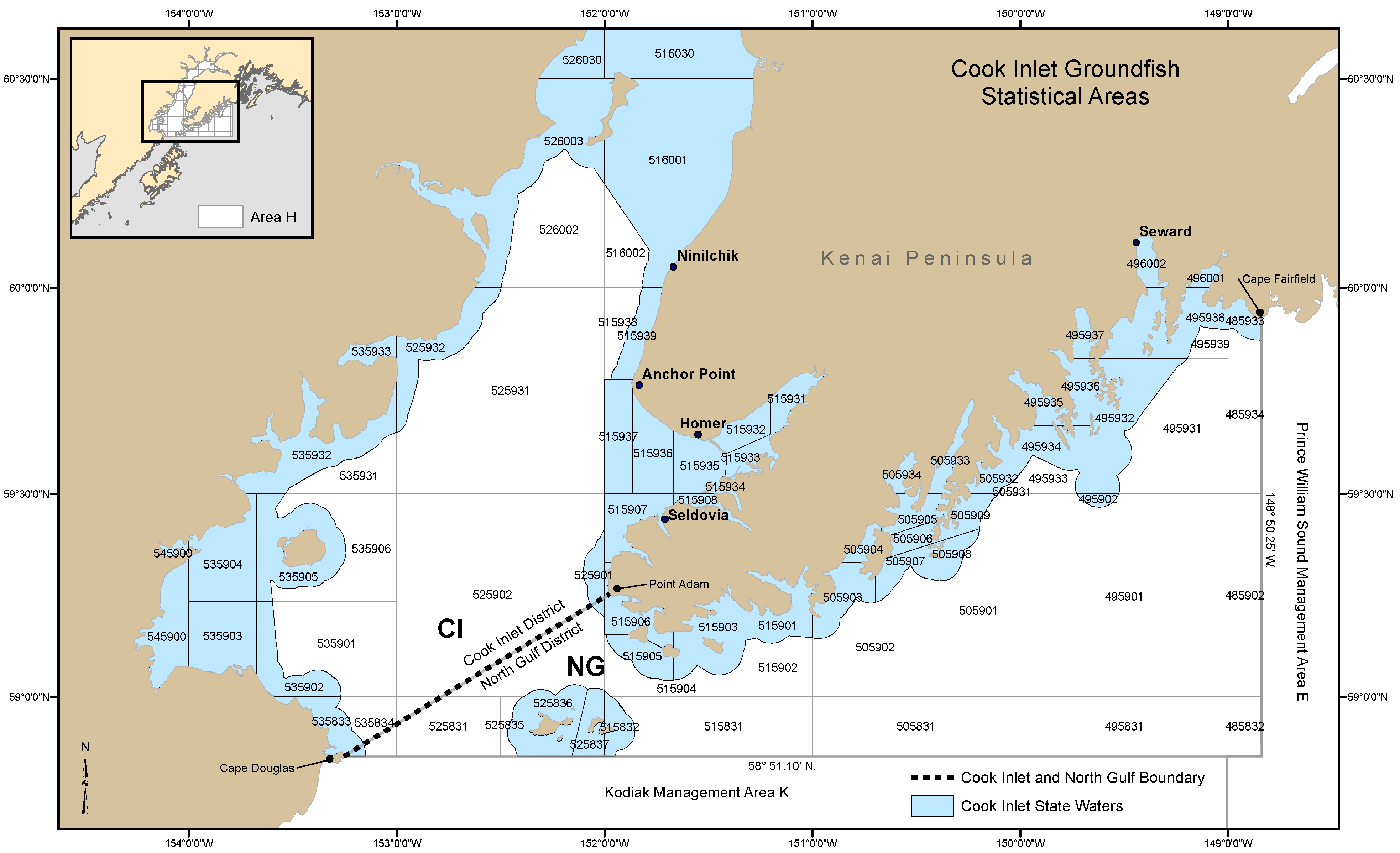
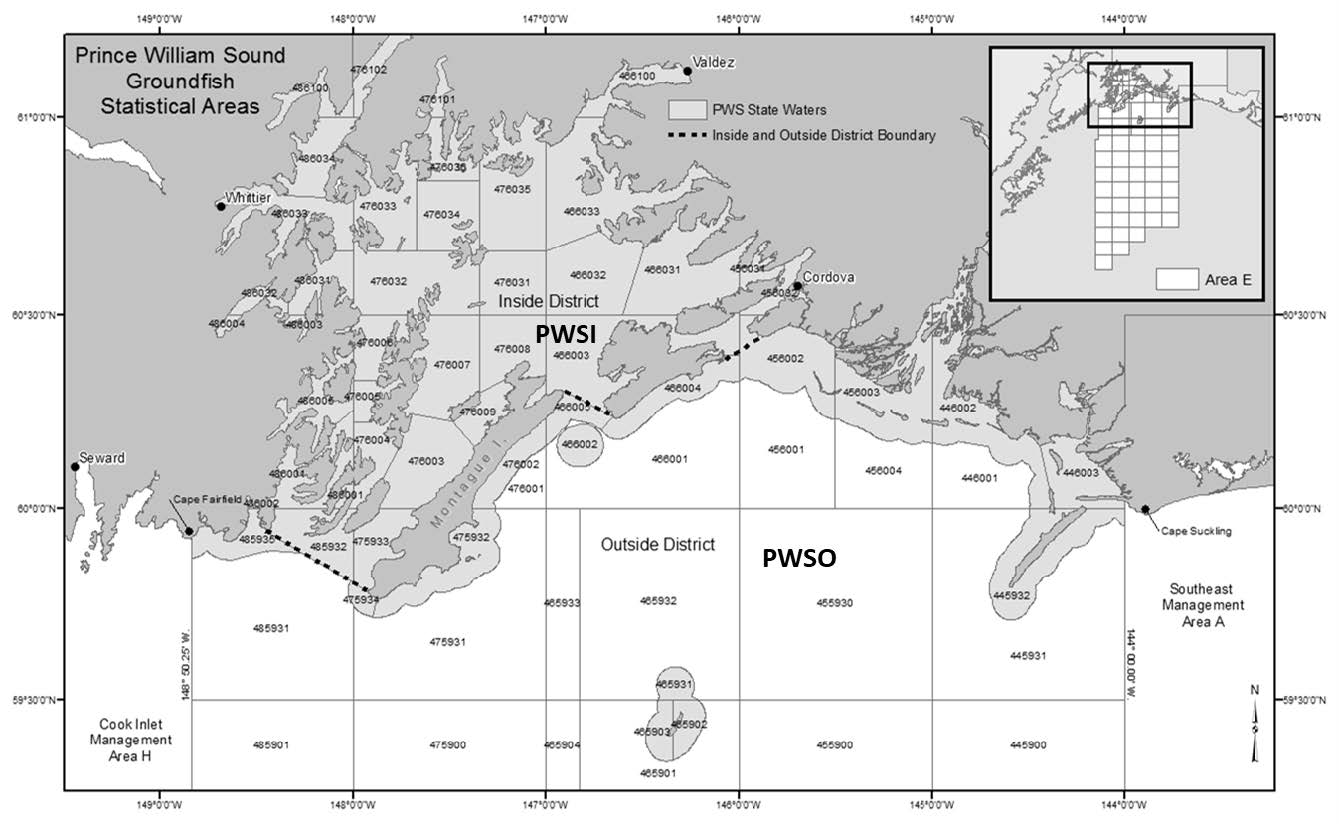
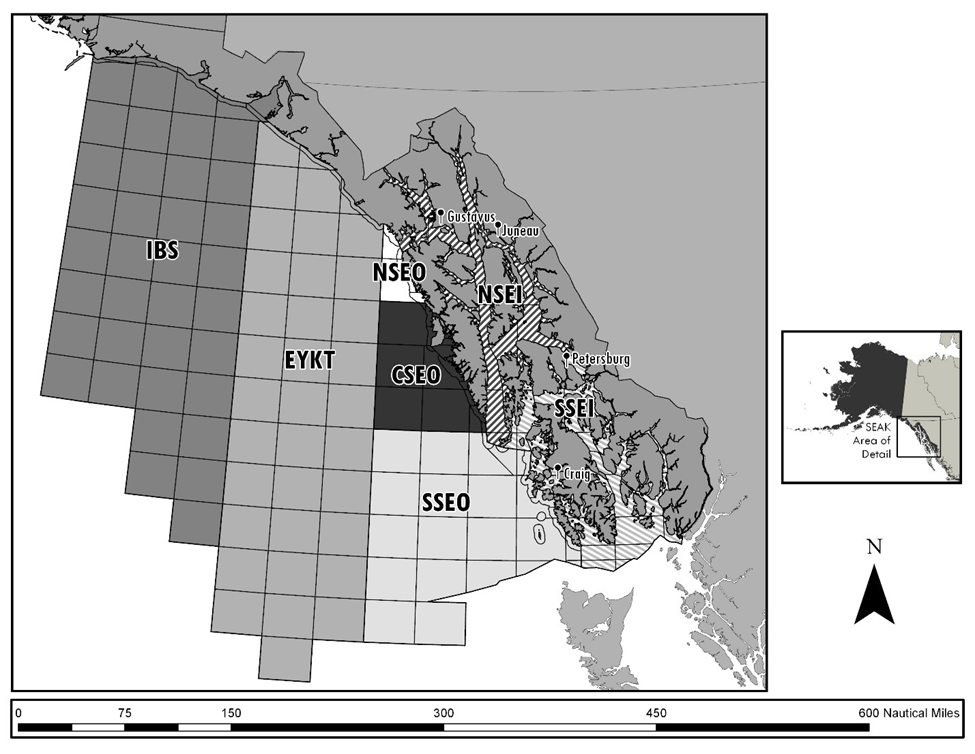
# Figures



