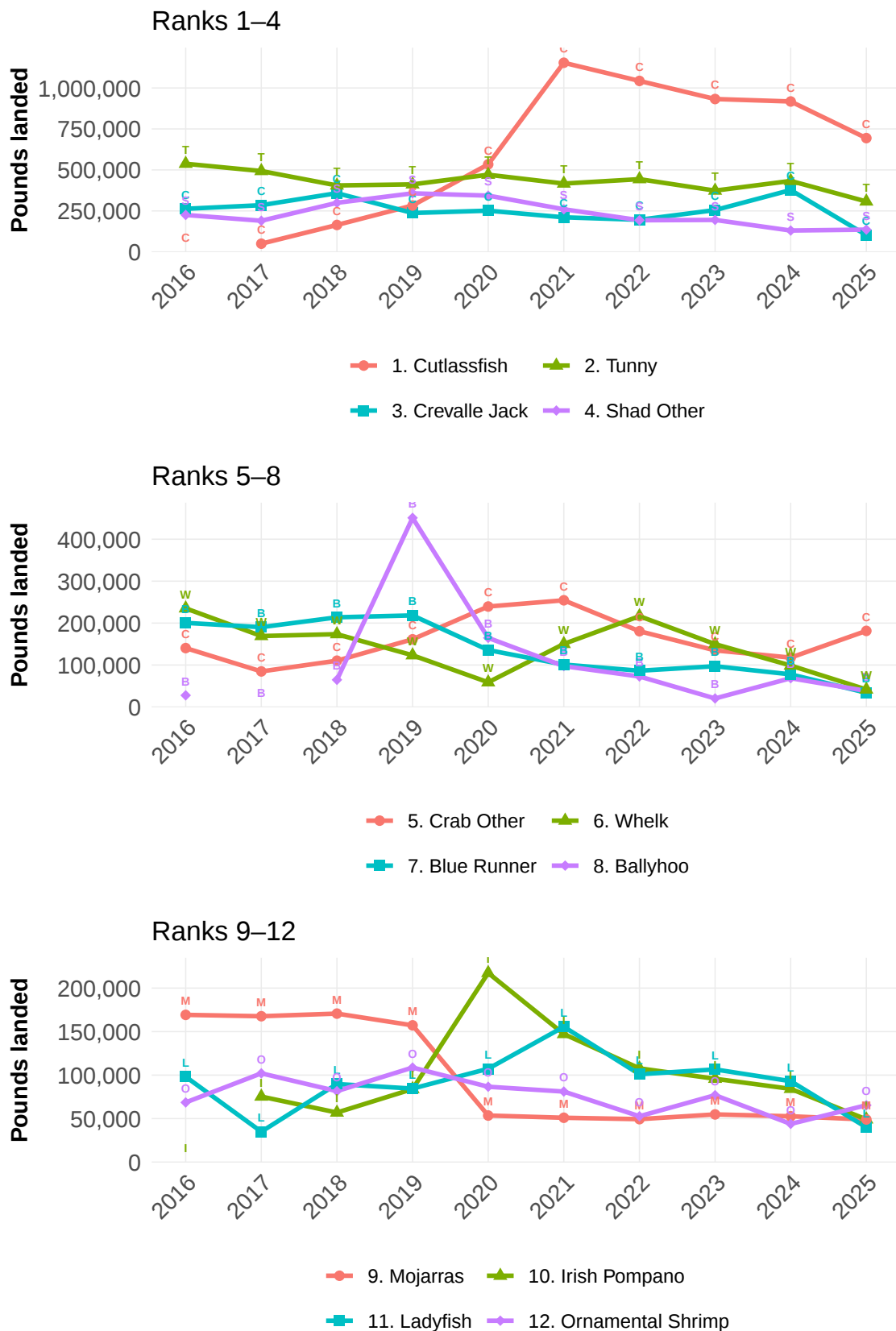


Figure 3.3: Annual unmanaged landings by species, last 10 years. Species are ranked by 10-year average landings and shown in groups of four. Confidential data are removed. A letter (first letter in name) above a point indicates confidential data were removed. A letter with no data point indicates no landings or all data were confidential due to number of vessels with landings or number of dealers reporting

3.2 Highest landings, last year

Table 3.3: Species with the highest unmanaged landings in the most recent year, with change vs. the 10-year mean. Confidential data are removed.

