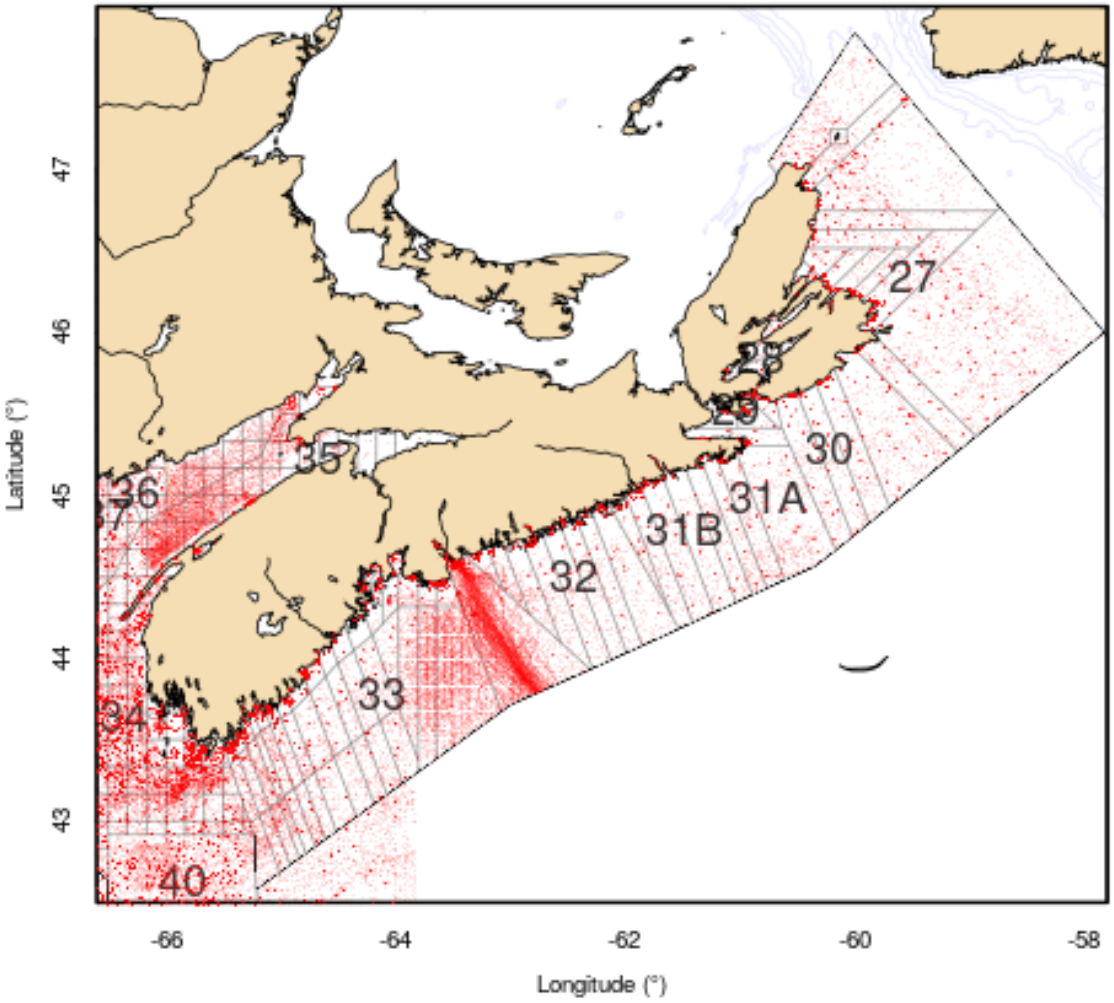

Figure 138: Locations of all temperature data used in the temperature model.

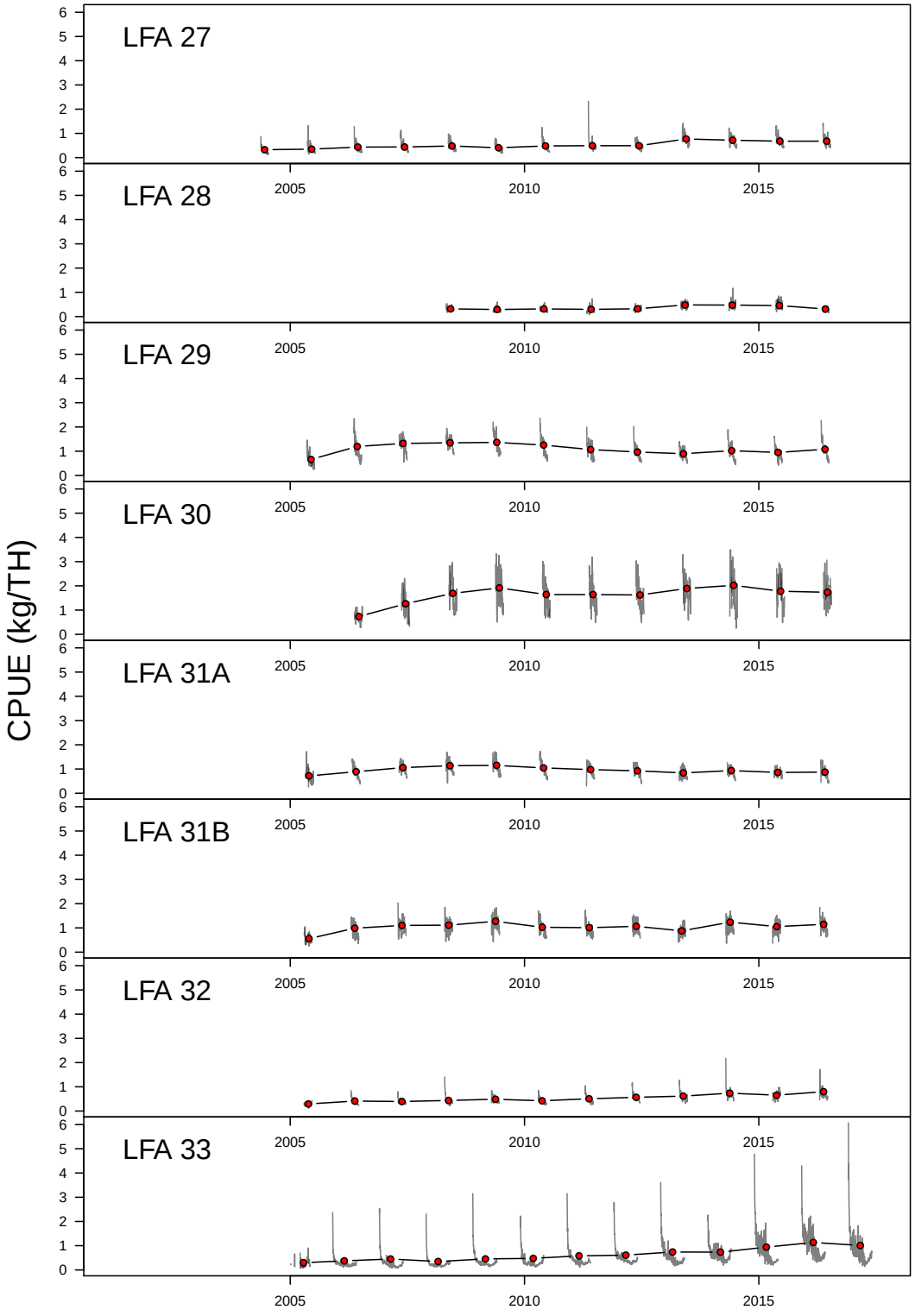

Figure 139: Daily and Annual Catch per unit effort (kg/Trap Haul) for each LFA.

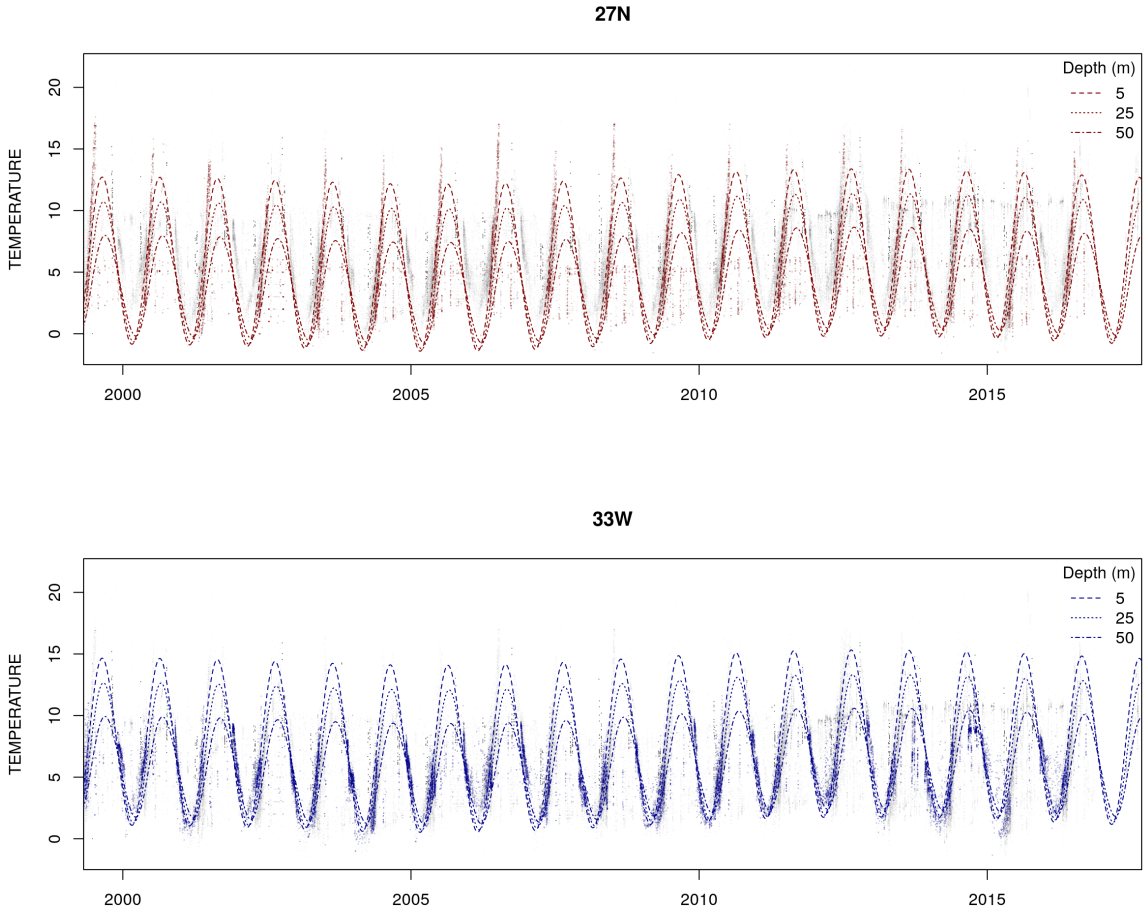

Figure 140: Time series of temperature data overlaid with predictions from the temperature model showing seasonal trends in LFA 27N (top, red) and LFA 33W (bottom, blue) at various depths.

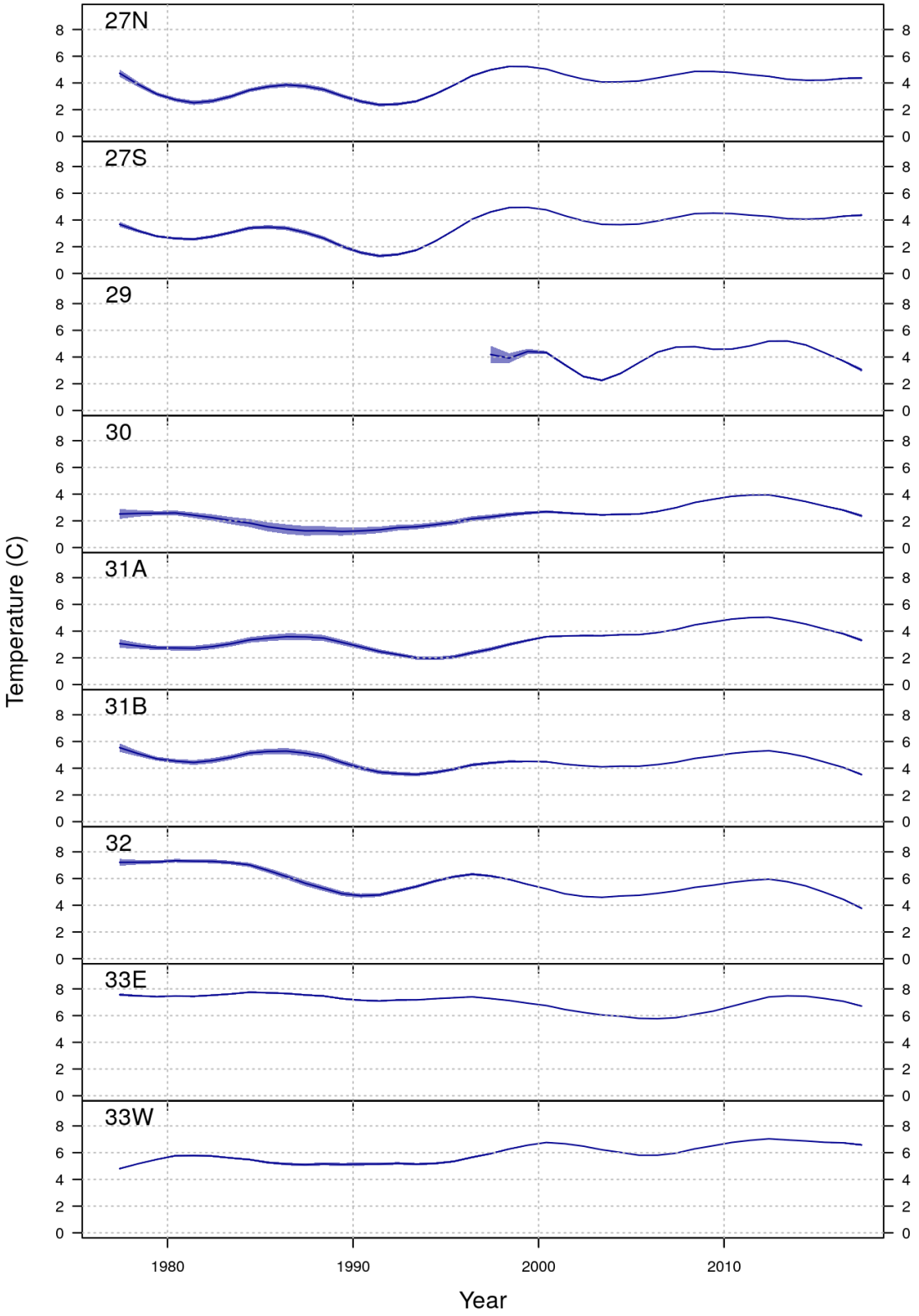

Figure 141: Predictions from the temperature model for June 1st at 25 m to show the annual trends in each LFA. Light blue band represents the standard error of the prediction.

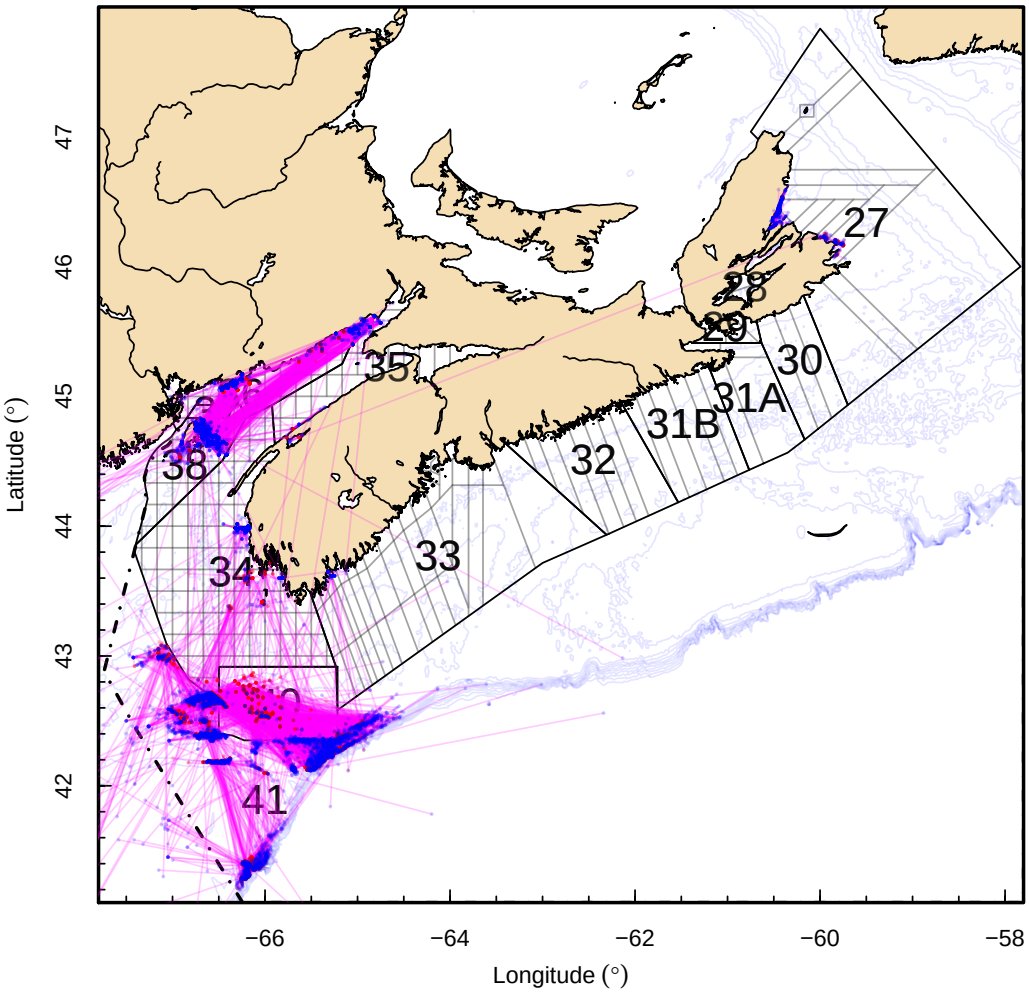

Figure 142: Locations of tagging mark-recapture data used for estimating moult probability and increment. Releases (red dots) are conected to their recaptures (blue dots) with a purple line.

