

# Status of A Fish (*Sebastes yourfish*) Off the U.S. Pacific Coast in 2017



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22 *guttata*) Off Southern California in 2017. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, OR.

23 Available from <http://www.pcouncil.org/groundfish/stock-assessments/>

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# Executive Summary

executive-summary

## Stock

stock

This assessment reports the status of the China rockfish (*Sebastes nebulosus*) resource in U.S. waters off the coast of ... using data through 2018.

## Catches

catches

Information on historical landings of China rockfish are available back to xxxx... (Table [a](#)). Commercial landings were small during the years of World War II, ranging between 329 to 395 metric tons (mt) per year.

(Figures [a-b](#))  
(Figure [c](#))

Since 2000, annual total landings of China rockfish have ranged between 135-412 mt, with landings in 2018 totaling 278 mt.

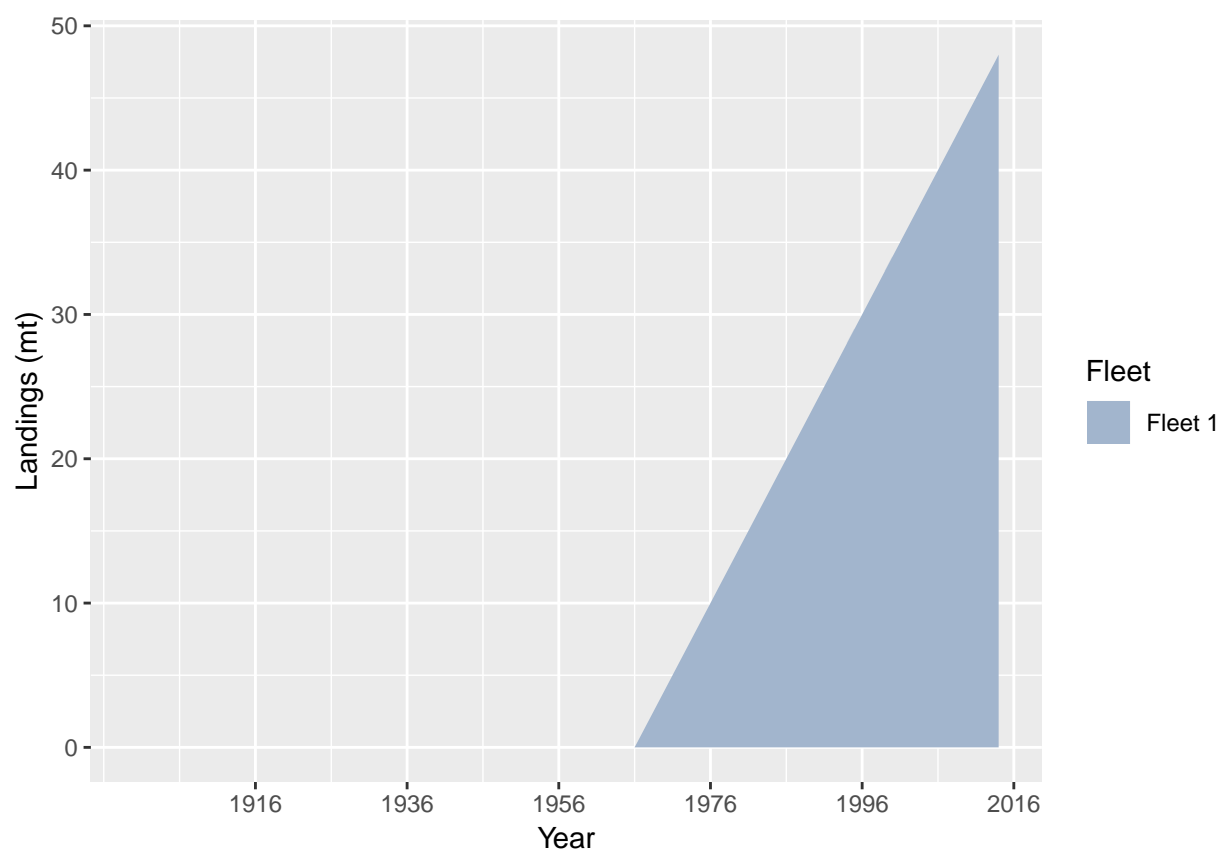


Figure a: China rockfish catch history for the recreational fleets. fig:Exec\_catch1