Species	10-yr mean (lb)	2025 landings (lb)	Change (lb)	Change (%)
Cutlassfish	577,318	694,260	+116,942	+20.3
Tunny	429,407	307,567	-121,840	-28.4
Crab Other	160,572	181,419	+20,847	+13.0
Shad Other	232,988	135,906	-97,082	-41.7
Crevalle Jack	253,695	102,583	-151,112	-59.6
Anemone	25,867	87,352	+61,485	+237.7
Ornamental Shrimp	76,739	65,358	-11,381	-14.8
Irish Pompano	91,762	49,080	-42,681	-46.5
Harvestfish	50,331	49,029	-1,302	-2.6
Mojarras	97,505	48,969	-48,536	-49.8
Whelk	141,726	41,690	-100,036	-70.6
Ladyfish	91,058	39,972	-51,086	-56.1
Ballyhoo	100,568	38,320	-62,248	-61.9
Bonito	14,789	33,984	+19,195	+129.8
Blue Runner	135,506	33,930	-101,576	-75.0
Blackfin Tuna	37,729	33,158	-4,571	-12.1
Urchin	21,053	16,127	-4,926	-23.4
Shrimp Ornamental	22,972	14,958	-8,015	-34.9
Sea Catfish	9,110	13,742	+4,632	+50.8
Brittle Star	11,657	11,588	-69	-0.6

3.3 Greatest relative increase, last year vs. 10-yr mean

Table 3.4: Species with the greatest relative increase in the most recent year vs. their 10-year mean. Confidential data are removed.

Species	10-yr mean (lb)	2025 landings (lb)	Change (lb)	Change (%)
Anemone	25,867	87,352	+61,485	+237.7
Needlefish	3,573	11,328	+7,755	+217.1
Bonito	14,789	33,984	+19,195	+129.8
Sardines	3,851	7,243	+3,392	+88.1
Other Jack	1,640	2,914	+1,274	+77.7
Chiton	1,008	1,604	+596	+59.2
Sea Catfish	9,110	13,742	+4,632	+50.8
Blenny	3,232	4,754	+1,522	+47.1
Conch	1,600	2,021	+422	+26.4
Cutlassfish	577,318	694,260	+116,942	+20.3
Crab Other	160,572	181,419	+20,847	+13.0
Cardinalfish	1,248	1,352	+104	+8.3
Brittle Star	11,657	11,588	-69	-0.6
Harvestfish	50,331	49,029	-1,302	-2.6
Ocean Triggerfish	1,662	1,548	-114	-6.9
Tang	4,166	3,837	-329	-7.9
Butterfish	7,547	6,802	-745	-9.9
Blackfin Tuna	37,729	33,158	-4,571	-12.1
Ornamental Shrimp	76,739	65,358	-11,381	-14.8
Urchin	21,053	16,127	-4,926	-23.4

Chapter 4

Ecosystem Species Landings

Landings presented in this report exclude confidential commercial landings. Therefore, reported totals may be lower than actual landings and trends should be assessing trends difficult.

Commercial landings of species designated as ecosystem component species in the South Atlantic region have been low relative to landings of targeted in the fishery. Prior to 2025, combined non-confidential landings were between 1,500 pounds and 3,600 pounds annually ((**annual-summaryec?**)) and relatively low when compared with total landings of targeted species that can exceed 10 million pounds per year. Landings of ecosystem component species increased in 2025, primarily due to an increase in frigate mackerel landings, which increased from less than 500 pounds in previous years to more than 3,000 pounds in 2025 (Table 4.2). Despite this increase, overall landings of ecosystem component species remain very low in the fishery. The 3,000 pounds of non-confidential landings is less than 3% of total landings in the Dolphin Wahoo fishery.

Table 4.1: Total ecosystem species annual landings and average ex-vessel price adjusted for inflation. Confidential data are removed.

Year	Total Landings (lb)	Total Value
2016	3,595	\$12,555
2017	2,779	\$6,128
2018	1,888	\$4,476
2019	2,943	\$7,249
2020	3,105	\$7,055
2021	1,816	\$5,351
2022	2,222	\$4,907
2023	1,738	\$4,608
2024	1,944	\$14,671
2025	4,852	\$12,471

Table 4.2: Ecosystem species commercial landings, last 5 years (pounds). C = confidential (suppressed); * = some records were partially removed due to confidentiality (% Display < 100%), and landings may be underestimated. No non-confidential landings of longspine porgy were reported in the past 5 years. Landings for bullet and frigate mackerel are reported for the Atlantic Coast and the remaining species are for the SA region.