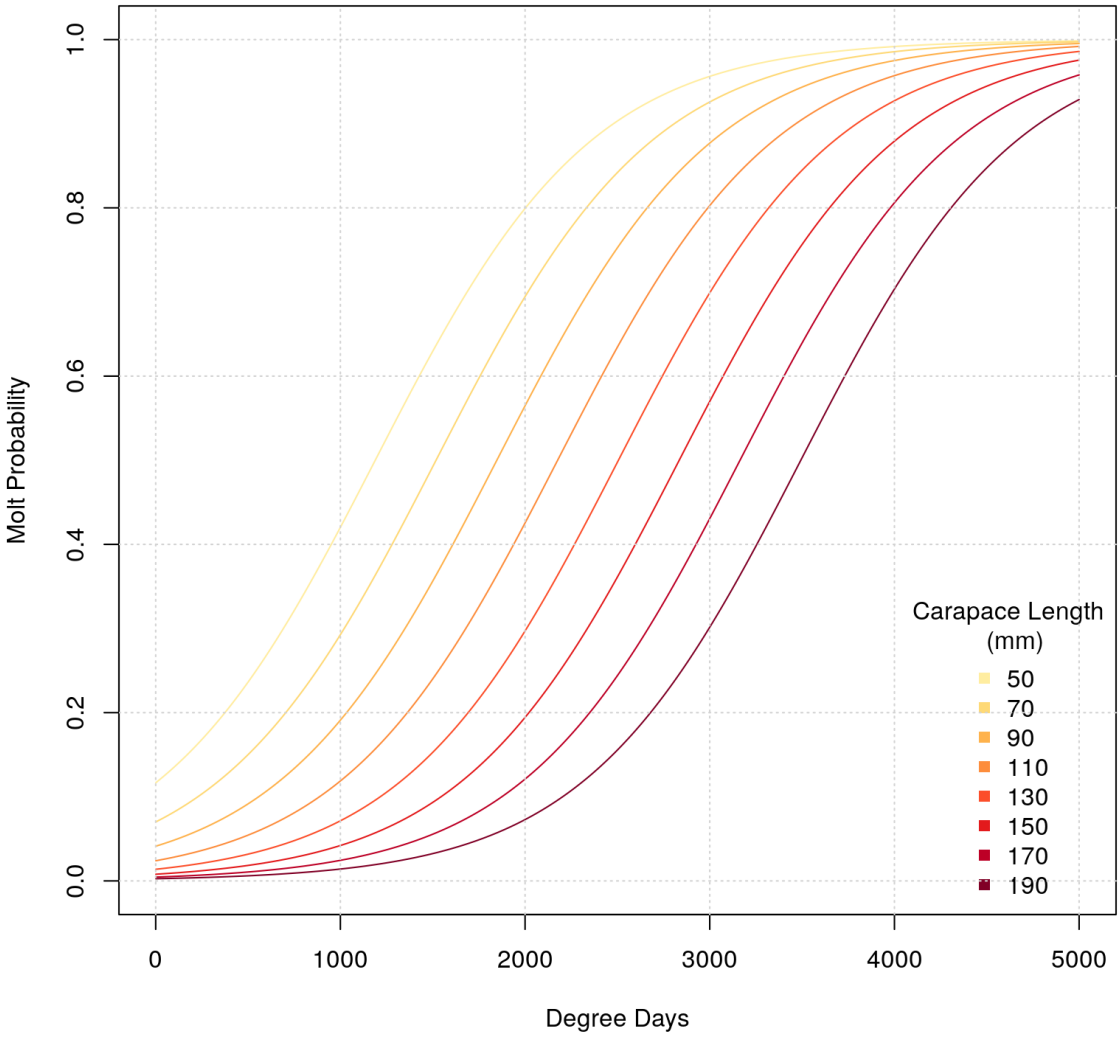

Figure 143: Predicted molt probabilities by number of degree days above 0°C since last molt for various initial carapace lengths from the molt probability model.

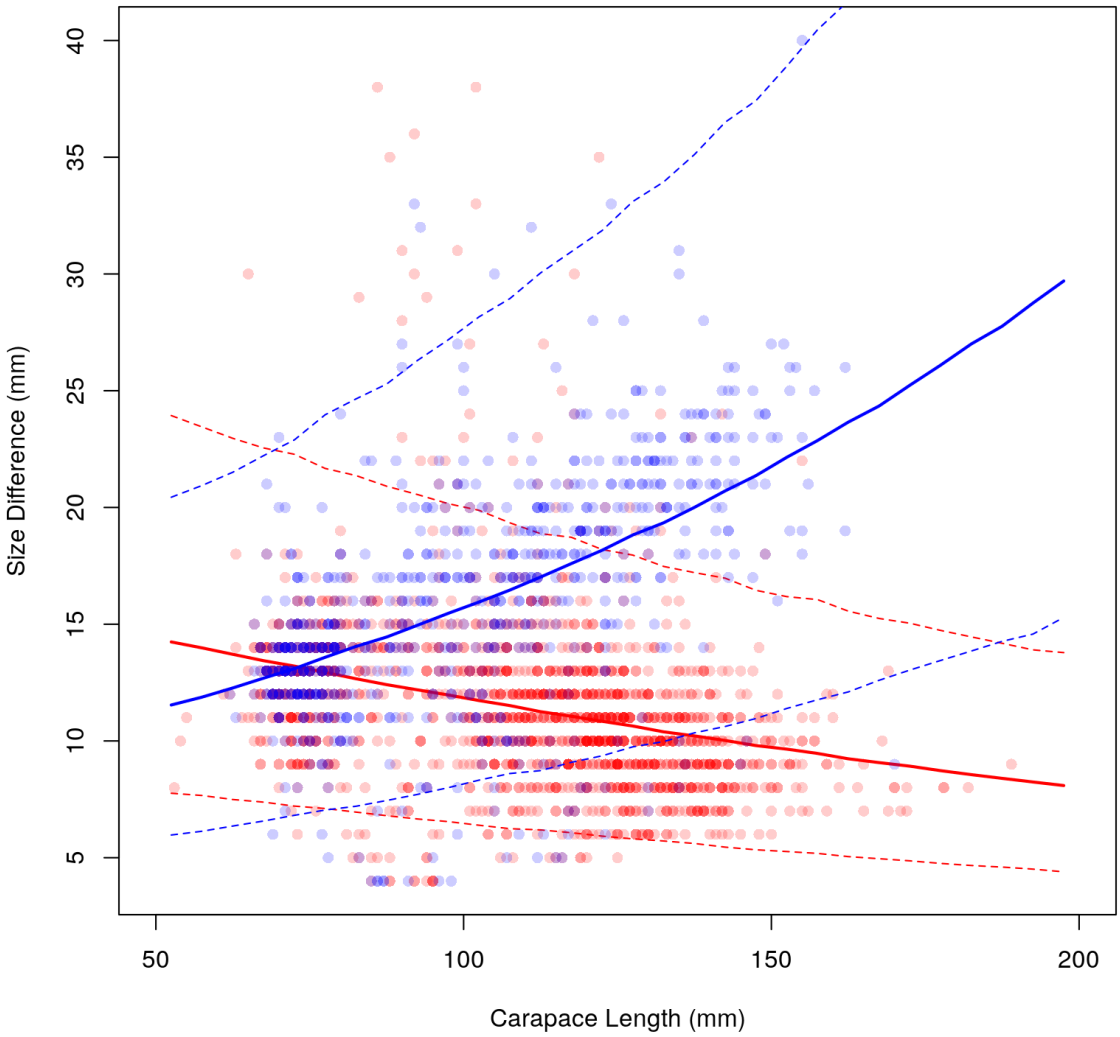

Figure 144: Molt increment as the size difference versus initial carapace length for males (blue) and females (red) from tagging data. Lines represent the fits and 95% credible interval of the molt increment model for each sex.

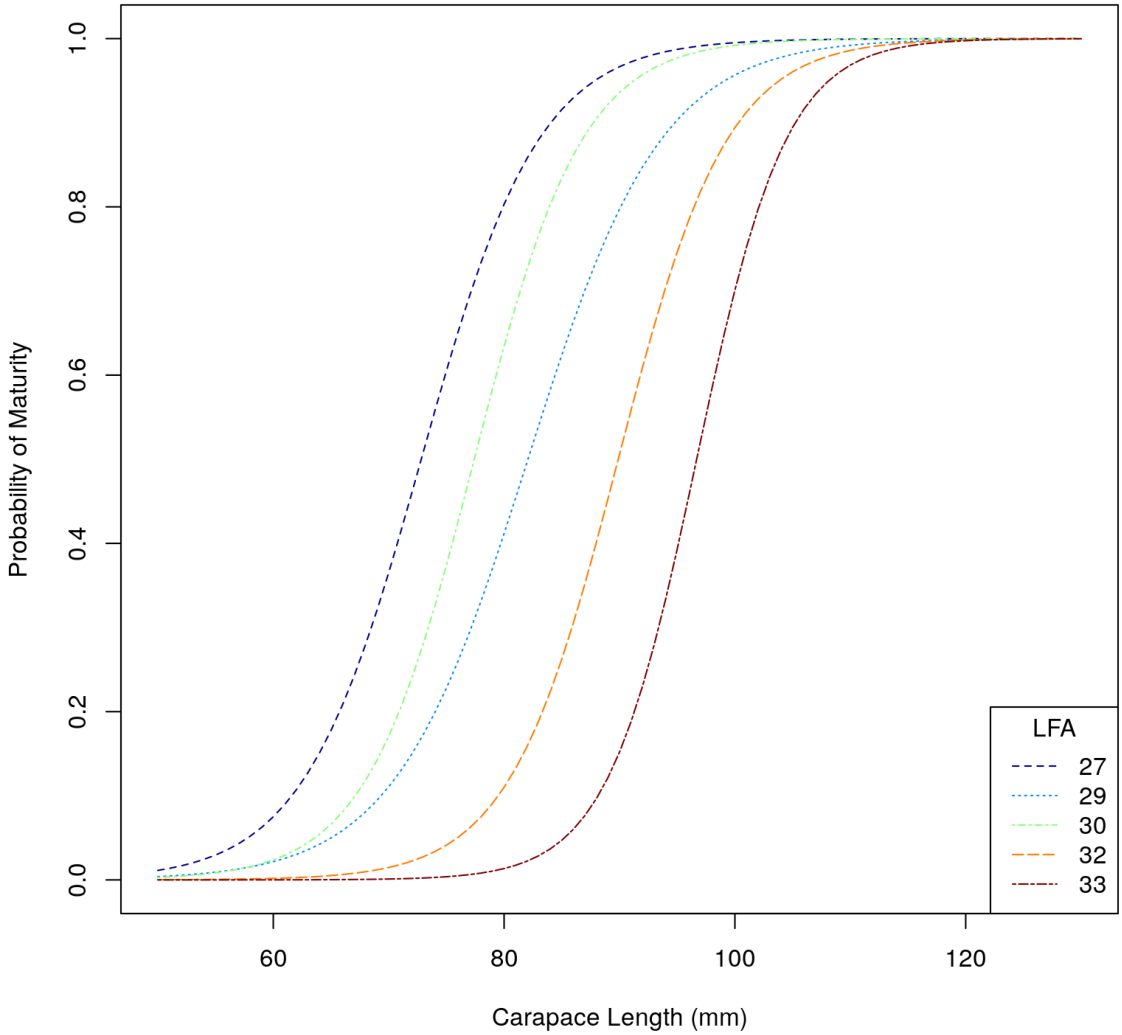

Figure 145: Size at maturity ogives applied for selected LFAs.

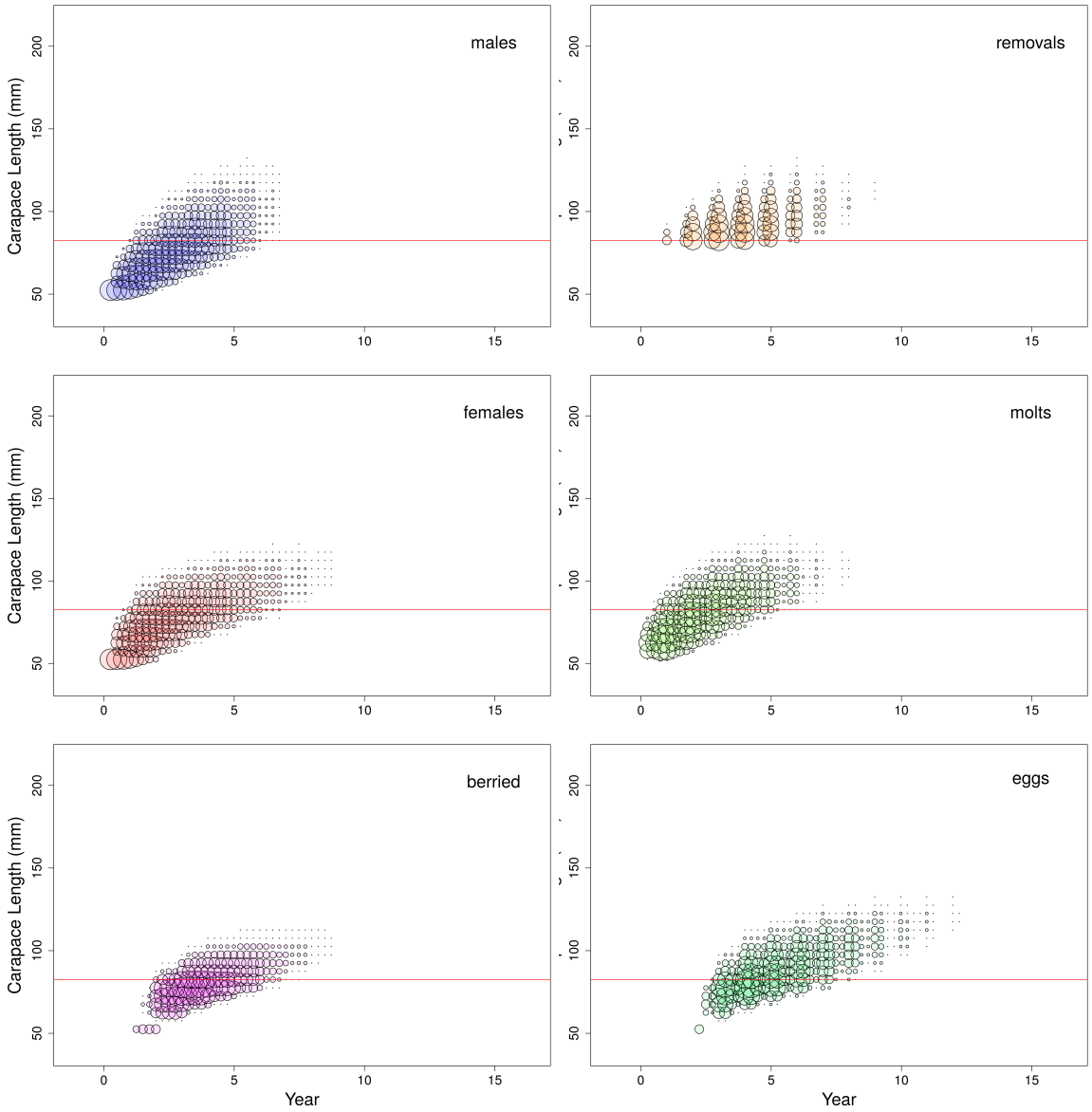

Figure 146: Bubble plots showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 27N. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

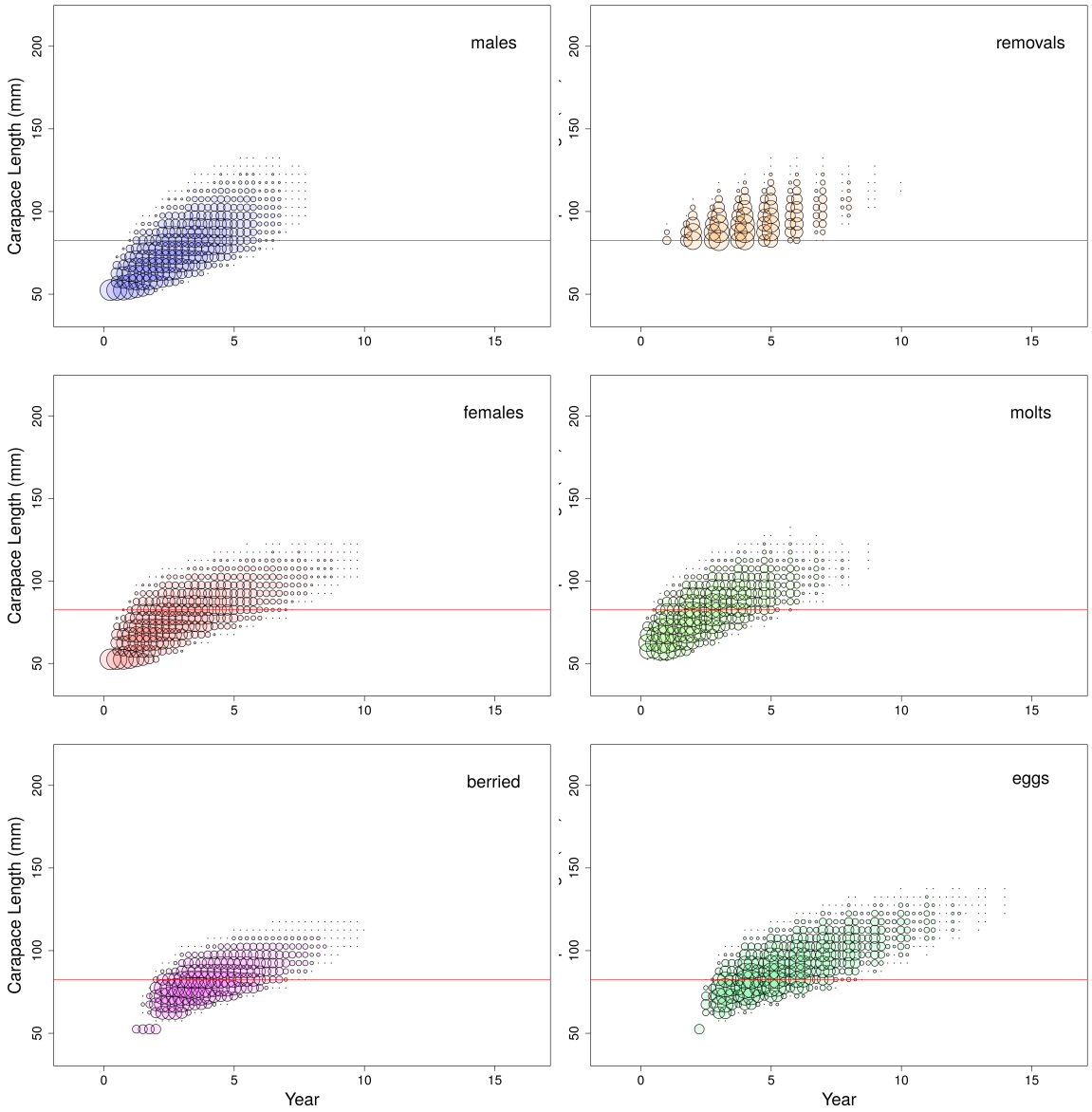

Figure 147: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 27S. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