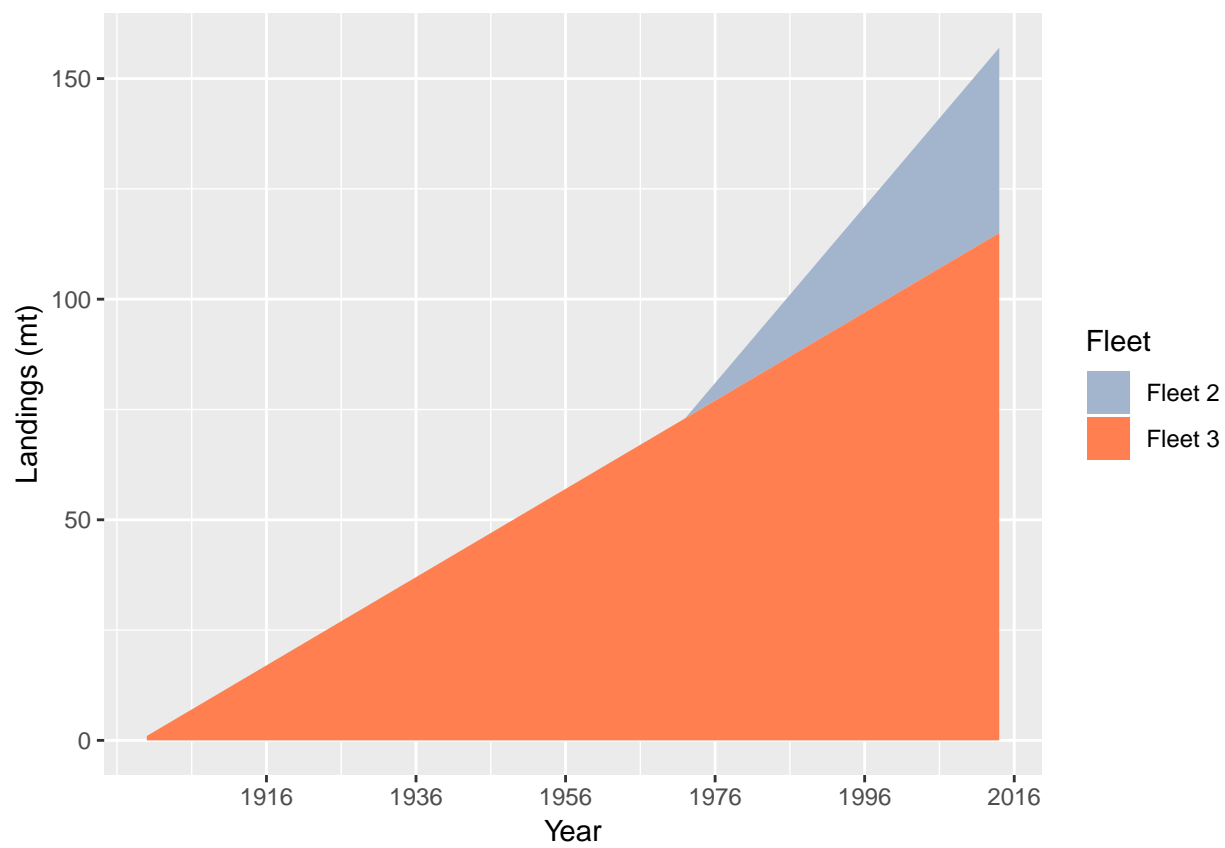


Figure b: Stacked line plot of China rockfish catch history for the commercial fleets. fig:Exec\_catch2

Table a: Recent China rockfish landings (mt) by fleet.

Year	Landings 1	Landings 2	Landings 3	Landings 4	<u>tab:Exec_catch</u>	
					Landings 5	Total
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-

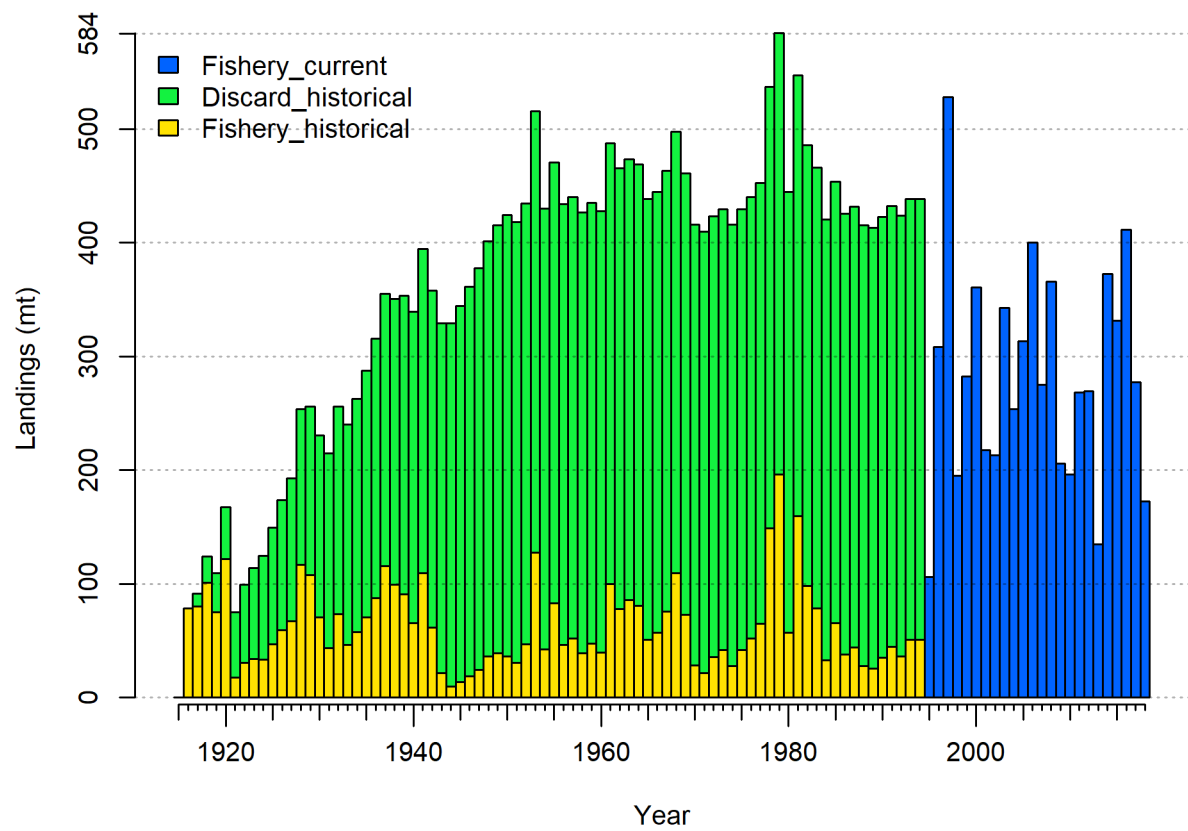


Figure c: Catch history of China rockfish in the Northern model. <sup>fig:r4ss\_catches</sup>