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
OCEAN TRIGGERFISH	1,267	1,622	1,204	1,895	1,548
MACKEREL, FRIGATE	549	432	234	49	3,023
ROCK SEA BASS	C	168	300	C	C
MACKEREL, BULLET	C	C	C	C	281
BANK SEA BASS	C	C	C	C	C
COTTONWICK	C	C	C	C	C
LONGSPINE PORGY	C	C	C	C	C

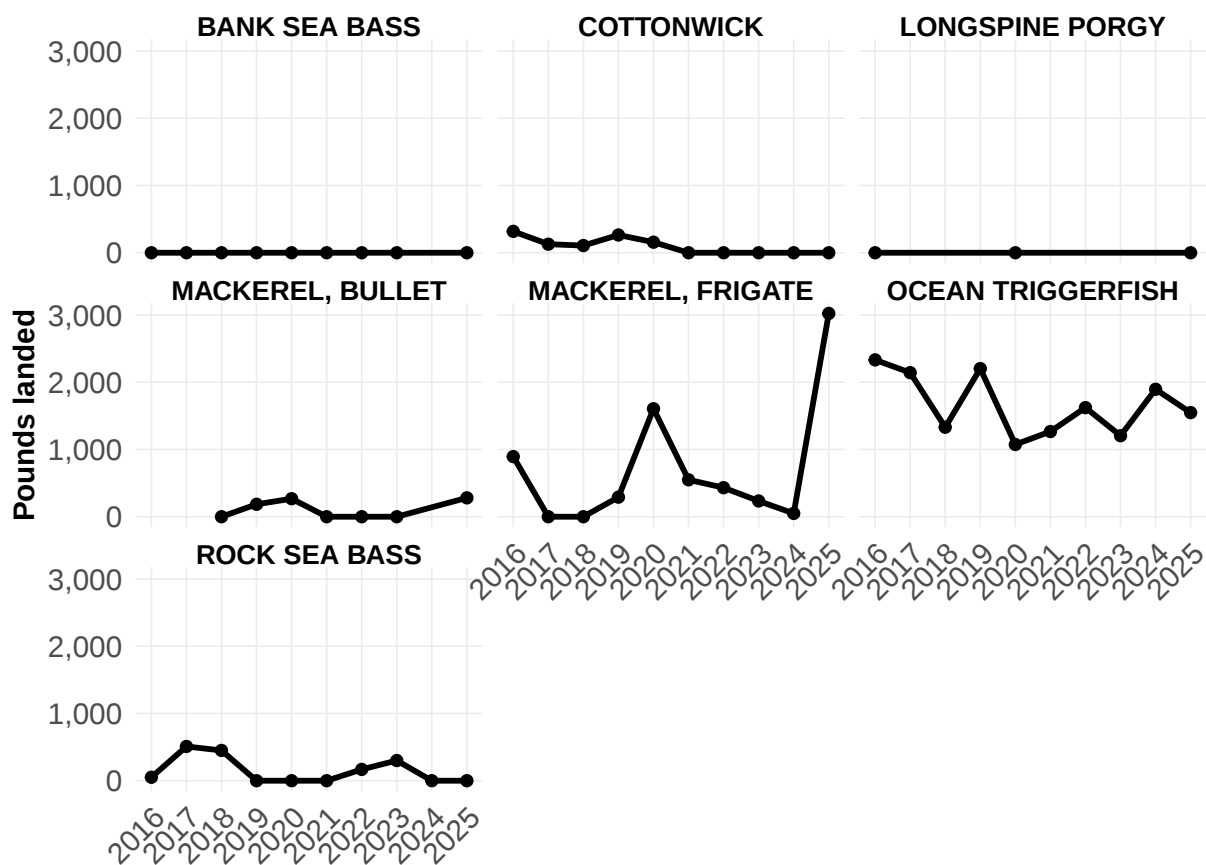


Figure 4.1: Annual ecosystem species commercial landings, last 10 years. Confidential data are removed.

Chapter 5

Landings of Council Managed Species Outside of the Management Region

Commercial landings of Council managed species outside of the FMP’s management region has been relatively small compared to landings inside the FMP’s management region for most species. Out of the 60+ species managed by the Council, 25 species had species level commercial landings reported over the past 10 years. Four species (black sea bass, scup, blueline tilefish, and golden tilefish) are included in other Council or ASMFC fishery management plans. Black sea bass, scup, and golden tilefish landings were higher outside of the SAFMC Snapper Grouper FMP management region. Most blueline tilefish landings occurred in the South Atlantic region (generally >80%) compared to Mid-Atlantic region but landings in the Mid-Atlantic region are increasing. This increasing trend demonstrates the need for management in both regions (see Blueline Tilefish Joint Committee Meeting Summary¹).

5.1 SAFMC Managed Species North of Management Area Summary

Landings of SAFMC managed species outside of the management area has been relatively low with less than 1% of the total landings occurring outside of the management area compared to in 99% of the landings occurring inside the management area. Landings of black sea bass, scup, blueline tilefish, and golden tilefish were removed due to separate management in the northern area. Dolphin and wahoo were removed due to the SAFMC management area extending up the Atlantic Coast. Landings outside the SAFMC area increased in 2025 due to high landings of red porgy, gray triggerfish, and red snapper (in order of landings, Table 5.2). Red porgy and red snapper landings increased by at least 10 times the previous 5 year average. Spadefish landings have decreased in the Mid-Atlantic region over the past decade (Figure 5.1). Landings in the Mid-Atlantic region could exceeded landings in the South Atlantic region in 2018. In the last 5 years, landings of Spadefish in the Mid-Atlantic region has accounted for 12% to 28% of the total landings of Spadefish.