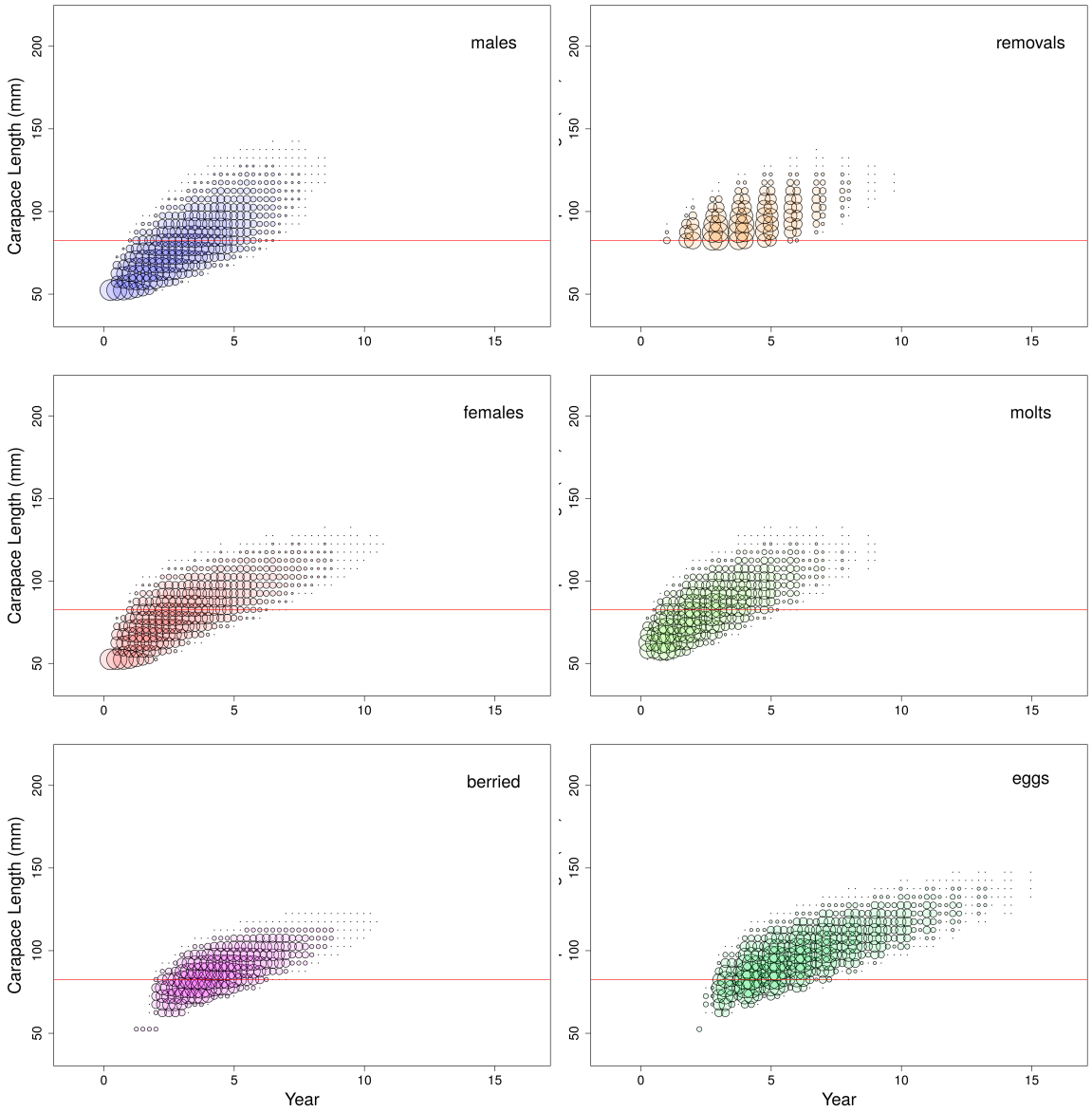

Figure 148: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 29. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

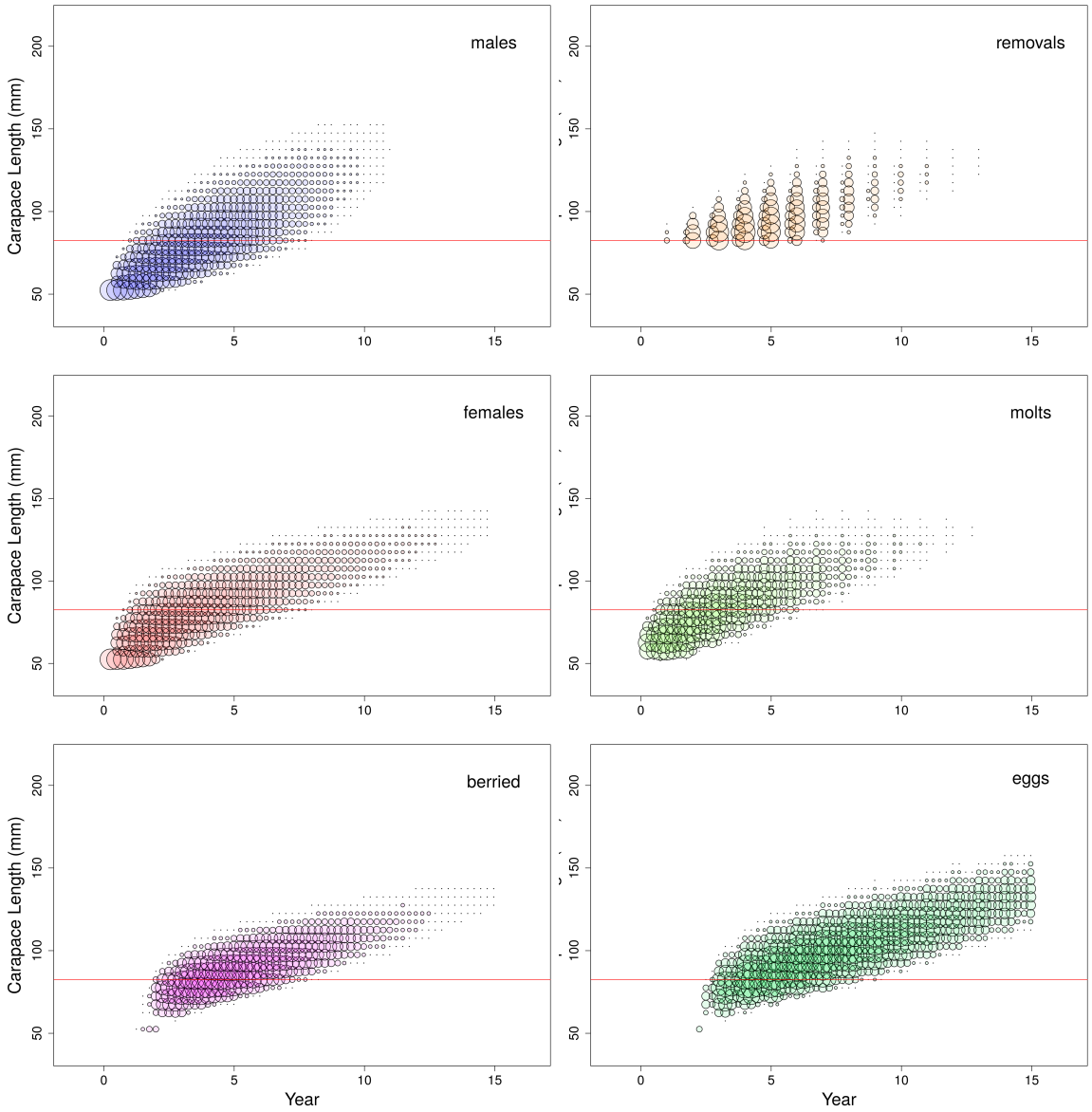

Figure 149: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 30. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

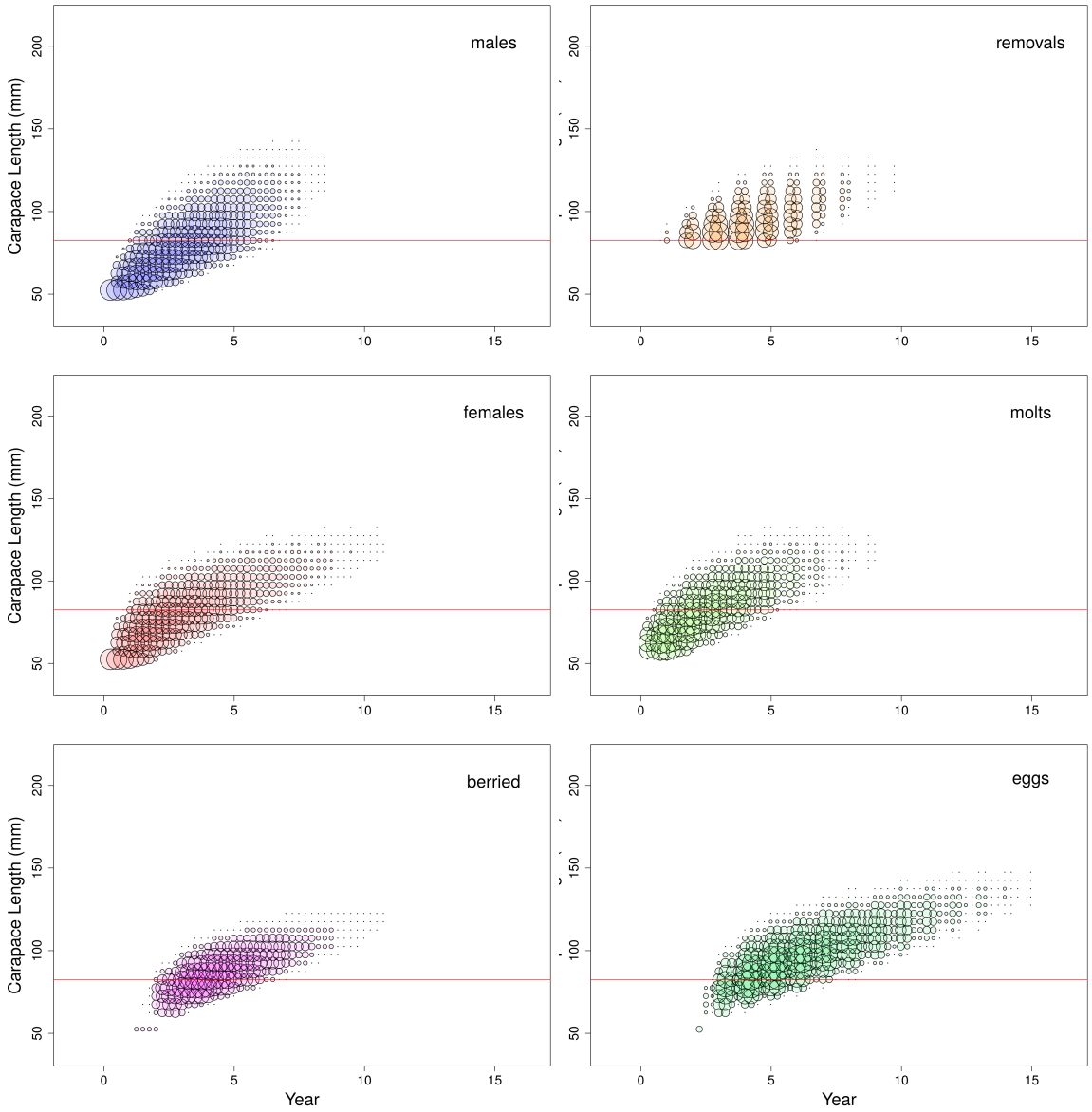

Figure 150: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 31A. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

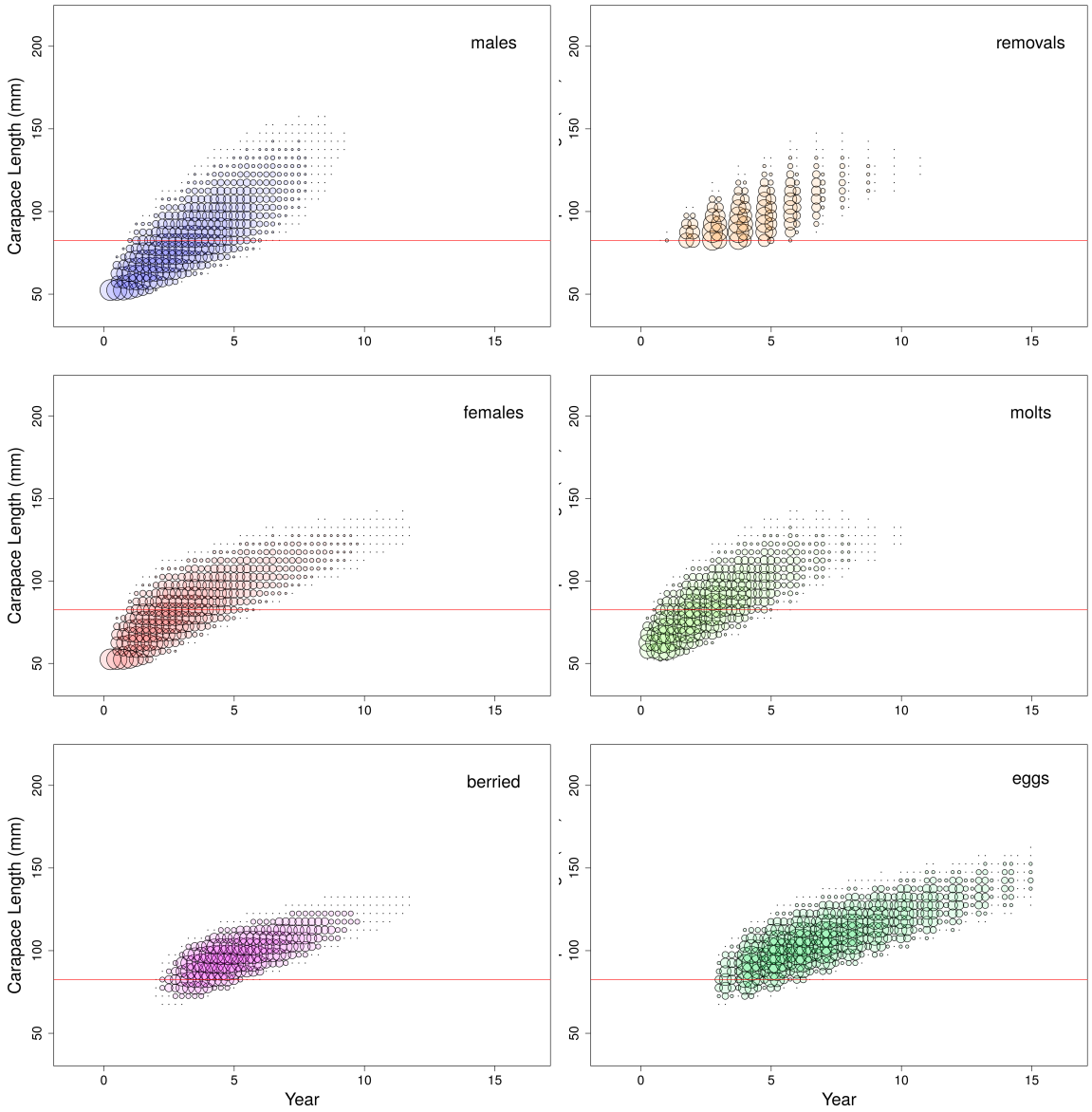

Figure 151: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 31B. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

