ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR

GULF OF MAINE NORTHERN SHRIMP -- 2003

Prepared
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by the
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's
Northern Shrimp Technical Committee

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INTRODUCTION

Biological Characteristics

Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) are hermaphroditic, maturing first as males at roughly 2½ years of age and then transforming to females at roughly 3½ years of age. In the Gulf of Maine, spawning takes place in offshore waters beginning in late July. By early fall, most adult females extrude their eggs onto the abdomen. Egg bearing females move inshore in late autumn and winter, where the eggs hatch. Juveniles remain in coastal waters for a year or more before migrating to deeper offshore waters, where they mature as males. The exact extent and location of these migrations is variable and unpredictable. The males pass through a series of transitional stages before maturing as females. Some females may survive to repeat the spawning process in succeeding years. The females are the individuals targeted in the Gulf of Maine fishery. Natural mortality seems to be most pronounced immediately following hatching, and it is believed that most shrimp do not live past age 5.

Fishery Management

The Gulf of Maine fishery for northern shrimp is managed through interstate agreement between the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The management framework evolved between 1972-1979 under the auspices of the State/Federal Fisheries Management Program. In 1980, this program was restructured as the Interstate Fisheries Management Program (ISFMP) of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). The Fishery Management Plan for Northern Shrimp was approved under the ISFMP in October 1986 (FMR No. 9., ASMFC) and northern shrimp continues to be managed under this plan today. Amendment #1 is currently under development to consider expanding the tools available to manage the fishery, anticipated for completion in late 2003. Within the ISFMP structure, the Northern Shrimp Technical Committee (NSTC) provides annual stock assessments and related information to the ASMFC Northern Shrimp Section. Annually, the Section decides on management regimes after thorough consideration of the NSTC stock assessment, input from the Northern Shrimp Advisory Panel and comment from others knowledgeable about the shrimp fishing industry. Management under the 1986 FMP has been conducted primarily by seasonal closures and mesh size restrictions and is intended "to optimize yield, recognizing that natural fluctuations in abundance will occur" (FMP, p ii.).

At its fall 2002 meeting, the Northern Shrimp Section approved a 38-day season from January 15, 2003 to February 27, 2003, inclusive with Fridays off. In addition, the Section continued to require the use of a finfish excluder device known as the "Nordmore Grate" throughout the shrimp fishing season.

Fishery Assessment

Stock assessments conducted in the 1980's and 1990's have keyed on strong year classes, (i.e. those hatched in 1982, 1987 and 1992). Each strong year class supports the shrimp fishery for about three years commencing about three years after hatching. The fishery was supported during the late 1980s and early and mid 1990s by the strong 1982, 1987 and 1992 year classes with other years depending on less robust year classes. The 1993 year class proved to be strong also, producing the first back-to-back strong year classes since the late 1960's. Based on the abundance of the 1992 and 1993 year classes, the NSTC recommended a full season for 1995-

1996, but recommended reductions in fishing effort for December, April and May for the 1996-97 fishery to afford some protection for small shrimp in the offshore areas. The NSTC recommended limiting the fishery to February and March for the 1997-98 season and a 40-day season during the months of February and March in 1998-99 to protect the berried females and young shrimp in light of a rapidly declining resource. The NSTC recommended two options for the 1999-2000 fishing season: 1) closed season; 2) open February 14-March 18 or February 16-March 14 and May 7-31. Due to an increase in the exploitable biomass in the 2000-2001 season, the Committee recommended a modest increase in landings and a corresponding extension of the season to 61 days. In 2001, however, the low numbers of large shrimp, the lack of new recruits, and the presence of a single year class of medium sized shrimp led the committee to recommend that no fishing be conducted in the 2002 season. In 2002, the committee recommended for 2003 no fishing season that would threaten the reproductive capacity of the 1999 year class or would allow significant catches of the 2001 year class.

The following report presents the results of the Technical Committee's 2003 stock assessment. Analyses and recommendations are based on: 1) research vessel survey data collected by the Committee during summer and by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) during spring and autumn, 2) commercial landings data collected by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) port agents, 3) biological sampling of the commercial landings by personnel from the participating states and the NMFS, and 4) data from vessel trip reports filed by shrimp fishers. In addition to previously used traditional methods of assessing the stock (i.e. landings data, commercial effort and CPUE estimates, indices of abundance, etc.) more innovative, quantitative tools, such as the Collie-Sissenwine Analysis, ASPIC surplus production, yield per recruit, and eggs per recruit models were introduced in 1997 and continue to be used to provide guidance for management of the stock.

COMMERCIAL FISHERY TRENDS

Landings

Annual landings of Gulf of Maine northern shrimp declined from an average of 11,400 metric tons (mt) during 1969-1972 to about 400 mt in 1977, culminating in a closure of the fishery in

1978 (Table 1). The fishery reopened in 1979 and landings increased steadily to over 5,000 mt by 1987. Landings ranged from 2,300-4,400 mt between 1988-1994, and then rose dramatically to 9,200 mt in 1996, the highest since 1973. Landings declined between 1996 and 1999 to 1,816 mt. This was followed by a slight increase to 2,390 mt in the 2000 season. The 2001 fishing season landings dropped to 1,327 mt, and dropped further in the 25-day 2002 season to 422 mt, the lowest northern shrimp landings since the fishery was closed in 1978. Landings in the 2003 38-day season were 937 mt (preliminary data from vessel trip reports).

Maine landed 86% (808 mt) of the 2003 season total while New Hampshire and Massachusetts landed 11% (107 mt) and 2% (23 mt), respectively. The proportional distribution of landings among the states was similar to 2002, but has shifted gradually since the 1980's when Massachusetts accounted for about 30% of the catch, (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The relative proportion of landings by month remained similar to past years. The month of February (23 open days) yielded the highest proportion of the catch and the greatest catch per open day, while January (15 open days) exhibited the lowest (Table 2a).

Most northern shrimp fishing in the Gulf of Maine is conducted by otter trawls, although traps are also employed off the central Maine coast. According to Vessel Trip Reports (VTRs), trappers accounted for about 8.2, 9.1, 8.2, and 5.5% (preliminary data) of the three states' landings in 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 respectively.

Size, Sex, and Maturity Stage Composition of Landings

Size composition data (Figures 2-4), collected since the early 1980's, indicate that trends in landings have been determined primarily by recruitment of strong (dominant) year classes. Landings more than tripled with recruitment of a strong 1982 year class in 1985 and 1986. The 1987 season landings of 5,266 mt (Table 1) were supported in large part by mature females (assumed age 5) from this year class. Landings declined sharply in 1988 with the passage of this year class through the fishery. A strong 1987 year class began to recruit to the fishery in spring of 1989 and was a major contributor to the 1990-1992 fisheries (NSTC Assessment Reports, 1988-1993). The 1992 year class was the first year class of notable size since 1987 and began

recruiting to the fishery in March and April 1995. The 1992 year class was supplemented by a moderate sized 1993 year class, which partially supported the relatively large annual landings in 1995, 1996 and 1997. The early months of the 1998 season showed high catches from the last of the 1993 year class coming ashore as second year females. Landings were low in the 1999 season due to very poor recruitment in 1994 and 1995, and moderate recruitment in 1996. The increase in landings observed in 2000 was dominated by first year berried females from the 1996 year class. The poor landings observed in 2001 were composed primarily of egg-bearing females landed early in the season, and males caught in January, March, and April, the males accounting for approximately 30% of the catch during these months and representing the 1999 year class. This catch profile is indicative of the low survival of the females from the 1996 year class and the poor recruitment of the 1997 and 1998 year classes, which entered the 2001 fishery as transitionals and first year berried females. In the 2002 fishery, the 1997 and 1998 yearclasses (4- and 5- year old females) continued to be weak, and the moderate 1999 yearclass (3-year old males, transitionals, and early-maturing females) dominated the catches. Two-year old shrimp (2000 year class) were generally absent, but a noticeable quantity of 1-year-old shrimp (2001 year class) were caught (Figure 4).

2003 catches were composed primarily of 4-year-old females from the 1999 year class, early-maturing 2-year-old females (carrying what appeared to be viable eggs) and 2-year-old juveniles, males, and transitionals (Figures 2-4). Samples from New Hampshire and Massachusetts landings had higher proportions of small shrimp than Maine landings (compare figures 2 and 3). In Maine, trapping produced a smaller proportion of small shrimp in the landed catch than trawling (Figure 2). See the table below for average counts per pound.

2003 commercial shrimp fishery average counts per pound, from port samples

	Pandalus borealis only		All shrimp species	
	January	February	January	February
Maine trawls	46	45	48	48
Maine traps	37	37	38	39
Maine total	45	44	47	46
Massachusetts	50	50	55	48
New Hampshire	47	47	48	48

Spatial and temporal differences in the timing of egg-hatch can be estimated by noting the relative abundance of ovigerous females to females that have borne eggs in the past but are no longer carrying them (female stage II). In January 2003, in Maine, only 1.6% of the trawled catch were female stage II, but for the month of February, this increased to 9.2%. Maine trappers caught 7.7% stage II in January and 26.2% in February. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the percentage of female stage II shrimp was 12.5% in January and 50.3% in February, possibly reflecting the eastern Gulf lagging the west in the timing of egg hatch.

Discards

Because of the projected strength of the 2001 year class, and the unusual occurrence of small primary females bearing eggs, an unusually high abundance of small shrimp (15-20mm carapace) in the catches was to be expected. Port samplers in Maine reported a high incidence of harvesters using "shakers" to remove small shrimp from their catches. Shakers usually consisted of a piece of 1-inch x ½-inch wire mesh. Some harvesters reported hand-picking small shrimp out of their catches. Others experimented with square mesh, and 2-inch mesh in the cod end. They reported that these gear modifications reduced their counts per pound from about 50 to about 40. Other harvesters reported discarding 20% to 50% of the catch. The rate of discarding seemed to peak in late January and then decline in February. On one wharf in late January, samples were collected from five trawled catches that had been shaken and from two that had not (although the wharf manager suggested that they should shake if they wished to sell their catch there in the future). A comparison of samples from the shaken and unshaken catches did not reveal a great deal of difference: the five shaken catches averaged 38 shrimp per pound (SD=1.5) while the two unshaken catches averaged 41 shrimp per pound (SD=7.3). This suggests that approximately 8-9 shrimp were discarded for a kilogram landed.

Black Gill Syndrome

Shrimp collected during routine port-sampling in Maine in 2003 exhibited a high incidence (greater than 70%) of Black Gill Syndrome, also called Black Gill Disease or Black Spot Syndrome. Affected shrimp displayed melanized, or blackened gills, with inflammation, necrosis, and significant loss of gill filaments. Black Gill Syndrome has also been documented recently in white shrimp in South Carolina (http://lama.kcc.hawaii.edu/praise/news/eh216.html)

and in the Gulf of Maine in the 1960s and 1970s (Apollonio and Dunton, 1969; Rinaldo & Yevitch, 1974). Its etiology is unknown, although fungal and ciliated protist parasites have been implicated. It is also not known whether shrimp survive the infection. There is some evidence that the syndrome is more prevalent during periods of low temperatures. Shrimp caught during the 2003 summer survey did not display symptoms. It is possible that they were able to rid themselves of the disease upon shedding (Dr. Paul Waterstrat, personal com.).

Effort and Distribution of Effort

Maine trapping operations accounted for 4% to 8% of the state's total number of trips from 1987 to 1994, and for 15.9, 17.2, 23.7, and 10.6 % in 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 respectively, according to 2000-2003 Vessel Trip Report (VTR) data (preliminary, Tables 3a-b).

Since the late 1970's, effort in the fishery (measured by numbers of trips in which shrimp gear is used) has increased and then declined on two occasions. The total number of trawl trips in the fishery peaked at 12,285 during the 1987 season (Table 3a, Figure 5). Increases in season length, shrimp abundance and record ex-vessel prices coupled with reduced abundance of groundfish all contributed to this increase. Effort subsequently fell to an average of 9,500 trips for the 1988, 1989, and 1990 seasons, fell further to an average of 7,900 trips in the 1991 and 1992 seasons, and declined to 6,000 trips in the 1994 season. Effort nearly doubled between 1994 and 1996 and then declined again from the 1996 level of 11,791 to 3,811 trips in 1999, 3,335 in 2000, 3,599 in 2001, 1,008 in 2002, and 1,805 in 2003's preliminary data (Table 3a).

Approximately 310 vessels participated in the shrimp fishery in 1997, 260 in 1998, and about 238 in 1999. In 2000, 2001, and 2002 there were 285, 288, and 200 vessels participating, respectively. In 2003, there were 127 vessels from Maine, 10 from Massachusetts, and 22 from New Hampshire, for a total of 159 vessels that reported shrimp trips (preliminary data). Twenty-nine of these were trapping.

Prior to 1994, effort (numbers of trips by state and month) was estimated from landings data collected from dealers, and landings per trip information (LPUE) from dockside interviews of vessel captains: $Effort = \frac{Landings}{LPUE}$

Beginning in the spring of 1994, a vessel trip reporting system (VTR) supplemented the collection of effort information from interviews. From 1995 to 2000, landings per trip (LPUE) from these logbooks were expanded to total landings from the dealer weighouts to estimate the total trips:

$$Total.Trips = VTR.Trips \frac{Total.Landings}{VTR.Landings}$$

Since 2000, VTR landings have exceeded dealer weighout landings, and the above expansion is not necessary. However, VTRs for 2002 and 2003 are still being received. The vessel logbook database is currently incomplete and has not been thoroughly audited (for an evaluation of vessel trip report data see NEFSC 1996). Therefore, landings and effort estimates reported here for recent years should be considered extremely preliminary. The 1996 assessment report (Schick et al. 1996) provides a comparison of 1995 shrimp catch and effort data from both the NEFSC interview and logbook systems and addresses the differences between the systems at that time. It showed a slightly larger estimate from the logbook system than from the interview system. Thus effort statistics reported through 1994 are not directly comparable to those collected after 1994. However, patterns in effort can be examined if the difference between the systems is taken into account. An additional complication of the logbook system is that one portion of the shrimp fishery may not be adequately represented by the logbook system during 1994-1999. Smaller vessels fishing exclusively in Maine coastal waters are not required to have federal groundfish permits and were not required to submit shrimp vessel trip reports until 2000. In the 1994-2000 assessments, effort from unpermitted vessels was characterized by catch per unit effort of permitted vessels.

Seasonal trends in distribution of effort can be evaluated from port interview data. The relative magnitude of offshore fishing effort (deeper than 55 fathoms) has varied, reflecting seasonal movements of mature females (inshore in early winter and offshore following larval hatching), but also reflecting harvesters' choices for fishing on concentrations of shrimp. As an example, the 1994 fishery stayed in deep water only through the beginning of January, shifted inshore through the middle of March and then moved into deeper water for the duration of the season. The 1995 fishing patterns revealed an early inshore migration in December and an early offshore migration with most fishing occurring offshore even during March. The 1999 season's effort was all offshore in December and almost all offshore in January. Effort moved inshore in February

and remained primarily inshore throughout March. Effort in April and May was all offshore. This distribution of effort reflects the fact that the main body of shrimp available to the fleet was from the three-year-old 1996 year class, and they were split between transitionals that remained offshore and early maturing females that made some shoreward migration during the winter. During the 2000 season, effort was almost entirely inshore in January and February and increasingly offshore in March. In 2001, 17% of fishing was offshore in January, decreasing to 5% in February, increasingly offshore (78%) in March and entirely offshore in April, from Maine port interview data. In the 2002 season, 100% of fishing was inshore in February, and 20% was inshore in March, from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts port interview data. The 2003 fishery was conducted almost entirely inshore, with 87% of sampled trips in January, and 98% in February in depths of 55 fathoms or less, from Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire port interview data.

Catch per Unit Effort

Catch per unit effort (CPUE) indices have been developed from NMFS interview data (1983-1994) and logbook data (1995-2003) and are measures of resource abundance and availability. (See table below and Figure 5). They are typically measured in catch per hour or catch per trip. A trip is a less precise measure of effort, because trips from interviews and logbooks include both single day trips and multiple day trips (in the spring), and the proportion of such trips can vary from season to season.

Pounds landed per trip increased from 844 pounds in 1983 to over 1,300 pounds in 1985 when the strong 1982 year class entered the fishery. CPUE subsequently dropped to below 750 pounds/trip in 1988 but increased to 1,053 pounds in 1990 with entry of the strong 1987 year class. This index averaged 980 pounds between 1991-1992, declined to 767 pounds in 1993, and increased in 1994 to 1,073 pounds. The 1995, 1996 and 1997 CPUEs, from logbooks, rose sharply to 1,362 pounds in 1995, rose again to 1,714 in 1996 and declined to 1,454 in 1997. The CPUEs for 1996 and 1997 were the highest since the early 1970's. The 1998 CPUE was 1,317, showing a continued high level compared to earlier years and the 1999 CPUE dropped to 1,067 pounds per trip, which is still considerably higher than in previous years with poor recruitment. The 2000 CPUE increased to 1,444 pounds per trip. In 2001, the catch per trip dropped to 739

pounds per trip, the lowest since 1988. In 2002, the catch per trip was 820 pounds, and in 2003 it was 1,082 pounds per trip (Figure 5 and table below).

More precise CPUE indices (pounds landed per hour fished) have also been developed for both inshore (depth less than 55 fathoms) and offshore (depth more than 55 fathoms) areas using information collected by Maine's port sampling program, and agree well with the (less precise) catch per trip data from logbooks (see text table below and Figure 5). Inshore CPUE for 2003 was 174 lbs/hr, offshore was 215, and the season average was 182 lbs/hr.

Maine CPUE in lbs./hour towed, from port sampling. Catch in lbs./trip is from NMFS weighout and logbook data for all states.

Year	Inshore (<55F)	Offshore (>55F)	Total	Catch/trip
1991	94	152	140	988
1992	132	93	117	974
1993	82	129	92	767
1994	139	149	141	1,073
1995	172	205	193	1,362
1996	340	203	251	1,714
1997	206	192	194	1,454
1998	158	151	154	1,317
1999	159	146	152	1,06
2000	288	337	292	1,444
2001	100	135	109	739
2002	223	91	194	820
2003	174	215	182	1,082

RESOURCE CONDITIONS

Trends in abundance have been monitored since the late 1960's from data collected in Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) spring and autumn bottom trawl surveys and in summer surveys by the State of Maine (discontinued in 1983). The state-federal shrimp survey was initiated by the NSTC in 1984. The latter survey is conducted each summer aboard the *R/V Gloria Michelle* employing a stratified random sampling design and gear specifically designed for Gulf of Maine conditions. Strata sampled, and catch per tow data for the 2003 summer

survey cruise are plotted in Figure 6a. The NSTC has placed primary dependence on the summer survey for fishery-independent data used in stock assessments, although NEFSC autumn survey data have been valuable as well.

There has generally been good agreement between the NEFSC autumn survey index (stratified mean catch per tow, kg) and fishery trends (Figure 7). The index declined precipitously as the fishery collapsed during the 1970s; this was followed by a substantial increase in the middle 1980's to early 1990's, with peaks in 1986, 1990 and 1994. This reflects recruitment and growth of the strong 1982, 1987 and 1992 year classes and the above average 1993 year class. After declining to 1.1 kg/tow in 1996, the index rose sharply in 1998 and 1999 to 2.30 and 2.54 kg per tow respectively, both well above the time series mean of 1.52 kg/tow. This is likely due to recruitment of the 1996 year class to the survey gear at age 2 in 1998 and age 3 in 1999. Beginning in 2000 the fall survey index decline precipitously for three consecutive years reaching a time series low of 0.17 kg/tow in 2002, indicating very poor 1997, 1998, and 2000 year classes. The fall survey index increased to 0.95 kg/tow in 2003, but is below the time series mean (1.52 kg/tow).

