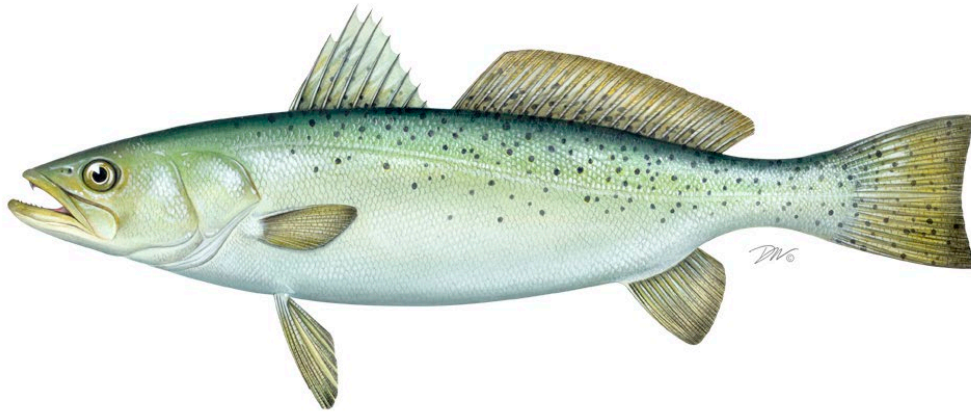


ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION
REVIEW OF THE INTERSTATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

SPOTTED SEATROUT
(Cynoscion nebulosus)

2024 FISHING YEAR



Prepared by the Plan Review Team
Approved December 2025



Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries

Table of Contents

I.	Status of the Fishery Management Plan.....	1
II.	Status of the Stock	2
III.	Status of the Fishery	3
IV.	Status of Assessment Advice	4
V.	Status of Research and Monitoring	5
VI.	Status of Management Measures and Issues.....	5
VII.	Implementation of FMP Compliance Requirements for 2024	5
VIII.	Recommendations of Plan Review Team	5
IX.	References	6
X.	Figures.....	7

I. Status of the Fishery Management Plan

<u>Date of FMP Approval:</u>	Original FMP – October 1984
<u>Amendments:</u>	Amendment 1 – November 1991 Omnibus Amendment to Spanish Mackerel, Spot, and Spotted Seatrout -- August 2011
<u>Management Area:</u>	The Atlantic coast distribution of the resource from Maryland through the east coast of Florida
<u>Active Boards/Committees:</u>	Sciaenids Management Board; Spotted Seatrout Plan Review Team; South Atlantic Species Advisory Panel

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) adopted the [Fishery Management Plan \(FMP\)](#) for spotted seatrout in 1984. The ISFMP Policy Board approved Amendment 1 to the FMP in November 1991. In August 2011, the South Atlantic State/Federal Management Board approved the Omnibus Amendment to the Spanish Mackerel, Spot, and Spotted Seatrout FMPs, bringing the Spotted Seatrout FMP under the authority of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (Act, 1993) and the ASMFC Interstate Fishery Management Plan Charter (1995). The management unit is comprised of the states of Maryland through Florida.

The goal of the management plan is "to perpetuate the spotted seatrout resource in fishable abundance throughout its range and generate the greatest possible economic and social benefits from its harvest and utilization over time." Plan objectives include:

1. Attain optimum yield over time.
2. Maintain a spawning potential ratio of at least 20% to minimize the possibility of recruitment failure.
3. Promote conservation of the stocks to reduce inter-annual variation in availability and to increase yield per recruit.
4. Promote collection of economic, social, and biological data required to effectively monitor and assess management efforts relative to the overall goal.
5. Promote research that improves understanding of the biology and fisheries of spotted seatrout.
6. Promote harmonious use of the resource among various components of the fishery through coordination of management efforts among the various political entities having jurisdiction over the spotted seatrout resource.
7. Promote determination and adoption of standards of environmental quality and provide habitat protection necessary for the maximum natural protection of spotted seatrout.