Table 5.1: Annual landings of SAFMC managed species landed outside of the SAFMC management area, ex-vessel value adjusted for inflation, and landings of same species in SAFMC management area. King and Spanish mackerel landings outside of the SAFMC management area include landings in the New England region. Landings of black sea bass, scup, blueline tilefish, golden tilefish, dolphin, and wahoo are removed.

Year	Total landings (lbs) outside of SAFMC management area	Ex-Vessel value (\$2025) outside of SA
2016	36,710	\$4
2017	63,065	\$7
2018	53,140	\$6
2019	41,243	\$6
2020	28,815	\$3
2021	43,183	\$6
2022	36,723	\$6
2023	21,716	\$3
2024	27,213	\$4
2025	62,634	\$9

¹https://safmc.net/documents/sg_a7_bluelinetilescomreportjuly2026_202609-pdf/

5.2 Annual Landings

Table 5.2: Commercial landings of SAFMC-managed species in Mid-Atlantic (except Dolphin Wahoo and Mackerel) and New England (except Dolphin Wahoo), last 5 years (pounds). C = confidential (suppressed); * = some underlying records are partially confidential (% Display < 100%), so shown landings may be underestimated. Confidential data are removed.

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
SPADEFISH	9,970	9,822	4,582	5,307	2,016	*
PORGY, RED	852	C	C	2,181	22,283	*
TRIGGERFISH, GRAY	2,510	1,636	2,072	908	4,988	*
HOGFISH	C	C	2,765	C	C	*
TILEFISH, SAND	C	C	15	630	C	*
MACKEREL, SPANISH	289	136	3	C	2	*
SNAPPER, RED	375	C	C	C	C	*
TRIGGERFISH, OCEAN	C	C	C	C	368	*
MACKEREL, KING	C	C	C	C	8	*
AMBERJACK, GREATER	C	C	C	C	C	*
GROUPE, GAG	C	C	C	C	C	*
GROUPE, SNOWY	C	C	C	C	C	*
GROUPE, YELLOWEDGE	C	C	C	C	C	*
GROUPERS, SERRANIDAE (FAMILY)	C	C	C	C	C	*
JACK, ALMACO	C	C	C	C	C	*
JACK, BAR	C	C	C	C	C	*
PORGY, JOLTHEAD	C	C	C	C	C	*
RUDDERFISH, BANDED	C	C	C	C	C	*
SCAMP	C	C	C	C	C	*
SNAPPER, VERMILION	C	C	C	C	C	*
SNAPPER, YELLOWTAIL	C	C	C	C	C	*
SNAPPERS, LUTJANIDAE (FAMILY)	C	C	C	C	C	*
SPADEFISH, ATLANTIC	C	C	C	C	C	*