## 53 Data and Assessment

data-and-assessment

54 This a new full assessment for China rockfish, which was last assessed in ... using Stock  
55 Synthesis Version xx. This assessment uses the newest version of Stock Synthesis (3.30.xx).  
56 The model begins in 1916, and assumes the stock was at an unfished equilibrium that year.  
57 (Figure [d](#)).

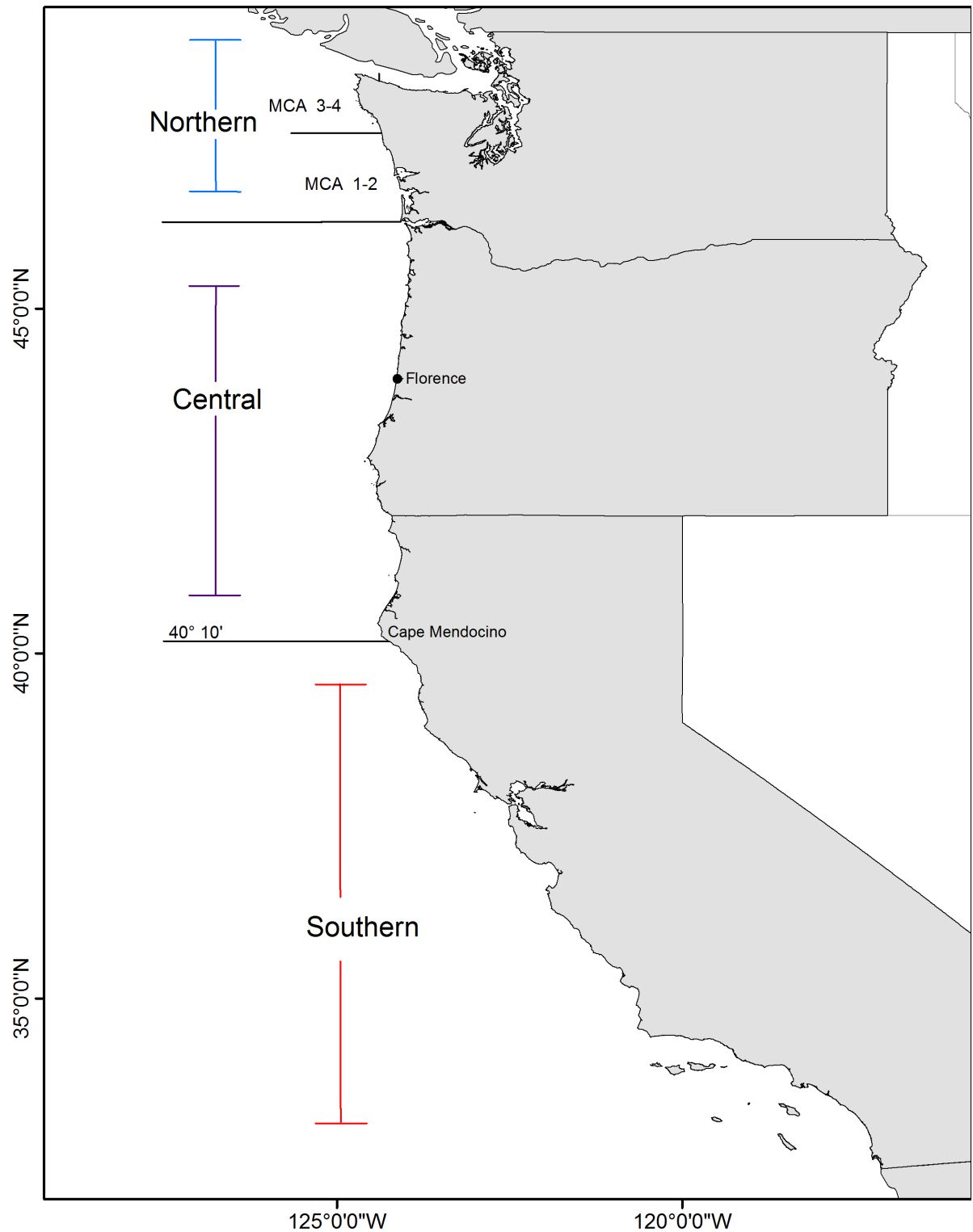


Figure d: Map depicting the distribution of California scorpionfish out to 600 ft. The stock assessment is bounded at Pt. Conception in the north to the U.S./Mexico border in the south.   
 fig:assess\_region\_map

59 (Figure e and Table b).

60 The 2018 estimated spawning biomass relative to unfished equilibrium spawning biomass is  
61 above the target of 40% of unfished spawning biomass at 86.8% (95% asymptotic interval:  $\pm$   
62 28.6%-145%) (Figure f). Approximate confidence intervals based on the asymptotic variance  
63 estimates show that the uncertainty in the estimated spawning biomass is high.

Table b: Recent trend in beginning of the year spawning output and depletion for the Northern model for China rockfish.

