## UPDATED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE OVERFISHING LIMIT AND ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH FOR GREATER AMBERJACK

Recommended levels for the overfishing limit (OFL) and acceptable biological catch (ABC) for Greater Amberjack were updated consistent with recommendations previously made by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council's (Council) Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), based on the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) 59 stock assessment (2020). The SSC's previously recommended OFL and ABC were from the stochastic projection with fishing mortality rate ( F ) fixed at $\mathrm{F}_{\text {MSY }}$, starting with the first year of management.
Additional projections were requested from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center to change the first year of applied management from 2020 to 2022 and extend the projection period through 2026.

The table below replaces Table 1 found in the Snapper Grouper Amendment 49 March 2021 Decision Document and will be used in future amendment drafts and documents. Alternatives based on the OFL or ABC will also be updated in future amendment drafts and documents. Full projection results are included in the following report.

Table 1. South Atlantic Greater Amberjack overfishing limit (OFL) and acceptable biological catch (ABC) recommendations, in pounds whole weight (lb ww), based on projections from SEDAR 59 (2020). The assessment and these projections use recreational data calibrated to the Marine Recreational Information Program Fishing Effort Survey (FES).

| OFL RECOMMENDATIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Year | Landings (Ib ww) |
| 2022 | $4,615,000$ |
| 2023 | $3,283,000$ |
| 2024 | $2,839,000$ |
| 2025 | $2,719,000$ |
| 2026 | $2,691,000$ |
| ABC RECOMMENDATIONS |  |
| Year | Landings (Ib ww) |
| 2022 | $4,380,000$ |
| 2023 | $3,233,000$ |
| 2024 | $2,818,000$ |
| 2025 | $2,699,000$ |
| 2026 | $2,669,000$ |

# Projections for South Atlantic Greater Amberjack SEDAR 59 Stock Assessment 

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This document responds to a request from the SAFMC (February $8^{\text {th }}, 2021$ email) for additional projections following the SEDAR 59 South Atlantic Greater Amberjack stock assessment. The request consisted of extending the interim period through 2021, as management is not expected to take place until 2022, and extending the projection period to 2026 for all projection scenarios. Projects are provided for $75 \% \mathrm{~F}_{\text {msy }}, \mathrm{F}_{\text {msy }}$, and Pstar $=0.45$. All other specifications in the projections remained the same as those provided in the original SEDAR assessment report.

Table 1. Projection results with fishing mortality rate fixed at $\mathrm{F}=75 \% \mathrm{~F}_{\text {msy }}$ starting in 2022. $\mathrm{R}=$ number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), $F=$ fishing mortality rate (per year), $S=$ spawning stock ( mt ), $\mathrm{L}=$ landings, and $\mathrm{D}=$ dead discards expressed in numbers ( n , in 1000s) and in whole weight ( w , in 1000 lb ). The extension 'base' indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run. The extension 'med' indicates median values from the stochastic projections.

| year | R.base <br> $(1000)$ | R.med <br> $(1000)$ | F.base | F.med | S.base <br> $(\mathrm{mt})$ | S.med <br> $(\mathrm{mt})$ | L.base <br> $(1000)$ | L.med <br> $(1000)$ | L.base <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ | L.med <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ | D.base <br> $(1000)$ | D.med <br> $(1000)$ | D.base <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ | D.med <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2018 | 1139 | 1081 | 0.28 | 0.34 | 6869 | 5398 | 196 | 185 | 2733 | 2683 | 51 | 13 | 198 | 53 |
| 2019 | 1401 | 1083 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 6116 | 5022 | 190 | 191 | 2733 | 2683 | 70 | 16 | 271 | 63 |
| 2020 | 1392 | 1086 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 5654 | 4742 | 194 | 200 | 2733 | 2683 | 79 | 18 | 308 | 70 |
| 2021 | 1385 | 1081 | 0.4 | 0.47 | 5268 | 4533 | 202 | 207 | 2733 | 2683 | 88 | 19 | 342 | 77 |
| 2022 | 1379 | 1084 | 0.52 | 0.8 | 4855 | 4094 | 238 | 303 | 3111 | 3761 | 111 | 30 | 432 | 119 |
| 2023 | 1371 | 1074 | 0.52 | 0.8 | 4445 | 3579 | 218 | 260 | 2757 | 3054 | 110 | 30 | 430 | 118 |
| 2024 | 1361 | 1081 | 0.52 | 0.8 | 4221 | 3419 | 207 | 243 | 2552 | 2730 | 110 | 30 | 427 | 118 |
| 2025 | 1356 | 1087 | 0.52 | 0.8 | 4098 | 3385 | 201 | 238 | 2440 | 2631 | 109 | 30 | 425 | 119 |
| 2026 | 1352 | 1082 | 0.52 | 0.8 | 4031 | 3387 | 198 | 236 | 2380 | 2602 | 109 | 29 | 424 | 118 |

Table 2. Projection results with fishing mortality rate fixed at $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}_{\text {msy }}$ starting in 2022. $\mathrm{R}=$ number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), $\mathrm{F}=$ fishing mortality rate (per year), $\mathrm{S}=$ spawning stock ( mt ), $\mathrm{L}=$ landings, and $\mathrm{D}=$ dead discards expressed in numbers ( n , in 1000s) and in whole weight ( w , in 1000 lb ). The extension 'base' indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run. The extension 'med' indicates median values from the stochastic projections.