The [Omnibus Amendment](#) added the following objectives to support compliance under the Act:

1. Manage the spotted seatrout fishery by restricting catch to mature individuals.
2. Manage the spotted seatrout stock to maintain sufficiently high spawning stock biomass.
3. Develop research priorities that will further refine the spotted seatrout management program to maximize the biological, social, and economic benefits derived from the population.

Management measures include a minimum size limit of 12 inches in total length (TL), with comparable mesh size regulations in directed fisheries, and data collection for stock assessments and monitoring of the fishery. All states with a declared interest in spotted seatrout (NJ-FL) have implemented, at a minimum, the recommended minimum size limit. In addition, each state has either initiated spotted seatrout data collection programs or modified other programs to collect improved catch and effort data. Table 1 provides the states' recreational and commercial regulations for spotted seatrout in 2024.

II. Status of the Stock

A coastwide stock assessment of spotted seatrout has not been conducted, given the largely non-migratory nature of the species and the lack of data on migration where it does occur. Instead, state-specific age-structured analyses of local stocks have been performed by several states. These stock assessments provide estimates of static spawning potential ratio (SPR), a measure of the effect of fishing pressure on the relative spawning power of the female stock. The FMP recommends a goal of 20% SPR. South Carolina and Georgia have adopted this goal while North Carolina and Florida have established a 30% and 35% SPR goal, respectively.

A benchmark stock assessment for spotted seatrout in North Carolina and Virginia waters was completed and approved to use for management in late 2022 (<https://www.deq.nc.gov/marine-fisheries/fisheries-management/spotted-seatrout/2022-spotted-seatrout-stock-assessment/open>; NCDMF 2022). The assessment indicated the spotted seatrout stock in North Carolina and Virginia waters was not overfished with spawning stock biomass (SSB) above $SSB_{35\%}$, but overfishing was occurring.

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources packaged several state-specific assessments into a report in 2001, though these were not peer reviewed. The initial assessment covering 1986-1992 indicated female SPR was just above the 20% goal in the terminal year (Zhao and Wenner 2001), leading to a minimum size limit increase and a creel limit reduction. A more recent assessment was conducted for the period 1981-2004 (de Silva, Draft 2005). Two modeling approaches were used, and both models indicated the current SSB is below the requirement to maintain 20% SPR.

Florida completed a new statewide assessment in 2025, with data for the period 1986-2023 (<https://myfwc.com/media/egkmi3c5/seatrout-assessment-2024.pdf>; Addis et al. 2025). The assessment for Florida Atlantic coast waters indicated the transitional SPR (tSPR) from the last

three years (2021-2023) was 0.58, above the management objective of 35%. In addition, the geometric mean of fishing mortality for the years 2021-2023, 0.31, was below $F_{35\%SPR}$.

III. Status of the Fishery

Spotted seatrout are typically caught both commercially and recreationally from Delaware through the east coast of Florida. In South Carolina, spotted seatrout are declared a gamefish and can only be taken by recreational means. Landings from states north of Delaware are minimal and/or inconsistent from year to year. In 2024, landings ranged as far north as Connecticut. State catch estimates in this section include those in the management area only (NJ-FL), but coastwide totals include the entire Atlantic coast. Total recreational landings have surpassed total commercial landings every year since recreational landings were first recorded in 1981 (Figure 1). Spotted seatrout, particularly those found from Virginia through South Carolina, are susceptible to cold stuns that result in sporadic, high winter mortality, which can lead to sudden declines in harvest. The last cold stun occurred in 2018, prompting in-season changes to management in affected states.

Commercial Fishery

Commercial harvest statistics were obtained from the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP) for years prior to 2024 and from state compliance reports for 2024. Atlantic coast commercial landings (1950-2024) range from 157,000 pounds in 2011 to 2.3 million pounds in 1952 (Figure 1). Historically, commercial landings primarily came from Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida, with Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, and occasional landings from Delaware and north accounting for a small portion. From 1950 to 1976, annual commercial landings averaged 1.3 million pounds, followed by a decline due to increased regulations and possible declines in abundance. Significant changes to regulations include the 1987 designation of spotted seatrout as a gamefish in South Carolina, and the 1995 prohibition on the use of entangling nets in Florida's coastal waters. From 2015 to 2024, commercial landings averaged approximately 484,824 pounds. In 2024, commercial landings totaled 684,665 pounds, a 30% increase from 2023 (Table 2). North Carolina, Virginia, and Florida accounted for 86%, 13%, and less than 1% of the total commercial landings, respectively.