Abundance and biomass indices (stratified mean catch per tow in numbers and weight) for the state-federal summer survey from 1984-2003 are given in Table 4, and length-frequencies by cruise are provided in Figure 9. The $\log_e$ transformed mean weight per tow averaged 15.8 kg/tow between 1984 and 1990. Beginning in 1991 this index began to decline and averaged 10.2 kg/tow between 1991 and 1996. The index then declined further, averaging 6.1 kg/tow from 1997 to 2001, and reaching a time series low of 4.3 kg/tow in 2001. In 2002 the index increased markedly to 9.2 kg/tow, and then declined to the second lowest value in the time series (5.5 kg/tow)\ in 2003 The total mean number per tow demonstrated the same general trends over the time series.

The stratified mean catch per tow in numbers of 1.5-year old shrimp (Table 4, Figure 8, and graphically represented as the total number in the first size modes in Figure 9) represents a recruitment index. Although these shrimp are not fully recruited to the survey gear, this index appears sufficient as a preliminary estimate of year class strength. This survey index indicated

strong year classes in 1987, 1992, and 2001, and moderately strong year classes in 1990, 1993, 1996, and 1999. The strong 1992 year class observed at (assumed) age 1.5 in the 1993 summer survey (Figure 9) was smaller than the dominant 1982 and 1987 year classes, but was followed by the above-average 1993 year class. These two year classes supported the fishery in 1995-1998. The 1996 year class appeared comparable to the moderately strong 1993 year class (Table 4, Figures 8 and 9). The 1997 and 1998 age classes were very weak, both well below the time series mean of 346 individuals per tow. The above-average 1999 year class is comparable to the 1996 year class. In 2001 the age 1.5 recruitment index was at its lowest level since 1984, with a stratified mean of 36 individuals per tow on the transformed scale. In 2002 the age 1.5 recruitment index increased dramatically to 1,059, which is a time series high and represents an extremely strong 2001 year class. It is interesting to note that, in the 2002 summer survey, more small females (< 19 mm CL, assumed 1.5 years old) were caught than at any other time in the history of the survey (Figure 9). The index subsequently dropped to 49 individuals per tow in 2003, indicating a very poor 2002 year class, the third worst in the time series. In general recruitment has been extremely poor in 4 out of the last 6 years meaning that it is likely that the adult biomass available to harvest will remain low for the next several years.

The relative strengths of the 1999 and 2000 year classes described above as age 1.5 recruits have been confirmed by subsequent summer surveys, that is, the assumed 1999 yearclass continued to appear as a moderate year class in 2001 and 2002 surveys, and the 2000 year class was again virtually absent in 2002 and 2003. The record 2001 year class appeared in a greatly diminished state in the 2003 survey. This rapid decline of the 2001 year class in one year is unprecedented in the summer survey. Potential explanations for this phenomenon include: possible changes in shrimp distribution in 2003 that made them unavailable to the survey, excessive discard mortality from “shaking” of unmarketable small shrimp (which was primarily the 2001 year class) during the 2003 fishing season, or an increase in natural mortality, possibly related to an increased prevalence of black gill disease observed in sampled catches during the 2003 fishery.

Individuals >22 mm will be fully recruited to the upcoming winter fishery (primarily age 3 and older) and thus survey catches of shrimp in this size category provide indices of harvestable numbers and biomass for the coming season. (Table 4, bottom, and Figure 8). The harvestable

biomass index exhibited large peaks in 1985 and 1990, reflecting the very strong 1982 and 1987 year classes respectively. This index has varied from year to year but generally trended down since 1990. The 2001 index of 1.5 kg/tow represented a time series low, and is indicative of poor 1997 and 1998 year classes. In 2002 the index increased slightly to 2.9 kg/tow, reflecting recruitment of the moderate 1999 year class to the index. The index subsequently dropped to second lowest value in the time series (1.7 kg/tow) in 2003. The harvestable biomass index has remained below the time series median (3.4 kg/tow) for the last 7 years, and is indicative of an overall poor spawning stock biomass.

ANALYTICAL STOCK ASSESSMENT

Descriptive information for the Gulf of Maine shrimp fishery (total catch, port sampling, trawl selectivity, survey catches, and life history studies) were modeled to estimate fishing mortality, stock abundance, and candidate target fishing levels. The analytical stock assessment comprises three fishery models: the Collie-Sissenwine Analysis (CSA) (Collie and Sissenwine 1983; Collie and Kruse 1998) tracks the removals of shrimp using summer survey indices of recruits and fully-recruited shrimp scaled to total catch in numbers; surplus production analysis models the biomass dynamics of the stock with a longer time series of total landings and three survey indices of stock biomass; a yield-per-recruit and eggs-per-recruit model simulates the life history of shrimp (including growth rates, transition rates, natural mortality, and fecundity) and fishing mortality on recruited shrimp using estimates of trawl selectivity to estimate yield and egg production at various levels of fishing mortality, for guidance in determining the levels of fishing that are most productive and sustainable.

CSA results are summarized in Table 5 and Figures 10 and 11. Abundance and catchability were relatively well estimated, and the model fit the data well. Estimates of recruitment to the fishery averaged 1.0 billion individuals, peaked at 1.3 billion before the 1990 fishing season, but declined steadily to less than 0.4 billion before the 2002 fishing season. The current estimate indicates a sharp rise up to 0.8 billion prior to the fishing year 2003, followed by an equally sharp decline to 0.4 billion prior to the next (2004) season. Fully-recruited abundance averaged

1.2 billion individuals and peaked at 1.5 billion before the 1991 season. Fully-recruited abundance decreased to a time series low of less than 0.4 billion in 2000 and increased to 0.6 billion in the current year. Total stock biomass estimates averaged about 18,600 mt, with a peak at over 22,000 mt before the 1991 season, and a decrease to a time series low of 5,600 mt in 1999. Total stock biomass has increased over recent years to its current value of 7,500 mt (Table 5, Figures 10, 11).

In this assessment, fishing mortality rates (F) are being expressed as "harvest rate" derived F's. This is based on advice by the most recent peer review of Northern shrimp assessment methodology (NEFSC, 2003), which concluded that the harvest rate F is a more precise approximation than the log-ratio F used in previous assessments.

Annual estimates of fishing mortality (F) averaged 0.22 (17% exploitation) for the 1985 to 1994 fishing seasons, peaked at 1.17 (62% exploitation) in the 1997 season and decreased to 0.24 (19% exploitation) in the 2001 season (Table 5; Figures 10, 11). In 2002 F dropped to 0.07 (6% exploitation), due in part to a short season and poor stock conditions. In the most recent fishing year (2003) an increase in season length, continued poor stock conditions (in terms of exploitable shrimp) along with an exceptional recruitment pulse resulted in F rising slightly to 0.09 (8% exploitation). The recent pattern in F reflects the pattern in nominal fishing effort (Tables 3 and 5, Figures 10 and 11).

Precision of CSA estimates was assessed by "bootstrap" analysis, in which survey measurement errors were randomly shuffled 2000 times to provide simulated replications of the model. Bootstrap results suggest that estimates of abundance, biomass and mortality were relatively precise.

In addition to the CSA run done (as described in the text above and Table 5, Figures 10 and 11), the technical committee looked at the implications of discarding small shrimp, described in the *Discards* section under Commercial Fishery Trends above. The previous assessment advice (and that of the SARC during their review in December 2002, see Advisory Report) was to avoid fishing on the 2001 year class. Estimates of discards were made from port sampling of boats that

landed on the same day and stated that they either did discard or did not. From this limited sample, it was estimated that approximately 8 to 9 small shrimp per kilogram landed were discarded. Additional estimates of 20 – 50% discards, by weight, were suggested by harvesters. These were converted to numbers based on a 3:1 ratio of small to large shrimp by weight. These estimates were viewed in terms of only Maine boats discarding during January 2003 (best case), and then all boats discarding throughout the season (worst case). This gives a range of discard estimates that probably captures what occurred. This range of discard estimates was applied to the final year in the CSA, and results are shown in Appendix A. These discard rates represent an increase in the catch that ranges from 4% - 150% of the no-discard assumption of the assessment. The major effect is a range of estimates for F (from 0.09 for no discards to 0.25 for the maximum discard estimate, a 172% increase). While these analyses are certainly data-limited, the implications are serious enough for attention. It is clear that discarding of small shrimp will occur more frequently when stock conditions are similar to 2003's (a large year class vulnerable to the gear, but not worth much in the market).

An alternative method of estimating stock size and F was used to corroborate results from CSA analysis. A surplus production model (ASPIC) was fit to seasonal catch and survey biomass indices from 1968 to 2003 (summarized in Table 6). Estimates of F and Biomass from the surplus production model generally confirm the pattern of estimates from the CSA model (Figures 12 & 13). F in 2003 (F = 0.09) was the second lowest observed since the fishery was completely closed in 1978 (F = 0.00). This is explained by the limited fishery that occurred in 2003. The 2003 starting biomass (9,800 mt) was at its highest level since 1998, but still remains well below the average observed in the time period between 1985 and 1994 when the Gulf of Maine Northern shrimp biomass was stable (18,335mt). Precision of surplus production model estimates was assessed by "bootstrap" analysis, in which survey measurement errors were randomly sampled 1000 times to provide simulated replications of the model. Bootstrap results suggest that estimates of biomass and mortality were relatively precise. For the terminal year there is a 95 % probability the F was above 0.06 and below 0.12, and 95% probability that Biomass was above 7,800 mt and below 15,000 mt.

Yield per recruit and percent maximum spawning potential were estimated for the Gulf of Maine northern shrimp fishery (Figure 14). Yield per recruit was maximum at F=0.77 (F_{max}) (48% exploitation) (Table 7). The increase in yield per unit F decreased to one tenth the initial increase at F=0.46 ($F_{0.1}$) (33% exploitation). Maximum spawning potential (i.e., with no F) was 2,395 eggs per recruit. Spawning potential was reduced by half at F=0.25 ($F_{50\%}$, 20% exploitation).

As concluded by the Stock Assessment Review Committee (SARC) in 1997, the stock was not replacing itself when spawning potential was reduced to less than 20% of maximum, and the stock collapsed when egg production was reduced further. Reproductive success for Gulf of Maine northern shrimp may be a function of population fecundity and spring seawater temperature (Figure 15). Therefore, $F_{20\%}$ may be an appropriate overfishing threshold, which would result in a target F well below 0.6. A sustainable target F may be the average F from 1985 to 1994, which was 0.22 (which allows 50% egg production per recruit) (Table 7, Figure 13).

SUMMARY

Landings in the Gulf of Maine northern shrimp fishery have declined since the mid 1990's, from a high for the decade of 9,166 mt in 1996 to 937 mt in 2003 (preliminary), the result of low abundance of shrimp and reductions in fishing effort. The number of fishing vessels and trawl trips have dropped from about 310 and 10,734 respectively in 1997 to 159 and 1,805 in 2003, although vessel reporting, particularly from the Maine small boat fleet, has probably improved. Fishing mortality rates, as calculated by CSA, have declined from 0.87 in 1997 to 0.09 in 2003. Although low in 2002 and 2003, F was considerably above the 1985-1994 average (recommended as a possible target by the 1997 Stock Assessment Review Committee) each year from 1995 through 2000.

Current landings, vessels, and trips are calculated from vessel trip reports (VTRs). Note that 2002 landings were incomplete when calculated from VTRs in October of 2002 (Tables 1-2, 2002 assessment), and went up by 12% when recalculated in October 2003 (Tables 1-2 here). Thus it must be assumed that 2003 vessel trip reports are also incomplete at this time. However,

it can be concluded that the 2003 fishery was short, mostly inshore, with limited participation, moderate landed catches per trip and per hour, and high occurrences of small shrimp (assumed 2-year-old, 2001 year class). It is also likely that rates of discarding were high, at least during part of the season.

Exploitable biomass as estimated from CSA declined from 15,500 mt in 1995 to a time series low of 5,600 in 1999. Since then the biomass estimate has risen to 7,500 mt in 2003, as a result of the appearance of the moderate 1999 year class and the strong 2001 year class. This estimate is still well below the time-series average of 12,800 mt, and below the average of the relatively stable 1985-1994 period of 17,200 mt (Table 5). The estimate of spawning stock biomass (Figure 15, arrow labeled "04") is also still well below the time-series mean.

Size composition data from both the fishery and summer surveys indicate that good landings have followed the recruitment of strong (dominant) year classes. Poor landings since 1997, as well as low biomass estimates, can be attributed in part to the below-average recruitment of the 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, and 2000 year classes.

In 2004, the 1998 year class will have passed out of the fishery, and the moderate 1999 year class (assumed 5-year old females), virtually absent 2000 year class (assumed 4-year-old females), strong 2001 year class (assumed 3-year-old males, transitionals, and early-maturing females), and virtually absent 2002 year class (juveniles) will remain. Unfortunately, survey indices for 2003 indicate that the 1999 and 2001 year classes have diminished substantially since previous assessments, and "moderate" and "strong" have become "weak" and "moderate" respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Northern Shrimp Technical Committee strongly recommends that there be no fishery during the 2004 season. The Committee bases its recommendation to the Section on its assessment of current stock status, the need to improve resource conditions, the biology of the species, and the stated management goals of 1) maintaining and rebuilding the stock, 2) protecting the stock to

enhance egg production and future recruitment, and 3) ensuring a viable northern shrimp fishery in the Gulf of Maine over time (FMP, McInnes 1986).

The lack of what will be 4- and 5-year old female shrimp this winter, and any significant 2-year-old year class, are serious concerns. The unusual maturation patterns in the remaining 3-year-old year class are also worrying. This single year class (2001) cannot be expected to provide the spawning potential needed to rebuild the stock while supporting a fishery. Because of the failure of the 2002 year class and the apparent reduction in the size of the once-moderate 1999 year class, the 2001 year class, as assumed males, transitionals, and early-maturing 3-year-old females of moderate abundance this coming winter, along with the remnant of the 1999 year class, represents the only significant source of egg production for the next three years (2004 – 2006).

The 2001 year class, although diminished since the 2002 assessment, represents a welcome opportunity to rebuild the stock, and the NSTC emphasizes the importance of protecting these medium-sized shrimp. Because of an unusually high number of early-maturing females in the 2001 year class, it is likely that these 3-year-old shrimp will migrate inshore this winter, making them impossible to avoid. A 2004 fishery can anticipate moderate catches at current levels of fishing effort but the size distribution is expected to be bimodal, that is, catches are likely to be comprised of both 5-year-old (from the remnant 1999 year class) and 3-year-old shrimp, even inshore, with the 3-year-olds dominating. Moderate catches of these medium-sized shrimp will result in relatively high fishing mortality rates, which will seriously reduce egg production in 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Yield-per-recruit and egg-per-recruit analyses (Table 7) show that shrimp reach both their potential maximum weight yield and maximum egg production at about ages 4-5. Therefore, protecting younger shrimp is recommended for both economical and biological reasons. Current shrimp trawl gear can be expected to retain about 58% of three-year-old shrimp encountered (Table 7), and this year class is so much more numerous than any others present that catches of it will be significant if allowed. Catches of 3-year-old females can be expected to be about 49 count per pound (Table 7).

The migrating and aggregating behavior of shrimp, even at low levels of abundance, makes them particularly vulnerable to even low levels of fishing effort. These behaviors may also be more difficult to predict at low stock levels. It is very important to protect the small spawning stock that now remains. Short-term commercial prospects are not favorable because the abundance of large shrimp is low. Long-term prospects depend on future recruitment. The strategy recommended here will maximize long-term potential yield and the likelihood of improved recruitment.

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Table 1. Commercial landings (mt) of northern shrimp in the western Gulf of Maine, 1958-2003.

Year	Maine		Massachusetts		New Hampshire		Total		$/Lb
1958	2.3		0.0		0.0		2.3		0.32
1959	5.4		2.3		0.0		7.7		0.29
1960	40.4		0.5		0.0		40.9		0.23
1961	30.4		0.5		0.0		30.9		0.20
1962	159.7		16.3		0.0		176.0		0.15
1963	244.0		10.4		0.0		254.4		0.12
1964	419.4		3.1		0.0		422.5		0.12
1965	947.0		8.0		0.0		955.0		0.12
1966	1,737.8		10.5		18.1		1,766.4		0.14
1967	3,141.1		10.0		20.0		3,171.1		0.12
1968	6,515.0		51.9		43.1		6,610.0		0.11
1969	10,993.1		1,773.1		58.1		12,824.3		0.12
1970	7,712.8		2,902.3		54.4		10,669.5		0.20
1971	8,354.8		2,724.0		50.8		11,129.6		0.19
1972	7,515.6		3,504.6		74.8		11,095.0		0.19
1973	5,476.6		3,868.2		59.9		9,404.7		0.27
1974	4,430.7		3,477.3		36.7		7,944.7		0.32
1975	3,177.2		2,080.0		29.4		5,286.6		0.26
1976	617.3		397.8		7.3		1,022.4		0.34
1977	142.1		236.9		2.2		381.2		0.55
1978	0.0		3.3		0.0		3.3		0.24
1979	32.9		451.3		2.3		486.5		0.33
1980	71.4		260.3		7.4		339.1		0.65
1981	528.6		538.1		4.5		1,071.2		0.64
1982	883.2	*(853.3)	658.5	*(655.3)	32.8	*(21.6)	1,574.5	*(1,530.2)	0.60
1983	1,022.0	(892.5)	508.0	(458.4)	36.5	(46.2)	1,566.5	(1,397.1)	0.67
1984	2,564.7	(2,394.9)	565.3	(525.1)	96.8	(30.7)	3,226.8	(2,950.7)	0.49
1985	2,956.9	(2,946.4)	1,030.6	(968.0)	207.4	(216.5)	4,194.9	(4,130.9)	0.44
1986	3,407.3	(3,268.2)	1,085.6	(1,136.3)	191.1	(230.5)	4,684.0	(4,635.0)	0.63
1987	3,534.2	(3,680.2)	1,338.7	(1,427.9)	152.5	(157.9)	5,025.4	(5,266.2)	1.10
1988	2,272.4	(2,258.4)	631.5	(619.6)	173.1	(157.6)	3,077.0	(3,035.6)	1.10
1989	2,542.6	(2,384.0)	749.6	(699.9)	314.3	(231.5)	3,606.5	(3,315.4)	0.98
1990	2,961.5	(3,236.1)	993.2	(974.3)	447.3	(451.2)	4,402.0	(4,661.6)	0.72
1991	2,431.1	(2,488.1)	727.6	(801.0)	208.2	(282.1)	3,366.9	(3,571.2)	0.93
1992	2,973.9	(3,054.2)	291.6	(289.1)	100.1	(100.1)	3,365.6	(3,443.7)	0.99
1993	1,562.8	(1,492.2)	300.3	(292.8)	441.1	(357.4)	2,304.7	(2,142.8)	1.03
1994	2,815.5	(2,239.3)	374.4	(247.5)	520.9	(428.0)	3,710.8	(2,914.8)	0.79
1995		(5,022.7)		(678.8)		(764.9)		(6,466.4)	0.88
1996		(7,737.0)		(658.0)		(771.0)		(9,166.1)	0.72
1997		(6,050.0)		(362.8)		(666.3)		(7,079.1)	0.82
1998		(3,482.0)		(247.2)		(445.2)		(4,174.4)	0.94
1999		(1,523.4)		(75.7)		(217.0)		(1,816.1)	0.93
2000		(2,067.3)		(109.9)		(212.3)		(2,389.5)	0.79
2001		(1,071.8)		(49.1)		(205.8)		(1,326.7)	0.86
2002		**(362.7)		**(7.7)		**(51.2)		**(421.6)	1.07
2003		**(807.9)		**(22.7)		**(106.6)		**(937.1)	

*Numbers in parentheses are computed on a seasonal basis.
**Preliminary.