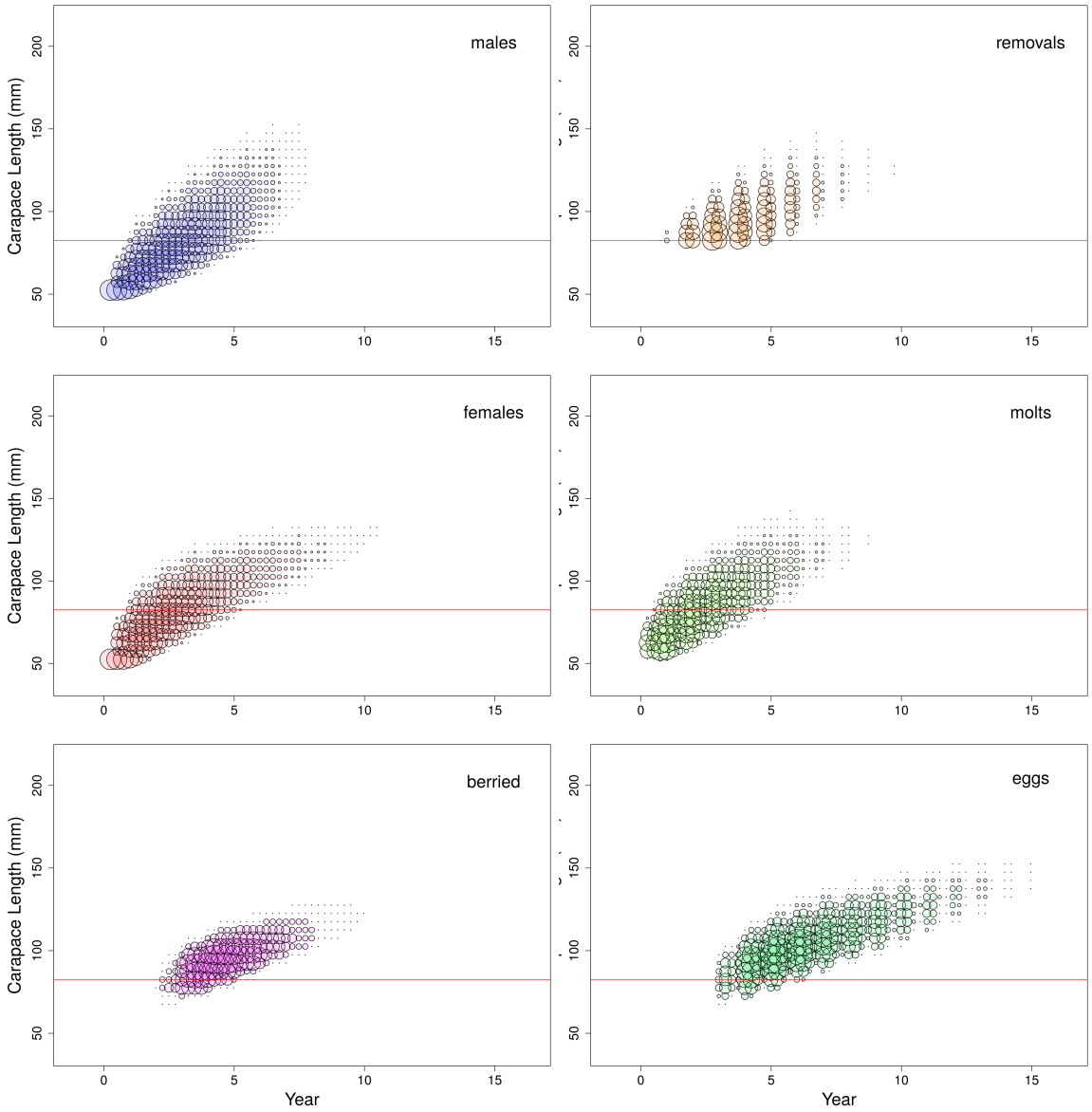

Figure 152: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 32. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

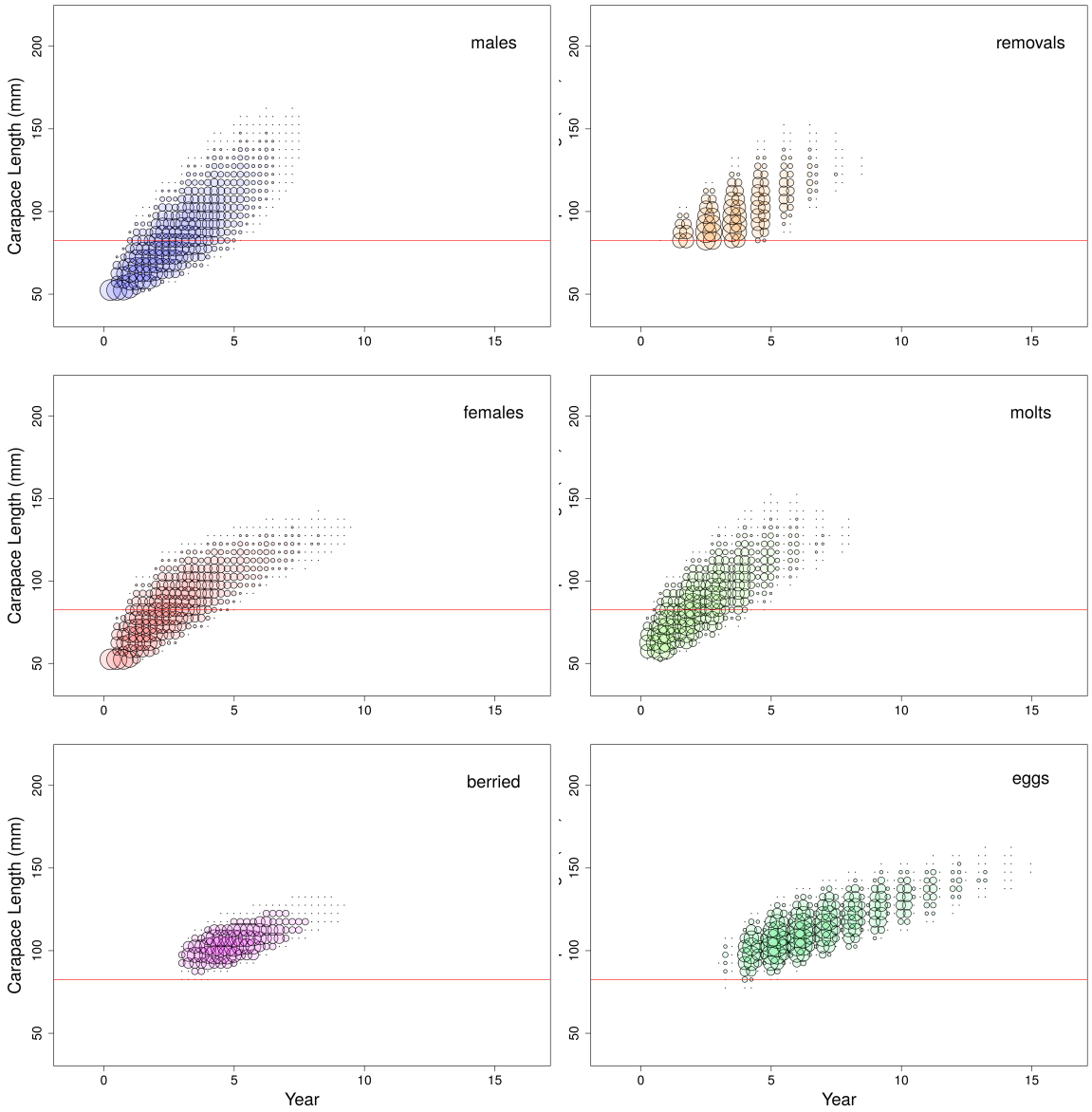

Figure 153: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 33E. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

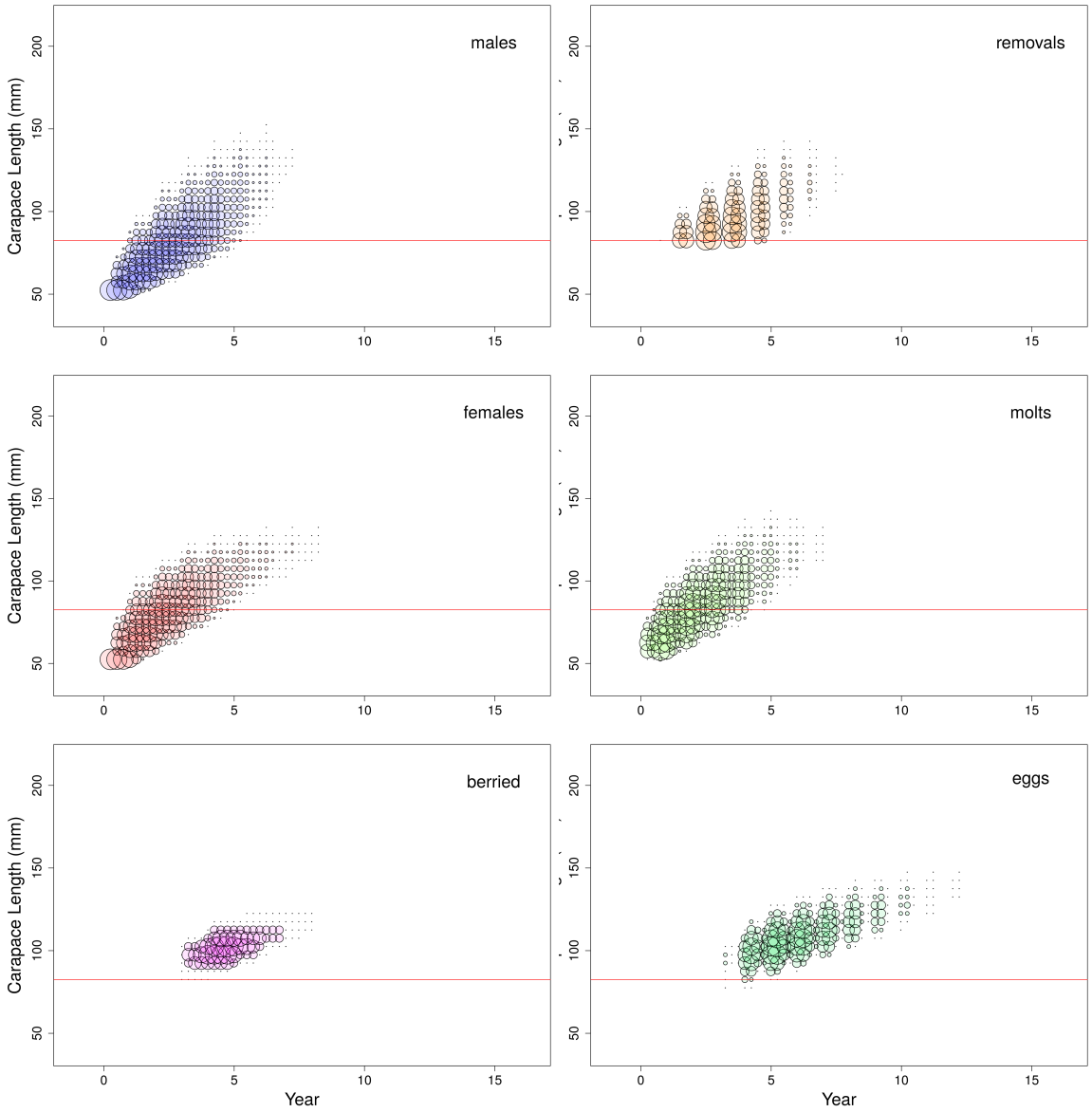

Figure 154: Bubble plot showing the simulated population under the current management regime for LFA 33W. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

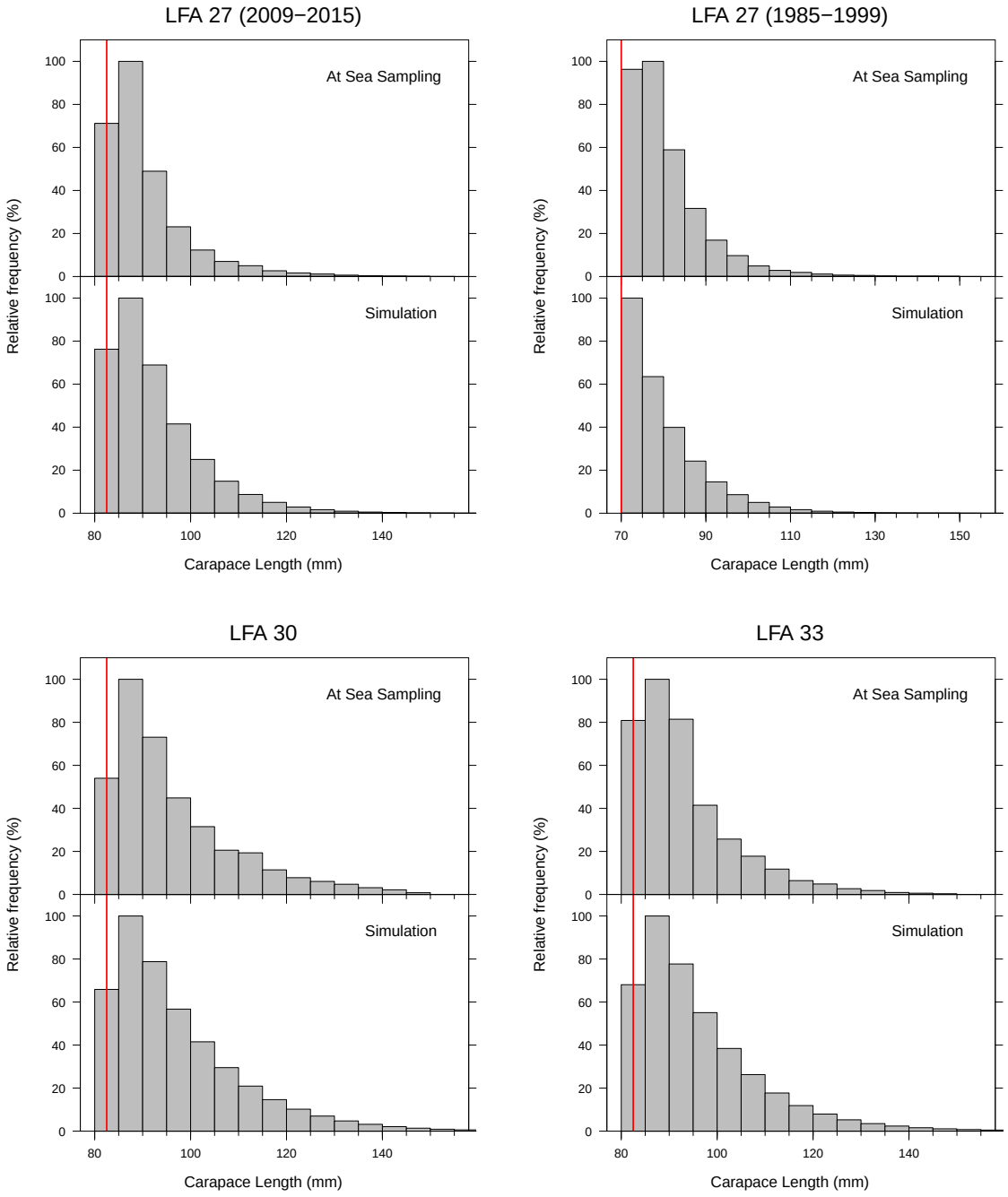

Figure 155: A comparison of the length frequency of landed lobsters from the simulation results and observed at sea data. the red line indicates the minumum legal size.

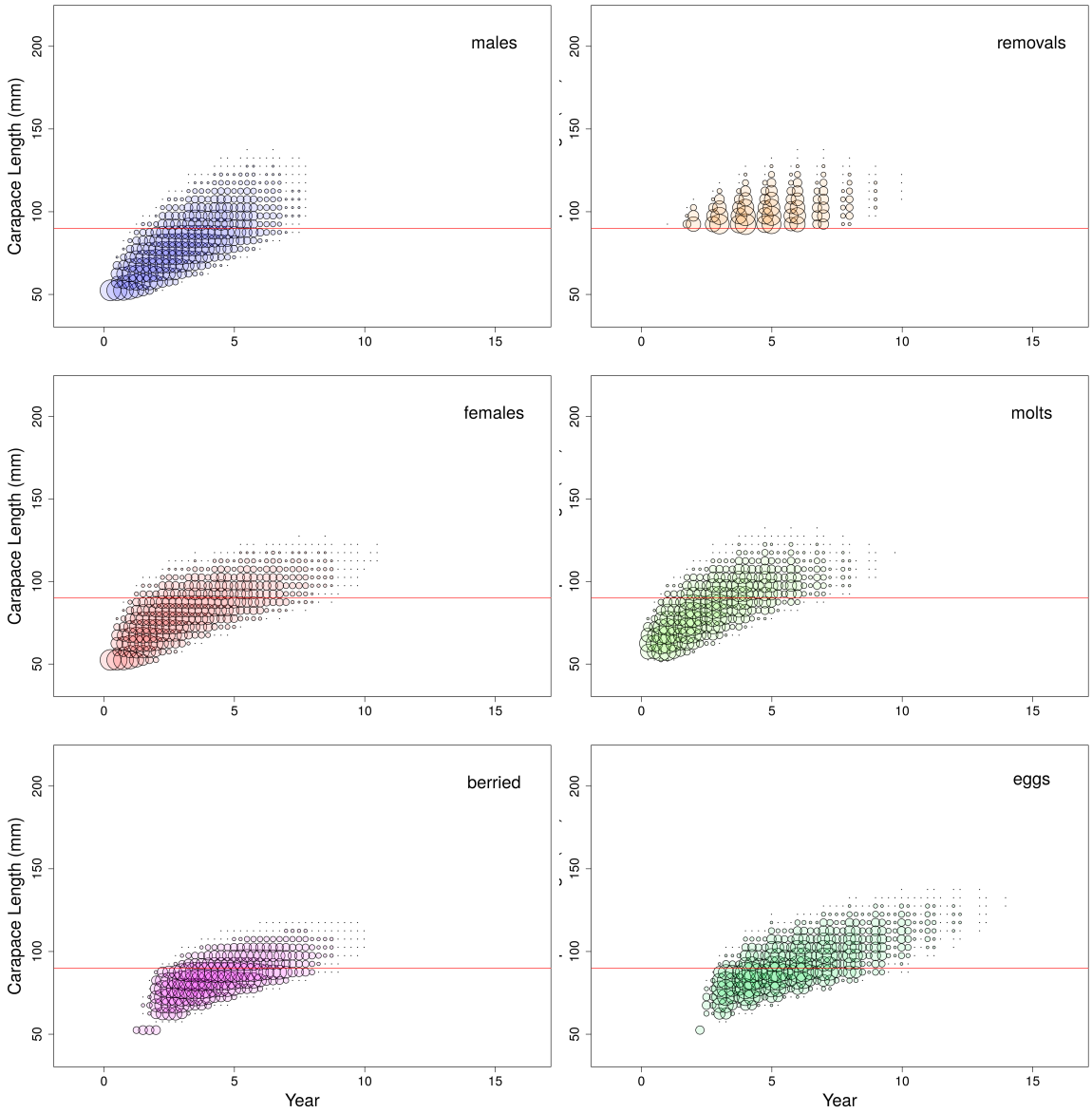

Figure 156: Bubble plots showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 27N. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