Recreational Fishery

Recreational harvest statistics were obtained from the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) for years prior to 2024 and from state compliance reports for 2024. Over the last 41 years, recreational catch of spotted seatrout (kept and released) has shown an upward trend, increasing from 4.3 million fish in 1981 to a time series high of 31.2 million fish in 2018. Since 2018, recreational catch has ranged between 16.1 million fish in 2023 to 25.9 million fish in 2022. In 2024, recreational catch increased by 32% from the previous year, to 23.9 million fish (Figure 2). Recreational harvest has fluctuated without trend throughout the time series. Recreational harvest in 2024 increased by approximately 48% from this average, to 6.2 million pounds or 3.6 million fish (Tables 3 and 4), with North Carolina (40%), Georgia (21%), South Carolina (14%), and Virginia (14%) responsible for the largest shares in numbers of fish. Due in part to recreational size and creel limits and closed seasons, as well as the encouragement of

catch and release practices, the percentage of caught fish being released has increased throughout the time series, with the 10-year average (2015-2024) at 8%. The percent of fish released in 2024 (85%) was equal to the percent of fish released in 2023 (Figure 2, Table 5). The number of fish released has averaged 19.3 million fish in the last 10 years (2015-2024). In 2024, 20.2 million fish were released, which was a 32% increase from the previous year. Rod and reel is the primary recreational gear, but some spotted seatrout are taken by recreational nets and gigging where these methods are permitted. Most recreational fishing is conducted from private boats and the majority of the catch is taken from nearshore waters.

IV. Status of Assessment Advice

A coastwide stock assessment of spotted seatrout has not been conducted and the Plan Review Team (PRT) does not recommend that one be completed due to the life history of the fish and the availability of data. Several states have performed age-structured analyses on local stocks, and recent assessments provide divergent trends on the status of the species. The 2005 stock assessment in South Carolina indicated an increasing population trend but a status level that is still below target spawning stock biomass levels (de Silva 2005).

The 2022 North Carolina and Virginia stock assessment indicated overfishing was occurring but that the stock was not overfished (NCDMF 2022). The stock assessment model was a novel, size structured model with winter and non-winter seasonal time-steps. Additionally, the model allowed winter natural mortality (M) to vary year to year in order to capture the signature of increased winter M from cold stuns and predicted high or rising M in most years with documented cold stuns.

Florida completed a new statewide assessment in 2025, with data for the period 1986-2023 (Addis et al. 2025). Two integrated statistical catch-at-age models were used to assess the spotted seatrout populations in for the Florida Gulf coast and Atlantic coast separately. Historically, spotted seatrout in Florida had been assessed by management unit. However, recent genetic evidence indicates no hard breaks within Florida waters. The models used available information on life history, commercial landings, recreational landings and releases, as well as indices of abundance and length/age composites from fishery-dependent and - independent sources. A benchmark assessment completed for Florida in 2025 indicated that Florida Atlantic spotted seatrout were neither overfished nor experiencing overfishing.

The PRT supports the continuation of state-specific assessments, yet recognizes the difficulty most states face to attain sufficient data of assessment quality and personnel who can perform the necessary modeling exercises. The lack of biological and fisheries data for effective assessment and management of the resource was recognized in the 1984 FMP and continues to be a hindrance. Some states are increasing their collection of biological and fisheries data, which will provide insight on stock status over time.

V. Status of Research and Monitoring

In addition to commercial and recreational fishery-dependent data collected and/or compiled through the NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division, some states have implemented fishery-independent or additional fishery-dependent monitoring programs. States currently conducting fishery dependent sampling include Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida currently conduct fishery independent surveys for spotted seatrout or run surveys encountering spotted seatrout. Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina conduct aging, and in 2024 the NCDMF aging lab aged a total of 1,352 spotted seatrout otoliths with a maximum age of 7 and a modal age of 2. In 2024, Virginia aged 303 spotted seatrout, with a modal age of 2.