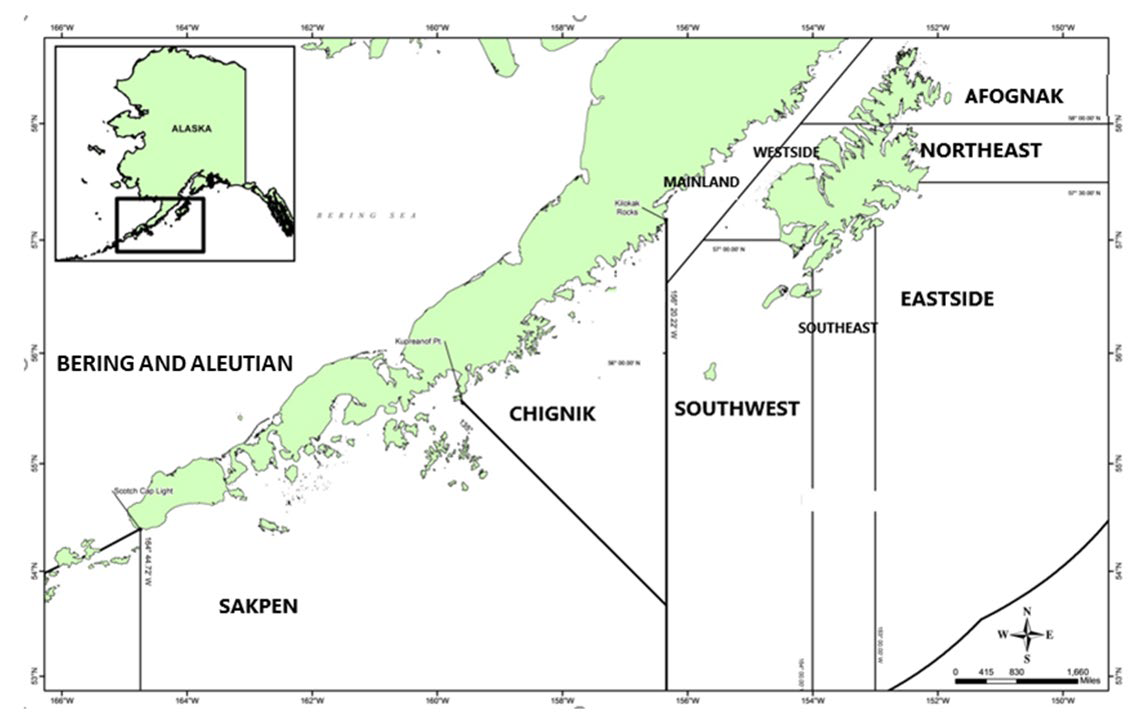
**Figure 1.** Cook Inlet rockfish commercial fishery management units: North Gulf District (NG) and Cook Inlet District (CI).