Table 2a. Distribution of landings (metric tons) in the Gulf of Maine northern shrimp fishery by state and month, 1986-2003.

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Other	Season Total
1986 Season, 203 days, Dec 1 - May 31, extended to June 21								
Maine	346.9	747.8	1,405.3	415.4	104.2	149.2	99.4	3,268.2
Mass.	154.3	213.4	221.2	200.7	111.2	84.8	150.7	1,136.3
N.H.	57.7	75.9	70.8	14.2	1.3	0.0	10.6	230.5
Total	558.9	1,037.1	1,697.3	630.3	216.7	234.0	260.7	4,635.0
1987 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	485.9	906.2	1,192.7	672.9	287.6	127.9	7.0	3,680.2
Mass.	103.5	260.0	384.9	310.2	180.8	182.8	5.7	1,427.9
N.H.	18.4	53.6	62.8	15.7	7.3	0.0	0.1	157.9
Total	607.8	1,219.8	1,640.4	998.8	475.7	310.7	12.8	5,266.0
1988 Season, 183 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	339.7	793.9	788.1	243.6	24.6	67.3	1.2	2,258.4
Mass.	14.4	225.8	255.0	104.9	8.6	10.9	0.0	619.6
N.H.	13.0	72.6	53.7	14.9	0.3	0.0	3.1	157.6
Total	367.1	1,092.3	1,096.8	363.4	33.5	78.2	4.3	3,035.6
1989 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	353.6	770.5	700.6	246.4	218.7	94.2		2,384.0
Mass.	26.2	197.5	154.9	104.8	160.9	55.6		699.9
N.H.	28.5	106.9	77.0	15.4	3.7	0.0		231.5
Total	408.3	1,074.9	932.5	366.6	383.3	149.8		3,315.4
1990 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	512.4	778.2	509.7	638.5	514.0	282.8	0.1	3,235.7
Mass.	75.6	344.4	184.8	100.2	158.9	110.0	4.3	978.2
N.H.	111.3	191.7	116.1	30.7	1.4			451.2
Total	699.3	1,314.3	810.6	769.4	674.3	392.8	4.4	4,665.1
1991 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	238.2	509.1	884.0	454.9	251.7	148.2	2.0	2,488.1
Mass.	90.5	174.7	175.9	131.2	93.3	133.8	1.6	801.0
N.H.	107.3	104.4	33.8	27.8	7.8	1.0		282.1
Total	436.0	788.2	1,093.7	613.9	352.8	283.0	3.6	3,571.2
1992 Season, 153 days, Dec 15 - May 15								
Maine	181.1	880.9	1,278.9	462.5	163.6	87.2		3,054.2
Mass.	17.1	148.2	73.3	47.5	2.9		0.1	289.1
N.H.	33.4	47.0	11.9	6.8	1.0			100.1
Total	231.6	1,076.1	1,364.1	516.8	167.5	87.2	0.4	3,443.7
1993 Season, 138 days, Dec 14 - April 30								
Maine	100.9	369.0	597.0	297.5	127.8			1,492.2
Mass.	19.6	82.0	81.9	62.3	42.0	5.0		292.8
N.H.	33.5	85.4	101.7	77.0	59.8			357.4
Total	154.0	536.4	780.6	436.8	229.6	5.0	0.4	2,142.8
1994 Season, 122 days, Dec 15 - Apr 15								
Maine	171.5	647.7	971.9	399.5	48.7			2,239.3
Mass.	27.1	68.0	100.8	38.8	12.8			247.5
N.H.	117.2	124.3	128.7	49.6	8.2			428.0
Total	315.8	840.0	1,201.4	487.9	69.7			2,914.8

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Other	Season Total
1995 Season, 128 days, Dec 1 - Apr 30, 1 day per week off								
Maine	747.6	1,397.7	1,338.2	912.0	627.2			5,022.7
Mass.	210.7	154.0	104.1	111.0	99.0			678.8
N.H.	160.6	186.8	118.3	158.5	140.7			764.9
Total	1,118.9	1,738.5	1,560.6	1,181.5	866.9			6,466.4
1996 Season, 152 days, Dec 1- May 31, 1 day per week off								
Maine	1,124.1	1,678.3	3,004.6	785.2	350.4	794.5		7,737.1
Mass.	167.9	106.7	188.7	67.8	66.5	60.3		657.9
N.H.	189.8	169.5	234.0	81.9	78.8	17.1		771.1
Total	1,481.8	1,954.5	3,427.3	934.9	495.7	871.9		9,166.1
1997 Season, 156 days, Dec 1- May 27, two 5-day and four 4-day blocks off								
Maine	1,178.5	1,114.9	1,713.1	758.4	754.8	530.3		6,050.0
Mass.	90.2	110.4	111.4	49.0	1.2	0.5		362.7
N.H.	185.6	104.1	140.1	108.6	85.8	42.2		666.4
Total	1,454.3	1,329.4	1,964.6	916.0	841.8	573.0		7,079.1
1998 Season, 105 days, Dec 8-May 22, weekends off except Mar 14-15, Dec 25-31 and Mar 16-31 off.								
Maine	511.1	926.8	1,211.1	401.7	228.7	202.6		3,482.0
Mass.	49.1	78.0	90.5	14.3	15.3	0.0		247.2
N.H.	89.4	106.9	143.5	54.3	49.0	2.1		445.2
Total	649.6	1,111.7	1,445.1	470.3	293.0	204.7		4,174.4
1999 Season, 90 days, Dec 15 - May 25, weekends, Dec 24 - Jan 3, Jan 27-31, Feb 24-28, Mar 16-31, and Apr 29 - May 2 off.								
Maine	79.9	192.7	590.8	240.6	204.5	214.9		1,523.4
Mass.	25.0	23.8	16.0	2.5	8.4			75.7
N.H.	46.5	63.2	52.2	10.0	36.5	8.6		217.0
Total	151.4	279.7	659.0	253.1	249.4	223.5		1,816.1
2000 Season, 51 days, Jan 17 - Mar 15, Sundays off								
Maine		607.4	1,271.4	188.5				2,067.3
Mass.		17.4	78.7	13.8				109.9
N.H.		39.6	131.1	41.6				212.3
Total		664.4	1,481.2	243.9				2,389.5
2001 Season, 83 days, Jan 9 - Apr 30, Mar 18 - Apr 16 off, experimental offshore fishery in May								
Maine		573.0	436.1	35.9	26.5	0.3		1,071.8
Mass.		38.5	8.8	1.9	0.0	0.0		49.1
N.H.		127.4	37.2	12.1	29.0	0.0		205.8
Total		738.9	482.2	49.8	55.5	0.3		1,326.7
***2002** Season, 25 days, Feb 15 - Mar 11								
Maine			286.0	76.7				362.7
Mass.			5.3	2.3				7.7
N.H.			38.0	13.3				51.2
Total			329.2	92.4				421.6
***2003** Season, 38 days, Jan 15 - Feb 27, Fridays off								
Maine		379.2	428.7					807.9
Mass.		10.1	12.6					22.7
N.H.		28.1	78.5					106.6
Total		417.3	519.8					937.1

* Preliminary data

Table 2b. Distribution of landings (metric tons) in the Maine northern shrimp fishery by gear type and month, 2001 - 2003.

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Other	Season Total	% of total
2001 Season, 83 days, Jan 9 - Apr 30, Mar 18 - Apr 16 off, experimental offshore fishery in May									
Trawl		530.6	363.3	30.2	26.4	0.3		950.8	89%
Trap		42.4	72.8	5.6	0.1			121.0	11%
Total		573.0	436.1	35.9	26.5	0.3		1,071.8	
***2002** Season, 25 days, Feb 15 - Mar 11									
Trawl			245.6	70.1				315.8	87%
Trap			40.3	6.6				46.9	13%
Total			286.0	76.7				362.7	
***2003** Season, 38 days, Jan 15 - Feb 27, Fridays off									
Trawl		359.5	397.0					756.5	94%
Trap		19.7	31.7					51.4	6%
Total		379.2	428.7					807.9	

* Preliminary data

Table 3a. Distribution of fishing effort (number of trawl trips) in the Gulf of Maine northern shrimp fishery by state and month, 1986-2003.

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Other	Season Total
1986 Season, 203 days, Dec 1 - May 31, extended to June 21								
Maine	590	1,309	2,798	831	224	133	68	5,953
Mass.	128	235	225	320	194	133	159	1,394
N.H.	156	163	165	51	3		17	555
Total	874	1,707	3,188	1,202	421	266	244	7,902
1987 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	993	2,373	3,073	2,241	617	340	16	9,653
Mass.	325	354	414	426	283	317	164	2,283
N.H.	67	164	175	95	28		32	561
Total	1,385	2,891	3,662	2,762	928	657		12,285
1988 Season, 183 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	972	2,183	2,720	1,231	193	122		7,421
Mass.	28	326	426	315	26	57		1,178
N.H.	72	231	236	99	3			641
Total	1,072	2,740	3,382	1,645	222	179		9,240
1989 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	958	2,479	2,332	936	249	84		7,038
Mass.	103	479	402	254	297	102		1,637
N.H.	120	369	312	69	16			886
Total	1,181	3,327	3,046	1,259	562	186		9,561
1990 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	1,036	1,710	1,529	1,986	897	238		7,396
Mass.	147	459	273	202	175	118		1,374
N.H.	178	363	284	157	6			988
Total	1,361	2,532	2,086	2,345	1,078	356		9,758
1991 Season, 182 days, Dec 1 - May 31								
Maine	568	1,286	2,070	1,050	438	139		5,551
Mass.	264	416	401	231	154	147		1,613
N.H.	279	285	135	82	22	1		804
Total	1,111	1,987	2,606	1,363	614	287		7,968
1992 Season, 153 days, Dec 15 - May 15								
Maine	411	1,966	2,700	1,222	318	141		6,758
Mass.	59	337	145	101	41			683
N.H.	96	153	76	29	3			357
Total	566	2,456	2,921	1,352	362	141		7,798
1993 Season, 138 days, Dec 14 - April 30								
Maine	249	1,102	1,777	1,032	227			4,387
Mass.	60	200	250	185	72			767
N.H.	76	246	275	256	151			1,004
Total	385	1,548	2,302	1,473	450			6,158
1994 Season, 122 days, Dec 15 - Apr 15								
Maine	265	1,340	1,889	1,065	122			4,681
Mass.	58	152	147	83	15			455
N.H.	169	228	266	173	18			854
Total	492	1,720	2,302	1,321	155			5,990
1995 Season, 128 days, Dec 1 - Apr 30, 1 day per week off								
Maine	879	2,341	2,641	1,337	694			7,892
Mass.	145	385	275	157	109			1,071
N.H.	189	331	279	359	344			1,502
Total	1,213	3,057	3,195	1,853	1,147			10,465
1996 Season, 152 days, Dec 1- May 31, 1 day per week off								
Maine	1,341	2,030	3,190	1,461	444	457		8,923
Mass.	299	248	325	269	106	126		1,373
N.H.	331	311	389	248	155	61		1,495
Total	1,971	2,589	3,904	1,978	705	644		11,791
1997 Season, 156 days, Dec 1- May 27, two 5-day and four 4-day blocks off								
Maine	1,674	1,753	2,737	1,178	793	530		8,665
Mass.	184	226	245	114	7	1		777
N.H.	277	245	301	218	189	62		1,292
Total	2,135	2,224	3,283	1,510	989	593		10,734
1998 Season, 105 days, Dec 8-May 22, weekends off except Mar 14-15, Dec 25-31 and Mar 16-31 off.								
Maine	852	1,548	1,653	725	346	189		5,313
Mass.	94	200	148	70	3	1		515
N.H.	141	216	182	134	83	22		778
Total	1,086	1,964	1,983	929	432	212		6,606
1999 Season, 90 days, Dec 15 - May 25, weekends, Dec 24 - Jan 3, Jan 27-31, Feb 24-28, Mar 16-31, and Apr 29 - May 2 off.								
Maine	190	556	1,125	553	324	172		2,920
Mass.	39	57	71	9	40			216
N.H.	82	192	213	44	123	21		675
Total	311	805	1,409	606	487	193		3,811
2000 Season, 51 days, Jan 17 - Mar 15, Sundays off								
Maine		653	1,838	401				2,892
Mass.		23	100	27				150
N.H.		36	179	78				293
Total		712	2,117	506				3,335
2001 Season, 83 days, Jan 9 - Apr 30, Mar 18 - Apr 16 off, experimental offshore fishery in May								
Maine		1,531	1,230	116	39	6		2,922
Mass.		111	47	11	1			170
N.H.		305	145	27	30			507
Total		1,947	1,422	154	70	6		3,599
***2002** Season, 25 days, Feb 15 - Mar 11								
Maine			576	221				797
Mass.			13	19				32
N.H.			126	53				179
Total			715	293				1,008
***2003** Season, 38 days, Jan 15 - Feb 27, Fridays off								
Maine		657	835					1,492
Mass.		34	39					73
N.H.		81	159					240
Total		772	1033					1,805

* Preliminary data

Table 3b. Distribution of fishing trips in the Maine northern shrimp fishery by gear type and month, 2001 - 2003.

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Other	Season Total
2001 Season, 83 days, Jan 9 - Apr 30, Mar 18 - Apr 16 off, experimental offshore fishery in May								
Trawl		1,531	1,230	116	39	6		2,922
Trap		191	347	68	1			607
Total		1,722	1,577	184	40	6		3,529
***2002** Season, 25 days, Feb 15 - Mar 11								
Trawl			576	221				797
Trap			193	55				248
Total			769	276				1,045
***2003** Season, 38 days, Jan 15 - Feb 27, Fridays off								
Trawl		657	835					1,492
Trap		61	116					177
Total		718	951					1,669

* Preliminary data

Table 4. Stratified mean numbers and weights, per tow*, of northern shrimp collected during R/V Gloria Michelle summer surveys 1984-2003.

Untransformed

Year	Age-1.5 Number	>22 mm** Number	Weight >22 mm** (kg)	Total Number	Weight (kg)
1984	48	826	8.9	3,005	22.6
1985	643	2,262	22.3	3,531	29.4
1986	703	1,688	19.6	3,327	29.7
1987	545	1,360	15.2	2,441	21.0
1988	2,812	1,012	11.7	4,310	26.6
1989	525	1,072	11.5	3,580	27.3
1990	264	2,097	22.2	3,021	29.4
1991	765	1,042	12.6	1,992	18.2
1992	443	625	7.6	1,503	12.9
1993	2,334	772	8.5	3,569	17.9
1994	1,285	849	9.3	3,435	21.1
1995	576	1,238	13.8	2,856	21.1
1996	793	1,223	13.8	2,651	20.2
1997	1,551	1,017	11.6	3,161	19.8
1998	533	676	7.4	2,319	15.1
1999	471	719	7.8	1,648	11.9
2000	997	647	7.2	1,843	11.9
2001	69	281	2.9	870	6.5
2002	2,313	571	6.3	3,157	15.0
2003	157	554	5.4	1,809	12.2

Log_e Transformed

Year	Age-1.5 Number	>22 mm** Number	Weight >22 mm** (kg)	Total Number	Weight (kg)
1984	18	316	3.4	1,152	10.5
1985	337	1,184	11.7	1,849	17.7
1986	358	860	10.0	1,695	19.6
1987	342	854	9.5	1,385	14.8
1988	828	298	3.4	1,269	12.8
1989	276	564	6.1	1,883	17.0
1990	142	1,127	12.0	1,624	18.1
1991	482	657	8.0	1,255	11.7
1992	282	397	4.8	955	9.4
1993	757	250	2.8	1,156	9.1
1994	368	243	2.7	984	8.7
1995	292	628	7.0	1,449	13.3
1996	232	358	4.0	776	8.8
1997	374	245	2.8	762	7.7
1998	134	170	1.9	583	6.3
1999	114	174	1.9	398	5.8
2000	437	283	3.2	807	6.4
2001	36	146	1.5	451	4.3
2002	1,059	261	2.9	1,446	9.2
2003	49	173	1.7	564	5.5

*Based on strata 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

**Will be fully recruited to the winter fishery.

Table 5. Summary of results from Collie-Sissenwine Analysis of Gulf of Maine shrimp.

Fishing Season	New Recruits (millions)	Fully-Recruited (millions)	F (NR+FR)	Biomass (mt)	Exploitation Rate
1985	985	945	0.26	14,025	21%
1986	1,177	1,367	0.20	21,674	16%
1987	983	1,494	0.25	22,452	19%
1988	756	1,296	0.15	18,758	13%
1989	1,174	985	0.18	14,190	15%
1990	1,311	1,400	0.23	20,595	18%
1991	828	1,516	0.19	22,143	15%
1992	607	1,175	0.21	16,927	17%
1993	511	879	0.20	12,371	16%
1994	710	711	0.28	9,182	22%
1995	975	807	0.57	12,365	39%
1996	884	1,003	0.76	15,520	48%
1997	536	767	1.17	11,055	62%
1998	473	432	0.74	6,599	47%
1999	409	381	0.42	5,705	31%
2000	303	389	0.48	5,616	34%
2001	439	405	0.24	6,166	19%
2002	345	435	0.07	5,912	6%
2003	770	564	0.09	7,680	8%
2004	404	632		7,489	
Overall average			0.35	12,821	
1985-94 average			0.22	17,232	

Table 6. Summary of results from surplus production analysis of Gulf of Maine shrimp.