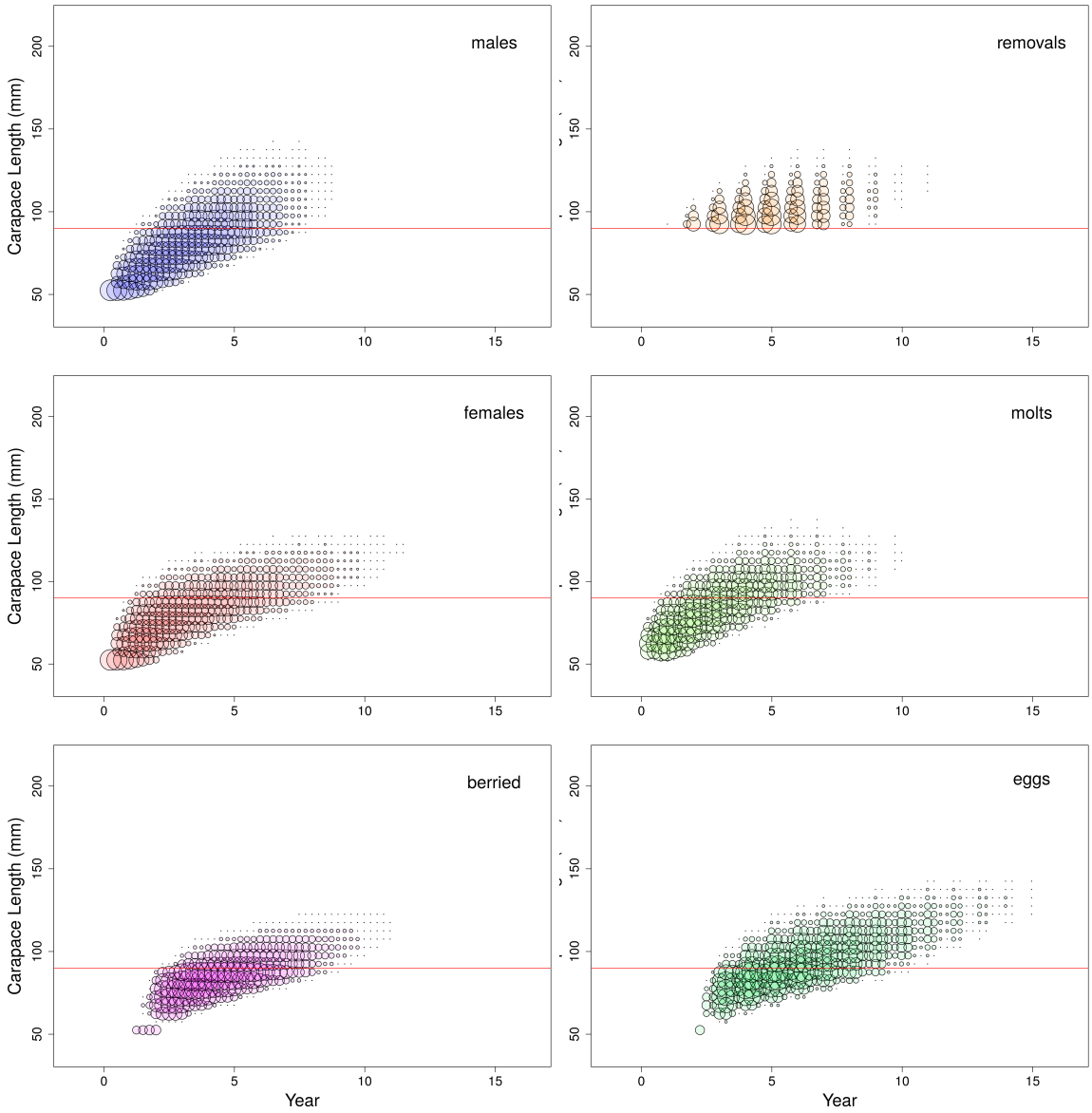

Figure 157: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 27S. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

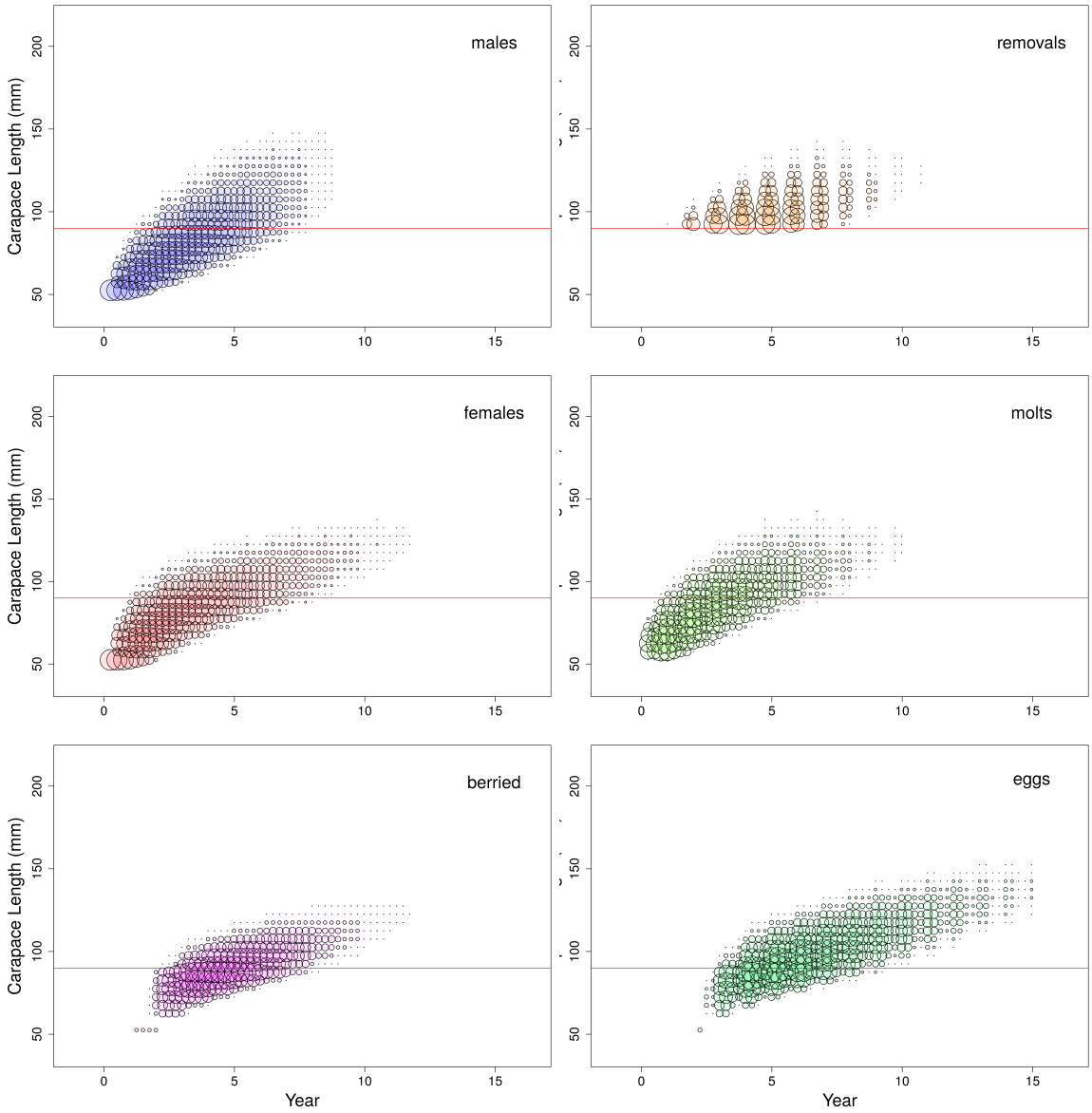

Figure 158: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 29. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

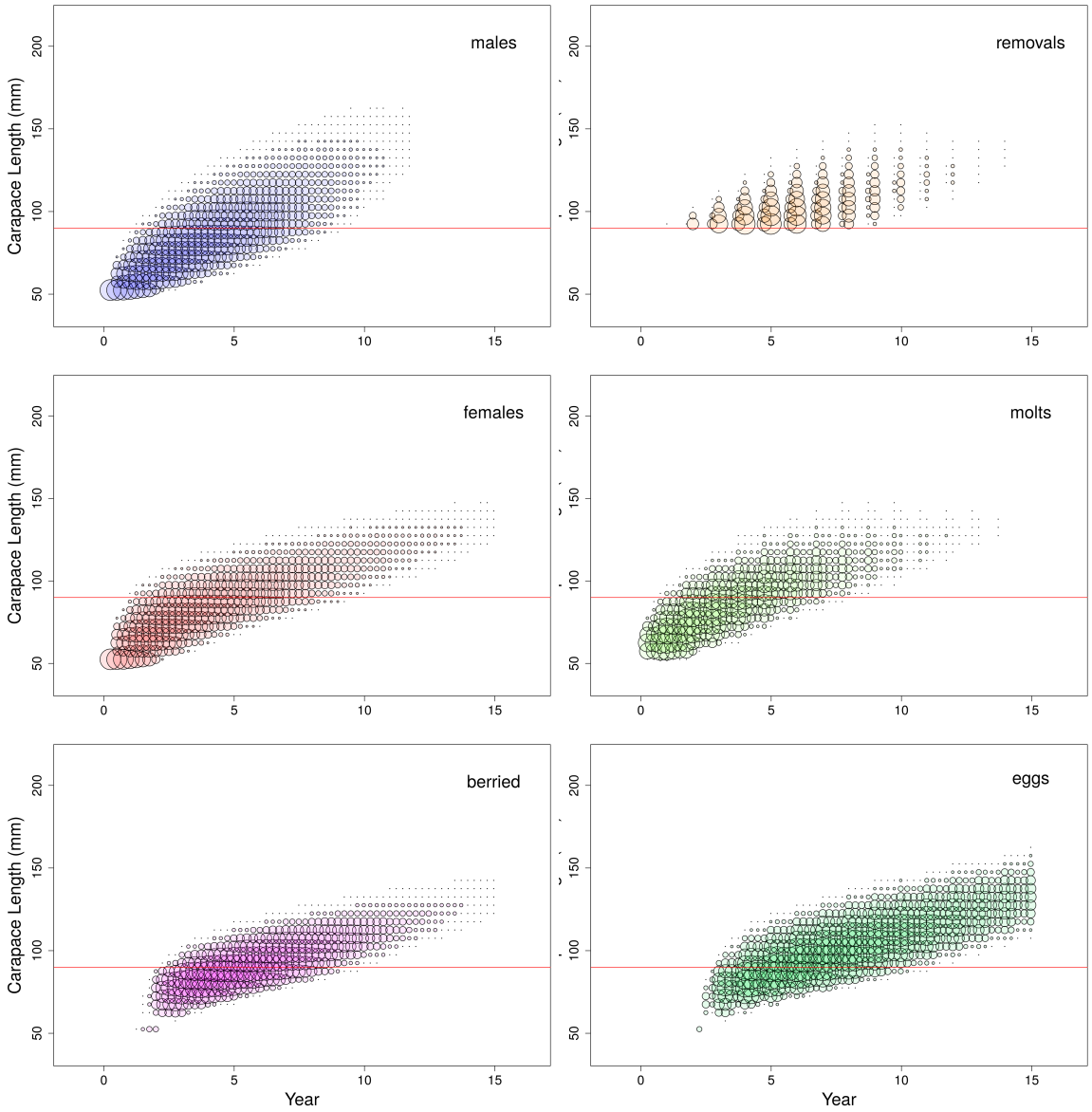

Figure 159: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 30. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

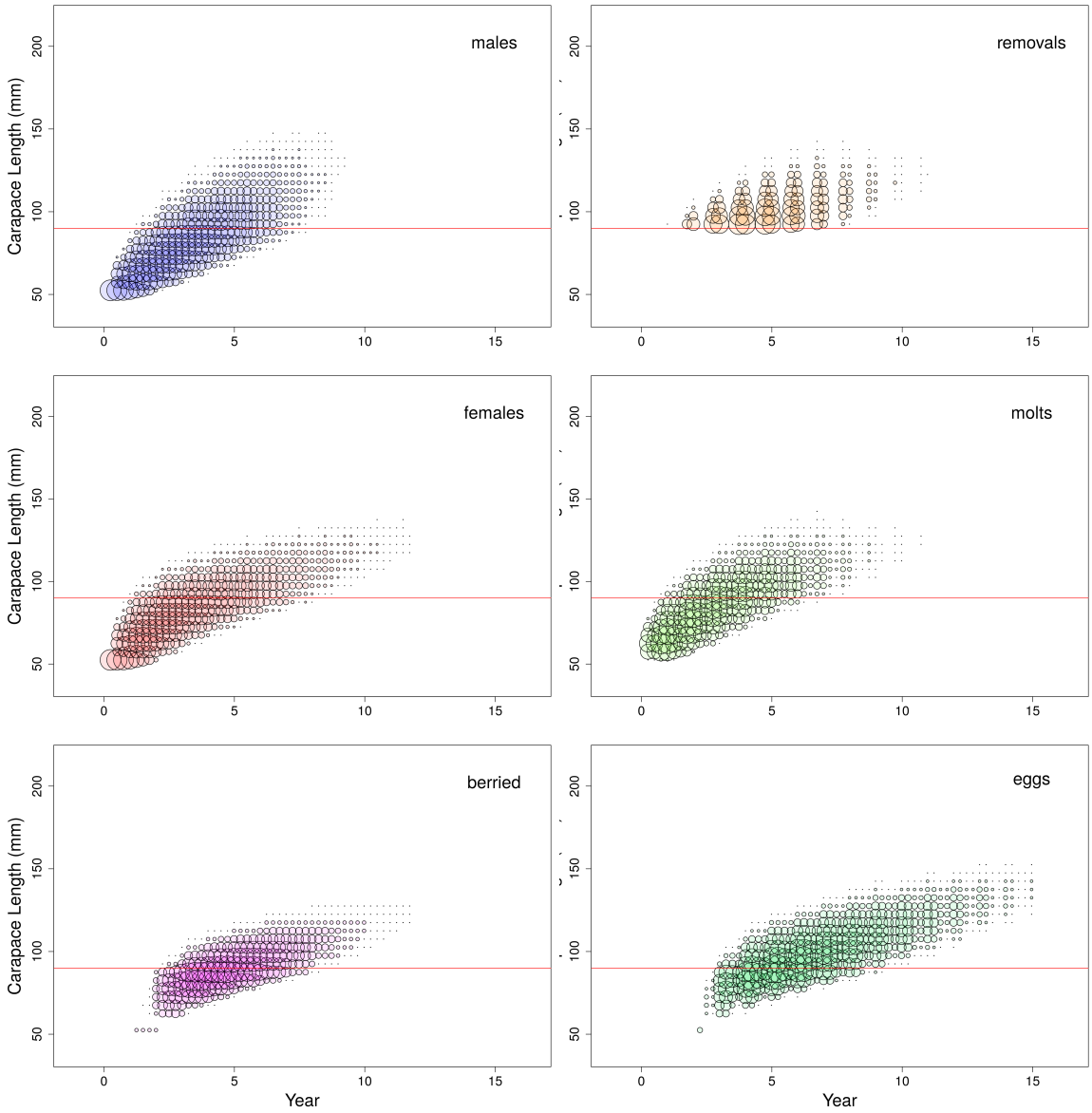

Figure 160: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 31A. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

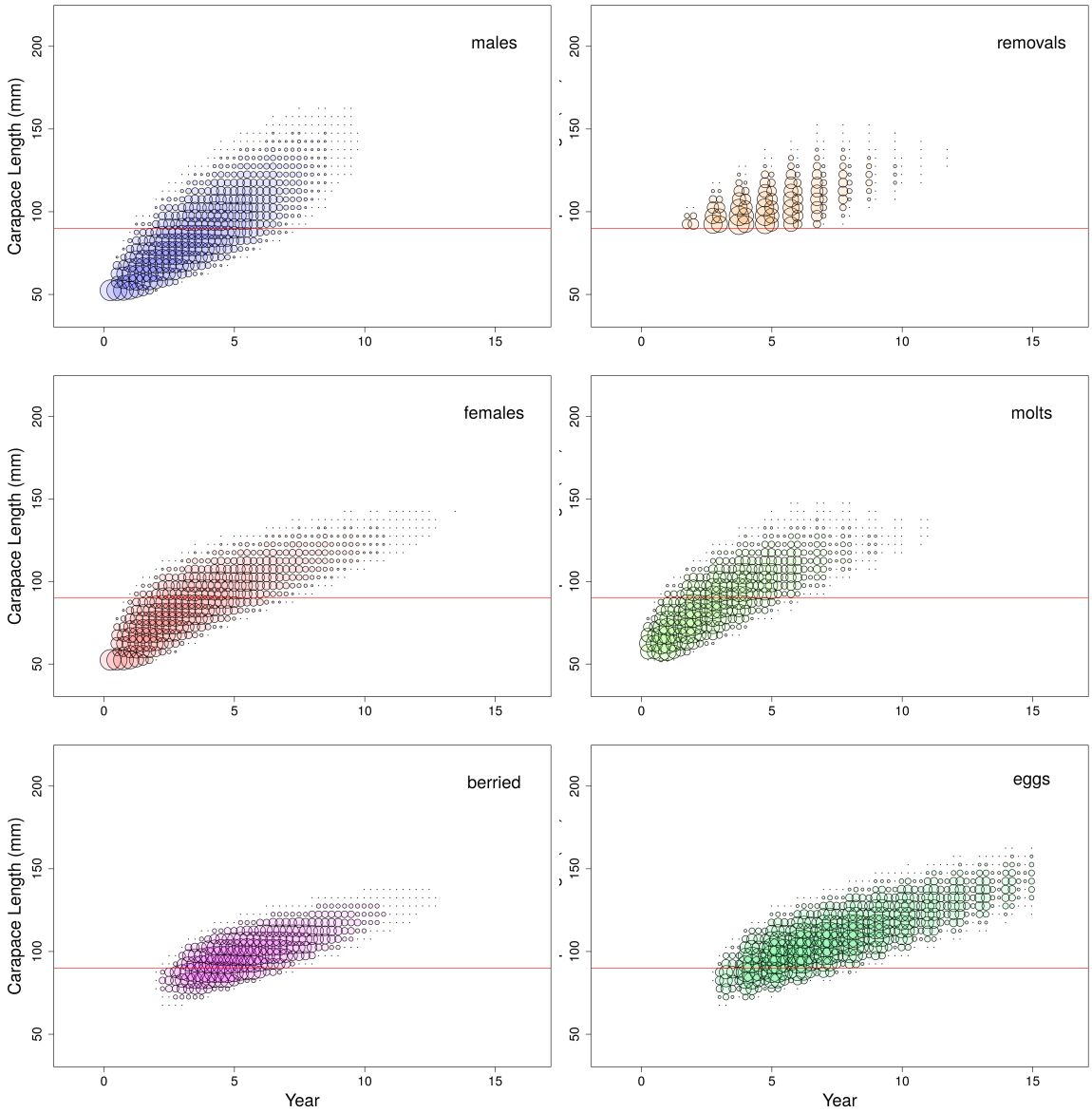

Figure 161: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 31B. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