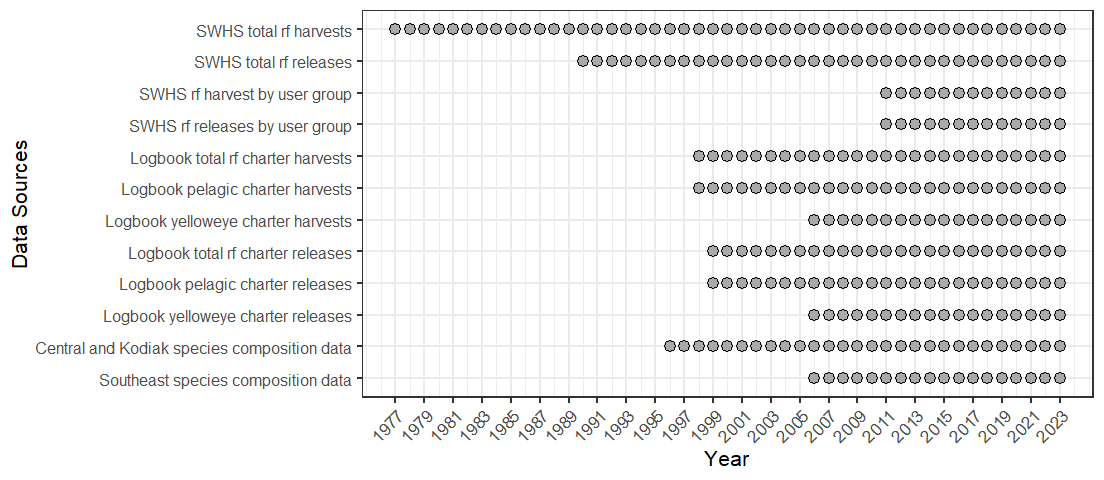
**Figure 2.** Prince William Sound rockfish commercial fishery management units: Prince William Sound Inside District (PWSI) and Prince William Sound Outside District (PWSO).



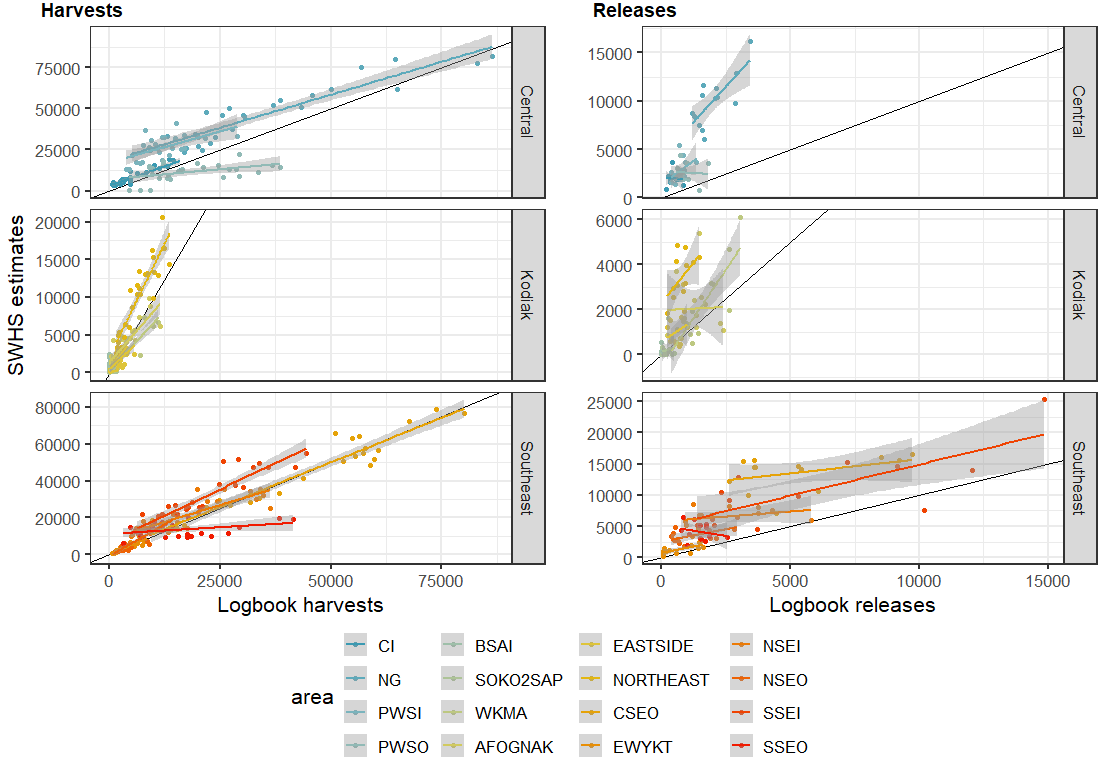
**Figure 3.** Southeast Alaska rockfish commercial fishery management units: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), East Yakutat Section (EYKT), Northern Southeast Outside Section (NSEO), Central Southeast Outside Section (CSEO), Southern Southeast Outside Section (SSEO), Northern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (NSEI), and Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI).



**Figure 4.** Kodiak, Chignik, and the South Alaska Peninsula (SAKPEN) rockfish commercial fishery management units. The Bering Sea–Aleutian Islands Area includes all waters west of the South Alaska Peninsula Area border at Scotch Cap Light, and north into the Bering Sea. Kodiak management units include Afognak, Northeast, Eastside, Southeast, Southwest, Westside, and Mainland Districts.