Year	Spawning Output (million eggs)	tab:SpawningDeplete_mod1		
		~ 95% confidence interval	Estimated depletion	~ 95% confidence interval
2010	3243.480	(-8232.62- 14719.58)	0.846	(0.35-1.342)
2011	3258.300	(-8220.7- 14737.3)	0.850	(0.365-1.336)
2012	3268.160	(-8212.76- 14749.08)	0.853	(0.374-1.331)
2013	3278.220	(-8204.27- 14760.71)	0.855	(0.384-1.326)
2014	3297.910	(-8186.56- 14782.38)	0.860	(0.404-1.317)
2015	3301.610	(-8182.82- 14786.04)	0.861	(0.408-1.315)
2016	3307.870	(-8176.72- 14792.46)	0.863	(0.414-1.312)
2017	3307.270	(-8176.98- 14791.52)	0.863	(0.414-1.312)
2018	3314.960	(-8169.88- 14799.8)	0.865	(0.422-1.308)
2019	3328.700	(-8302.77- 14960.17)	0.868	(0.286-1.451)

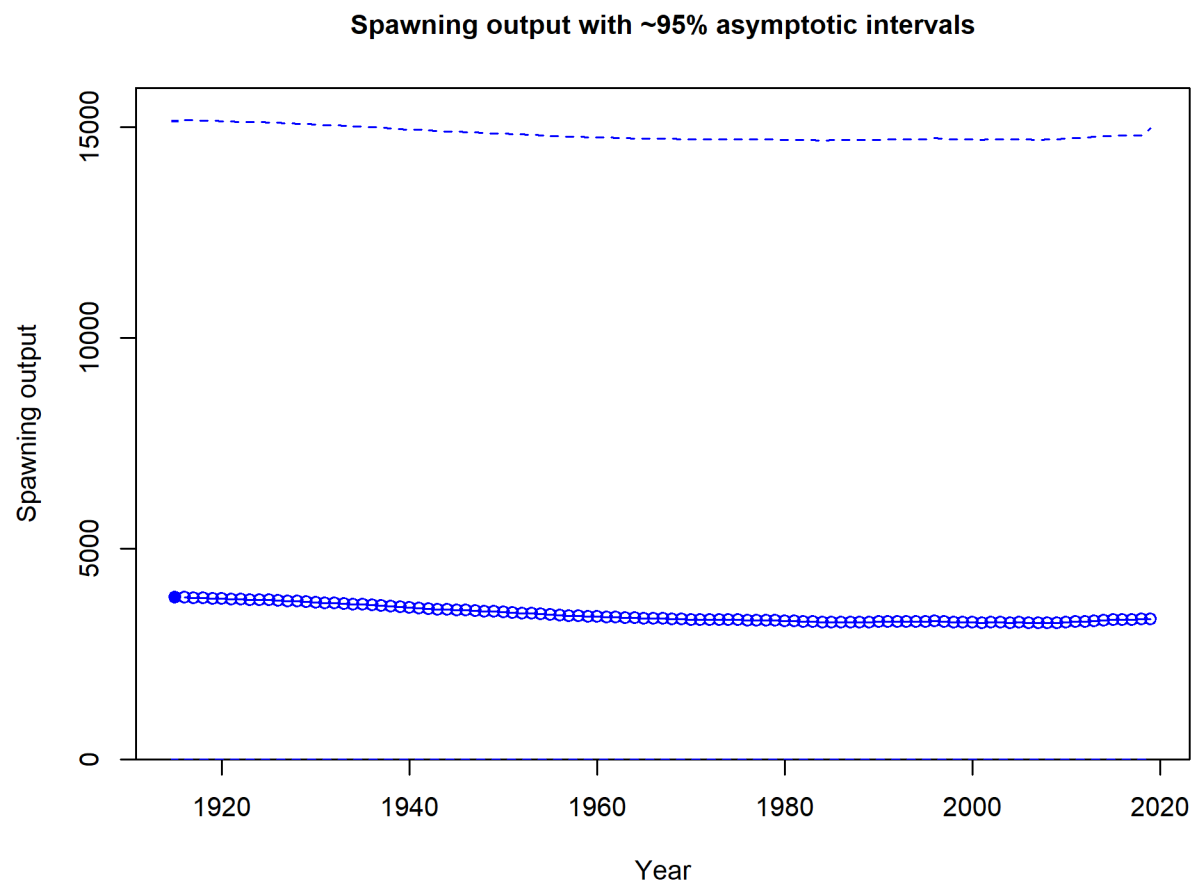


Figure e: Time series of spawning biomass trajectory (circles and line: median; light broken lines: 95% credibility intervals) for the base case assessment model. fig:Spawnbi8\_all