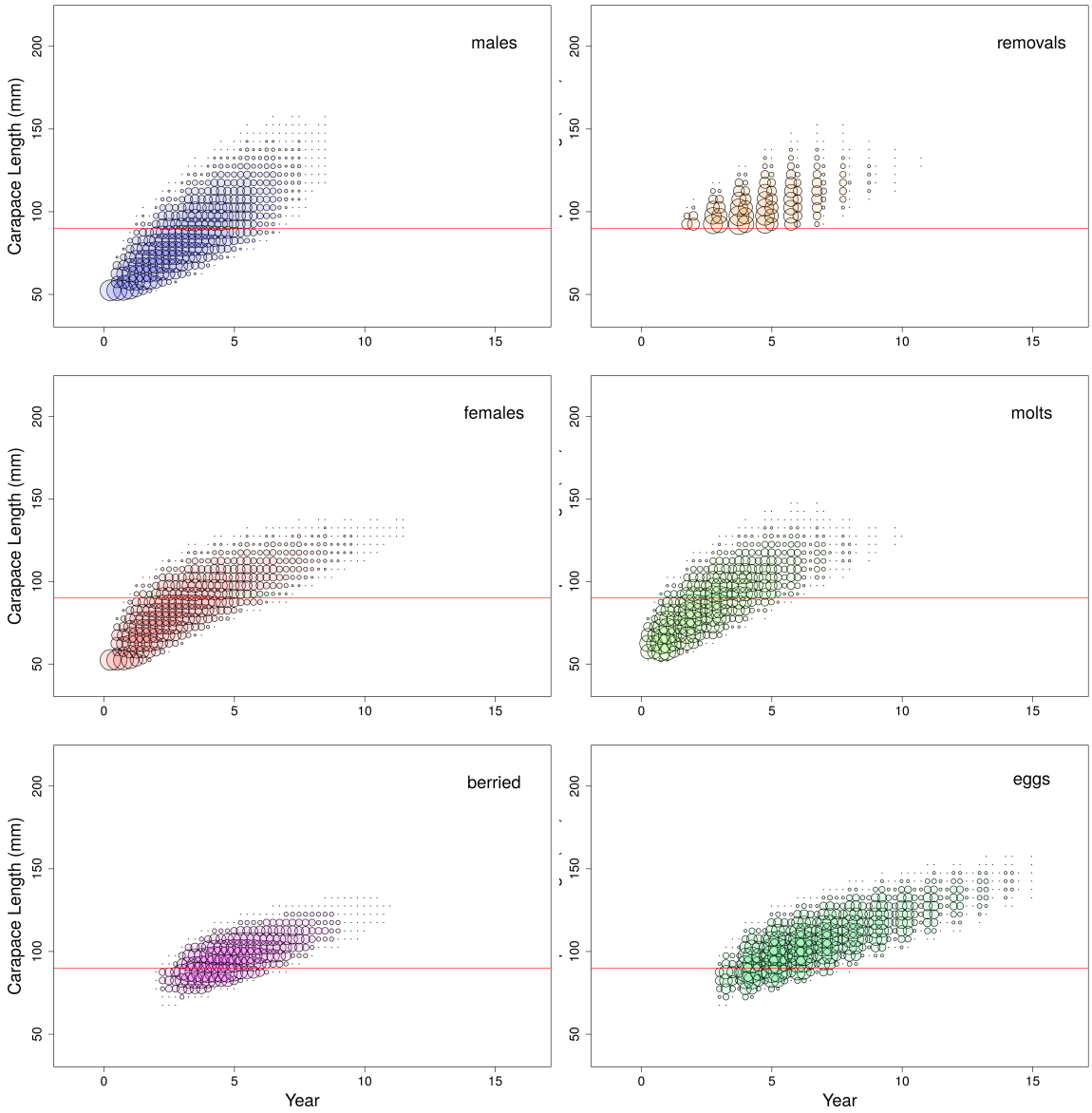

Figure 162: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 32. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

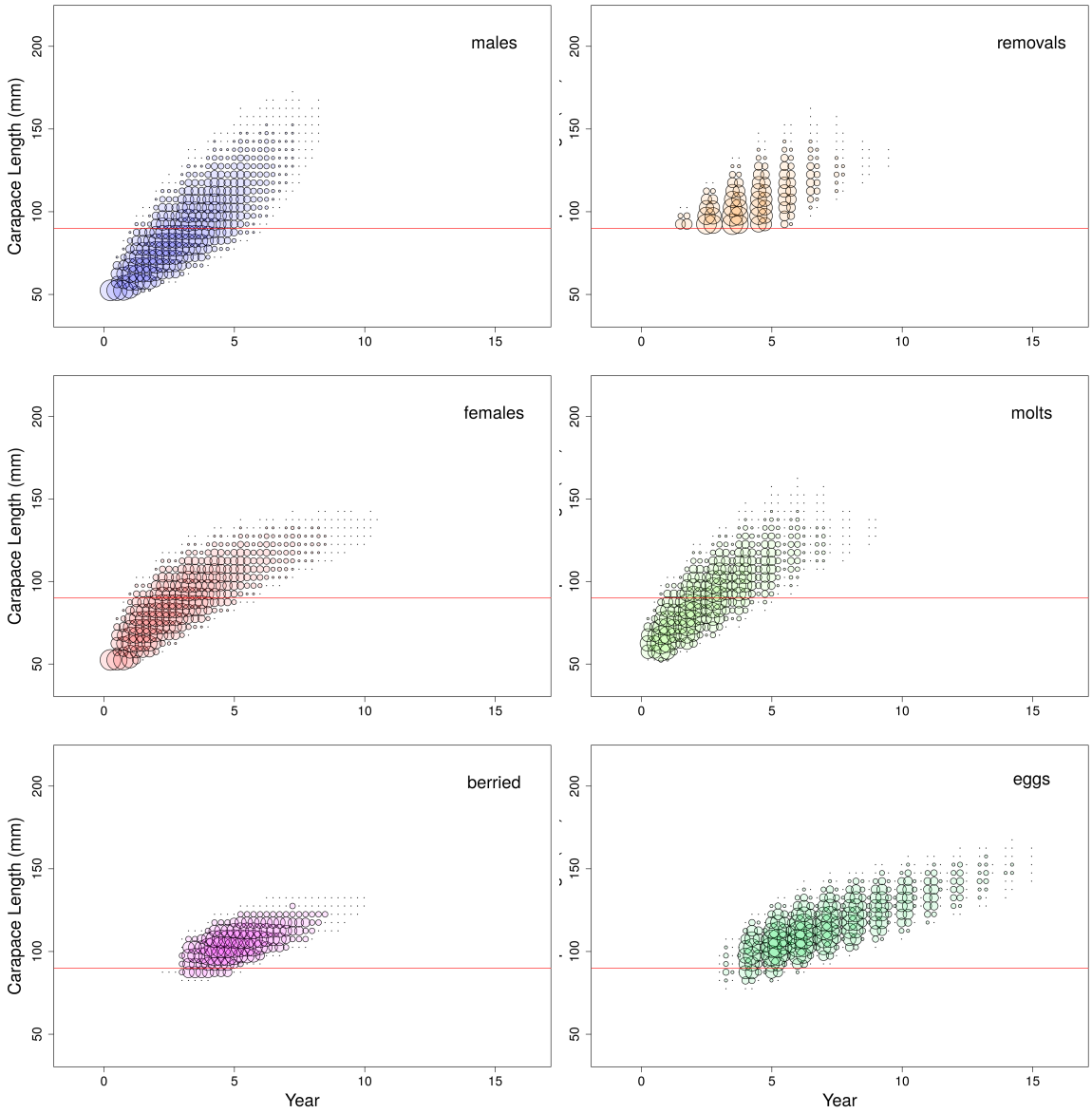

Figure 163: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 33E. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

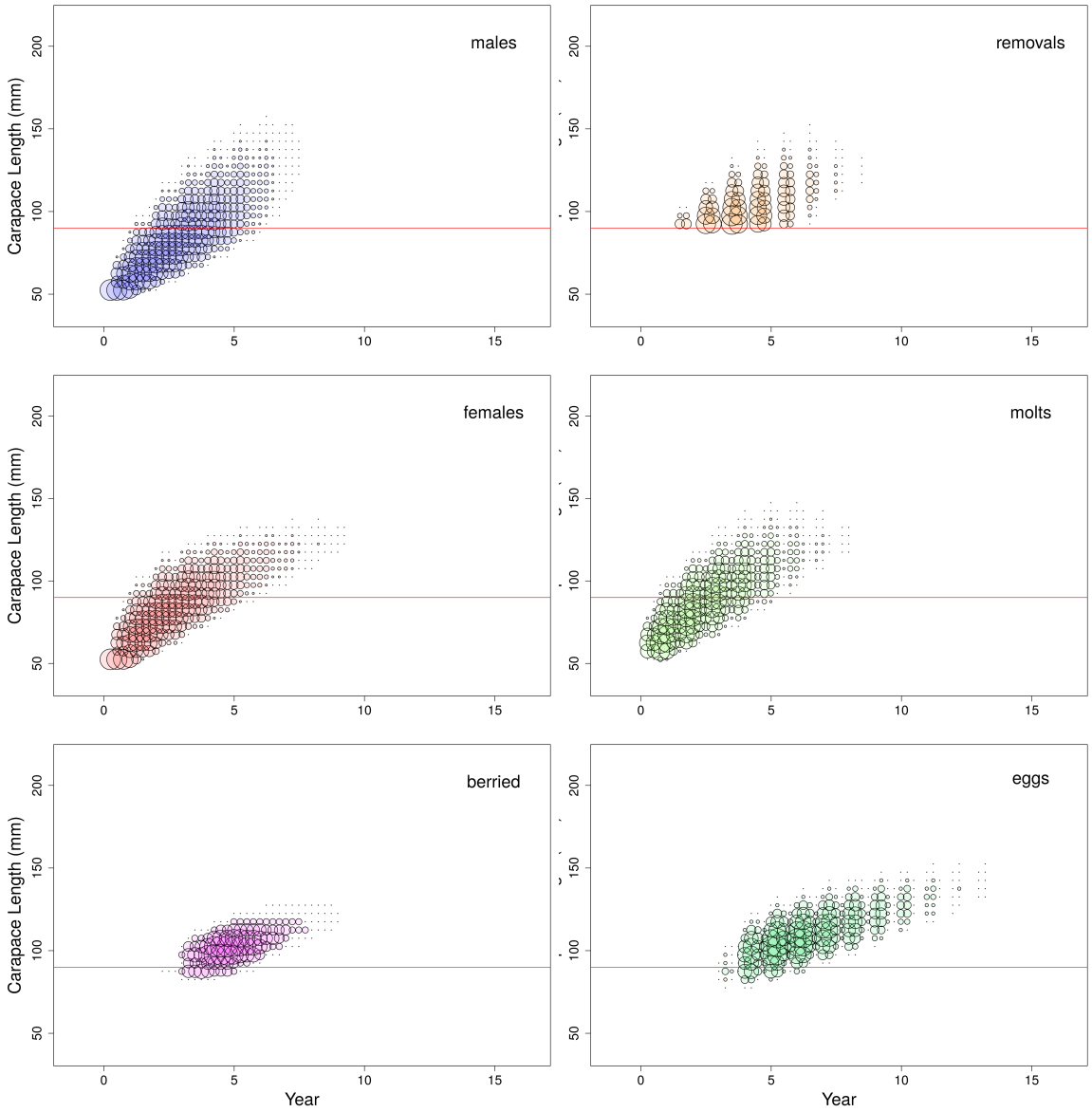

Figure 164: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where MLS was increased to 90mm for LFA 33W. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

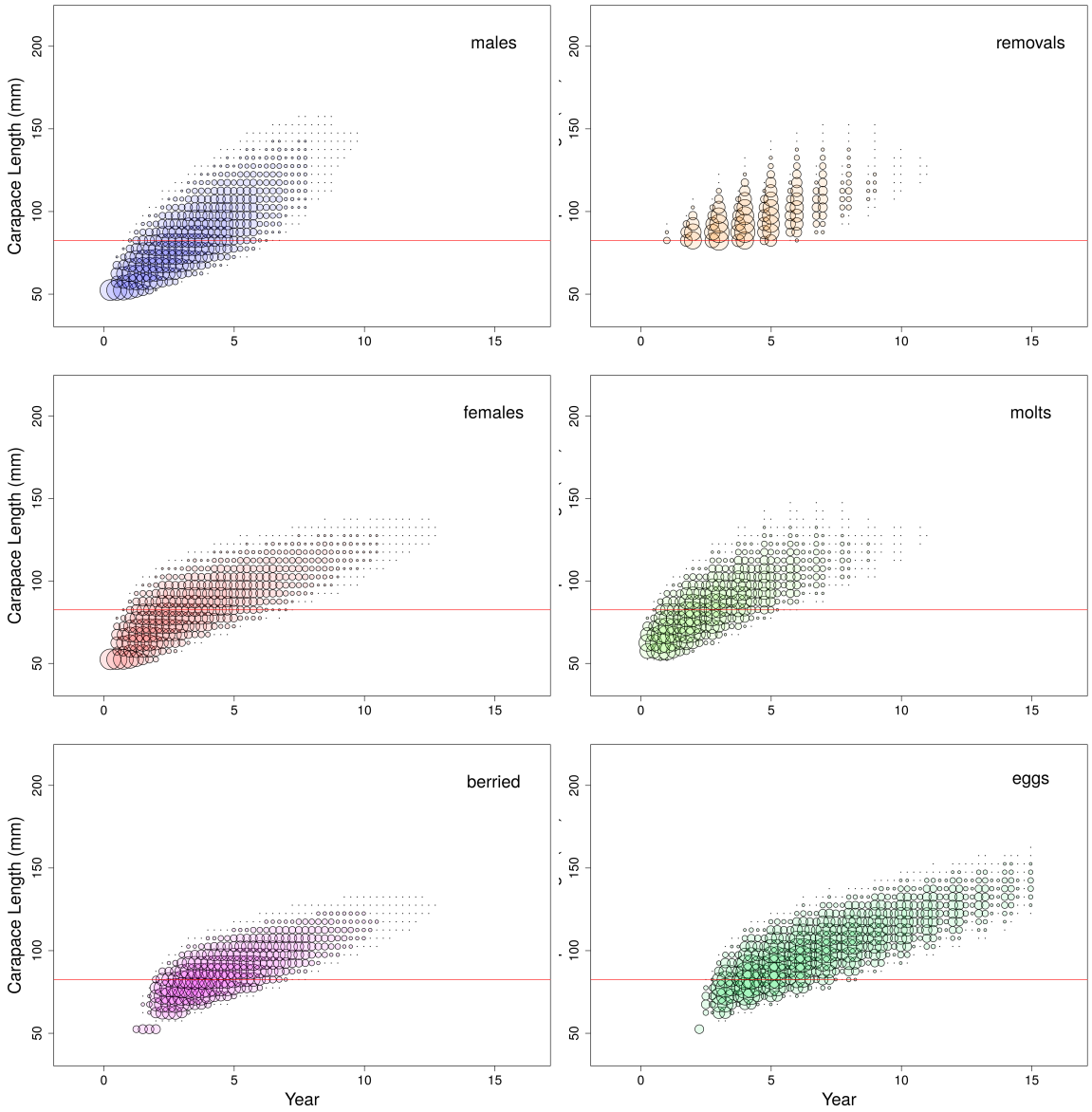

Figure 165: Bubble plots showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 27N. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

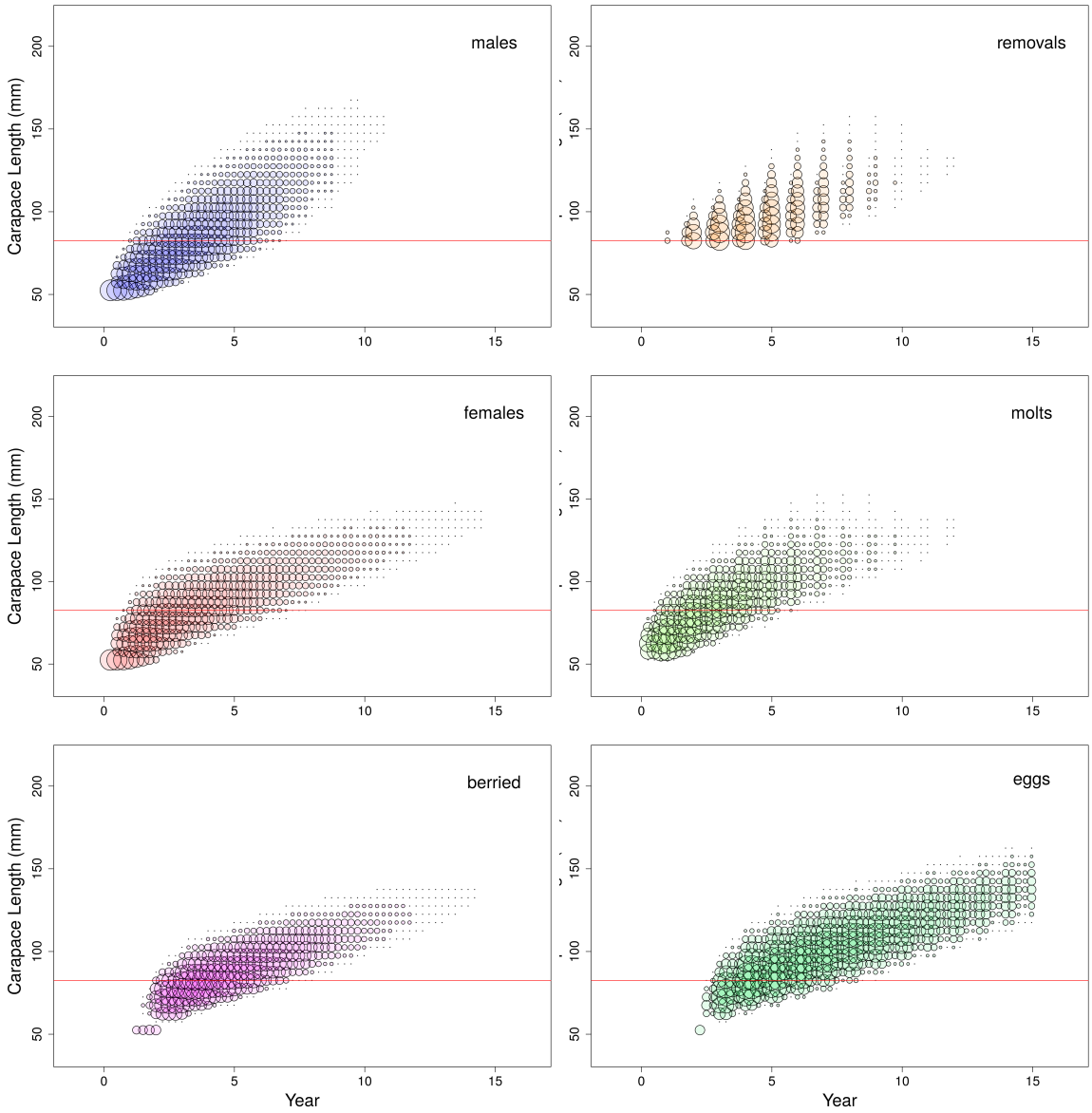

Figure 166: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 27S. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