	Input				Results			
Fishing Season	Fall (kg/tow)	Maine (kg/tow)	Summer (kg/tow)	Catch (mt)	Biomass (mt)	F	B/Bmsy	F/Fmsy
1968	3.20	45.8		5,708	41,990	0.13	0.79	1.03
1969	2.70	31.2		12,140	42,980	0.30	0.81	2.32
1970	3.70	40.8		11,330	37,370	0.33	0.70	2.50
1971	3.00	9.4		10,590	32,160	0.36	0.60	2.74
1972	3.30	7.0		11,220	27,160	0.47	0.51	3.60
1973	1.90	7.8		9,691	20,770	0.55	0.39	4.19
1974	0.80	4.9		8,024	14,930	0.66	0.28	5.05
1975	0.90	6.7		6,142	9,719	0.84	0.18	6.41
1976	0.60	4.8		1,387	5,357	0.26	0.10	1.99
1977	0.20	1.6		372	5,295	0.06	0.10	0.49
1978	0.40	3.2		17	6,362	0.00	0.12	0.02
1979	0.50	4.4		487	8,103	0.06	0.15	0.42
1980	0.50	2.7		339	9,753	0.03	0.18	0.24
1981	1.50	3.0		1,071	11,960	0.08	0.22	0.63
1982	0.30			1,530	13,850	0.10	0.26	0.79
1983	1.00			1,397	15,650	0.08	0.29	0.64
1984	1.90		10.47	2,951	17,950	0.16	0.34	1.22
1985	1.60		17.69	4,131	19,000	0.22	0.36	1.66
1986	2.50		19.61	4,635	18,950	0.25	0.36	1.90
1987	1.70		15.40	5,253	18,340	0.30	0.34	2.28
1988	1.20		12.76	3,031	16,940	0.18	0.32	1.34
1989	1.80		16.95	3,315	17,710	0.18	0.33	1.41
1990	2.00		18.12	4,662	18,320	0.26	0.34	1.99
1991	0.90		11.68	3,571	17,560	0.20	0.33	1.54
1992	0.60		9.43	3,444	17,850	0.19	0.34	1.45
1993	1.60		9.14	2,143	18,340	0.11	0.34	0.85
1994	2.20		8.69	2,915	20,340	0.14	0.38	1.06
1995	1.80		13.29	6,466	21,860	0.31	0.41	2.38
1996	1.10		8.77	9,166	19,770	0.54	0.37	4.15
1997	1.30		7.73	7,154	14,320	0.60	0.27	4.56
1998	2.30		6.33	4,174	9,950	0.47	0.19	3.59
1999	2.54		5.78	1,816	7,908	0.23	0.15	1.74
2000	1.28		6.39	2,389	8,021	0.31	0.15	2.35
2001	0.87		4.33	1,327	7,518	0.17	0.14	1.30
2002	0.17		9.16	422	8,083	0.05	0.15	0.36
2003	0.95		5.45	934	9,800	0.09	0.18	0.68
Overall avg	1.52							
				1971-74 average	23,755	0.51		
				1985-94 average	18,335	0.20		
				2001-03 average	8,467	0.10		

Table 7. Yield and egg production per recruit of Gulf of Maine northern shrimp.
For an example fishing mortality F = 0.20, natural mortality M = 0.25, and 1,000 age 0 recruits.

Input Data							Results						
Age	Length (mm)	Transition Rate (% Fem)	Fishery Selectivity	Male wt (g)	Female wt (g)	Fecundity at length	Total N	Male N	Female N	Male Catch	Female Catch	Yield (g)	Egg Production
1	11.17	0	0.033	0.84	1.24	0	774	774	0	4	0	4	0
2	18.43	0	0.230	3.79	4.82	0	575	575	0	31	0	117	0
3	23.50	0.081	0.579	7.87	9.30	1,286	399	367	32	56	0	439	41,581
4	27.04	0.922	0.799	12.00	13.58	1,876	265	21	244	48	4	635	458,156
5	29.51	0.997	0.893	15.60	17.19	2,287	173	0	172	3	35	657	393,661
6	31.23	1.000	0.933	18.50	20.04	2,574	112	0	111	0	26	523	287,027
7	32.43	1.000	1.000	20.72	22.19	2,775	71	0	71	0	18	399	197,299
											total	2,773	1,377,725
											total/recruit	2.773	1,378
											% of max		57.52

Ref. Point	F	YPR	%EPR
F_{max}	0.77	4.25	14.77
$F_{0.1}$	0.46	3.99	29.83
$F_{example}$	0.20	2.77	57.52
$F_{50\%}$	0.25	3.14	50
$F_{40\%}$	0.34	3.62	40
$F_{30\%}$	0.45	3.97	30
$F_{20\%}$	0.63	4.21	20
$F_{10\%}$	0.95	4.21	10

Count per pound		
Age	Male	Female
1	540	366
2	120	94
3	58	49
4	38	33
5	29	26
6	25	23
7	22	20

Figure 1. Gulf of Maine northern shrimp landings by fishing season.

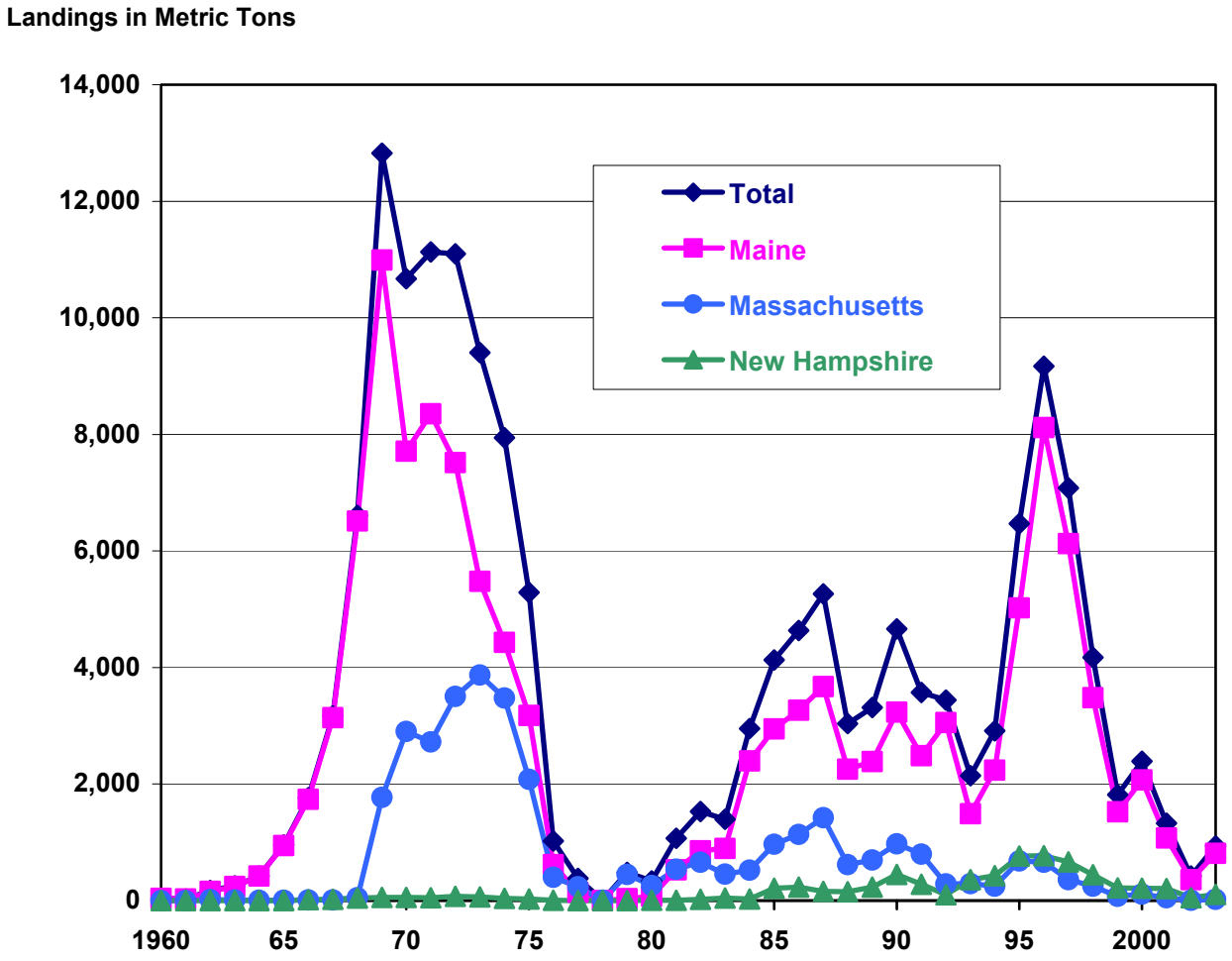


Figure 2. Length frequency distribution from samples of the Maine shrimp catch during the 2003 season.

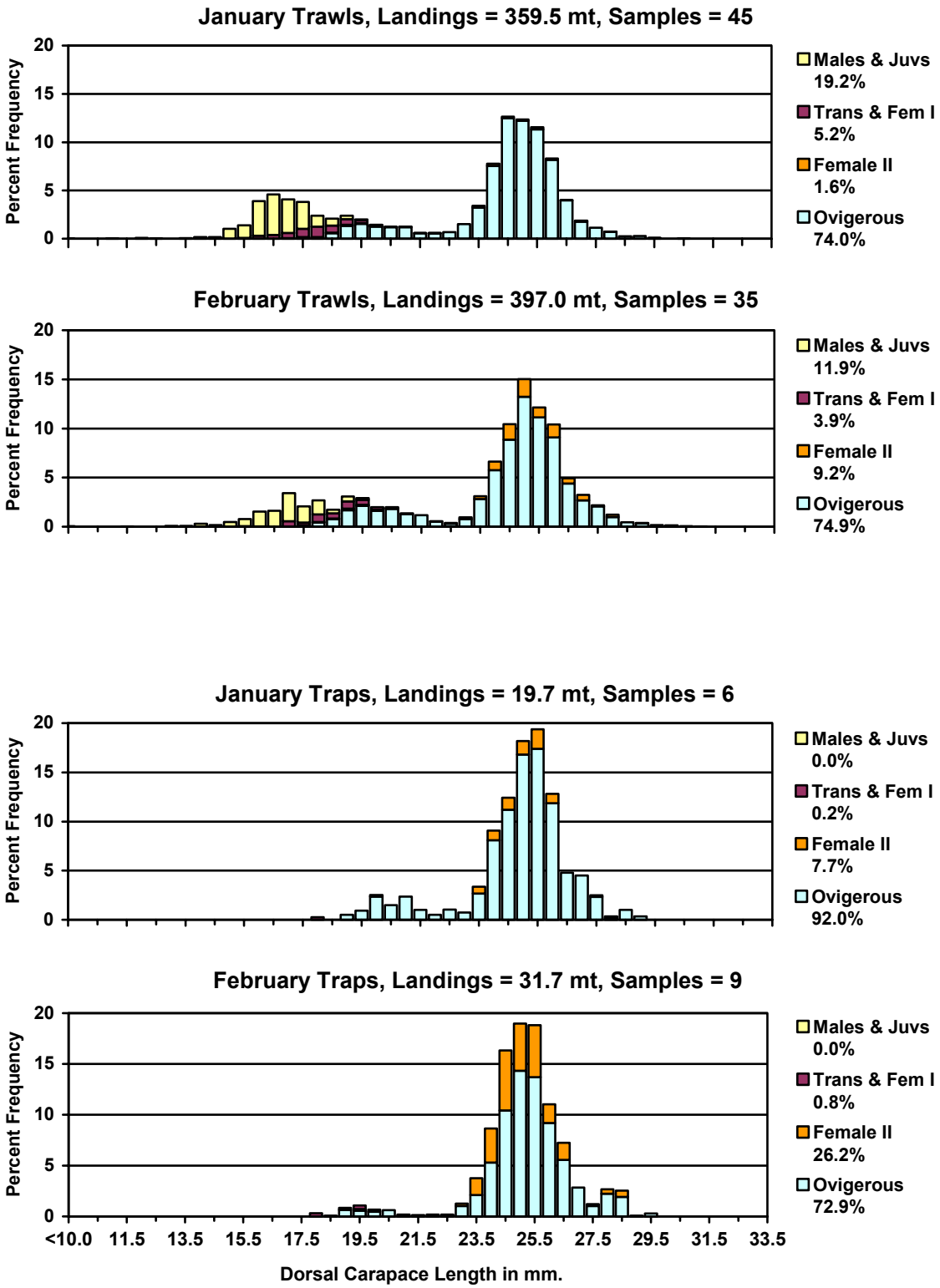


Figure 3. Length frequency distribution from samples of Massachusetts and New Hampshire shrimp catches during the 2003season.

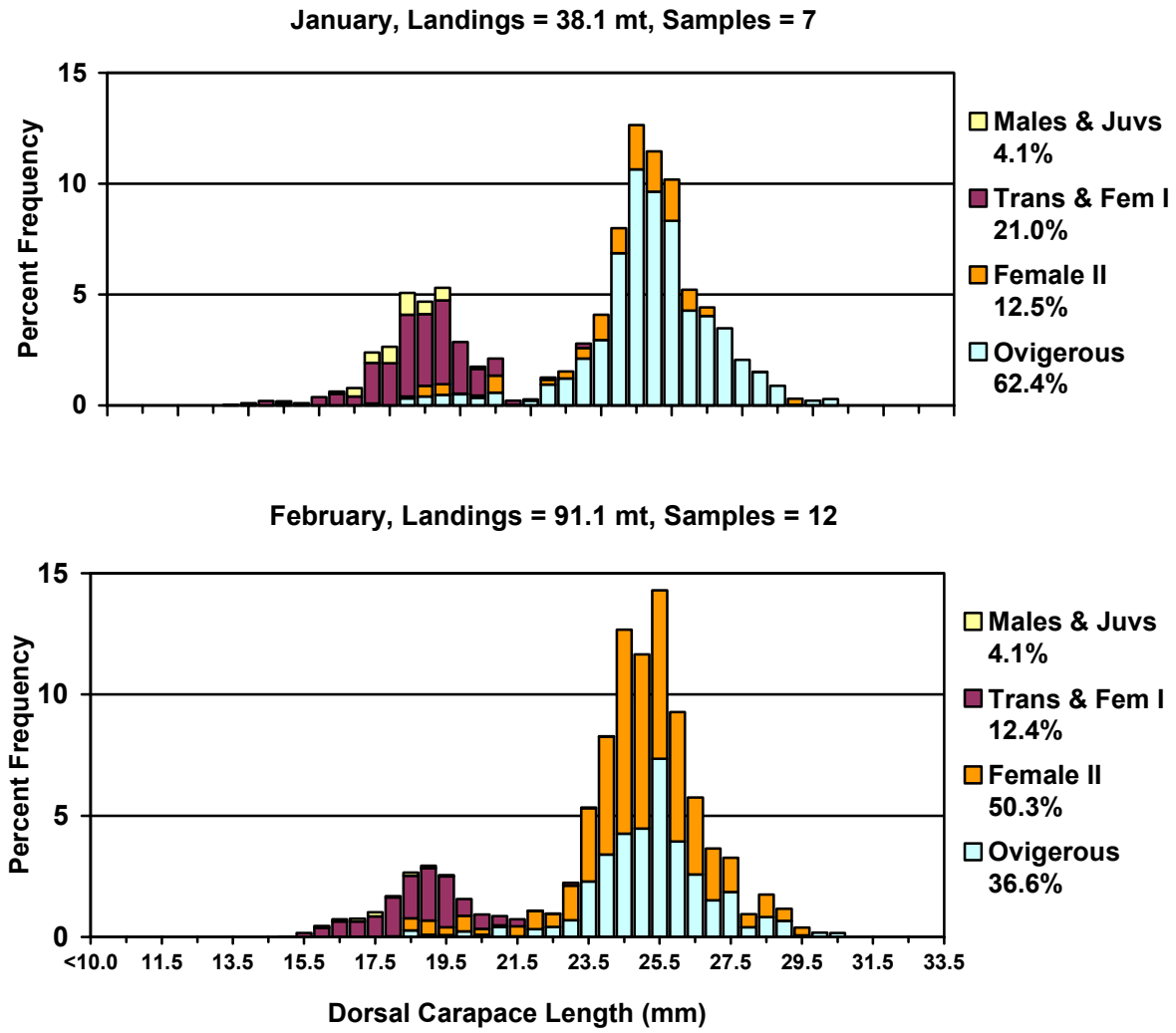


Figure 4. Gulf of Maine northern shrimp landings by length, developmental stage, and fishing season.

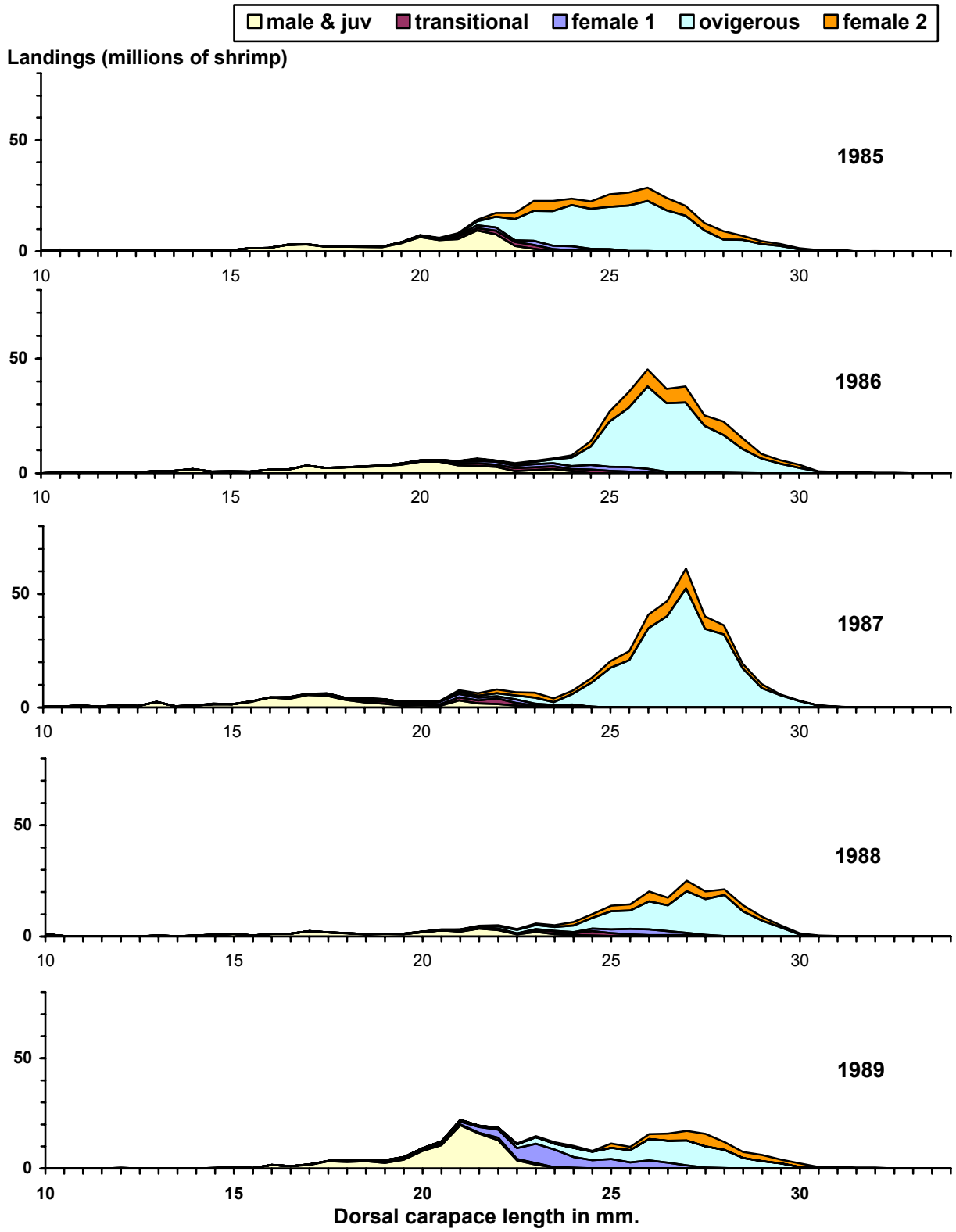


Figure 4. continued.