VI. Status of Management Measures and Issues

De Minimis Requests

A state qualifies for *de minimis* status if its previous three-year average combined commercial and recreational catch is less than 1% of the previous three-year average coastwide combined commercial and recreational catch. Those states that qualify for *de minimis* are not required to implement any monitoring requirements, as none are included in the plan.

The states of Delaware and New Jersey request continuation of *de minimis* status, and the PRT notes they meet the requirements of *de minimis*.

VII. Implementation of FMP Compliance Requirements for 2024

The PRT found no inconsistencies in relation to the FMP compliance requirements among state compliance reports.

VIII. Recommendations of Plan Review Team

Management and Regulatory Recommendations

- Consider approval of *de minimis* requests by New Jersey and Delaware.

Prioritized Research Recommendations

- The PRT recommends focusing on addressing important missing components to improve state specific stock assessments. Specific focal areas include the development or improvement of state specific abundance indices, particularly for juvenile abundance indices, research into fecundity and recruitment relationships, and additional research into B2 releases due to a rise in popularity of the catch and release fishery.
- Consider trigger factors to allow for a swift management response to environmental events that have been shown to heavily impact spotted seatrout. An example is a temperature trigger in North Carolina to protect spotted seatrout that have had long-term exposure to cold temperatures. Additional research into links between spotted seatrout population dynamics and life history variability in response to environmental factors such as land use patterns, climate change, etc.

IX. References

- De Silva JA. 2005. Draft. Stock assessment of spotted seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*, in South Carolina with recommendations on the management of the recreational fishery. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Marine Research Institute, Charleston (SC).
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Fish and Wildlife Research Institute. 2013. Species Profile: Spotted Seatrout. In: R.H. McMichael, editor. Fisheries-independent monitoring program, 2012 annual data summary report, St. Petersburg (FL).
- Moravec F, de Buron I, Roumillat WA. 2006. Two new species of Philometra (Nematoda: Philometridae) parasitic in the perciform fish *Cynoscion nebulosus* (Sciaenidae) in the estuaries of South Carolina, USA. *Folia Parasitologica*, 53: 63-70
- Addis D, Muller R, Christiansen, H. 2025. The 2024 stock assessment of Spotted Seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*, in Florida. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, St. Petersburg, (FL).
- North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. 2022. Stock Assessment of Spotted Seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*, in Virginia and North Carolina waters, 1991–2019. North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, NCDMF SAP-SAR-2022-02, Morehead City, North Carolina. 137
- Roumillat WA, Brouwer MC. 2004. Reproductive dynamics of female spotted seatrout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) in South Carolina. *Fisheries Bulletin*, 102: 473-487
- Zhao B, Burns B. 2001. Stock assessment of the spotted seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*, on the North Carolina coast, 1981-1997. In: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Cooperative Research on the Biology and Assessment of Nearshore and Estuarine Fishes along the Southeast Coast of the U.S: Part III. Spotted Seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*. Charleston (SC): SC DNR. Final Report, Grant NA77FF0550.
- Zhao B, Wenner C. 2001. Stock assessment of the spotted seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*, on the South Carolina coast, 1986-1992. In: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Cooperative Research on the Biology and Assessment of Nearshore and Estuarine Fishes along the Southeast Coast of the U.S: Part III. Spotted Seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*. Charleston (SC): SC DNR. Final Report, Grant NA77FF0550.
- Zhao B, Wenner C, Nicholson N. 2001. Stock assessment of the spotted seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*, on the Georgia Coast, 1986-1995. In: South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Cooperative Research on the Biology and Assessment of Nearshore and Estuarine Fishes along the Southeast Coast of the U.S: Part III. Spotted Seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*. Charleston (SC): SC DNR. Final Report, Grant NA77FF0550.