$\left.$| year | R.base <br> $(1000)$ | R.med <br> $(1000)$ | F.base | F.med | S.base <br> $(\mathrm{mt})$ | S.med <br> $(\mathrm{mt})$ | L.base <br> $(1000)$ | L.med <br> $(1000)$ | L.base <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ | L.med <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ | D.base <br> $(1000)$ | D.med <br> $(1000)$ | D.base <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | D.med |
| :---: |
| $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ | \right\rvert\,

Table 3. Projection results for $\mathrm{P}^{*}=0.45$ starting in 2022. $\mathrm{R}=$ number of age-1 recruits (in 1000 s ), $\mathrm{F}=$ fishing mortality rate (per year), $S=$ spawning stock ( mt ), $L=$ landings and $D=$ dead discards expressed in numbers ( n , in 1000s) and in whole weight ( w , in 1000 lb ). The extension 'base' indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run. The extension 'med' indicates median values from the stochastic projections.

| year | R.base <br> $(1000)$ | R.med <br> $(1000)$ | F.base | F.med | S.base <br> $(\mathrm{mt})$ | S.med <br> $(\mathrm{mt})$ | L.base <br> $(1000)$ | L.med <br> $(1000)$ | L.base <br> $(1000 \mathrm{Ib})$ | L.med <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ | D.base <br> $(1000)$ | D.med <br> $(1000)$ | D.base <br> $(1000 \mathrm{Ib})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{c}$D.med <br> $(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | 1139 | 1081 | 0.28 | 0.34 | 6869 | 5398 | 196 | 185 | 2733 | 2683 | 51 | 13 | 198 |
| 2019 | 1401 | 1083 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 6116 | 5022 | 190 | 191 | 2733 | 2683 | 70 | 16 | 271 |
| 2020 | 1392 | 1086 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 5654 | 4742 | 194 | 200 | 2733 | 2683 | 79 | 18 | 308 |
| 2021 | 1385 | 1081 | 0.4 | 0.47 | 5268 | 4533 | 202 | 207 | 2733 | 2683 | 88 | 19 | 342 |
| 2022 | 1379 | 1084 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 4736 | 3941 | 283 | 356 | 3688 | 4380 | 135 | 37 | 527 |
| 2023 | 1368 | 1074 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 4110 | 3267 | 245 | 285 | 3043 | 3233 | 134 | 36 | 523 |
| 2024 | 1353 | 1081 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 3795 | 3075 | 226 | 261 | 2698 | 2818 | 133 | 36 | 516 |
| 2025 | 1343 | 1087 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 3636 | 3028 | 217 | 255 | 2524 | 2699 | 132 | 37 | 513 |
| 2026 | 1338 | 1082 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 3554 | 3023 | 212 | 254 | 2437 | 2669 | 131 | 36 | 511 |



Figure 1. Projection results with fishing mortality rate at $\mathrm{F}=75 \% \mathrm{~F}_{\text {MSV }}$ starting in 2022. The interim years (2018-2021) use a mean of the 2014-2017 landings. In the top four panels, expected values (base run) represented by solid lines with solid circles, medians represented by dashed lines with open circles, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to $5^{\text {th }}$ and $95^{\text {th }}$ percentiles of replicate projections. Solid horizontal lines mark MSY-related quantities from the base run; dashed horizontal lines represent corresponding median values from the replicate projections. Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.


Figure 2. Projection results with fishing mortality rate at $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}_{\text {MSY }}$ starting in 2022. The interim years (2018-2021) use a mean of the 2014-2017 landings. In the top four panels, expected values (base run) represented by solid lines with solid circles, medians represented by dashed lines with open circles, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to $5^{\text {th }}$ and $95^{\text {th }}$ percentiles of replicate projections. Solid horizontal lines mark MSY-related quantities from the base run; dashed horizontal lines represent corresponding medians. Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.


Figure 3. Projection results with $P^{*}=0.45$ starting in 2022. The interim years (2018-2021) use a mean of the 2014-2017 landings. In the top four panels, expected values (base run) represented by solid lines with solid circles, medians represented by dashed lines with open circles, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to $5^{\text {th }}$ and $95^{\text {th }}$ percentiles of replicate projections. Solid horizontal lines mark MSY-related quantities from the base run; dashed horizontal lines represent corresponding medians. Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