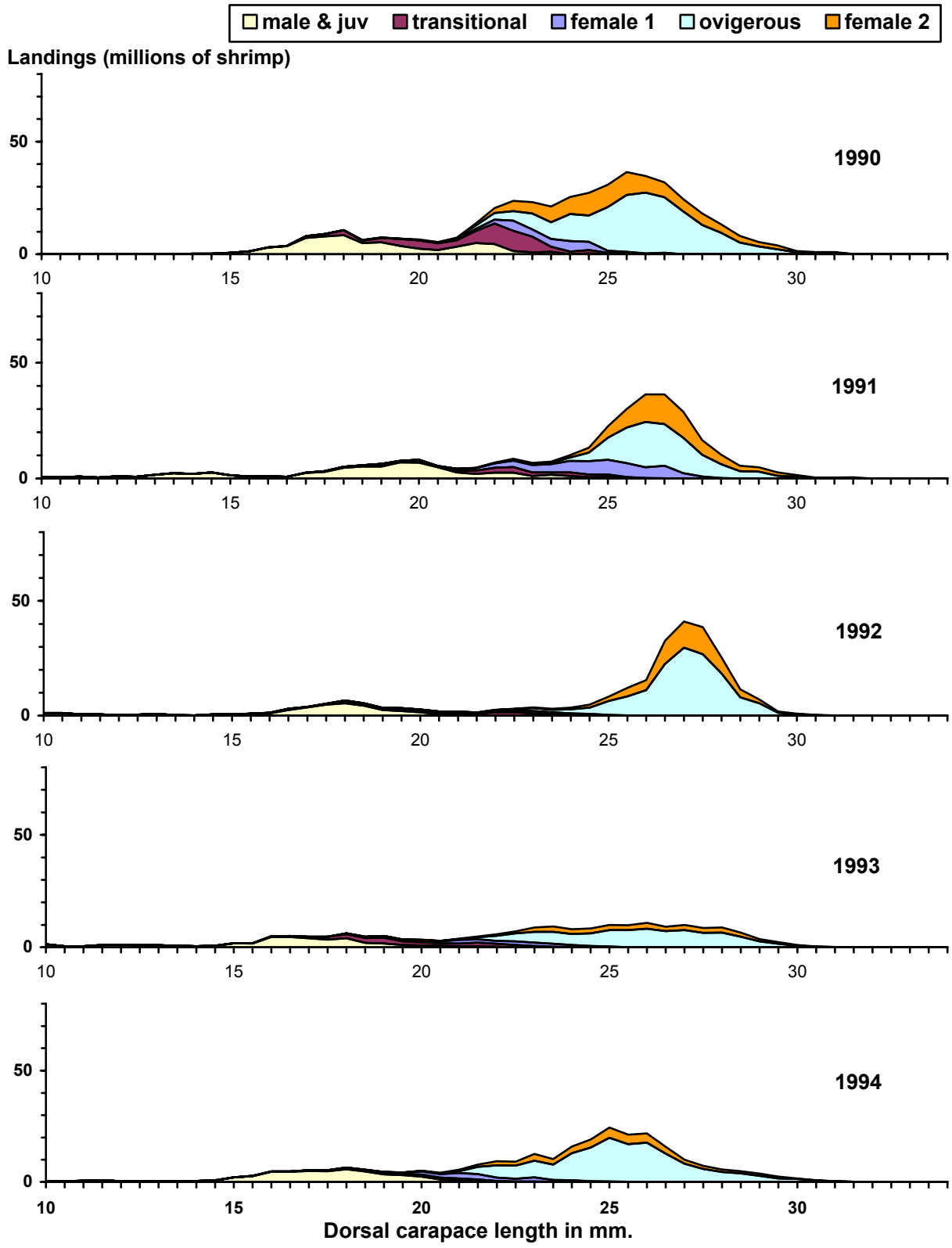


Figure 4. continued.

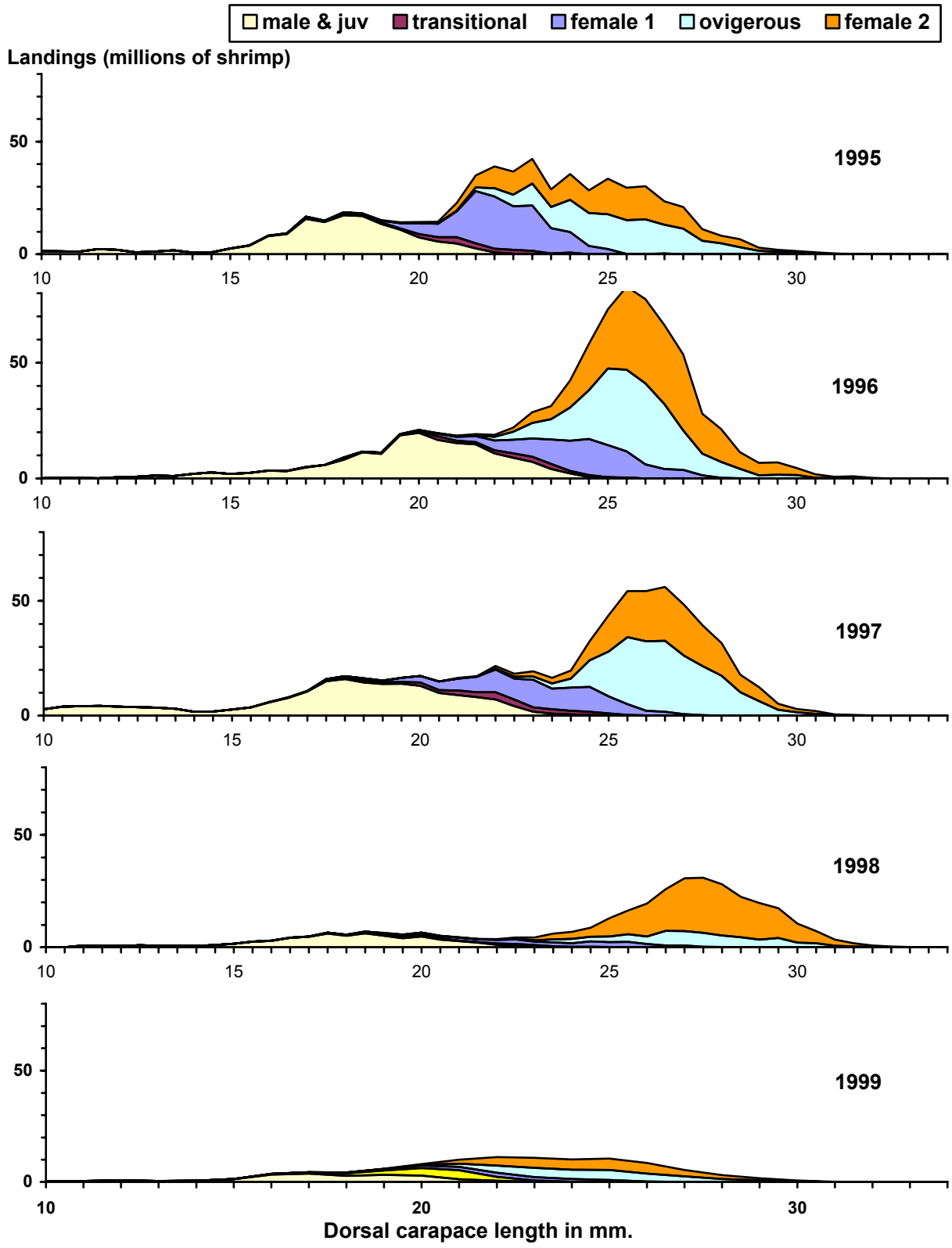


Figure 4. continued.

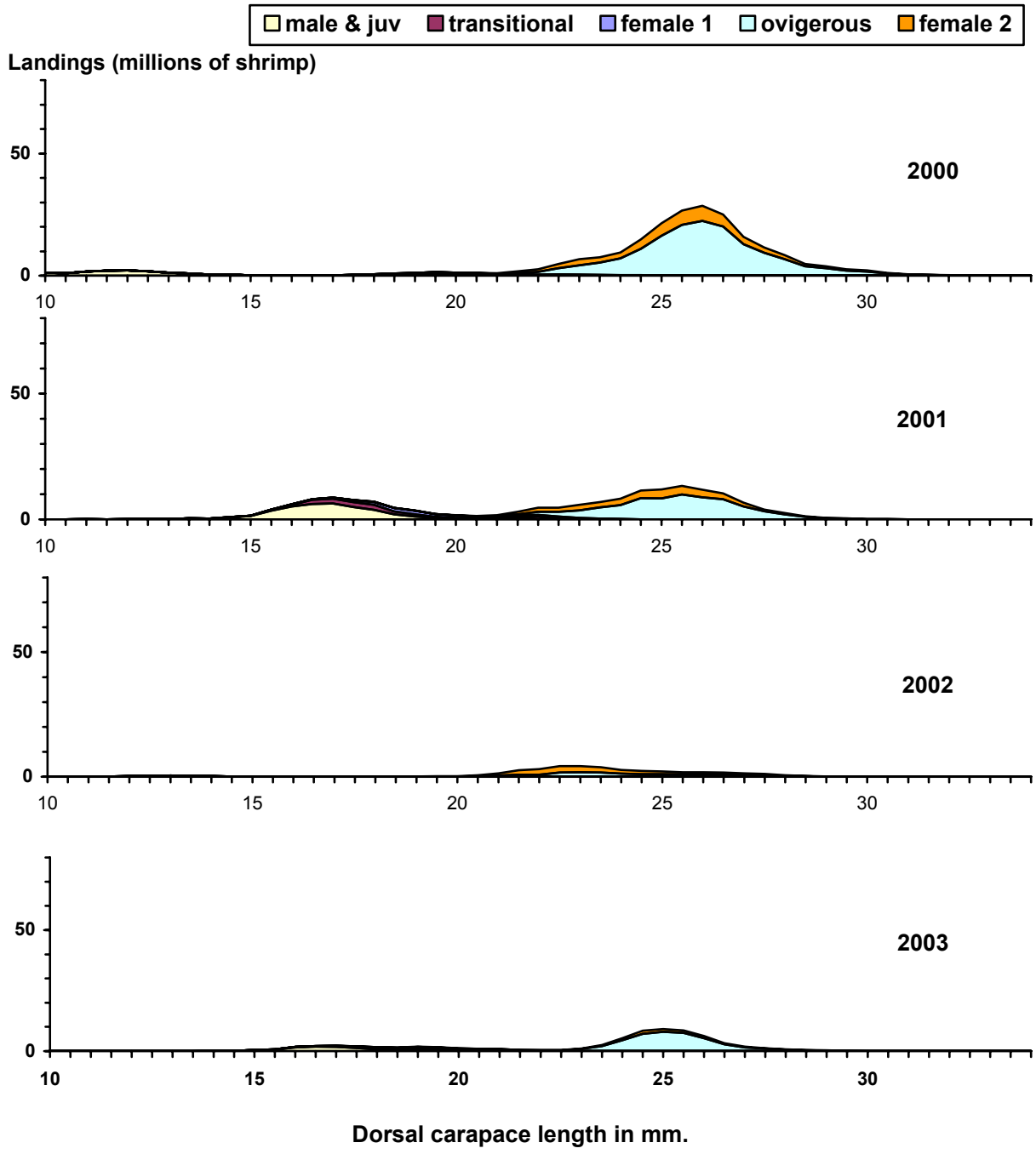
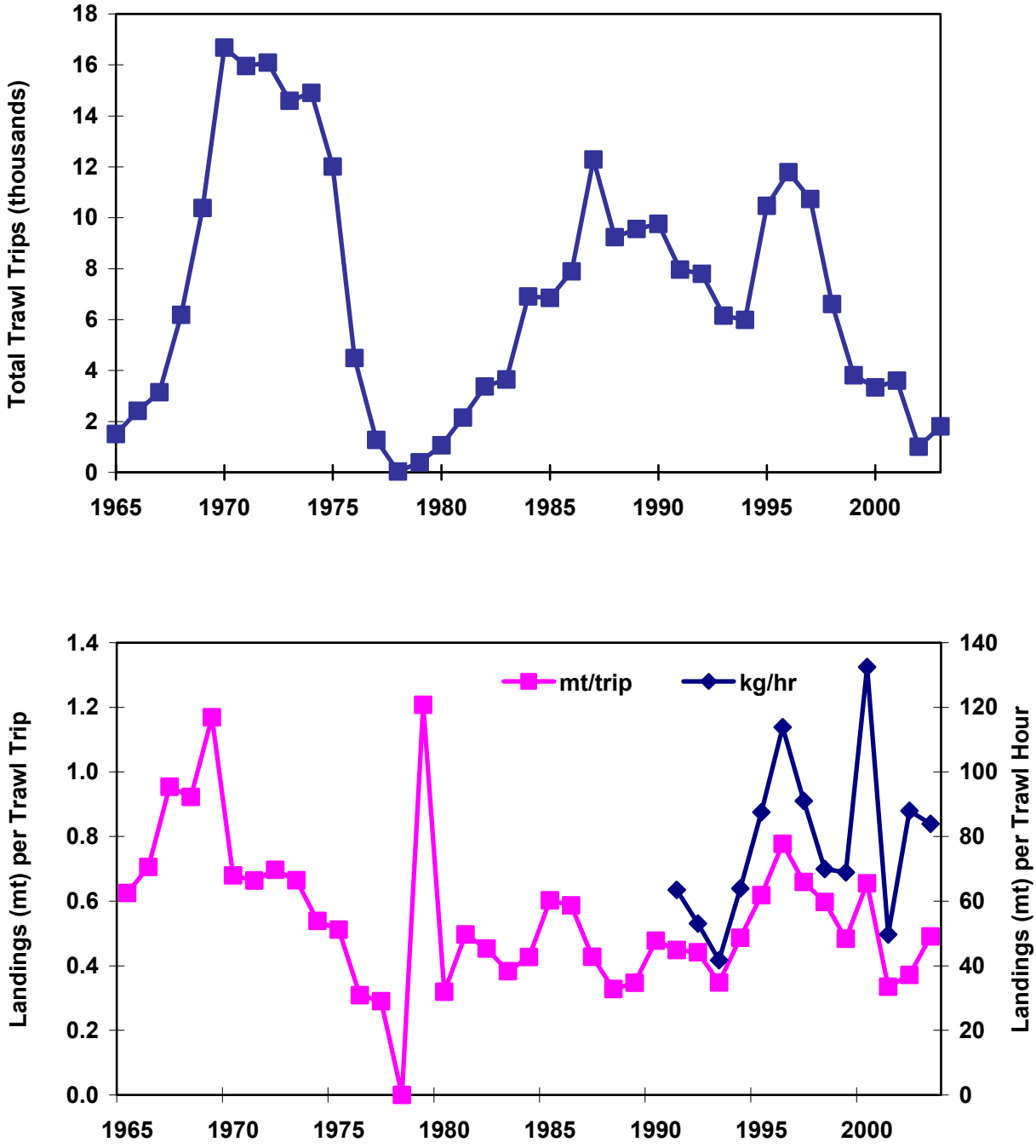


Figure 5. Nominal fishing effort (above) and catch per unit effort (below) in the Gulf of Maine northern shrimp trawl fishery.



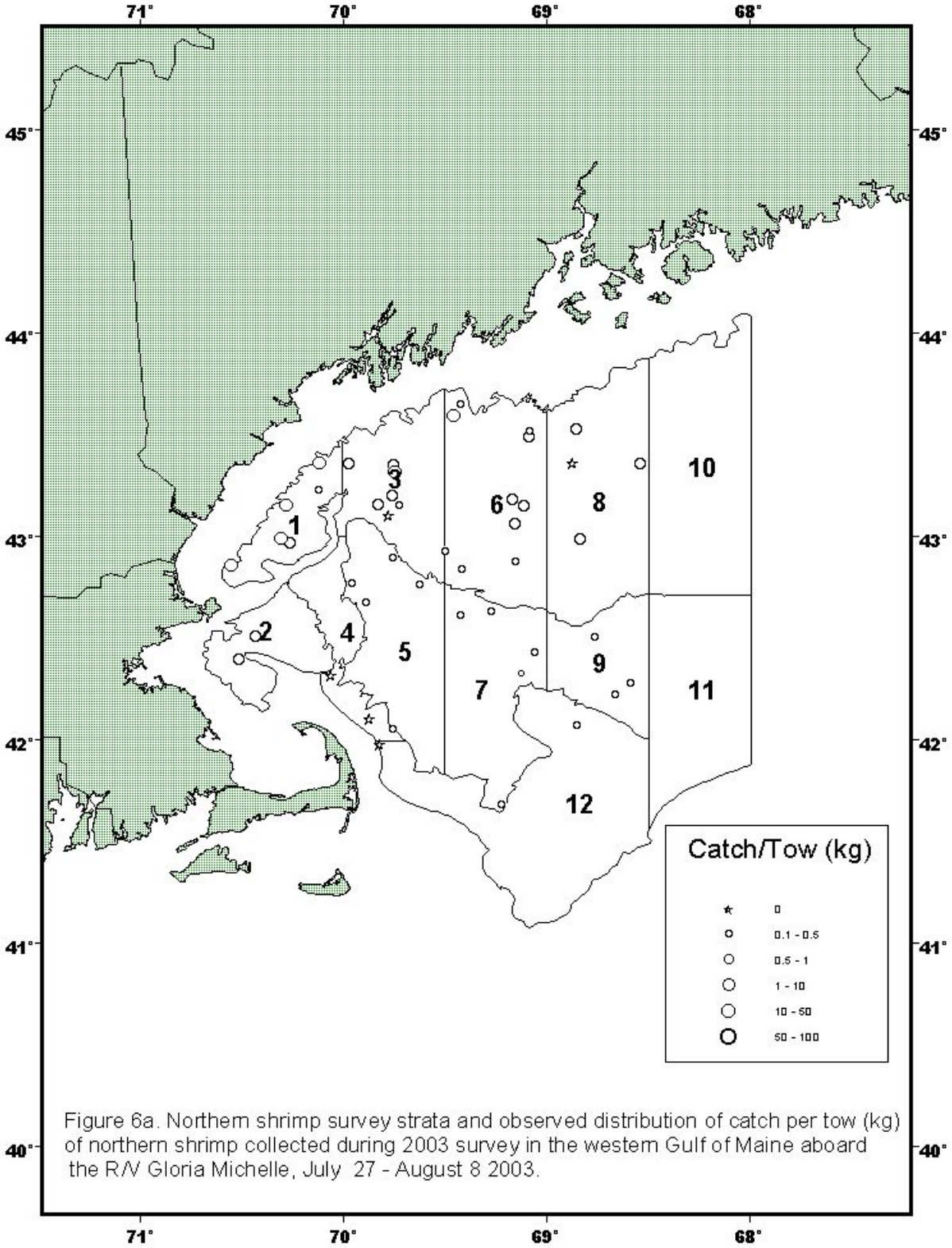


Figure 6a. Northern shrimp survey strata and observed distribution of catch per tow (kg) of northern shrimp collected during 2003 survey in the western Gulf of Maine aboard the R/V Gloria Michelle, July 27 - August 8 2003.

