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South Atlantic King Mackerel Tournament Landings

**Presentation to:
South Atlantic Fishery Management Council**

**John Walter, SEFSC
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Background

- Previous concern expressed about possibility of King mackerel tournament landings being counted towards both recreational and commercial landings (and thus ACLs)
- Tournament landings can end up on a dealer report if the fish are collected by a dealer (and normally donated to charity or earnings from sale donated to charity)
- Removals should be considered to be recreational – landings are accounted for in MRIP, as tournament trips are not excluded from MRIP effort survey



State information (provided by the state fishery mgmt agencies)

- **NC** – tournament landings may be reported to ACCSP on a trip ticket – working on way to identify so they can be separated (using ACCSP Catch-Source variable)
- **SC** – tournament landings do not get reported on trip tickets
- **GA** – small amount of tournament landings reported on trip tickets
- **FL** – tournament landings may be reported to ACCSP on a trip ticket but can be identified and removed for ACL calculations (SEFSC does this)

Percentage of S. Atlantic King mackerel tournament landings-commercial

YEAR	Tournament Percentage	Tourn % (exclude FL)
1999	0.69%	0.69%
2000	1.88%	1.88%
2001	1.43%	1.43%
2002	1.71%	1.71%
2003	1.27%	1.27%
2004	1.27%	1.27%
2005	1.26%	1.26%
2006	0.78%	0.78%
2007	1.08%	1.08%
2008	0.65%	0.65%
2009	0.48%	0.48%
2010	0.43%	0.43%
2011	0.24%	0.24%
2012	0.85%	0.85%
2013	1.05%	1.05%
2014	1.07%	1.07%
2015	1.41%	1.41%
2016	1.13%	1.13%
2017	1.17%	1.17%
2018	1.52%	1.52%
2019	1.44%	1.44%
2020	2.43%	1.65%
2021	2.67%	2.12%
2022	2.83%	2.00%

Notes:

- Percentages represent the share of tournament King mackerel landings relative to total commercial King mackerel landings, in weight.
- In all cases the percentage is well below 3%
- Florida tournament landings are excluded in ACL calcs, so the right column is most appropriate

Percentage of S. Atlantic King mackerel tournament landings-recreational

YEAR	Tournament Percentage	Tourn % (exclude FL)
1999	0.29%	0.29%
2000	0.62%	0.62%
2001	0.60%	0.60%
2002	0.55%	0.55%
2003	0.38%	0.38%
2004	0.49%	0.49%
2005	0.79%	0.79%
2006	0.33%	0.33%
2007	0.36%	0.36%
2008	0.41%	0.41%
2009	0.28%	0.28%
2010	0.38%	0.38%
2011	0.21%	0.21%
2012	0.73%	0.73%
2013	0.72%	0.72%
2014	0.78%	0.78%
2015	0.92%	0.92%
2016	0.70%	0.70%
2017	0.60%	0.60%
2018	0.75%	0.75%
2019	0.65%	0.65%
2020	1.24%	0.84%
2021	1.63%	1.30%
2022	1.26%	0.89%

Notes:

- Percentages represent the share of tournament King mackerel landings relative to total recreational King mackerel landings, in weight.
- In all cases the percentage is well below 3% (amount assumed for assessments)
- Florida tournament landings are excluded in ACL calcs, so the right column is most appropriate

Concluding thoughts

- Tournament landings should be considered to be recreational
- Overall tournament landings are a very small percentage of the total King mackerel removals
- However, a small amount of king mackerel landings (less than 2%) in NC and GA may have been attributed to both commercial and recreational
- ACCSP is working with NOAA and the states to provide mechanism to report tournament landings on dealer reports (Catch_Source variable)
- Once implemented, we will be able to exclude all tournament landings from ACL calculations

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https://safmc.net/documents/attach4fishsmart_takeholder_final_report-pdf/

Fisheries Magazine

Feature: Fisheries Management

FishSmart: An Innovative Role for Science in Stakeholder-Centered Approaches to Fisheries Management

Thomas J. Miller ✉ Jeff A. Blair, Thomas F. Ihde, Robert M. Jones, David H. Secor, Michael J. Wilberg

First published: 09 January 2011 | <https://doi.org/10.1577/1548-8446-35.9.422> | Citations: 30

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Abstract

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Until recently, marine fisheries managers have predominately interacted with a single user group—commercial fisheries. However, changes in participation in fisheries and progress toward ecosystem-based approaches have introduced new stakeholders into the management process. Yet, there are few examples of successful approaches of how to engage the spectrum of stakeholders interested in management policy and decisions. Here we describe one such approach that was used in the fisheries for king mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) along the U.S. southeast coast. The approach combined consensus building in facilitated workshops and decision analysis in which stakeholders could compare the consequences of alternative management options on trends in the king mackerel population and the fisheries it supports. The process resulted in a workgroup of stakeholders that developed a clear vision for its desired future of king mackerel fisheries and several alternative management options. Decision analysis was used to select the best options that were then recommended to the South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (SAFMC). These options were more conservative than the council's own recommendations. Additional benefits of the process included stakeholder education, both in stock assessment methodology and in an understanding other stakeholder positions, and the development of closer cooperation among stakeholders and managers.