X. Figures

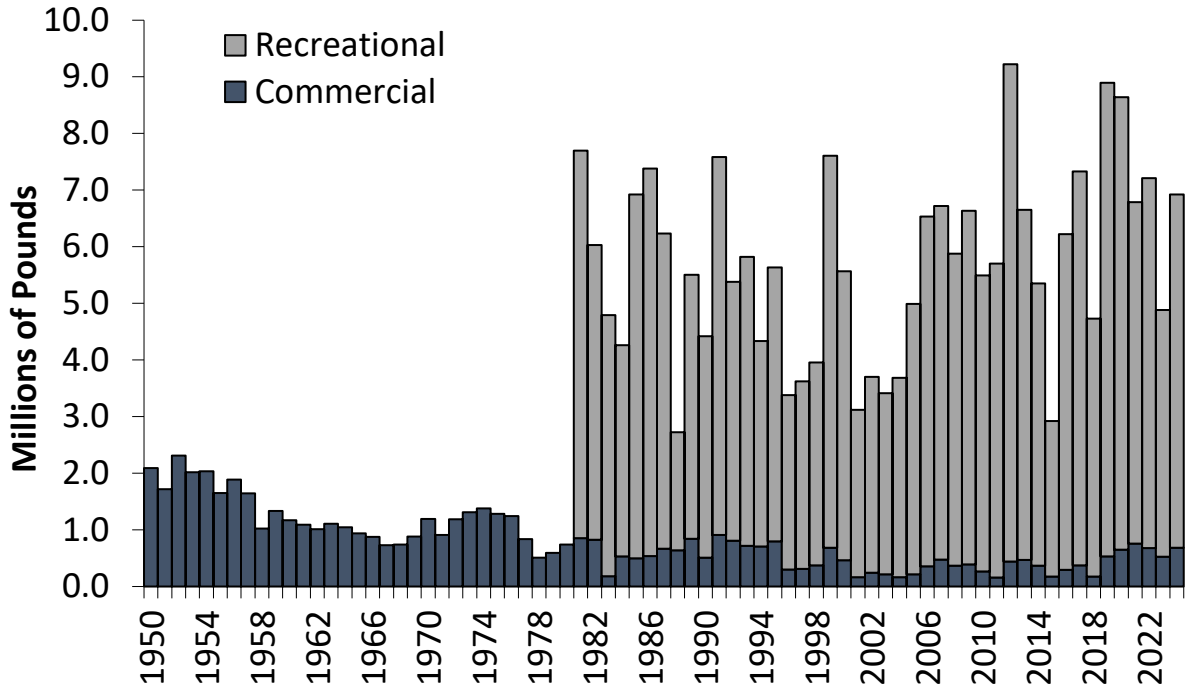


Figure 1. Coastwide commercial landings (1950-2024) and recreational landings (1981-2024), in pounds (See Tables 2 and 4 for values and sources). Recreational data not available prior to 1981.