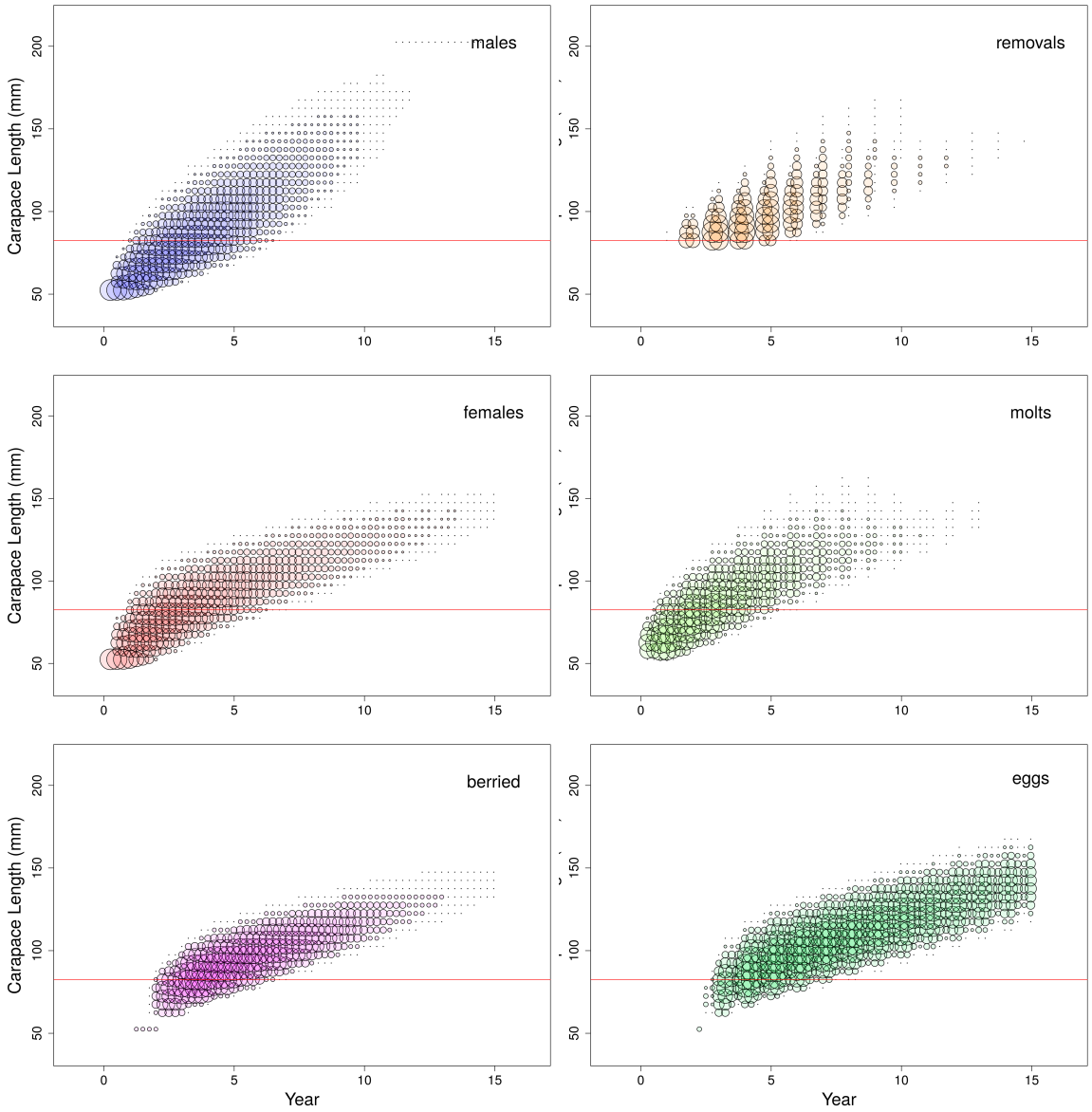

Figure 167: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 29. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

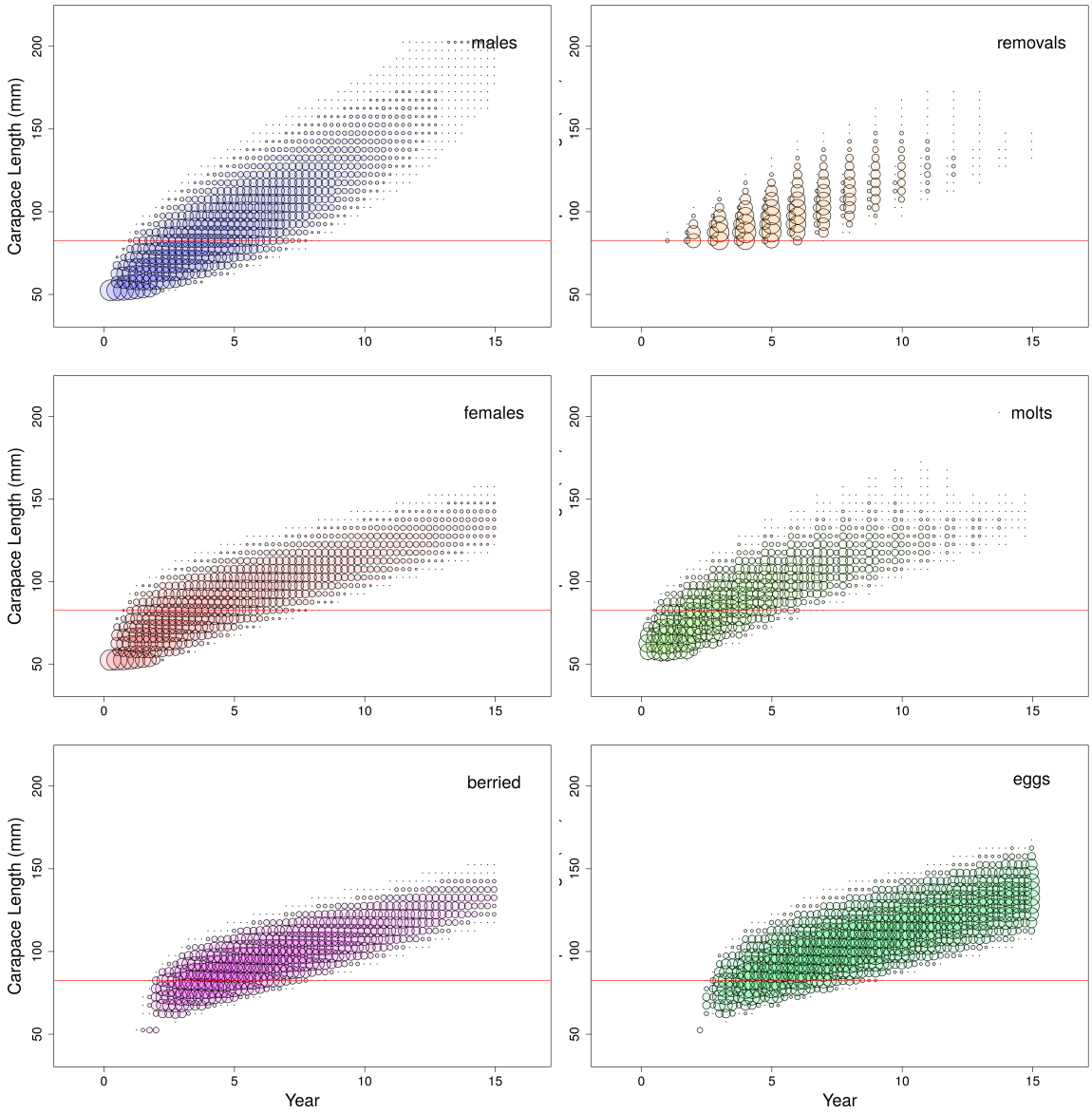

Figure 168: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 30. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

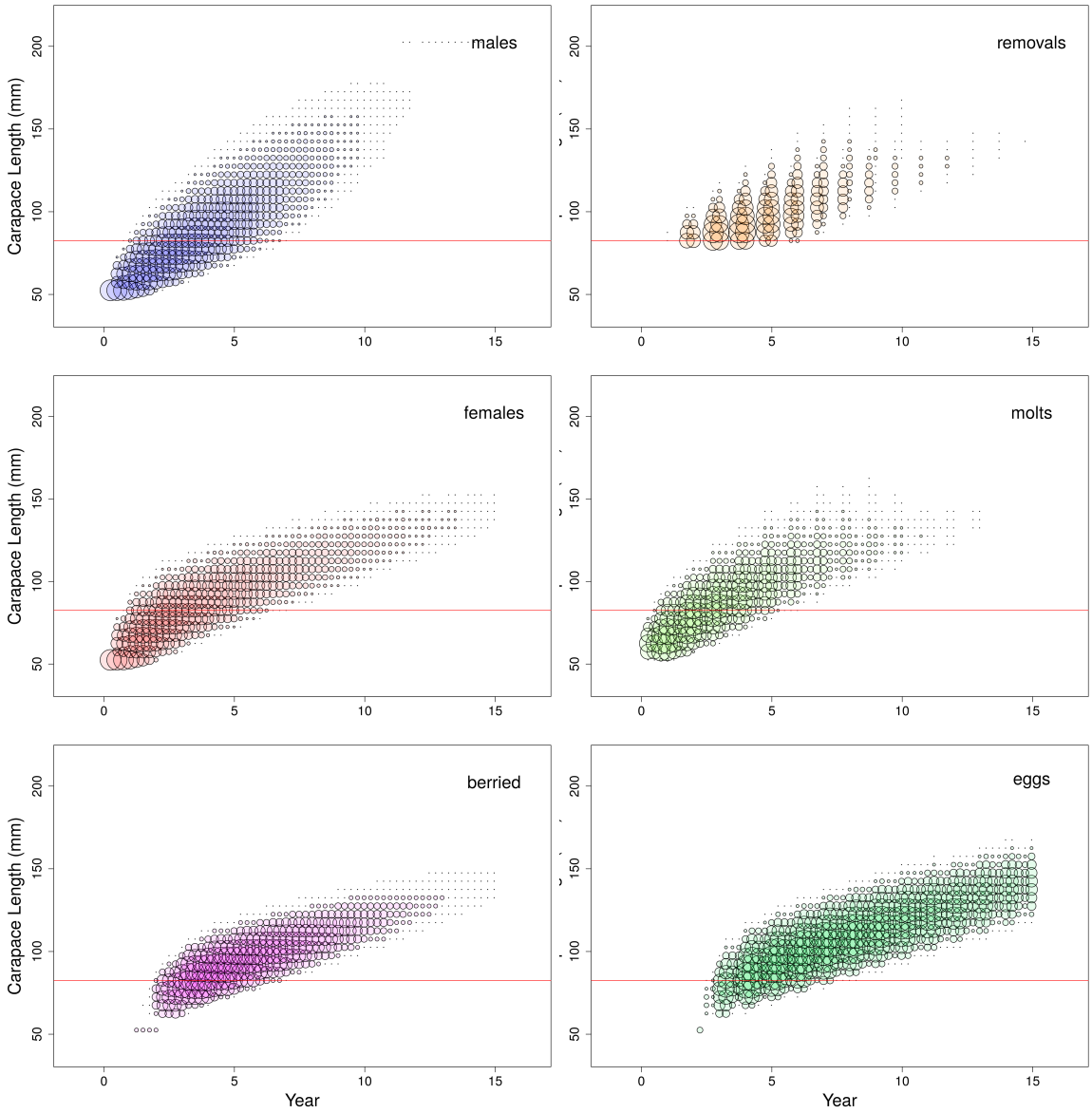

Figure 169: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 31A. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

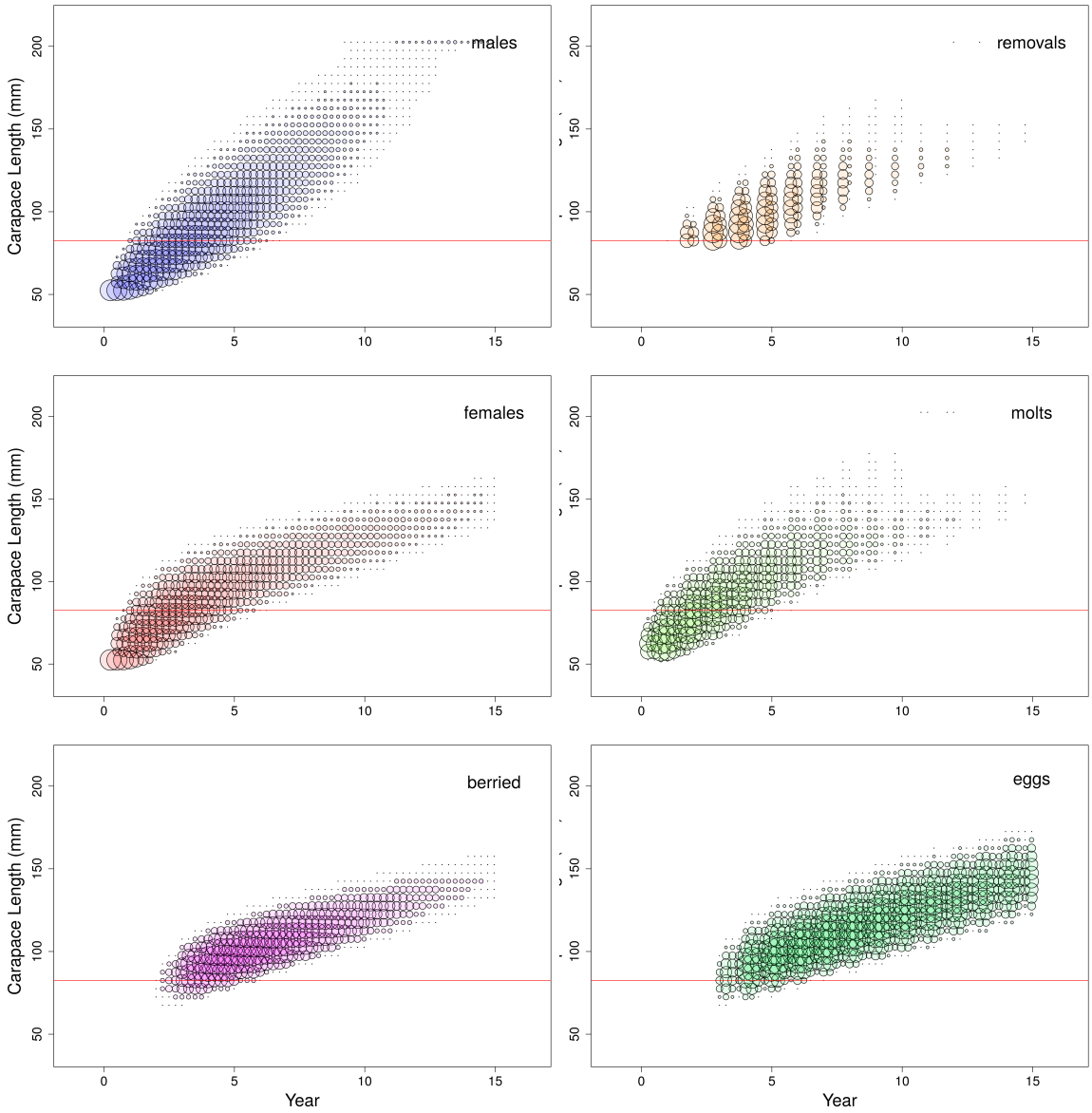

Figure 170: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 31B. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