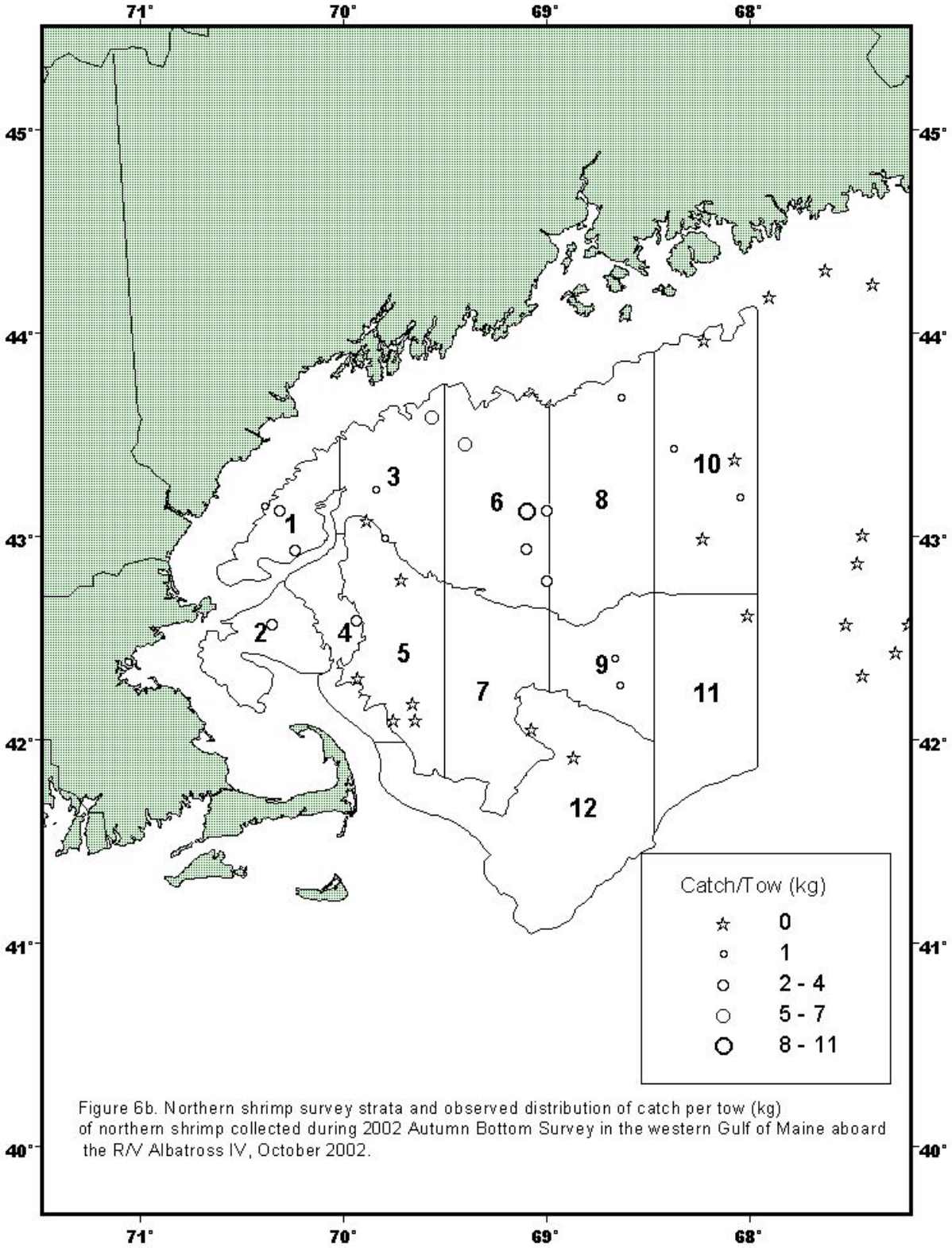


Figure 6b. Northern shrimp survey strata and observed distribution of catch per tow (kg) of northern shrimp collected during 2002 Autumn Bottom Survey in the western Gulf of Maine aboard the R/V Albatross IV, October 2002.

Figure 7. Fall survey index and landings of Gulf of Maine northern shrimp the following season.

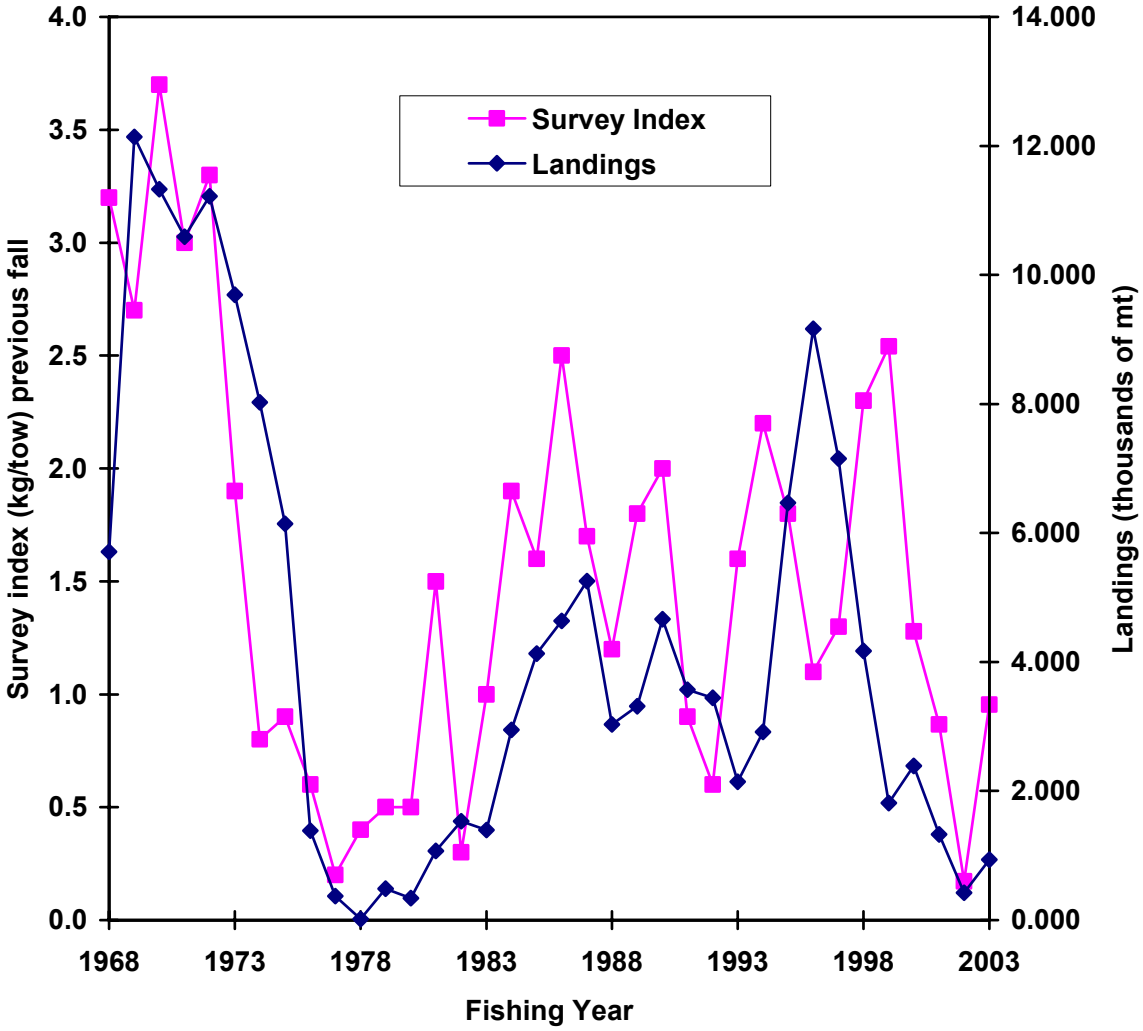


Figure 8. Gulf of Maine northern shrimp summer survey indices of abundance and biomass.

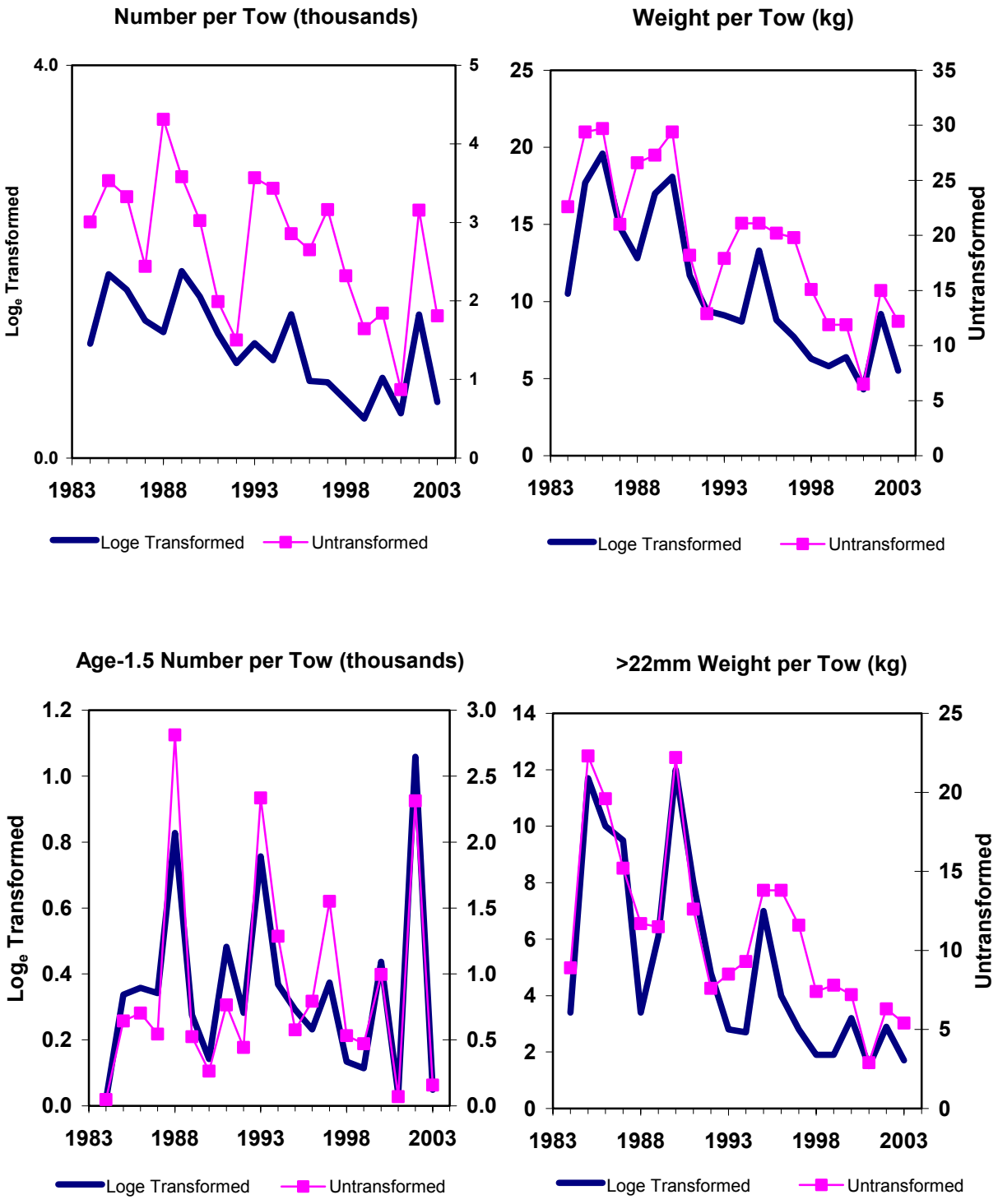


Figure 9. Gulf of Maine northern shrimp summer survey mean catch per tow by length and development stage. 2-digit numbers are assumed 1.5 age year class.