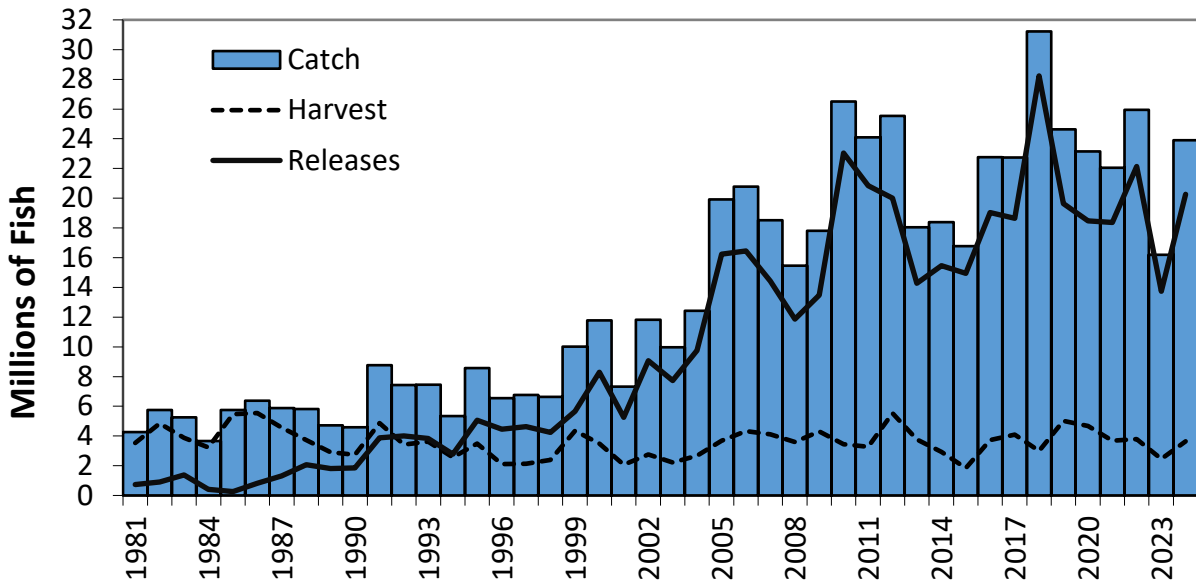


Figure 2. Coastwide recreational catch, harvest, and releases (numbers), 1981-2024 (See Tables 3 and 5 for values and sources).

XI. Tables

Table 1. Summary of state regulations for spotted seatrout in 2024.

State	Recreational	Commercial
New Jersey	13" TL; 1 fish	13" TL; 100 lbs/vessel/day during open seasons 100 lbs bycatch allowance during closed season if equal lbs of other species are also harvested. Gill net: 3.25 in minimum mesh size; closed season from 5/21-9/2 and 10/20-10/26. Otter trawl: 3.75 in minimum diamond stretched mesh size or 3.375 in stretched square mesh; closed season 8/1 to 10/12 Pound net: closed season 6/7 to 6/30 Hook and line: must follow recreational bag and size limit
Delaware	12" TL	12" TL
Maryland	14" TL; 4 fish	14" TL. 150 lbs limit per day or trip (whichever is longer). Trawl and gill net mesh size restrictions.
PRFC	14" TL; 10 fish	14" TL
Virginia	14-24" TL; 1 fish >24" allowed; 5 fish	14" TL; pound nets/seines allowed 5% by weight less than 14". Hook & line fishermen must follow rec limits. Quota: 51,104 lbs (Sept-Aug). After it's been announced the quota has been reached, then daily incidental catch of 50 lbs/licensee aboard the vessel, not to exceed 100 lbs per vessel
North Carolina	14" TL; 4 fish	14" TL; 75 fish limit. Unlawful to possess or sell Friday 12:00am-Sunday 12:00am.
South Carolina	14" TL; 10 fish. Gig March-Nov.	Gamefish status since 1987; native caught fish may not be sold.
Georgia	14" TL; 15 fish	14" TL; 15 fish. BRD requirement for trawl; gear mesh regulations.
Florida	15-19" TL slot; 1 fish >19" allowed per vessel, or per person if fishing on land; 0 captain and crew bag limit on for-hire trip; hook & line/cast net only. Western Panhandle: 3 fish, closed February; Big Bend: 5 fish; South: 3 fish; Central East: 2 fish, closed Nov -Dec; Northeast: 5 fish	Hook & line/cast net only; 15-24" TL; Season varies by region; 50 fish per person per day or 100 fish vessel limit with two or more licensed fishermen on board South, Big Bend, and Western Panhandle: Open June 1 - October 31. Central East: Open May 1 - September 30. Northeast: Open June 1 - November 30.

Note: A commercial fishing license is required to possess spotted seatrout for sale in all states with a fishery.

Table 2. Commercial landings (pounds) of spotted seatrout by state, 2015-2024

(Source: ACCSP for years prior to 2024 and State Compliance Reports for 2024). Totals are for the coastwide fishery and may extend beyond the management unit. "C" represents confidential data.