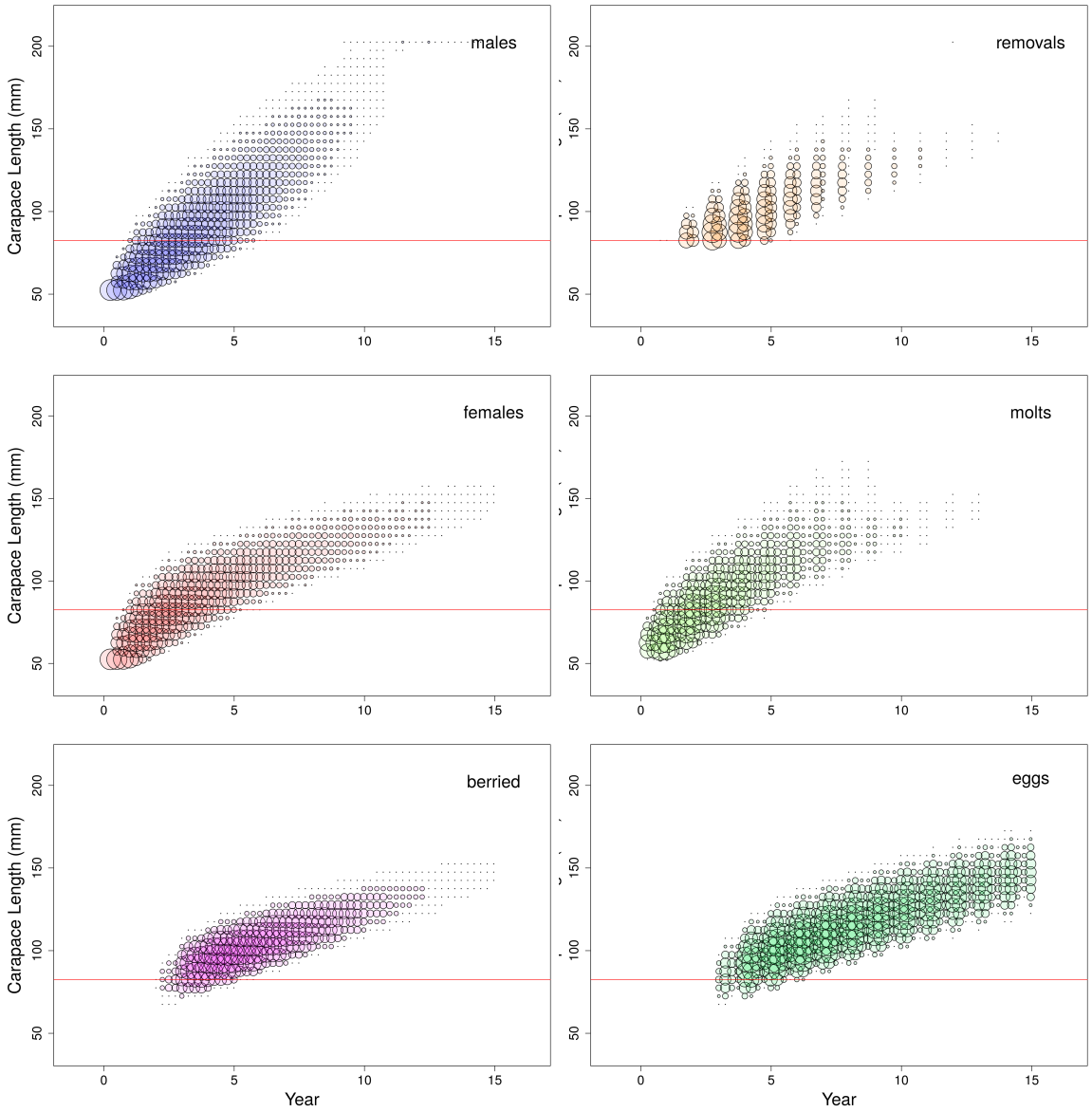

Figure 171: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 32. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

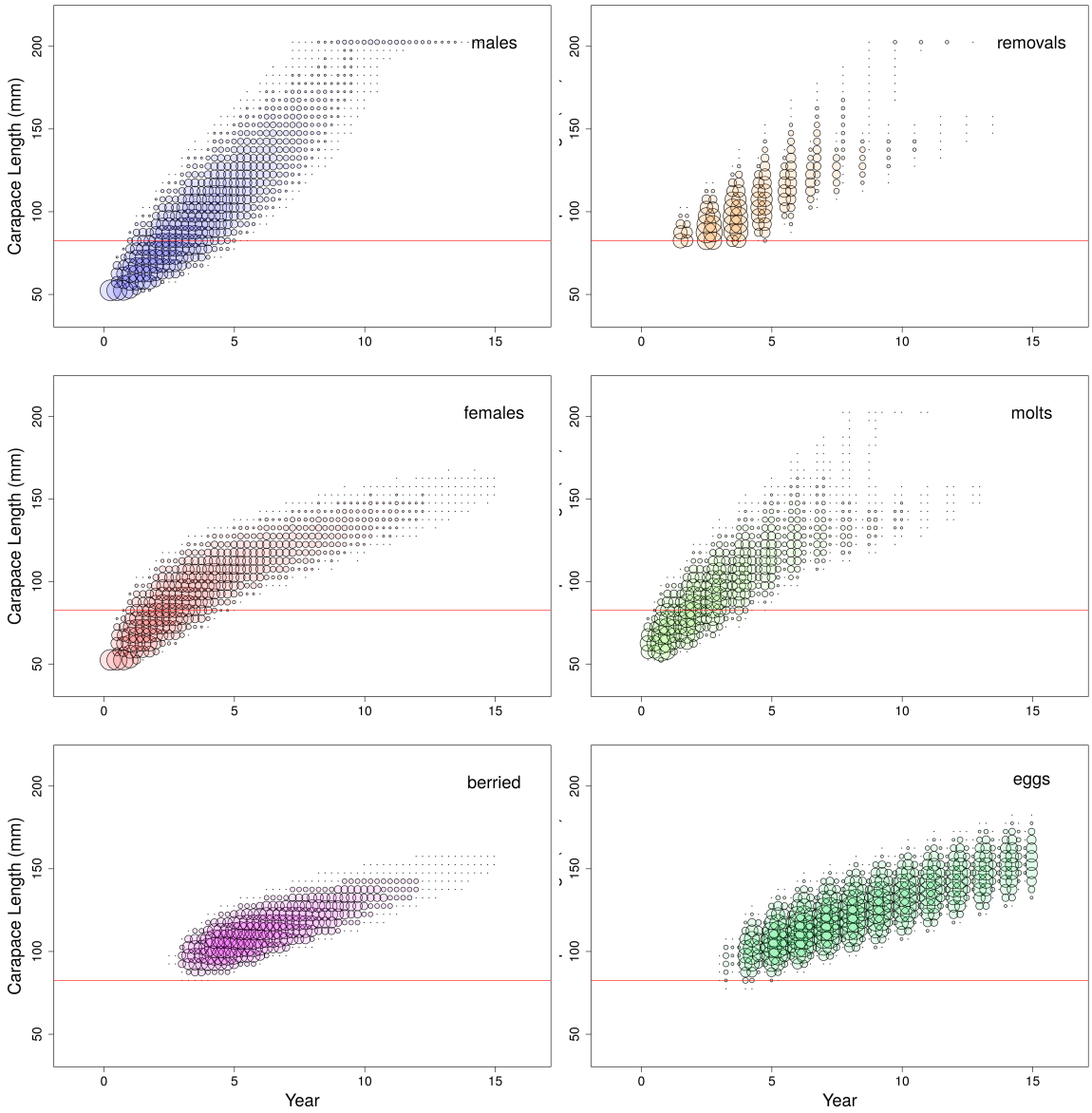

Figure 172: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 33E. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

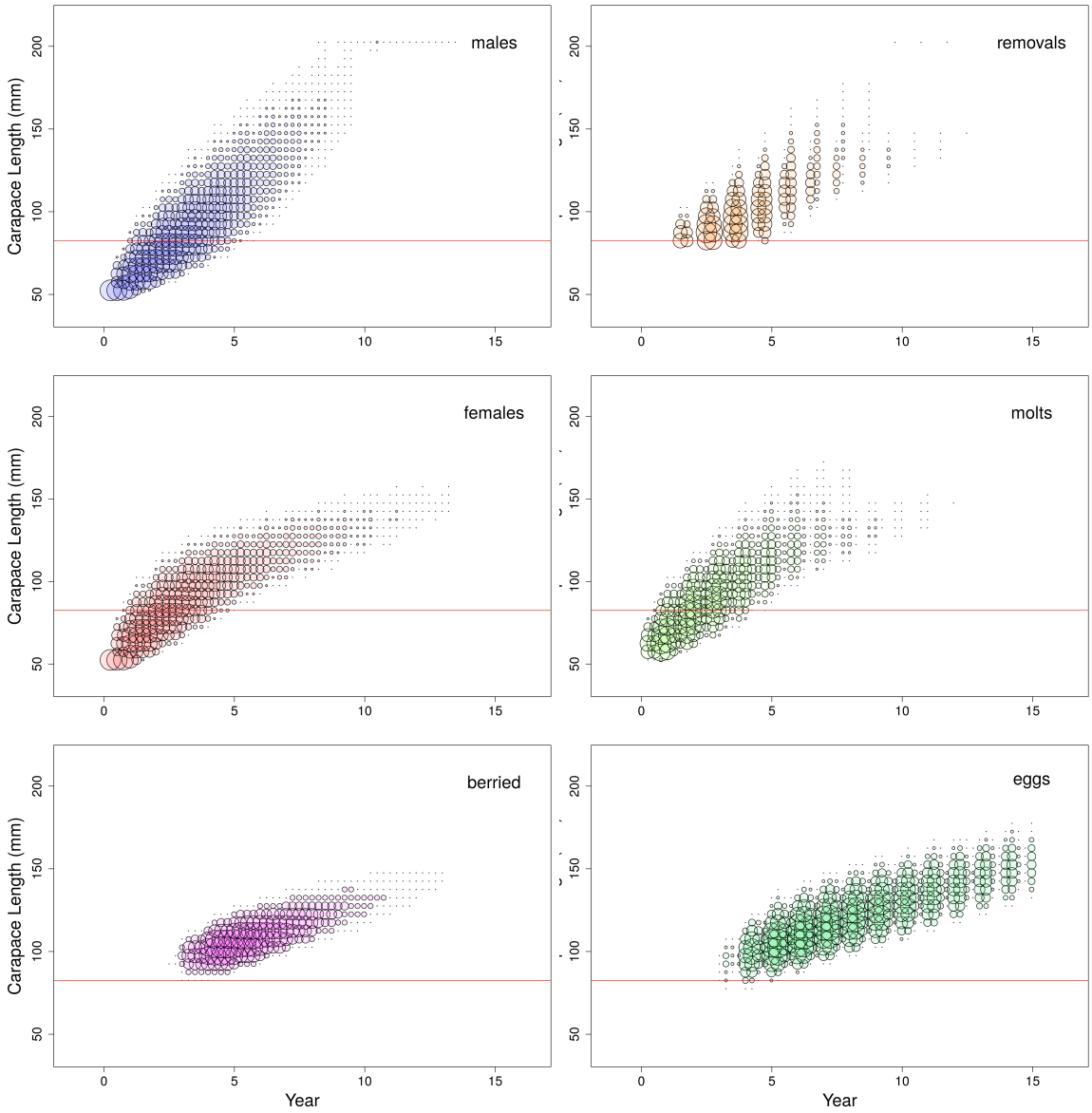

Figure 173: Bubble plot showing the simulated population where the season was shortened by 50 percent for LFA 33W. The diameter of the bubbles are proportional to the log number of lobsters in a given size bin and time step.

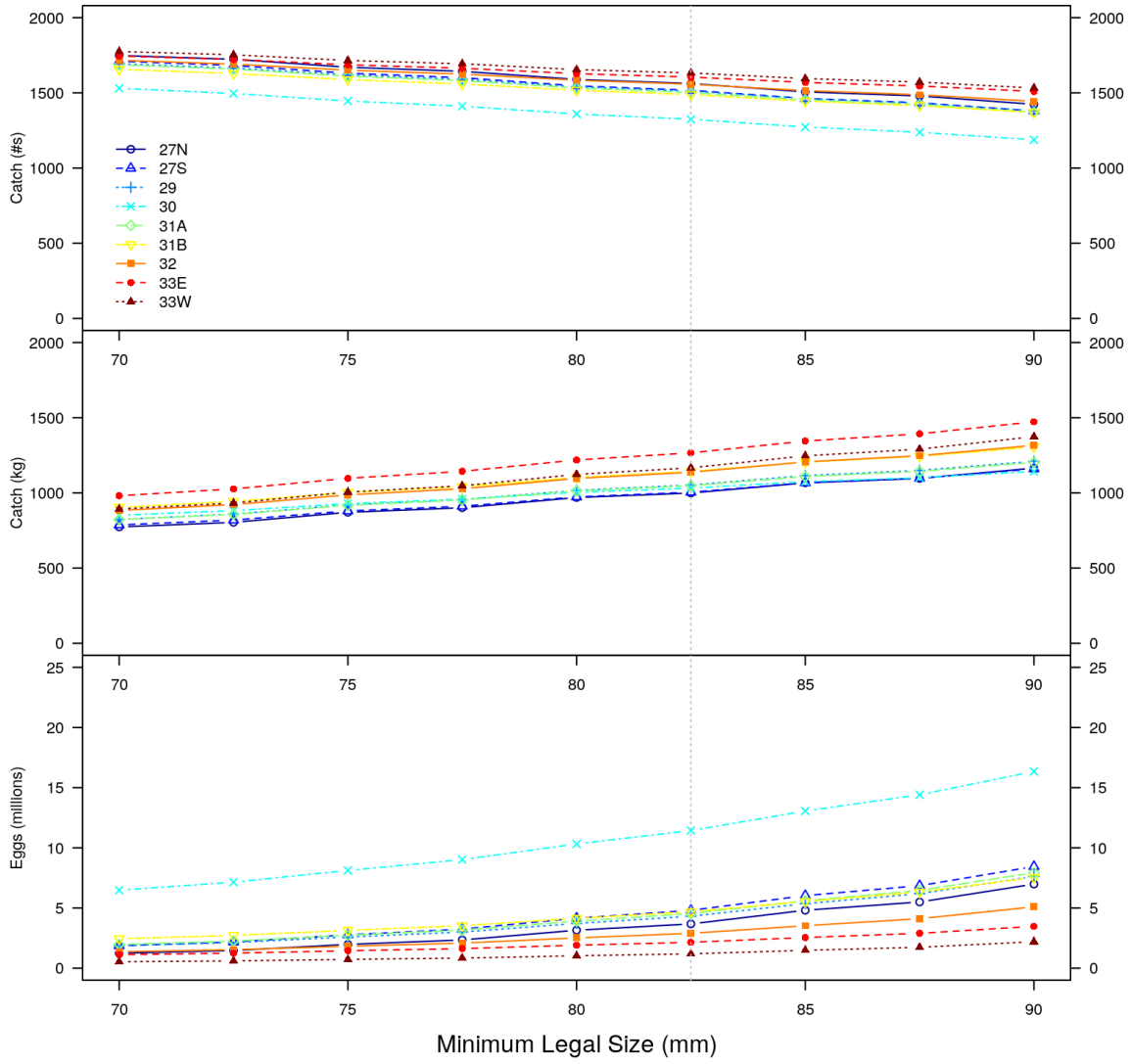

Figure 174: Summary of simulation model results for changes in Minimum Legal Size for each LFA.

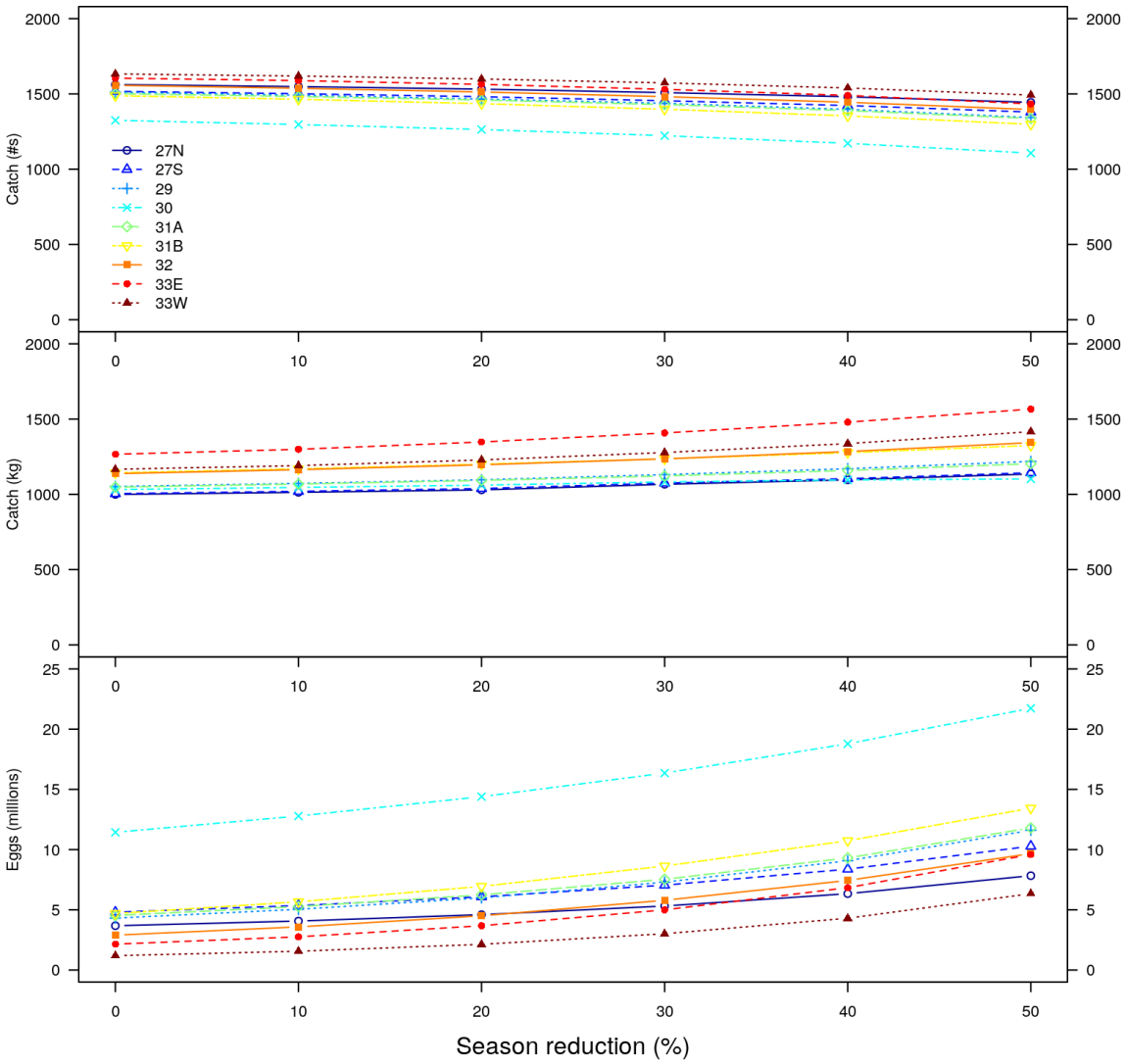

Figure 175: Summary of simulation model results for season reduction in each LFA.