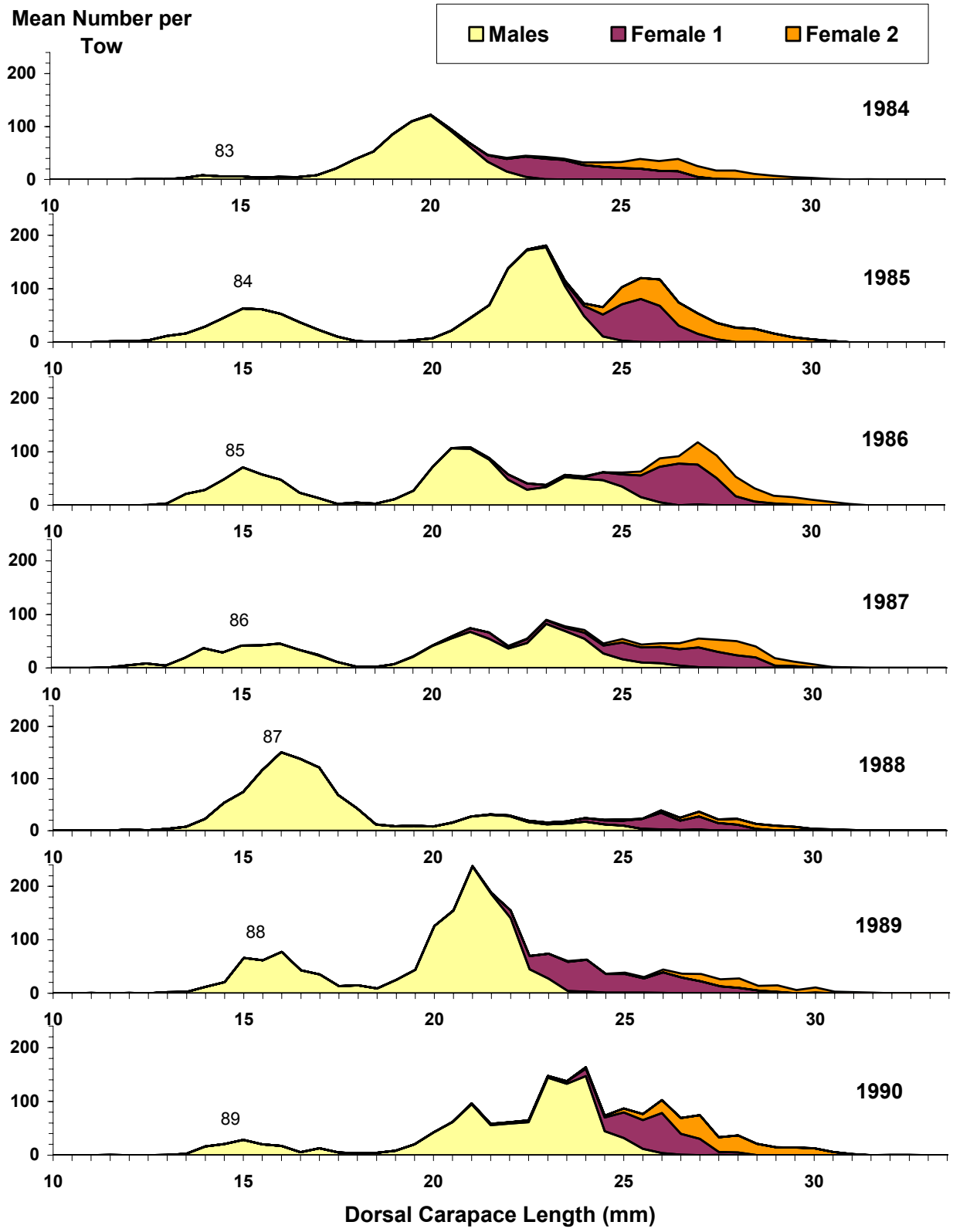


Figure 9. continued

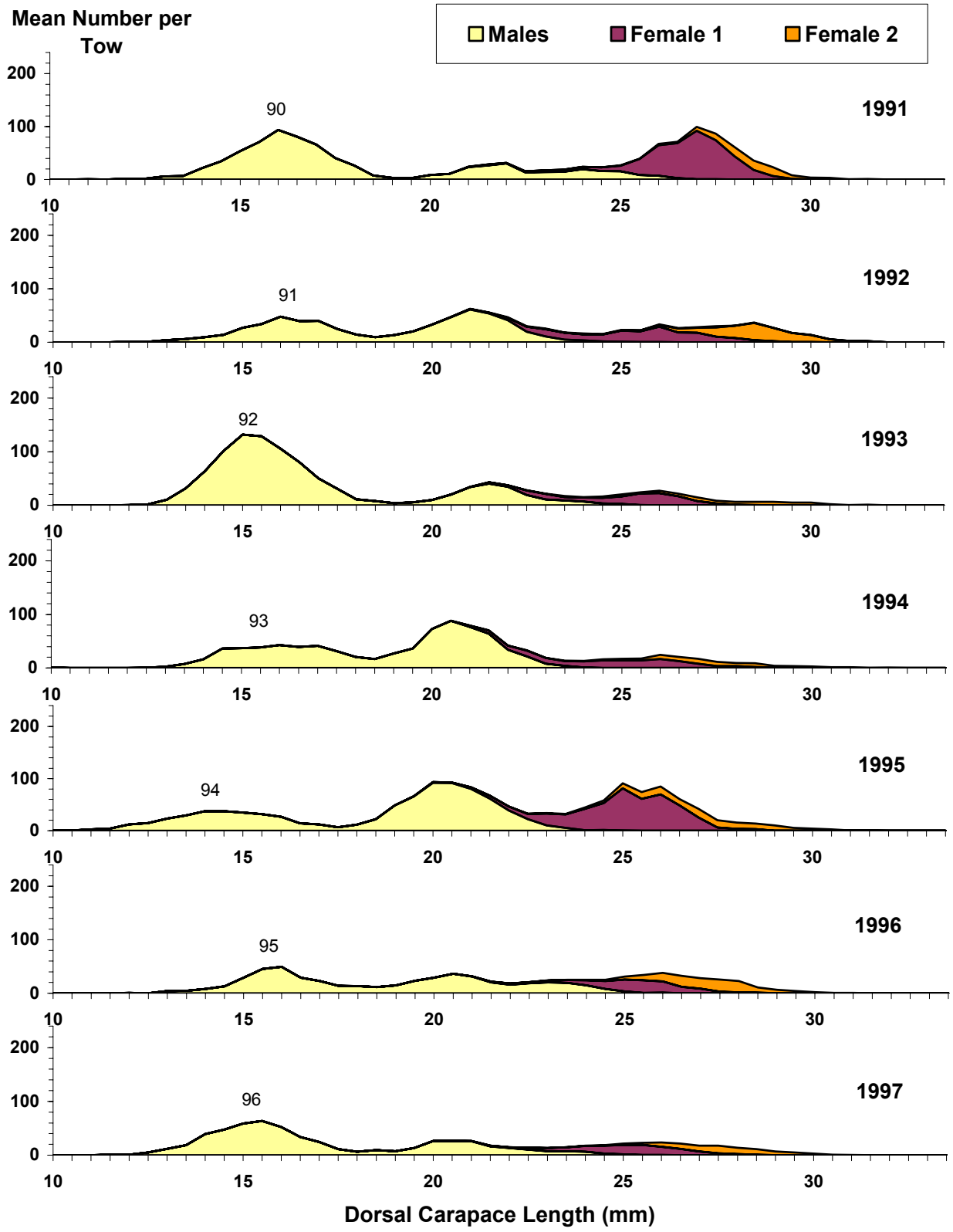


Figure 9. continued

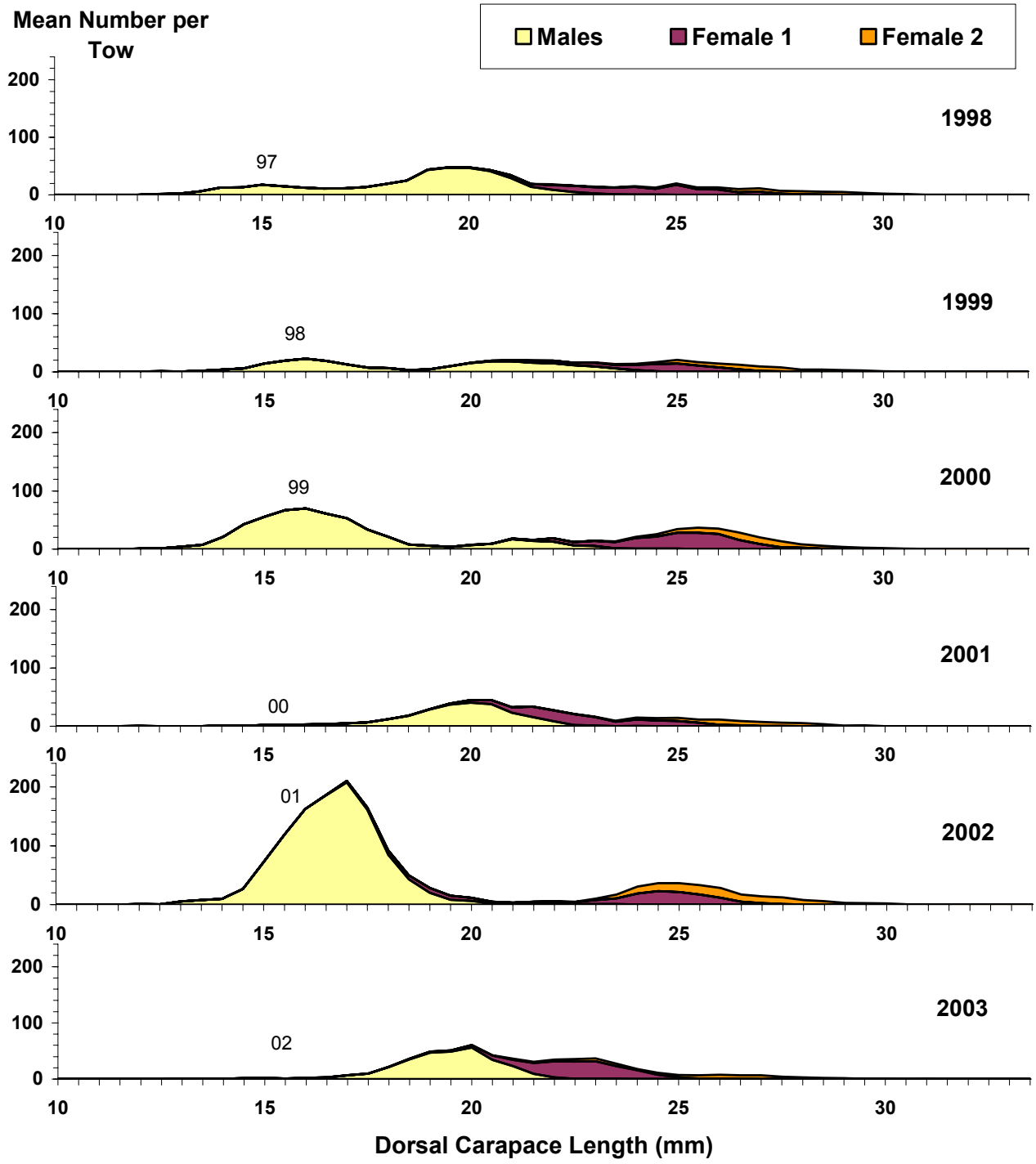
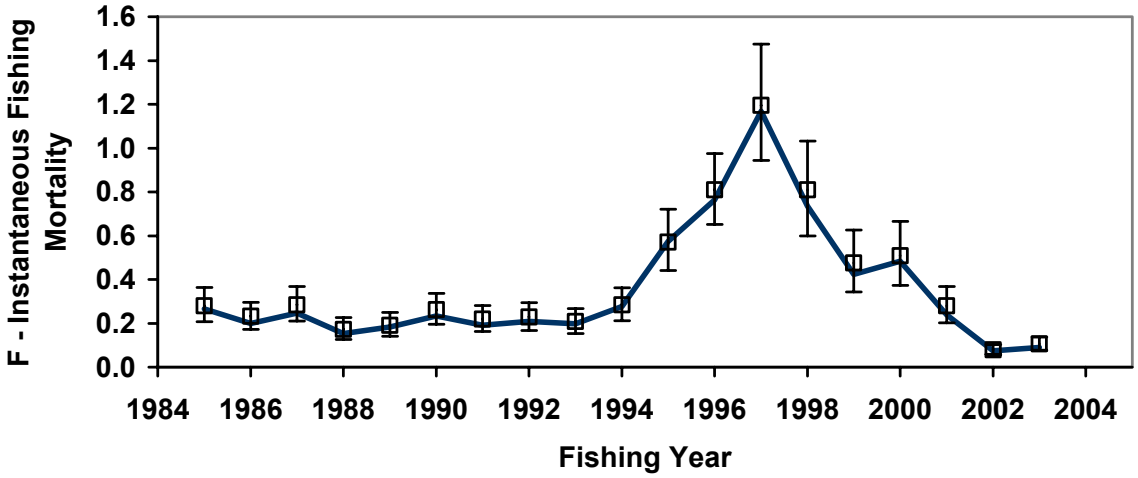
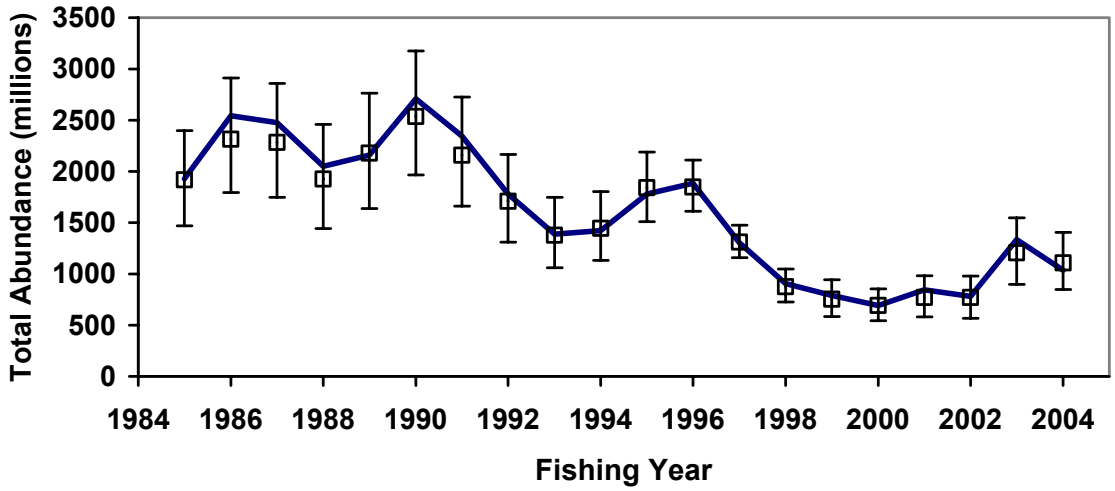


Figure 10. Fishing mortality, abundance, and biomass of Gulf of Maine northern shrimp, least squares estimates, bootstrapped means, and 80% confidence intervals.





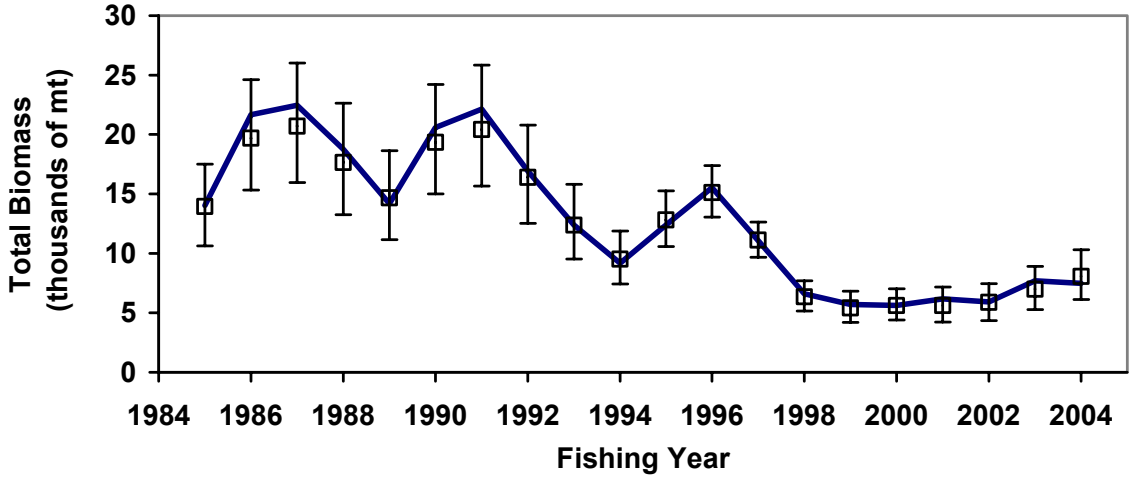
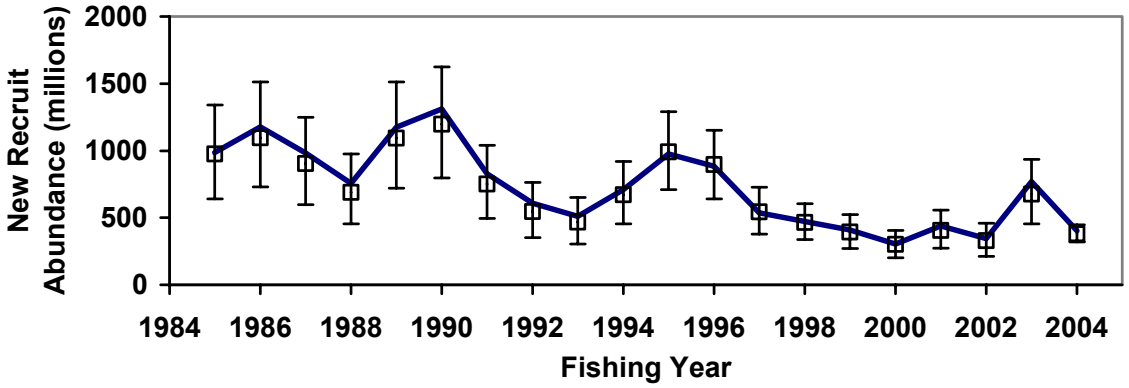
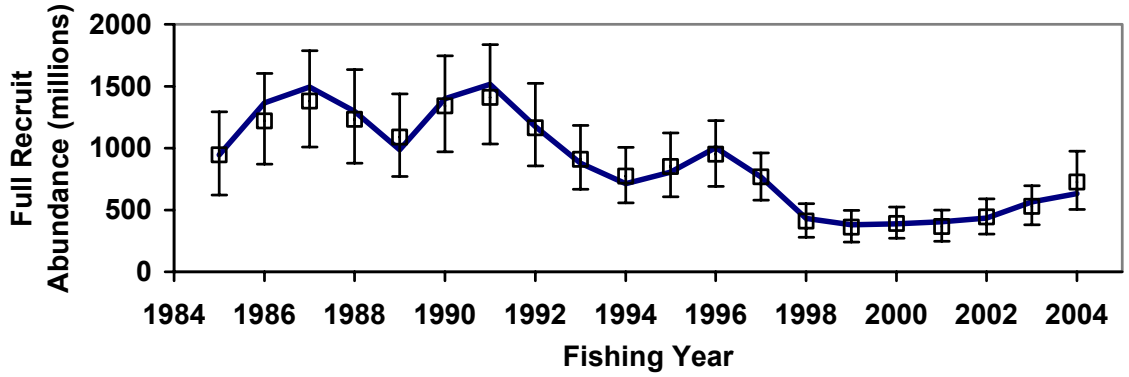
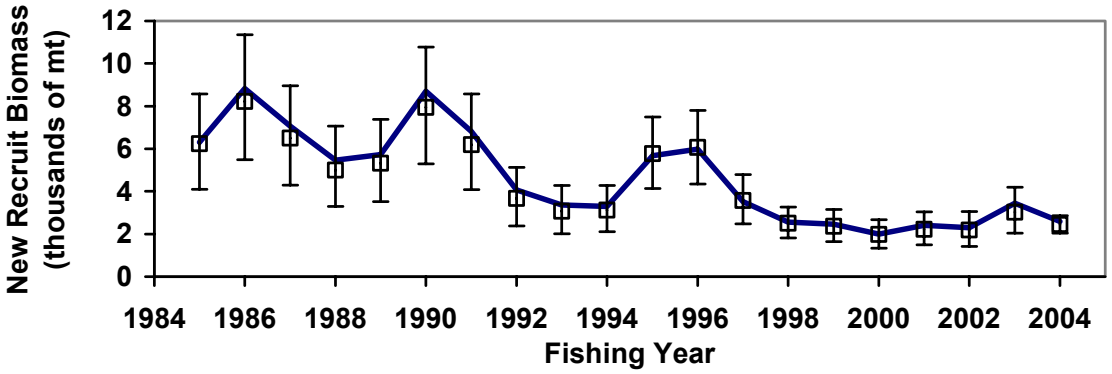


Figure 10. continued







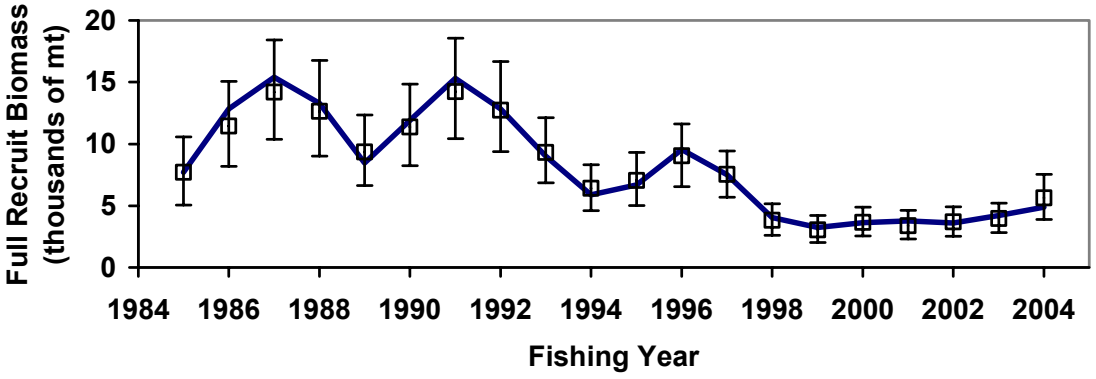


Figure 11. Catch - Survey Model (CSA) Input Data and Results

Input Data using Summer Survey

Survey Year*	Indices of Abundance: Recuits	Indices of Abundance: Full Recruits	Total Catch Millions*
1984	447.5580	479.0570	352.7930
1985	619.4560	925.4300	361.1710
1986	533.2920	848.5440	425.2940
1987	482.8980	766.9030	228.4340
1988	459.7550	387.7140	283.6470
1989	701.0930	817.9000	442.4290
1990	511.5210	907.5220	320.2900
1991	374.2770	612.0870	262.4340
1992	313.5950	444.3580	194.7880
1993	410.1960	320.7500	270.4060
1994	368.5900	364.3020	615.3180
1995	485.7860	653.3320	799.3680
1996	257.6520	348.6160	718.4330
1997	257.2980	267.1010	373.6800
1998	217.1340	226.6420	215.1220
1999	137.3900	174.6070	209.2790
2000	276.2810	288.1930	140.8540
2001	171.8090	196.3560	43.5491
2002	550.6000	372.9300	90.3276
2003	222.9110	229.8540	

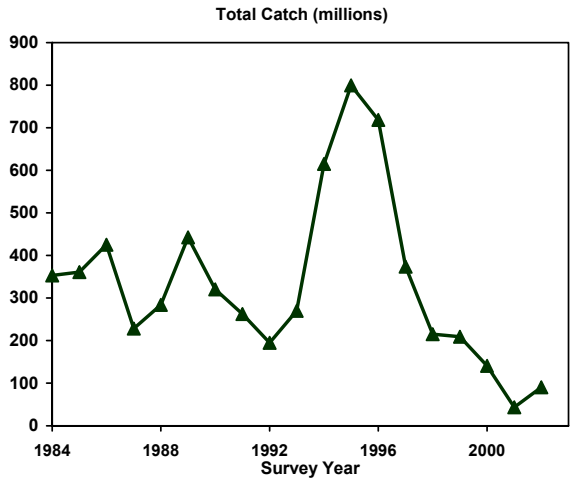
Results

Stock Size Estimates millions at time of Survey: Recruits	Stock Size Estimates millions at time of Survey: Full Recruits	Fishing Mortality All sizes	Total Mortality Z all sizes
984.9	945.5	0.26	0.51
1177.0	1367.0	0.20	0.45
982.7	1494.4	0.25	0.50
756.0	1295.9	0.15	0.40
1174.4	985.0	0.18	0.43
1310.6	1399.9	0.23	0.48
827.8	1516.0	0.19	0.44
607.0	1174.5	0.21	0.46
510.5	879.4	0.20	0.45
710.2	711.1	0.28	0.53
974.6	807.3	0.57	0.82
884.3	1002.5	0.76	1.01
536.5	767.1	1.17	1.42
473.1	432.4	0.74	0.99
409.1	380.7	0.42	0.67
302.8	388.7	0.48	0.73
439.5	404.9	0.24	0.49
344.8	434.7	0.07	0.32
769.7	563.8	0.09	0.34
404.3	632.2		

* Survey Year data are applied to the following Fishing Year

Input File Name	R2003_BL.dat
Tuning Dataset	Survey
Time of Survey (yr)	0
Time of Catch (yr)	0.5
Natural Mortality Rate	0.25
Relative Catchability: Recruits to Full Recruits s_r	0.7 - 1.0
Catchability Estimate and CV	0.551 0.1327

Note that the recruit abundance index for the last year is NOT used in the least squares estimation. It is, however, used in conjunction with the least squares estimate of q_n and the selectivity of the recruits to calculate recruit population size in 2003



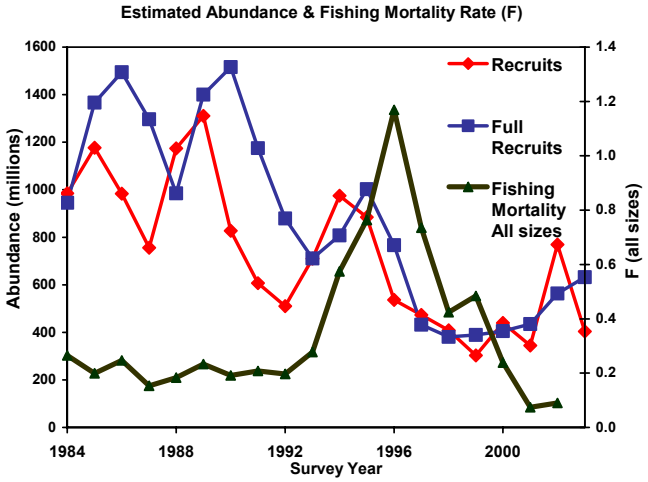


Figure 12. Estimates of fishing mortality (above) and stock biomass (below) for northern shrimp from Collie-Sissenwine analysis and surplus production modeling.