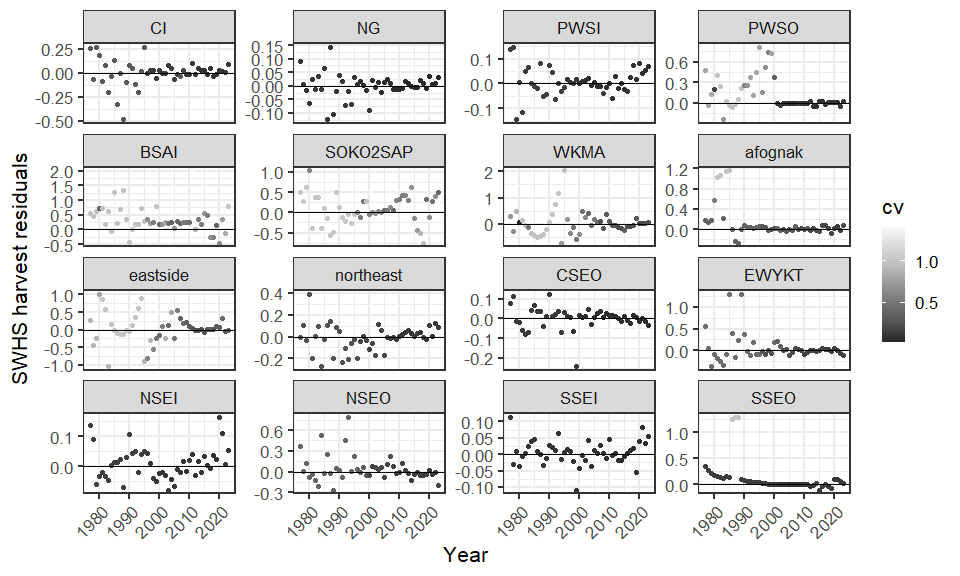


**Figure 5.**- Data sources for estimating rockfish harvests and releases in ADF&G commercial fisheries management units. Note that initial rockfish harvest estimates were not differentiated into species assemblage or species until 1998 when logbooks began differentiating by pelagic and non-pelagic. Logbooks began to collect data on yelloweye beginning in 2006. Port sampling programs to gather data on species composition of harvests began in 1996 in Southcentral and Kodiak and in 2006 in Southeast.

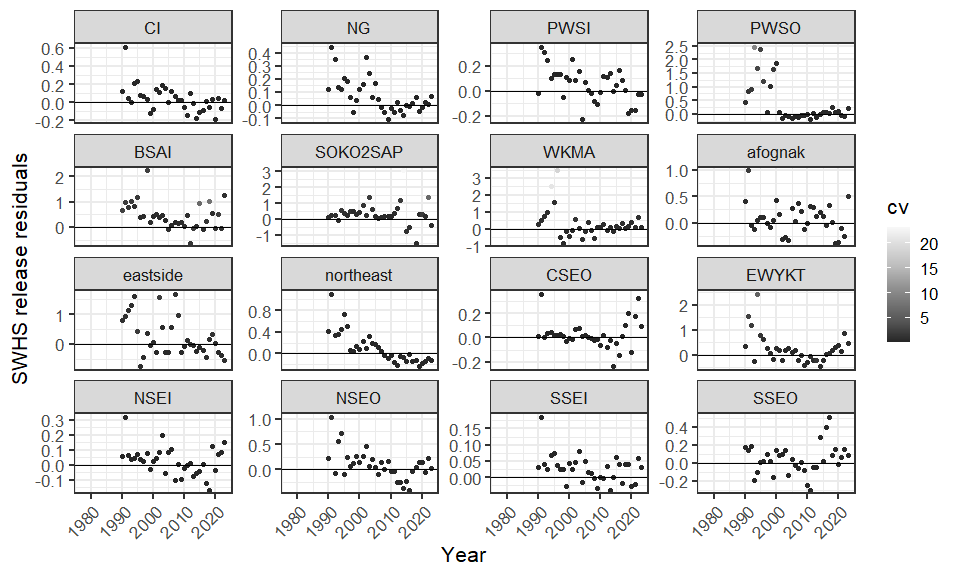


**Figure 6.**- SWHS harvest (left) and release (right) estimates from guided trips (x-axis) versus repoted harvests from charter logbooks (y-axis).

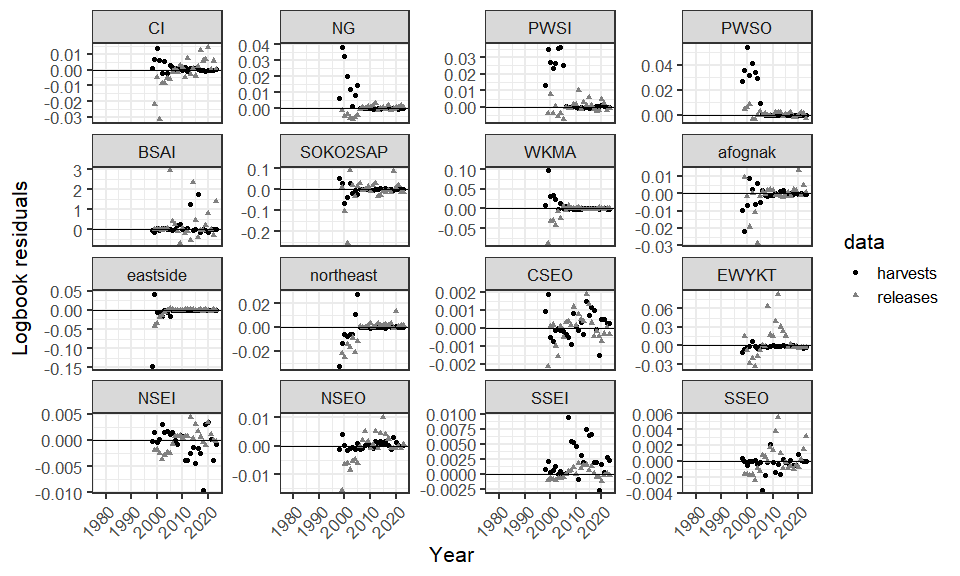
## [1] "Don't forget to put this figure back in!!!!"