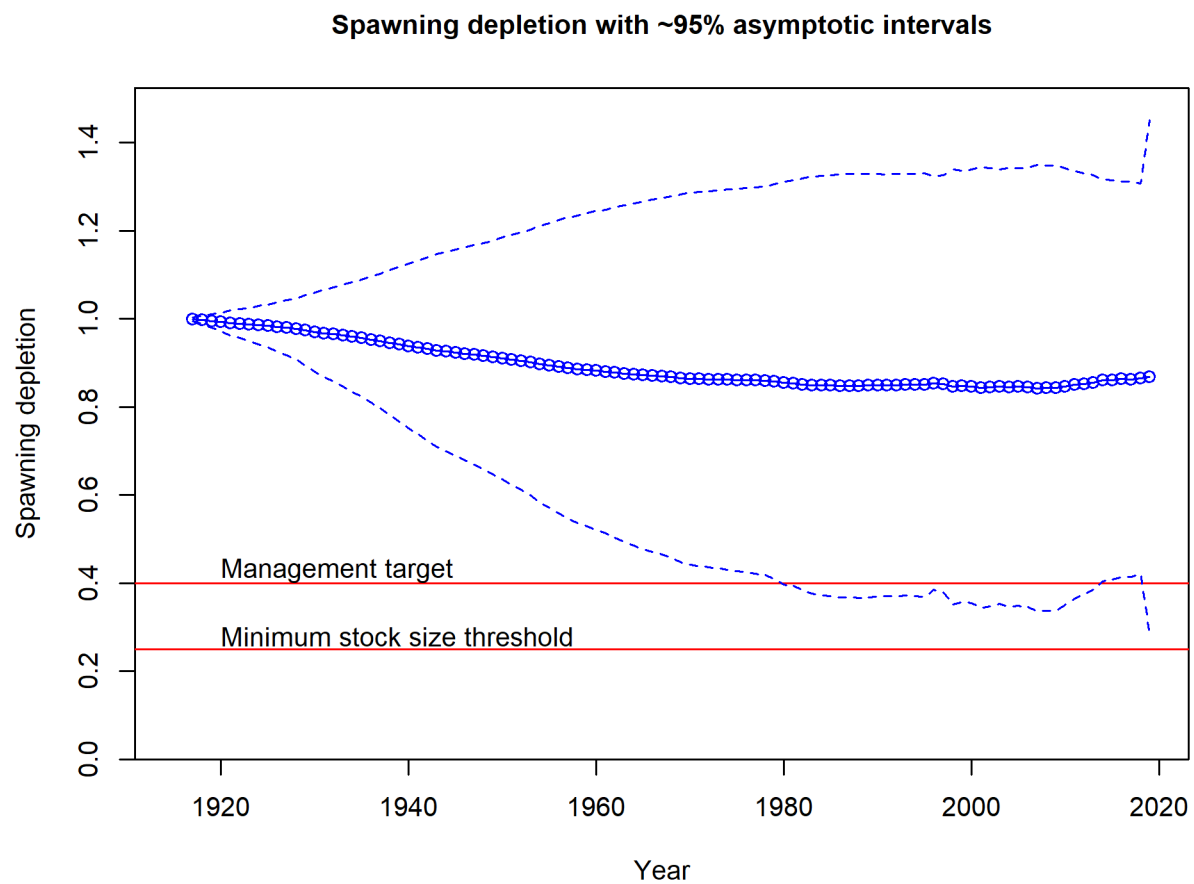


Figure f: Estimated relative depletion with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals (dashed lines) for the base case assessment model. `fig:RelDeplete_all`

65 Recruitment deviations were estimated from xxxx-xxxx (Figure [g](#) and Table [c](#)).

Table c: Recent recruitment for the Northern model.

tab:Recruit_mod1		
Year	Estimated Recruitment (1,000s)	~ 95% confidence interval
2010	8193.66	(818.16 - 82057.29)
2011	8209.15	(821.82 - 82001.39)
2012	8219.41	(824.24 - 81965.06)
2013	8229.84	(826.72 - 81926.19)
2014	8250.15	(831.59 - 81849.19)
2015	8253.94	(832.52 - 81833.32)
2016	8260.36	(834.07 - 81808.08)
2017	8259.75	(833.94 - 81808.87)
2018	8267.61	(835.83 - 81779.37)
2019	8281.62	(830.85 - 82548.73)