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
2015			C	7,888	128,752	C	C	39,226	175,931
2016			C	18,483	254,590	C	C	23,105	296,419
2017			C	55,219	299,910	C	C	16,194	371,590
2018			C	17,526	128,980	C	C	22,105	173,651
2019			C	100,763	378,491	C	C	16,700	531,010
2020		C	C	67,794	568,764	C	C	12,591	650,034
2021			C	51,594	694,784	C	C	12,352	760,690
2022	C		72	68,479	603,155	C	C	5,696	679,576
2023	133	0	1,596	70,913	434,610	0	0	10,732	522,290
2024	C	C	1,229	90,050	585,761	0	C	5,615	684,665

Table 3. Recreational harvest (A + B1; numbers of fish) of spotted seatrout using the FES effort calibration, by state, 2015-2024 (Source: MRIP). Totals are for the coastwide fishery and may extend beyond the management unit.

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
2015		39	11,619	23,062	249,260	311,106	740,932	504,137	1,840,155
2016	547	12	10,092	163,529	978,624	311,168	1,290,220	962,946	3,717,042
2017			24,255	172,288	1,217,834	647,679	1,060,493	977,797	4,100,346
2018		344		189,537	449,473	175,191	1,096,602	929,155	2,993,485
2019		4,644	36,314	596,428	1,937,250	813,548	1,008,284	620,337	5,016,805
2020		774	11,951	591,624	2,053,354	511,261	830,771	678,934	4,678,669
2021			17,664	399,529	1,223,508	483,046	935,052	621,389	3,680,188
2022			8,739	248,150	1,963,400	281,274	952,260	337,142	3,790,965
2023			21,533	410,505	1,002,906	304,452	497,679	222,214	2,459,289
2024			11,958	498,381	1,464,360	519,792	747,055	401,150	3,642,696

Table 4. Recreational harvest (A + B1; pounds of fish) of spotted seatrout using the FES effort calibration, by state, 2015-2024 (Source: MRIP). Totals are for the coastwide fishery and may extend beyond the management unit.

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
2015		10	23,546	48,477	430,579	462,498	794,861	984,940	2,744,901
2016	451	8	20,024	341,977	1,724,492	475,749	1,740,513	1,625,597	5,928,352
2017			48,624	342,463	2,157,198	992,938	1,403,646	2,011,777	6,956,646
2018		248		226,786	658,555	414,442	1,556,782	1,701,275	4,557,840
2019		10,878	61,935	1,256,916	3,334,163	1,238,834	1,440,368	1,033,847	8,366,063
2020		790	28,170	1,375,062	3,632,315	713,197	1,196,591	1,045,536	7,990,871
2021			40,801	815,724	2,241,421	696,038	1,277,168	956,682	6,027,834
2022			12,902	549,095	3,756,040	423,318	1,268,493	519,335	6,529,183
2023			47,091	938,451	1,923,165	463,895	669,434	313,986	4,356,022
2024			30,975	1,022,146	2,789,661	772,091	1,004,424	619,057	6,238,354

Table 5. Recreational releases (number of fish) of spotted seatrout using the FES effort calibration, by state, 2015-2024 (Source: MRIP). Totals are for the coastwide fishery and may extend beyond the management unit.

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
2015		604	242,150	834,028	4,824,088	1,147,982	1,763,638	6,131,007	14,943,497
2016	15,423	15,066	133,223	3,708,969	6,475,193	1,791,072	2,113,253	4,783,644	19,035,843
2017	0	71	107,611	3,154,997	5,147,567	1,949,554	2,436,867	5,845,559	18,641,985
2018	418		54,795	4,455,420	15,245,249	1,062,769	2,022,125	5,306,034	28,230,566
2019	2,262	5,905	334,805	2,865,887	7,161,183	2,476,659	2,673,432	4,098,551	19,643,063
2020		9,027	237,023	2,830,854	6,155,571	1,301,634	2,632,036	5,306,269	18,471,640
2021			84,300	3,035,971	6,284,614	1,467,051	3,022,516	4,467,598	18,362,050
2022			97,241	2,291,186	10,860,575	1,189,063	2,039,833	5,667,898	22,145,796
2023		19,472	49,493	3,557,195	4,566,788	1,068,702	1,644,289	2,825,335	13,731,274
2024		3,295	149,758	6,608,944	5,089,433	2,067,726	2,456,290	3,882,307	20,257,753