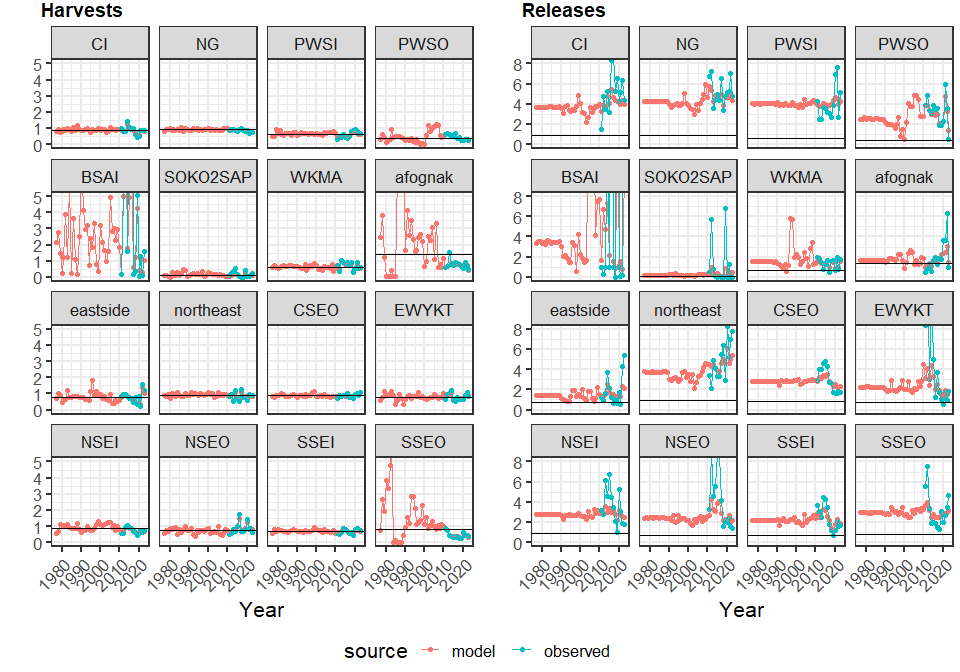
**Figure 8.**- Residuals from SWHS harvests showing the difference between model estimates with the bias correction removed and observed values in the SWHS. The CV of the SWHS data is indicated by the grey scale.



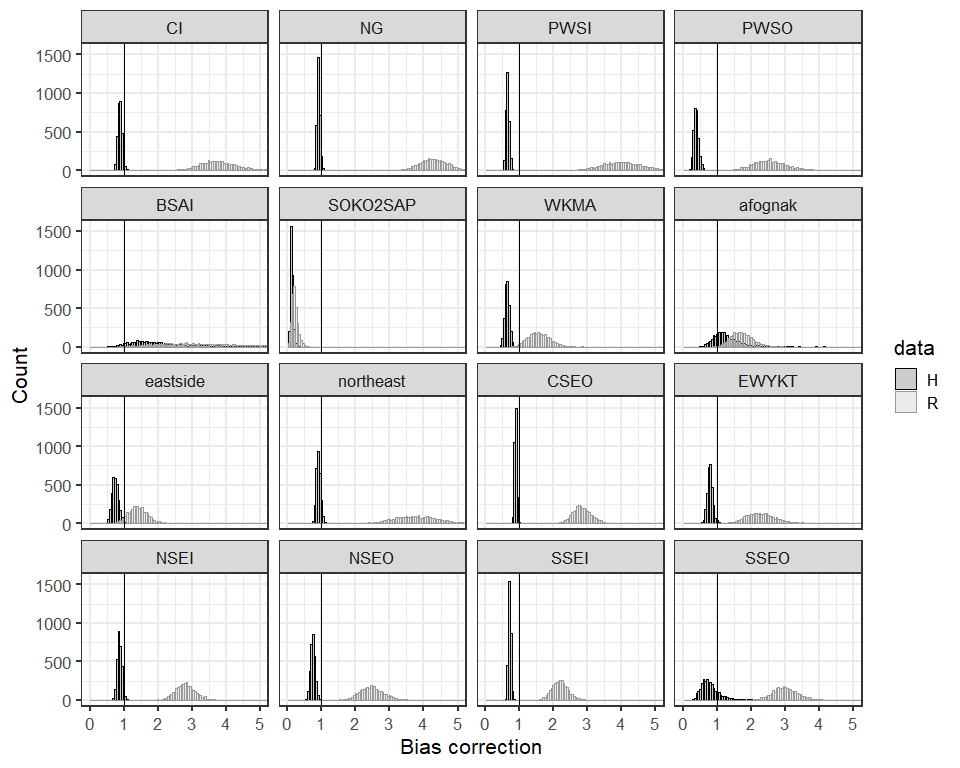
**Figure 9.**- Residual of SWHS releases showing the difference between model estimates with the bias correction removed and observed values in the SWHS. The CV of the SWHS data is indicated by the grey scale.



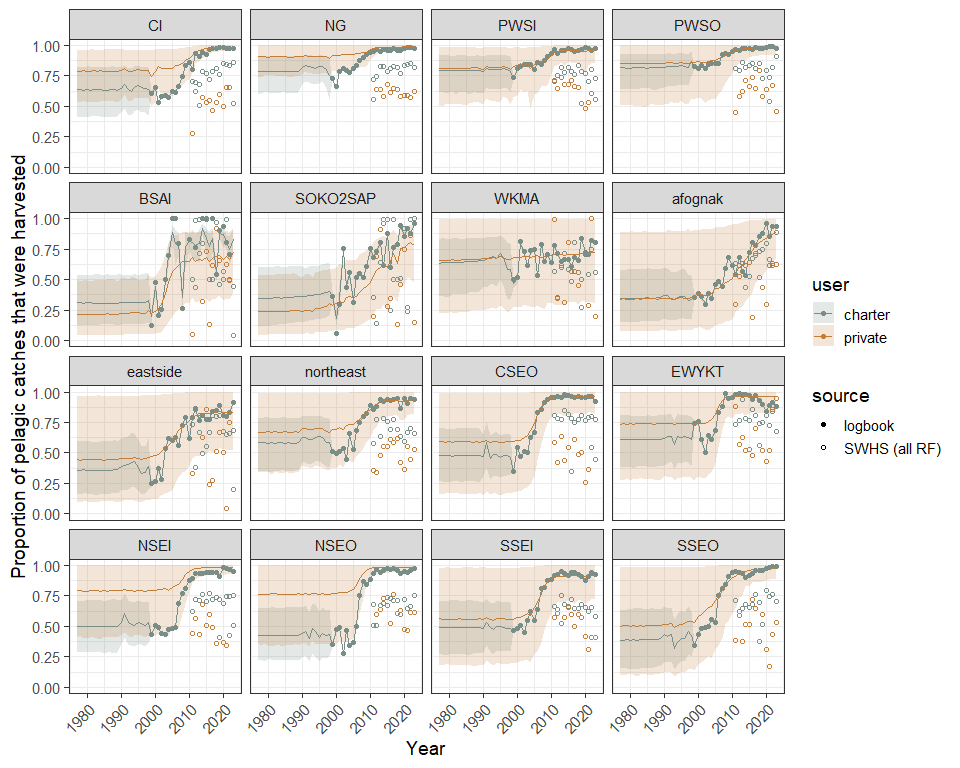
**Figure 10.**- Residuals from logbook harvest and releases showing the residual relative to the logbook data.