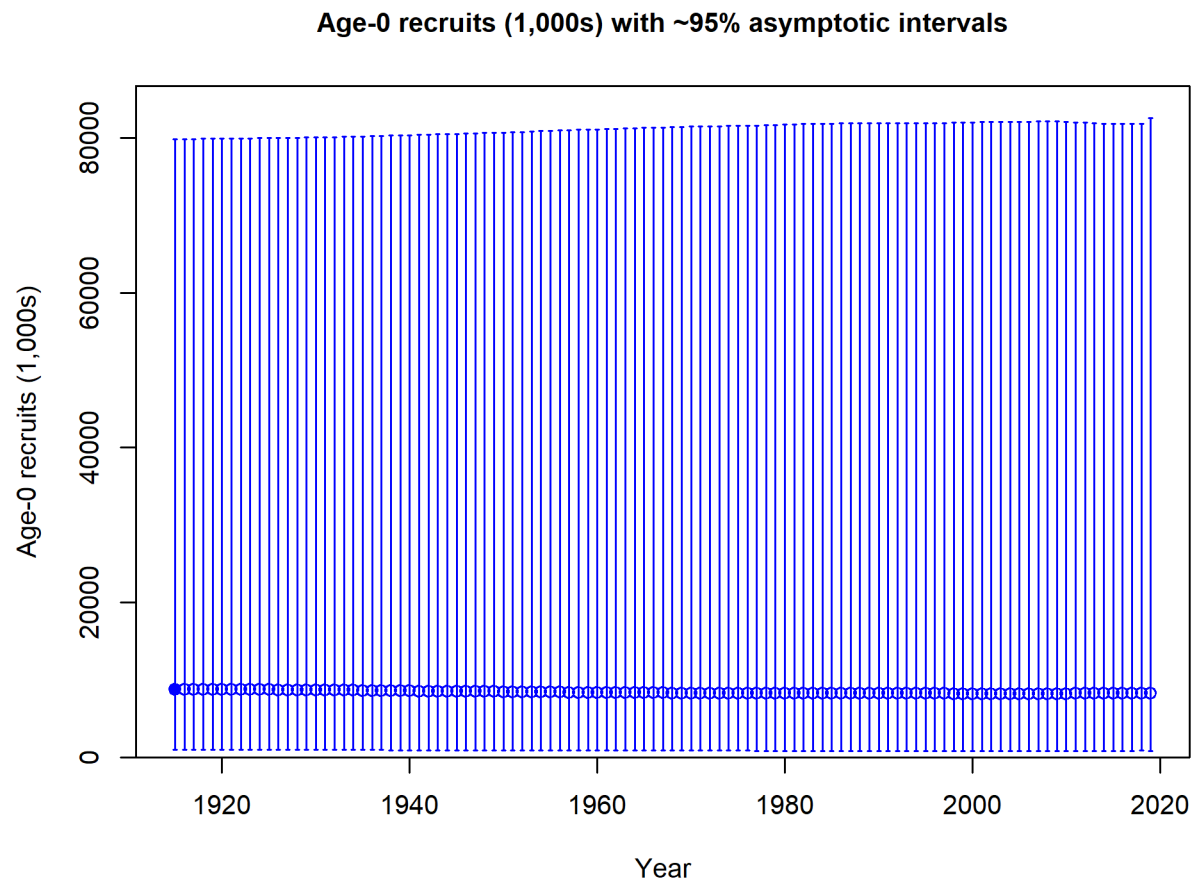


Figure g: Time series of estimated China rockfish recruitments for the base-case model with 95% confidence or credibility intervals. `fig:Recruits_all`



## 66 Exploitation status

exploitation-status

67 Harvest rates estimated by the base model ..... management target levels (Table d and  
68 Figure h).

Table d: Recent trend in spawning potential ratio and exploitation for China rockfish in the Northern model. Fishing intensity is  $(1-SPR)$  divided by 50% (the SPR target) and exploitation is  $F$  divided by  $F_{SPR}$ .

tab:SPR_Exploit_mod1				
Year	Fishing intensity	~ 95% confidence interval	Exploitation rate	~ 95% confidence interval
2009	0.11	(-0.25-0.47)	0.00	(-0.01-0.02)
2010	0.09	(-0.22-0.4)	0.00	(-0.01-0.02)
2011	0.12	(-0.29-0.54)	0.01	(-0.01-0.02)
2012	0.12	(-0.29-0.54)	0.01	(-0.01-0.02)
2013	0.06	(-0.15-0.28)	0.00	(-0.01-0.01)
2014	0.17	(-0.38-0.72)	0.01	(-0.02-0.03)
2015	0.15	(-0.35-0.65)	0.01	(-0.02-0.03)
2016	0.19	(-0.42-0.81)	0.01	(-0.02-0.04)
2017	0.13	(-0.3-0.56)	0.01	(-0.01-0.02)
2018	0.08	(-0.19-0.35)	0.00	(-0.01-0.01)