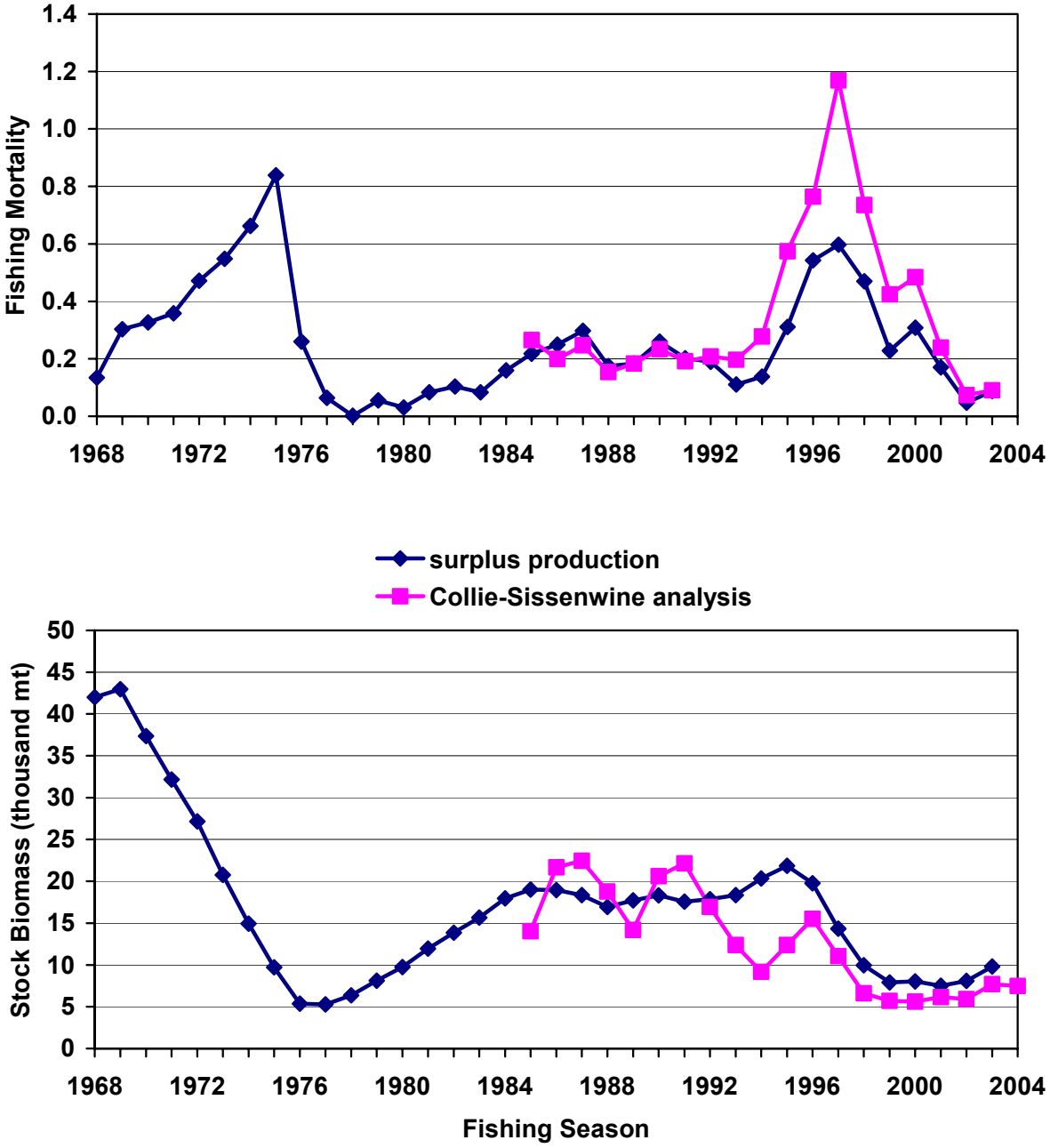
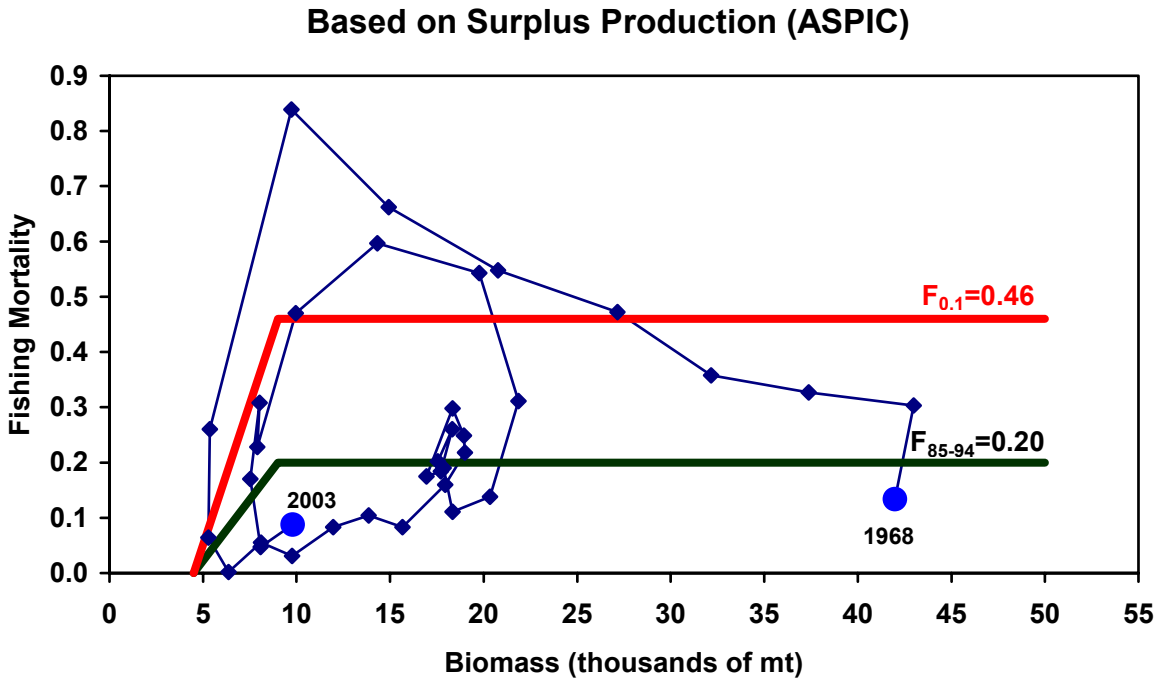


Figure 13. Biomass dynamics of the Gulf of Maine northern shrimp fishery, from surplus production (above) and Collie-Sissenwine (below) analyses, with possible fishing mortality and biomass reference points.



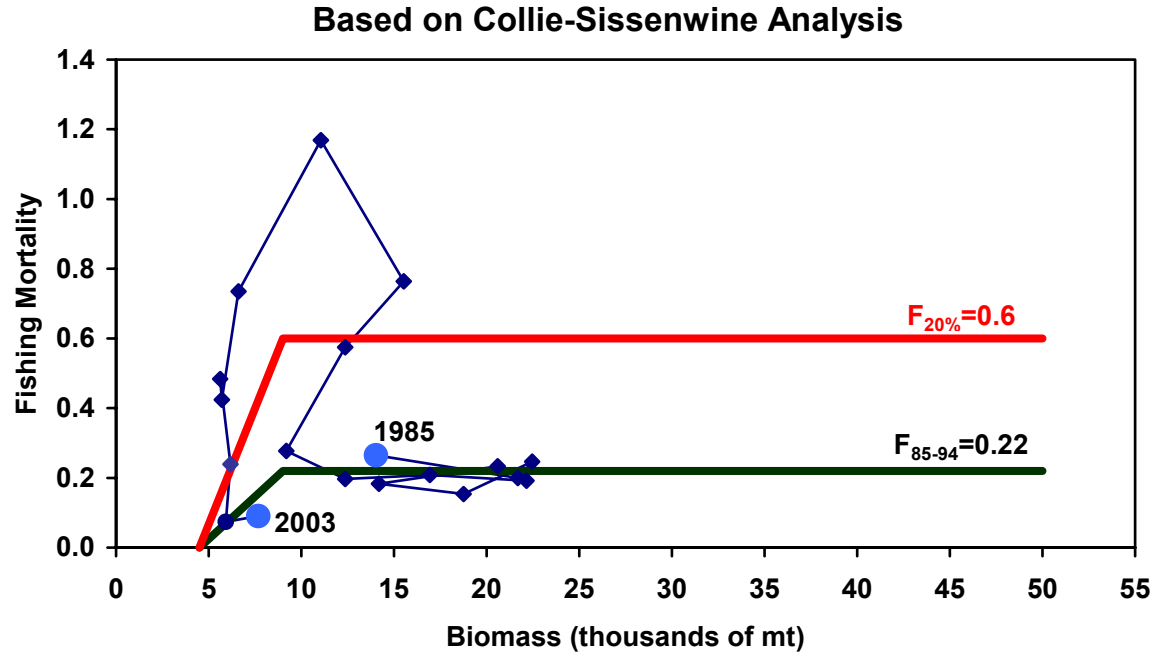
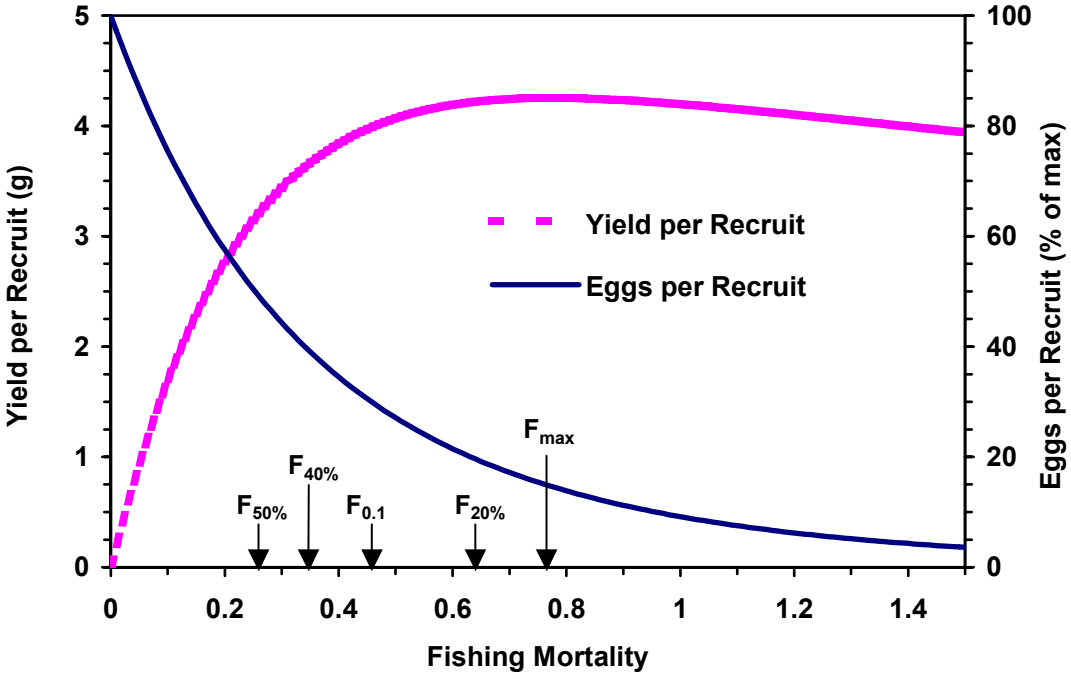


Figure 14. Yield and egg production per recruit.



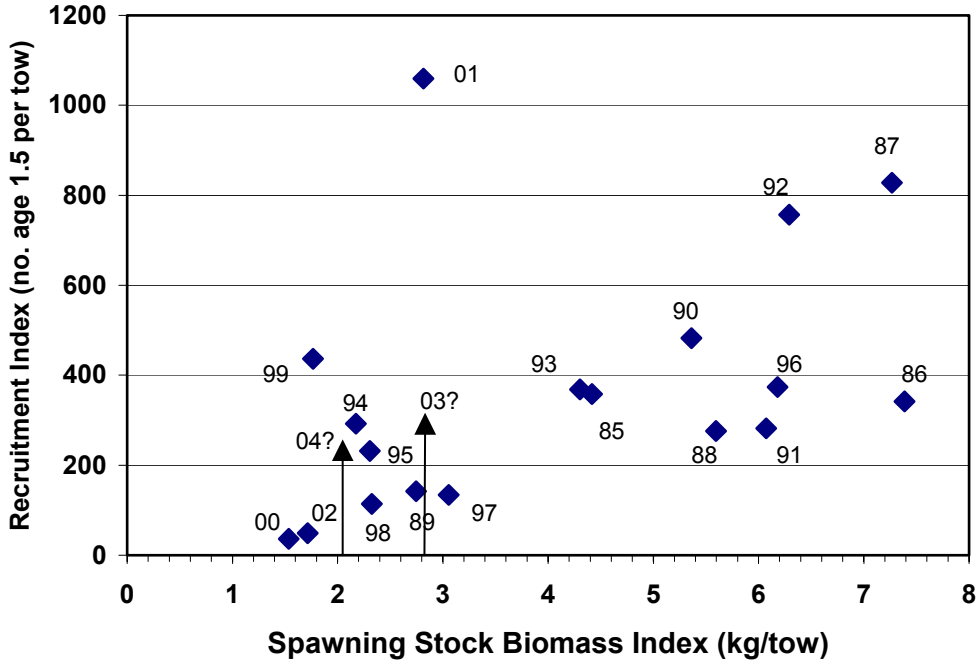


Figure 15. Relationship between summer survey index of Gulf of Maine female shrimp biomass the summer before spawning to age 1.5 abundance two years later. Two-digit numbers indicate the assumed age 1.5 year class.

Appendix A-1

CSA model output for Discard Scenario 1:
8.645 shrimp discarded per kg landed, applied to Maine catch for the month of January, 2003.

Population Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.769405E+03	0.563502E+03	0.133291E+04
2004	0.404082E+03	0.630960E+03	0.103504E+04

Biomass Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.344845E+01	0.422830E+01	0.767675E+01
2004	0.259416E+01	0.488443E+01	0.747860E+01

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Numbers	Discards Numbers	Total Numbers
2003	0.903276E+02	0.327793E+01	0.936056E+02

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Weight	Discards Weight	Total Weight
2003	0.937141E+00	0.120300E-01	0.949171E+00

Mortality Estimates (log ratio)

Year	Total Mortality	Natural Mortality	Fishing Mortality
2003	0.747875	0.250000	0.497875

Harvest Rate Estimates

Year	Combined	Landings	Derived F
2003	0.795772E-01	0.767905E-01	0.094050

Appendix A-2

CSA model output for Discard Scenario 2:
20% of shrimp by weight, or 60% of numbers landed discarded, applied to Maine catch for the month of January, 2003.

Population Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.767894E+03	0.562078E+03	0.132997E+04
2004	0.402971E+03	0.623764E+03	0.102674E+04

Biomass Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.344168E+01	0.421762E+01	0.765929E+01
2004	0.258704E+01	0.482874E+01	0.741577E+01

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Numbers	Discards Numbers	Total Numbers
2003	0.903276E+02	0.223247E+02	0.112652E+03

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Weight	Discards Weight	Total Weight
2003	0.937141E+00	0.819316E-01	0.101907E+01

Mortality Estimates (log ratio)

Year	Total Mortality	Natural Mortality	Fishing Mortality
2003	0.757140	0.250000	0.507140

Harvest Rate Estimates

Year	Combined	Landings	Derived F
2003	0.959808E-01	0.769600E-01	0.114535

Appendix A-3

CSA model output for Discard Scenario 3:
50% of shrimp by weight, or 150% of numbers landed discarded, applied to Maine catch for the month of January, 2003.

Population Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.765527E+03	0.559716E+03	0.132524E+04
2004	0.401067E+03	0.611146E+03	0.101221E+04

Biomass Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.343107E+01	0.419989E+01	0.763096E+01
2004	0.257481E+01	0.473105E+01	0.730586E+01

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Numbers	Discards Numbers	Total Numbers
2003	0.903276E+02	0.558117E+02	0.146139E+03

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Weight	Discards Weight	Total Weight
2003	0.937141E+00	0.204829E+00	0.114197E+01

Mortality Estimates (log ratio)

Year	Total Mortality	Natural Mortality	Fishing Mortality
2003	0.774016	0.250000	0.524016

Harvest Rate Estimates

Year	Combined	Landings	Derived F
2003	0.124956E+00	0.772346E-01	0.151732

Appendix A-4

CSA model output for Discard Scenario 4:
8.645 shrimp discarded per kg landed, applied to all states' catch for the whole 2003 season.

Population Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.769012E+03	0.563136E+03	0.133215E+04
2004	0.403799E+03	0.629137E+03	0.103294E+04

Biomass Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.344669E+01	0.422555E+01	0.767224E+01
2004	0.259235E+01	0.487032E+01	0.746267E+01

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Numbers	Discards Numbers	Total Numbers
2003	0.903276E+02	0.810159E+01	0.984292E+02

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Weight	Discards Weight	Total Weight
2003	0.937141E+00	0.297328E-01	0.966874E+00

Mortality Estimates (log ratio)

Year	Total Mortality	Natural Mortality	Fishing Mortality
2003	0.750199	0.250000	0.500199

Harvest Rate Estimates

Year	Combined	Landings	Derived F
2003	0.837256E-01	0.768343E-01	0.099193

Appendix A-5

CSA model output for Discard Scenario 5:
20% of shrimp by weight, or 60% of numbers landed discarded, applied to all states' catch for the whole 2003 season.

Population Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.765632E+03	0.559826E+03	0.132546E+04
2004	0.401157E+03	0.611753E+03	0.101291E+04

Biomass Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.343154E+01	0.420072E+01	0.763226E+01
2004	0.257539E+01	0.473575E+01	0.731114E+01

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Numbers	Discards Numbers	Total Numbers
2003	0.903276E+02	0.541966E+02	0.144524E+03

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Weight	Discards Weight	Total Weight
2003	0.937141E+00	0.198901E+00	0.113604E+01

Mortality Estimates (log ratio)

Year	Total Mortality	Natural Mortality	Fishing Mortality
2003	0.773185	0.250000	0.523185

Harvest Rate Estimates

Year	Combined	Landings	Derived F
2003	0.123555E+00	0.772221E-01	0.149902

Appendix A-6

CSA model output for Discard Scenario 6:
50% of shrimp by weight, or 150% of numbers landed discarded, applied to all states' catch for the whole 2003 season.

Population Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.761700E+03	0.554977E+03	0.131668E+04
2004	0.396841E+03	0.581429E+03	0.978270E+03

Biomass Estimates

Year	Recruits	Post-Recruits	Total
2003	0.341392E+01	0.416433E+01	0.757825E+01
2004	0.254768E+01	0.450100E+01	0.704868E+01

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Numbers	Discards Numbers	Total Numbers
2003	0.903276E+02	0.135491E+03	0.225819E+03

Catch Estimate

Year	Landings Weight	Discards Weight	Total Weight
2003	0.937141E+00	0.497254E+00	0.143439E+01

Mortality Estimates (log ratio)

Year	Total Mortality	Natural Mortality	Fishing Mortality
2003	0.817378	0.250000	0.567378

Harvest Rate Estimates

Year	Combined	Landings	Derived F
2003	0.194343E+00	0.777371E-01	0.246572