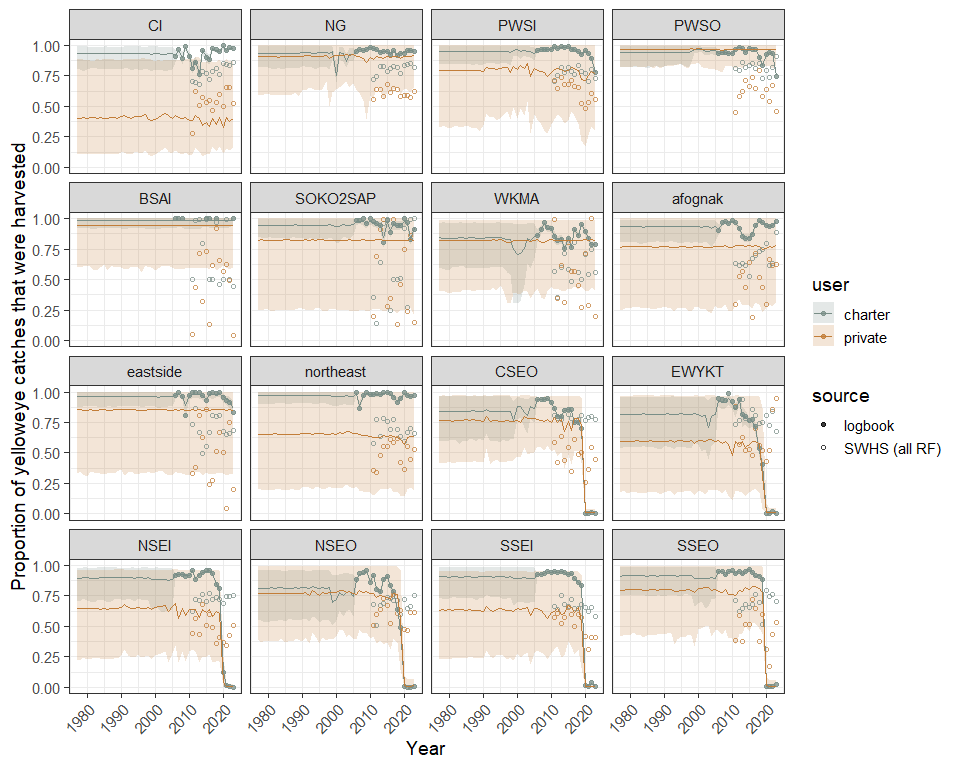
**Figure 11.**- Annual estimates of SWHS bias in harvests and releases for 16 commerical fishing manamgent areas, 1996-2023. Note that a bias < 1 indicates that the SWHS *underestimates* the true value and bias > 1 indicates the survey *overestimates* the true value.



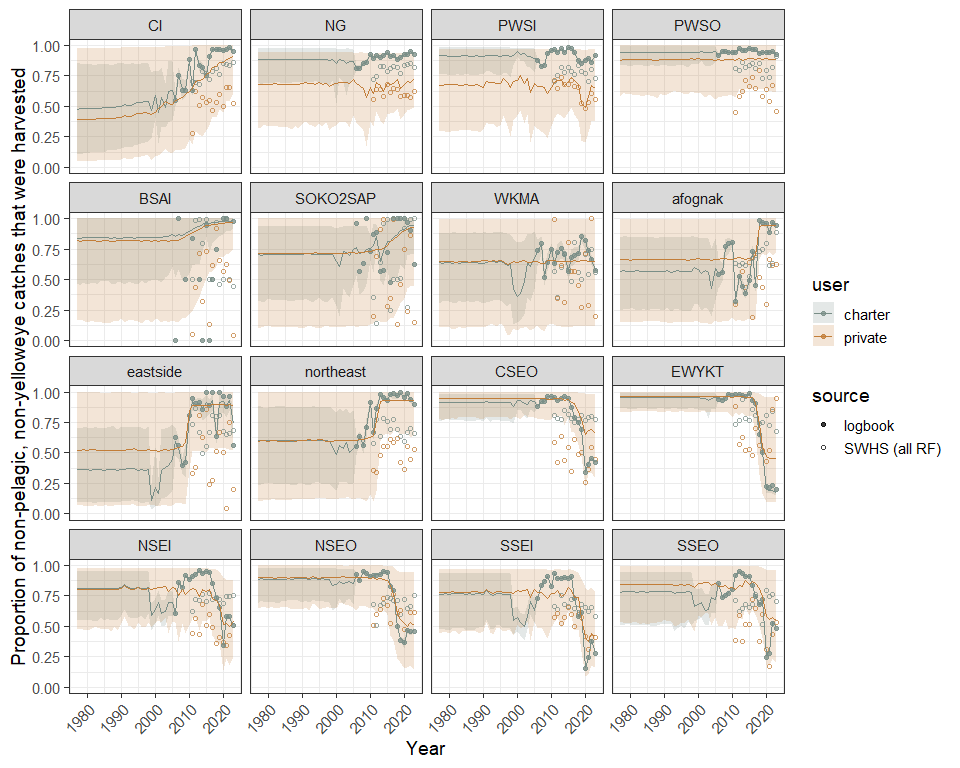
**Figure 12.**- Mean SWHS bias for harvests and catches. Note that a bias < 1 indicates that the SWHS *underestimates* the true value and bias > 1 indicates the survey *overestimates* the true value.



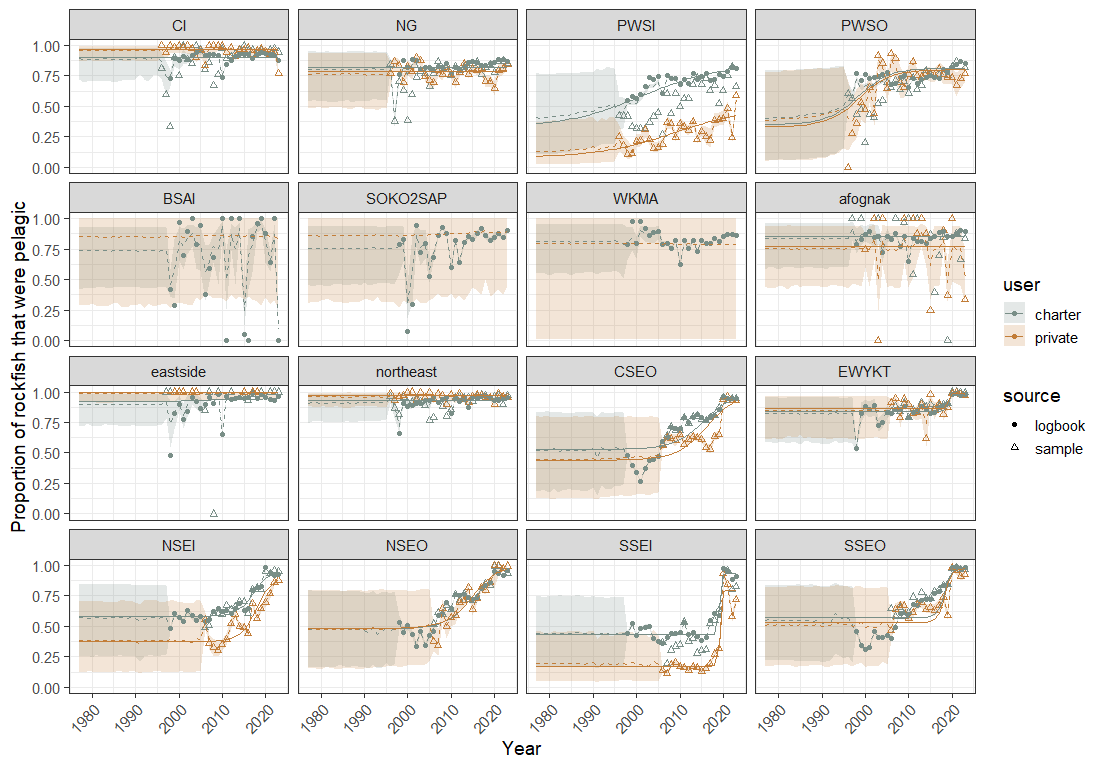
**Figure 13.**- Annual proportion of pelagic rockfish catch that was harvested. Note that pre-1990 estimates are used to estimate catch in these years when catch estimates are not available.



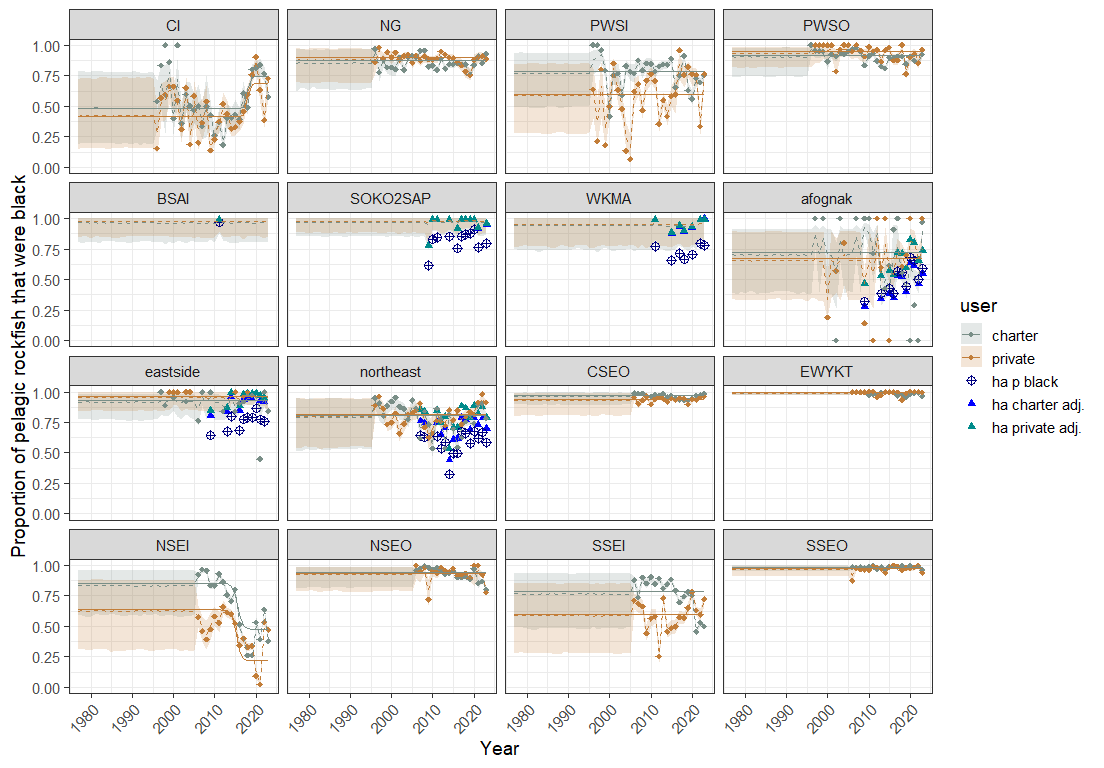
**Figure 14.**- Annual proportion of yelloweye rockfish catch that was harvested. Note that pre-1990 estimates are used to estimate catch in these years when catch estimates are not available.



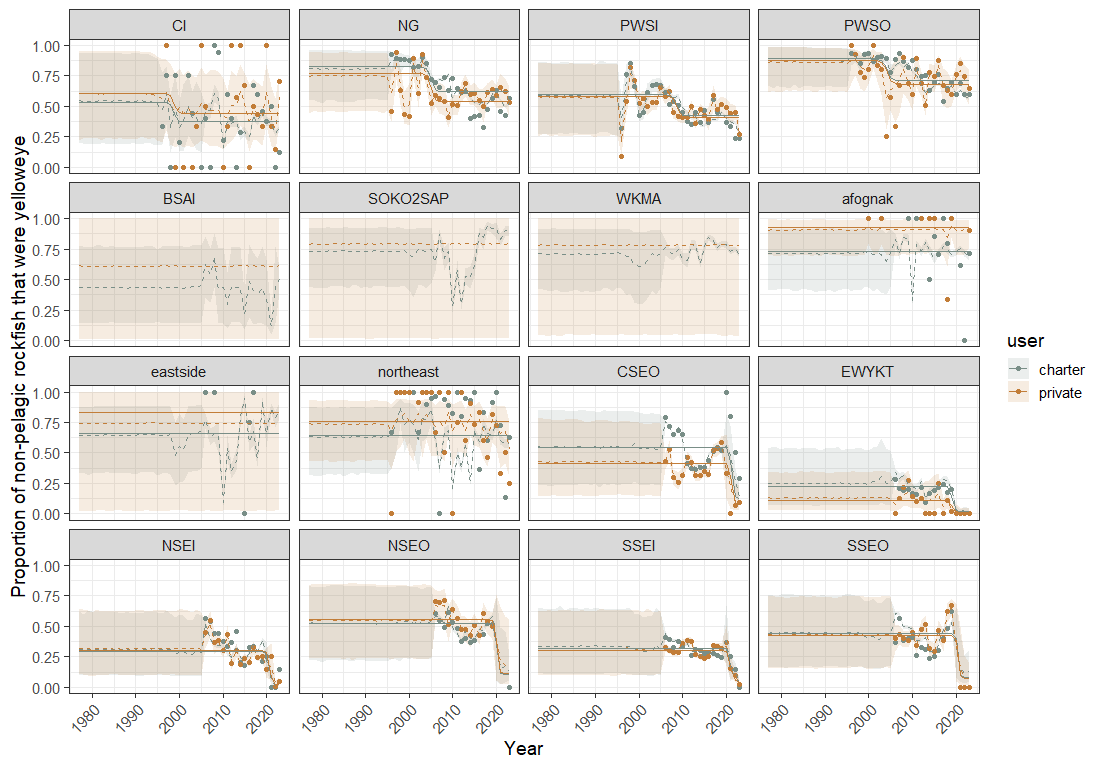
**Figure 15.**- Annual proportion of non-pelagic, non-yelloweye rockfish catch that was harvested. Note that pre-1990 estimates are used to estimate catch in these years when catch estimates are not available. Note, that this is not estimated for Southeast areas because non=pelagics are divided between DSR (including yelloweye) and Slope species.



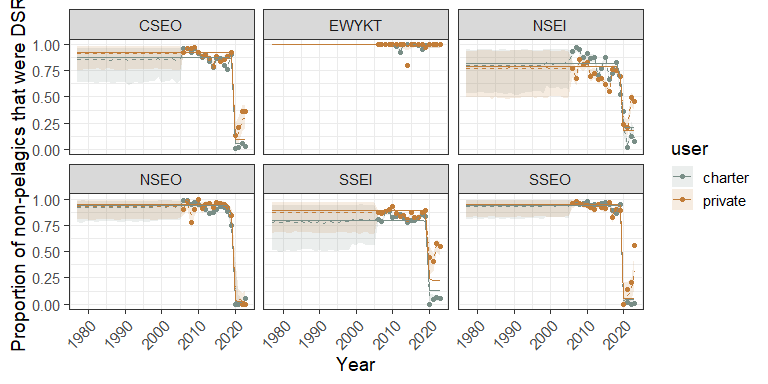
**Figure 16.**- Annual estimates of the percent of the sport harvest that was pelagic rockfish for 16 commerical fishing manamgent areas, 1996-2023.



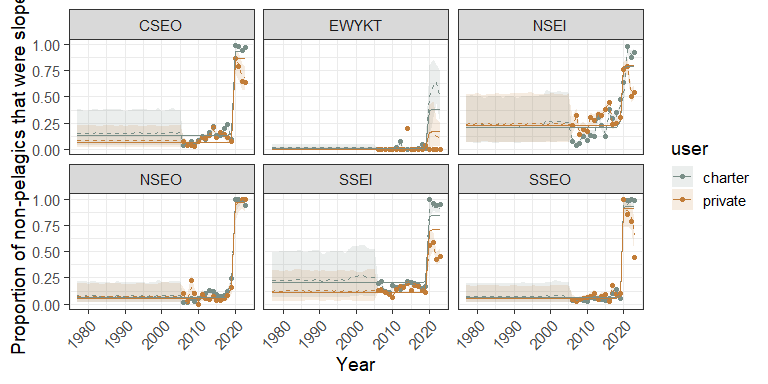
**Figure 17.**- Annual estimates of the percent of the sport harvest of pelagic rockfish that were black rockfish for 16 commerical fishing manamgent areas, 1996-2023. Kodiak panels include data from a hydroacoustic survey and the proportion of pelagic rockfish that are black in those areas (red) and the adjusted proportions based on obseved harvests for charter (blue) and private (cyan) users.



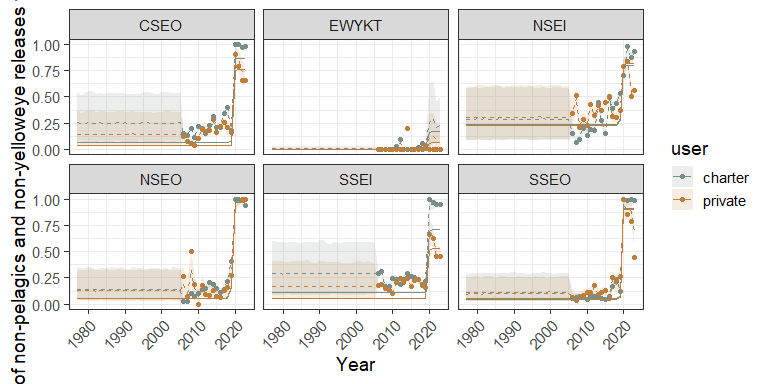
**Figure 18.**- Annual estimates of the percent of the sport harvest of non-pelagic rockfish that were yelloweye rockfish for 16 commerical fishing manamgent areas, 1996-2023. Note that P(yelloweye) is the the proportion relative to non-pelagics for Central and Kodiak areas but is relative to DSR for Southeast areas.



**Figure 19.**- Annual estimates of the percent of the sport harvest of non-pelagic rockfish that were DSR rockfish for 6 Southeast commerical fishing manamgent areas, 1996-2023.



**Figure 20.**- Annual estimates of the percent of the sport harvest of non-pelagic rockfish that were slope rockfish for 6 southeast commerical fishing manamgent areas, 1996-2023. Note that P(yelloweye) is the the proportion relative to non-pelagics for Central and Kodiak areas but is relative to DSR for Southeast areas.



**Figure 21.**- Annual estimates of the percent of the sport non-pelagic, non-yelloweye releases that were slope rockfish for 6 southeast commerical fishing manamgent areas, 1996-2023.