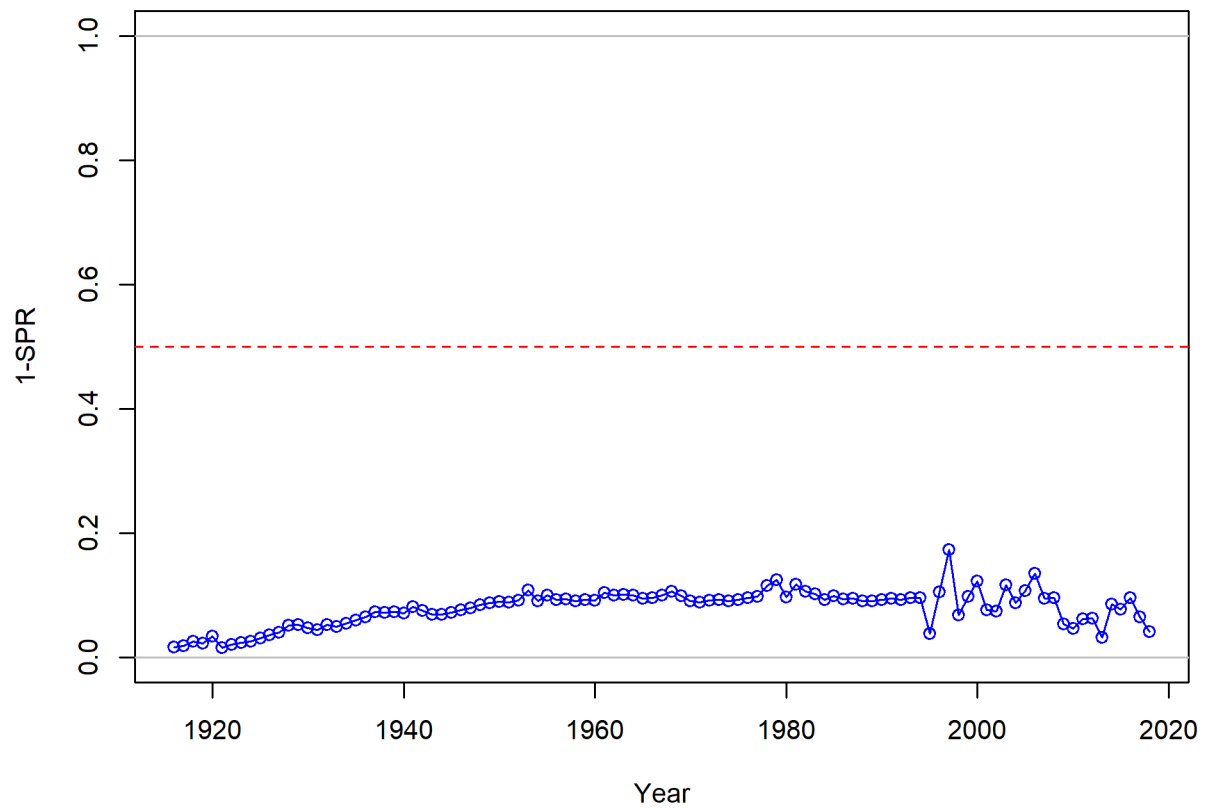


Figure h: Estimated spawning potential ratio (SPR) for the base-case model. One minus SPR is plotted so that higher exploitation rates occur on the upper portion of the y-axis. The management target is plotted as a red horizontal line and values above this reflect harvests in excess of the overfishing proxy based on the  $\text{SPR}_{50\%}$  harvest rate. The last year in the time series is 2018. fig:SPR\_all

## Ecosystem Considerations

ecosystem-considerations

In this assessment, ecosystem considerations were not explicitly included in the analysis. This is primarily due to a lack of relevant data and results of analyses (conducted elsewhere) that could contribute ecosystem-related quantitative information for the assessment.

## Reference Points

reference-points

This stock assessment estimates that China rockfish in the Northern model is above the biomass target ( $SB_{40\%}$ ), and well above the minimum stock size threshold ( $SB_{25\%}$ ). The estimated relative depletion level for the base model in 2019 is 86.8% (95% asymptotic interval:  $\pm 28.6\%$ -145%, corresponding to an unfished spawning biomass of 3328.7 million eggs (95% asymptotic interval: -8302.77-14960.17 million eggs) of spawning biomass in the base model (Table e). Unfished age 1+ biomass was estimated to be 6,352 mt in the base case model. The target spawning biomass ( $SB_{40\%}$ ) is 1,533 million eggs, which corresponds with an equilibrium yield of 1,232 mt. Equilibrium yield at the proxy  $F_{MSY}$  harvest rate corresponding to  $SPR_{50\%}$  is 1,048 mt (Figure i).

Table e: Summary of reference points and management quantities for the base case Northern model.

Quantity	Estimate	tab:Ref_pts_mod1	
		Low 2.5% limit	High 2.5% limit
Unfished spawning output (million eggs)	3,833	-750	1,516
Unfished age 1+ biomass (mt)	6,352	-130	2,575
Unfished recruitment ( $R_0$ )	8,752	-187	3,625
Spawning output(2018 million eggs)	3,315	-817	1,480
Depletion (2018)	0.865	0.422	1
<b>Reference points based on <math>SB_{40\%}</math></b>			
Proxy spawning output ( $B_{40\%}$ )	1,533	-306	6,128
SPR resulting in $B_{40\%}$ ( $SPR_{B40\%}$ )	0.625	0.625	0.625
Exploitation rate resulting in $B_{40\%}$	0.038	0.037	0.039
Yield with $SPR_{B40\%}$ at $B_{40\%}$ (mt)	1,232	-254	4,998
<b>Reference points based on SPR proxy for MSY</b>			
Spawning output	767	-153	3,064
$SPR_{proxy}$	0.5		
Exploitation rate corresponding to $SPR_{proxy}$	0.056	0.054	0.058
Yield with $SPR_{proxy}$ at $SB_{SPR}$ (mt)	1,048	-216	4,254
<b>Reference points based on estimated MSY values</b>			
Spawning output at $MSY$ ( $SB_{MSY}$ )	1,413	-282	5,644
$SPR_{MSY}$	0.605	0.603	0.608
Exploitation rate at $MSY$	0.041	0.039	0.042
Dead Catch $MSY$ (mt)	1,237	-255	5,019
Retained Catch $MSY$ (mt)	1,132	-232	4,588

## 83 Management Performance

management-performance

84 Table [f](#)

## 85 Unresolved Problems and Major Uncertainties

unresolved-problems-and-major-uncertainties

Table f: Recent trend in total catch and commercial landings (mt) relative to the management guidelines. Estimated total catch reflect the commercial landings plus the model estimated discarded biomass.

tab:mnmgmt_perform				
Year	OFL (mt; ABC prior to 2011)	ABC (mt)	ACL (mt; OY prior to 2011)	Estimated total catch (mt)
2007	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-

## 86 Decision Table

decision-table

Table g: Projections of potential OFL (mt) for each model, using the base model forecast.

tab:OFL_projection	
Year	OFL
2019	3131.53
2020	2987.89
2021	2866.67
2022	2765.24
2023	2678.53
2024	2601.89
2025	2531.97
2026	2466.58
2027	2404.32
2028	2344.46
2029	2286.76
2030	2231.39