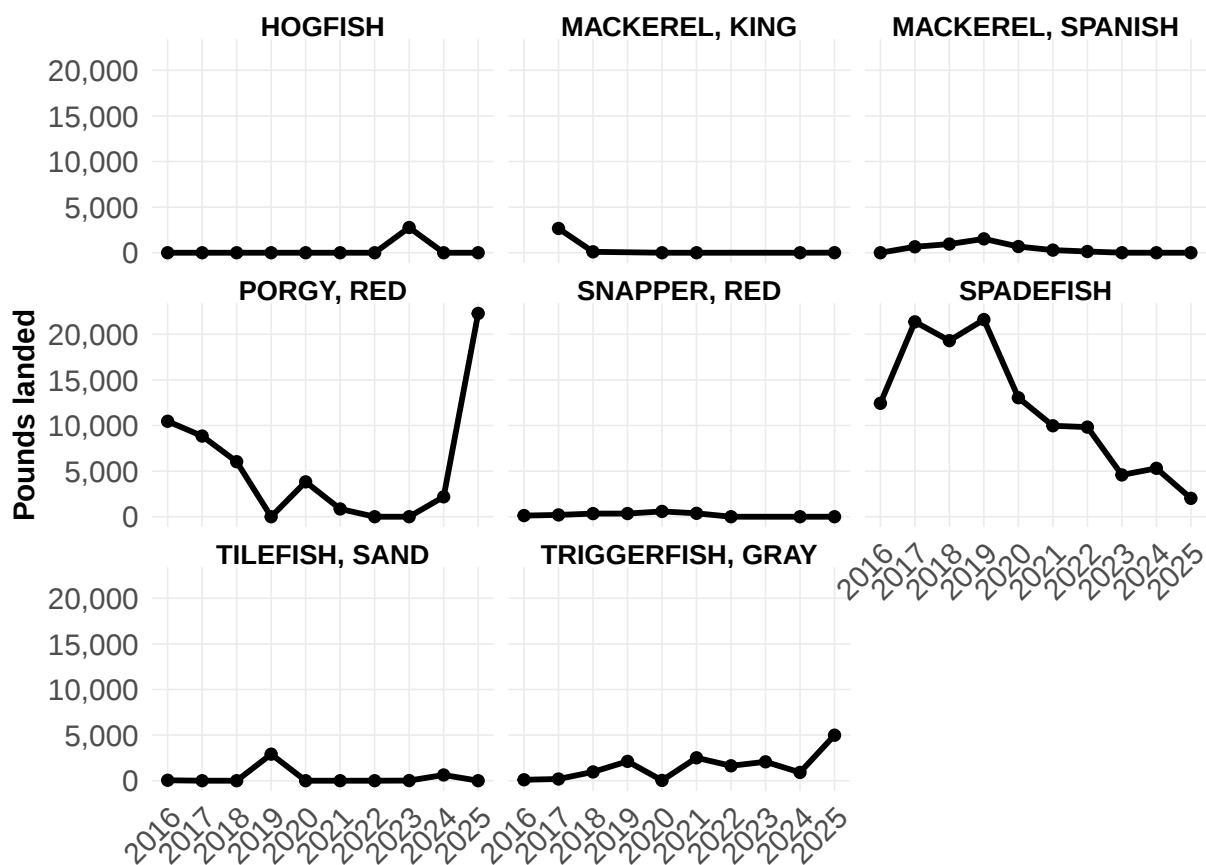


Figure 5.1: Annual landings of SAFMC managed species landed north of North Carolina, last 10 years. Only species with greater than 1,000 lbs landed over the time period are displayed. Values are an underestimate due to confidential data.

Chapter 6

Conclusions & Recommendations

- Monitor landings of jack crevalle and blue runner .
- Continue to include Ecosystem Species in the unmanaged species report and note if significant changes.
- Continue to track landings of species with high landings in the Mid-Atlantic region:
- Red porgy, red snapper, gray triggerfish, and spadefish
- Develop an additional analysis to further describe trends in SAFMC species landed in other regions focused on red porgy, red snapper, gray triggerfish, and spadefish.

Chapter 7

Software and Packages Used

AI assistance: report code was developed with the assistance of Chatly (Vyro AI, Chatly — Claude Sonnet 4.6, 2026). The best identifier can be found at see <https://chatly.com> for details.

This report was built with **R** (4.4.1) and rendered with **Quarto**. The following packages were used: tidyverse (2.0.0), gt (1.1.0), scales (1.4.0), stringr (1.6.0), readxl (1.4.5), DT (0.34.0), plotly (4.11.0), crosstalk (1.2.2), patchwork (1.3.2).

Chapter 8

Appendix 1: List of Species Excluded from Analysis

Table 8.1: Managed species excluded from the unmanaged landings analysis.

AMBERJACK, GREATER AMBERJACK, LESSER AMBERJACKS ANIMALIA BASS, BANK SEA	FLOUNDER, SOUTHERN FLOUNDER, SUMMER FLOUNDER, WINTER FLOUNDERS, LEFTEYED FLOUNDERS, PARALICHTHYS GARFISHES GOOSEFISH GRAYSBY GROUPE, BLACK GROUPE, CONEY GROUPE, GAG	PORGY, WHITEBONE RUDDERFISH, BANDED SCALLOP, BAY SCALLOP, SEA SCAMP	SHARKS, PELAGIC SHEEPSHEAD SHRIMP, MARINE SHRIMP, NORTHERN SHRIMP, NORTHERN BROWN
BASS, BLACK SEA BASS, ROCK SEA BASS, STRIPED BASSES, MIXED SEA BILLFISH, BLUE MARLIN BILLFISH, LONGBILL SPEARFISH BILLFISH, ROUNDSCALE SPEARFISH BILLFISH, SAILFISH BILLFISH, WHITE MARLIN BLUEFISH BOWFIN CARP, COMMON CATFISH, BLUE	GROUPE, GOLIATH GROUPE, MISTY GROUPE, NASSAU GROUPE, RED GROUPE, SNOWY GROUPE, WARSAW GROUPE, YELLOWEDGE	SCUP SEATROUT, SPOTTED SHAD, AMERICAN SHARK, ATLANTIC ANGEL SHARK, BASKING SHARK, BIGEYE SAND TIGER SHARK, BIGEYE SIXGILL	SHRIMP, NORTHERN PINK SHRIMP, NORTHERN WHITE SHRIMP, ROCK SHRIMPS, BAIT SHRIMPS, PENAEID SHRIMPS, ROCK
CATFISH, CHANNEL CATFISHES, BULLHEAD CATFISHES, FORKTAIL CHOICE, SAILORS	GROUPE, YELLOWFIN GROUPE, YELLOWMOUTH GROUPERS, SERRANIDAE GROUPERS, SERRANIDAE (FAMILY) GRUNT, WHITE HERMIT, RED REEF	SHARK, BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK, BIGNOSE SHARK, BLACKNOSE SHARK, BLACKTIP SHARK, BLUE SHARK, BLUNTNOSE SIXGILL SHARK, BONNETHEAD SHARK, BULL SHARK, CARIBBEAN REEF SHARK, CARIBBEAN SHARPNOSE SHARK, COASTAL SHARK, COMMON THRESHER SHARK, DOGFISH, SMOOTH	SNAIL, BRUISED NASSA SNAIL, CHESTNUT TURBAN SNAIL, FLAMINGO TONGUE SNAIL, TRUE TULIP SNAILS SNAILS, CERITHIDEAN SNAILS, HELMET
CLAM, HARD CLAM, QUAHOG, SOUTHERN	HERRING, ATLANTIC	SHARK, DOGFISH, SPINY SHARK, DUSKY SHARK, FINETOOTH SHARK, FLORIDA SMOOTHHOUND SHARK, GALAPAGOS SHARK, GREAT HAMMERHEAD SHARK, HAMMERHEAD, GREAT SHARK, HAMMERHEAD, SCALLOPED SHARK, HAMMERHEAD, SMOOTH SHARK, LEMON SHARK, LONGFIN MAKO SHARK, MAKO, SHORTFIN SHARK, NARROWTOOTH	SNAILS, MARGINELLA SNAILS, NASSA SNAILS, NERITES SNAILS, OLIVE SNAILS, TEGULA SNAILS, TOPSNAIL SNAILS, TURBAN
CLAMS, QUAHOG, MERCENARIA COBIA COTTONWICK CRAB, BLUE CRAB, FLORIDA STONE	HERRING, RIVER HIND, RED HIND, ROCK HIND, SPECKLED	SHARK, GALAPAGOS SHARK, GREAT HAMMERHEAD SHARK, HAMMERHEAD, GREAT SHARK, HAMMERHEAD, SCALLOPED SHARK, HAMMERHEAD, SMOOTH SHARK, LEMON SHARK, LONGFIN MAKO SHARK, MAKO, SHORTFIN SHARK, NARROWTOOTH	SNAPPER, BLACKFIN SNAPPER, CUBERA SNAPPER, FAMILY SNAPPER, GRAY SNAPPER, LANE SNAPPER, MUTTON
CRAB, GOLDEN DEEPSEA CRAB, HERMIT, GIANT	HOGFISH JACK, ALMACO	SHARK, NIGHT SHARK, NURSE SHARK, OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK, PORBEAGLE SHARK, SAND TIGER SHARK, SANDBAR	SNAPPER, QUEEN SNAPPER, RED SNAPPER, SILK SNAPPER, VERMILION SNAPPER, YELLOWTAIL SPADEFISH SPADEFISH, ATLANTIC
CRAB, HERMIT, ORANGECLAW CRAB, HERMIT, POLKADOTTED CRAB, HERMIT, STAREYE	JACK, BAR KINGFISH, GULF KINGFISH, NORTHERN	SHARK, SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD SHARK, SHARPNOSE ATLANTIC SHARK, SHARPNOSE SEVENGILL SHARK, SHARPNOSE, ATLANTIC SHARK, SHORTFIN MAKO SHARK, SILKY SHARK, SMALLTAIL SHARK, SMOOTH DOGFISH SHARK, SMOOTH HAMMERHEAD SHARK, SPINNER SHARK, THRESHER SHARK, TIGER SHARK, WHALE SHARK, WHITE SHARK, WHITETIP, OCEANIC SHARKS, CHONDRICHTHYES (CLASS) SHARKS, HAMMERHEAD SHARKS, MAKO	SPOT STRIPED BASS, ATLANTIC STURGEON, ATLANTIC SWORDFISH TAUTOG TILEFISH, BLUELINE TILEFISH, GOLDEN TILEFISH, SAND TILEFISHES TOMTATE TRIGGERFISH, GRAY TRIGGERFISH, OCEAN TRIGGERFISHES TUNA, ALBACORE TUNA, ATLANTIC BLUEFIN
CRAB, RED DEEPSEA CRAB, YELLOWLINE ARROW CRABS, BRACHYURA CRABS, DECAPODA (ORDER) CRABS, FIDDLER CRABS, FIDDLER AND GHOST CRABS, HERMIT, PAGUROIDEA (SUPERFAMILY) CRABS, HERMIT, PAGURUS (GENUS) CRABS, SAND	MACKEREL, BULLET MACKEREL, FRIGATE MACKEREL, KING MACKEREL, SPANISH MACKERELS MARGATE MENHADEN, ATLANTIC MENHADENS MINNOWS	SHARK, SPINNER SHARK, THRESHER SHARK, TIGER SHARK, WHALE SHARK, WHITE SHARK, WHITETIP, OCEANIC SHARKS, CHONDRICHTHYES (CLASS) SHARKS, HAMMERHEAD SHARKS, MAKO	SPOT STRIPED BASS, ATLANTIC STURGEON, ATLANTIC SWORDFISH TAUTOG TILEFISH, BLUELINE TILEFISH, GOLDEN TILEFISH, SAND TILEFISHES TOMTATE TRIGGERFISH, GRAY TRIGGERFISH, OCEAN TRIGGERFISHES TUNA, ALBACORE TUNA, ATLANTIC BLUEFIN
CRABS, STONE	MULLET, STRIPED	SHARK, SPINNER SHARK, THRESHER SHARK, TIGER SHARK, WHALE SHARK, WHITE SHARK, WHITETIP, OCEANIC SHARKS, CHONDRICHTHYES (CLASS) SHARKS, HAMMERHEAD SHARKS, MAKO	SPOT STRIPED BASS, ATLANTIC STURGEON, ATLANTIC SWORDFISH TAUTOG TILEFISH, BLUELINE TILEFISH, GOLDEN TILEFISH, SAND TILEFISHES TOMTATE TRIGGERFISH, GRAY TRIGGERFISH, OCEAN TRIGGERFISHES TUNA, ALBACORE TUNA, ATLANTIC BLUEFIN
CRAYFISHES, FRESHWATER CROAKER, ATLANTIC CRUSTACEANS DOGFISH, SPINY DOLPHIN	MULLET, WHITE MULETS MUMMICHOG MUSSEL, RIBBED OYSTER, EASTERN	SHARK, SPINNER SHARK, THRESHER SHARK, TIGER SHARK, WHALE SHARK, WHITE SHARK, WHITETIP, OCEANIC SHARKS, CHONDRICHTHYES (CLASS) SHARKS, HAMMERHEAD SHARKS, MAKO	SPOT STRIPED BASS, ATLANTIC STURGEON, ATLANTIC SWORDFISH TAUTOG TILEFISH, BLUELINE TILEFISH, GOLDEN TILEFISH, SAND TILEFISHES TOMTATE TRIGGERFISH, GRAY TRIGGERFISH, OCEAN TRIGGERFISHES TUNA, ALBACORE TUNA, ATLANTIC BLUEFIN
DOLPHIN, POMPAÑO DOLPHINFISH DRUM, BLACK DRUM, RED EEL, AMERICAN FILECLAM, ROUGH FISHES, BONY	PERCH, WHITE PERCH, YELLOW PERIWINKLES, ATLANTIC PORGY, JOLTHEAD PORGY, KNOBBED PORGY, LONGSPINE PORGY, RED	SHARK, SPINNER SHARK, THRESHER SHARK, TIGER SHARK, WHALE SHARK, WHITE SHARK, WHITETIP, OCEANIC SHARKS, CHONDRICHTHYES (CLASS) SHARKS, HAMMERHEAD SHARKS, MAKO	SPOT STRIPED BASS, ATLANTIC STURGEON, ATLANTIC SWORDFISH TAUTOG TILEFISH, BLUELINE TILEFISH, GOLDEN TILEFISH, SAND TILEFISHES TOMTATE TRIGGERFISH, GRAY TRIGGERFISH, OCEAN TRIGGERFISHES TUNA, ALBACORE TUNA, ATLANTIC BLUEFIN
FISHES, RAY-FINNED FLOUNDER, GULF	PORGY, SAUCEYEYE PORGY, SCUP	SHARK, SPINNER SHARK, THRESHER SHARK, TIGER SHARK, WHALE SHARK, WHITE SHARK, WHITETIP, OCEANIC SHARKS, CHONDRICHTHYES (CLASS) SHARKS, HAMMERHEAD SHARKS, MAKO	SPOT STRIPED BASS, ATLANTIC STURGEON, ATLANTIC SWORDFISH TAUTOG TILEFISH, BLUELINE TILEFISH, GOLDEN TILEFISH, SAND TILEFISHES TOMTATE TRIGGERFISH, GRAY TRIGGERFISH, OCEAN TRIGGERFISHES TUNA, ALBACORE TUNA, ATLANTIC BLUEFIN

Chapter 9

Appendix 2: Species included in unmanaged species analysis

Table 9.1: Managed species excluded from the unmanaged landings analysis.

Almaco Jack	Croaker	Marbled Grouper	Sargassumfish
Amberjack Genus	Cubera Snapper	Mat	Saucereye Porgy
Amphipods/Copepods	Cusk-Eel	Minnnow	Scad
Anchor Tilefish	Cutlassfish	Misty Grouper	Scallop Other
Anchovies	Damselfish	Mixed Jack	Schoolmaster
Anemone	Dicotyledons	Mixed Sea Bass	Schoolmaster Snapper
Balloonfish	Doctorfish	Mojarra	Scorpionfish
Ballyhoo	Dog Snapper	Mojarras	Scorpionfishes
Ballyhoos	Donax	Mollusks	Sea Catfish
Banded Rudderfish	Doris	Moonfish	Sea Slug
Bank Sea Bass	Dovesnail	Moray	Seahorse
Bar Jack	Dragonets	Moray Eel	Searobin
Barrelfish	Drum	Mutton Snapper	Seaweed
Basket Star	Durgon	Needlefish	Sergeant Major
Bass Other	Eel Other	Nudibranchs	Shad Other
Basslet	Emerita	Ocean Triggerfish	Sharks
Batfish	Escolar	Octopus	Sharksucker
Beaugregory	Fileclam	Oilfish	Shrimp Ornamental
Bigeye	Filefish	Opah	Silk Snapper
Biscuits	Filefishes	Ophidiiformes	Skate
Black Durgon Triggerfish	Flamefish	Ornamental Shrimp	Slug
Black Grouper	Flatfishes	Other Grouper	Snapper
Black Jack	Flyingfish	Other Jack	Snowy Grouper
Black Sea Bass	Forams	Other Porgy	Soapfish
Black Snapper	Frigate Mackerel	Other Snapper	Soldierfish
Blackfin Snapper	Frogfish	Other Triggerfish	Spanish Mackerel
Blackfin Tuna	Gag Grouper	Oyster Other	Speckled Hind
Blackline Tilefish	Goatfish	Penshell	Spiny Lobster
Blenny	Golden Crab	Perch	Spottail Pinfish
Blue Runner	Golden Tilefish	Pigfish	Spotted Lobster
Bluehead	Goldface Tilefish	Pilchard	Squirrelfish
Blueline Tilefish	Grass Porgy	Pinfish	Star
Bonito	Gray Snapper	Pipefish	Stargazer
Boxfishes	Gray Triggerfish	Plant	Stingray
Brittle Star	Greater Amberjack	Polychaete	Sunshinefish
Brotula	Grouper Other	Pomfret	Sweeper
Bryozoa	Hake	Porcupinefish	Tang
Bullet Mackerel	Hamlet	Porgies	Thread Herring
Bumper	Hares	Porkfish	Tilapia
Burrfish	Harvestfish	Prawn	Tilapias
Butterfish	Herring	Queen Snapper	Tilefish Family
Cardinalfish	Herrings	Queen Triggerfish	Toadfish
Caribbean Red Snapper	High-Hat	Ray	Tobaccofish
Cassiopea	Hogfish Efl/Flk	Razorfish	Trumpetfish
Cero	Horse-Eye (Gallego) Jack	Razorfishes	Trunkfish
Cero Mackerel	Horse-Eye Jack	Red Bream	Tunas
Cherubfish	Irish Pompano	Red Caribbean Snapper	Tunicates
Chiton	Isopod	Red Grouper	Tunny
Chromis	Jackknife-Fish	Red Hind	Ulotrichales
Chub	Jacks	Red Porgy	Urchin
Chub Mackerel	Jellyfish	Red Snapper	Vermilion Snapper
Clam Other	Jolthead Porgy	Reeffish	Warsaw Grouper
Clingfish	King Mackerel	Remora	Wenchman
Comber	Knobbed Porgy	Remoras	Wenchman Snapper
Conch	Ladyfish	Rock Beauty	Whelk
Conchs	Lane Snapper	Rock Hind	White Grunt
Coney Grouper	Lesser Amberjack	Rock Sea Bass	Whitebone Porgy
Conger Eel	Lesser Blue Crab	Rosefish	Witch Flounder
Corallimorph	Lionfish	Round Herring	Wrasse
Corals	Live Sand	Royal Red Shrimp	Yellow Jack
Coronetfish	Lizardfish	Runner	Yellowedge Grouper
Cowfish	Longspine Porgy	Sand Dollar	Yellowfin Grouper
Cowrie	Lookdown	Sand Perch	Yellowmouth Grouper
Crab Other	Lookdown Jack	Sand Tilefish	Yellowtail Flounder
Creole-Fish	Mackerel Other	Sardine	Yellowtail Snapper
Crevalle Jack	Mahogany Snapper	Sardines	