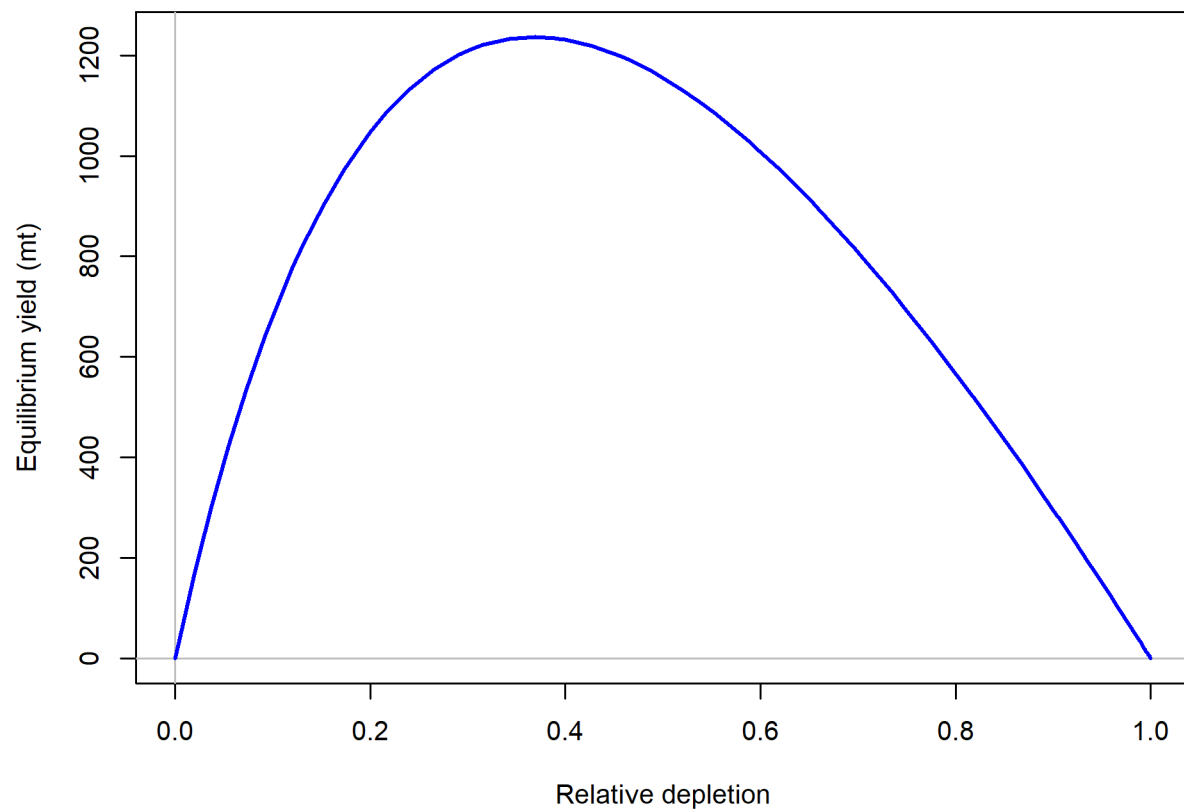


Figure i: Equilibrium yield curve for the base case model. Values are based on the 2018 fishery selectivity and with steepness fixed at 0.718. fig:Yield\_all

Table h: Summary of 10-year projections beginning in 2020 for alternate states of nature based on an axis of uncertainty for the Northern model. Columns range over low, mid, and high states of nature, and rows range over different assumptions of catch levels. An entry of "—" indicates that the stock is driven to very low abundance under the particular scenario.

tab:Decision\_table\_mod1

		States of nature					
		Low M 0.05		Base M 0.07		High M 0.09	
	Year	Catch	Spawning Output	Depletion	Spawning Output	Depletion	Spawning Output
40-10 Rule, Low M	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-10 Rule	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-10 Rule, High M	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average Catch	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table i: Base case results summary.

Quantity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	tab:base summary	
									2018	2019
Landings (mt)										
Total Est. Catch (mt)										
OFL (mt)										
ACL (mt)										
(1-SPR)(1-SPR <sub>50%</sub> )	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.08	
Exploitation rate	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
Age 1+ biomass (mt)	54614.9	54818.3	55033.0	55156.2	55267.5	55499.9	55477.1	55501.5	55442.3	55533.8
Spawning Output	3243.5	3258.3	3268.2	3278.2	3297.9	3301.6	3307.9	3307.3	3315.0	3328.7
95% CI	(-8232.62-14719.58)	(-8220.7-14737.3)	(-8212.76-14749.08)	(-8204.27-14760.71)	(-8186.56-14782.38)	(-8182.82-14786.04)	(-8176.72-14792.46)	(-8176.98-14791.52)	(-8169.88-14799.8)	(-8302.77-14960.17)
Depletion	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
95% CI	(0.35-1.342)	(0.365-1.336)	(0.374-1.331)	(0.384-1.326)	(0.404-1.317)	(0.408-1.315)	(0.414-1.312)	(0.414-1.312)	(0.422-1.308)	(0.286-1.451)
Recruits	8193.66	8209.15	8219.41	8229.84	8250.15	8255.94	8260.36	8259.75	8267.61	8281.62
95% CI	(818.16 - 82057.29)	(821.82 - 82001.39)	(824.24 - 81965.06)	(826.72 - 81926.19)	(831.59 - 81849.19)	(832.52 - 81833.32)	(834.07 - 81808.08)	(833.94 - 81808.87)	(835.83 - 81779.37)	(830.85 - 82548.73)



88 We recommend the following research be conducted before the next assessment:

89 1. xxxx:

90 2. xxxx:

91 3. xxxx:

92 4. xxxx:

93 5. xxxx:

