Longfin Inshore Squid *(Doryteuthis pealeii)* Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile Report Card

Spring 2026

Key Findings from the Life History Working Group

Lifespan and aging

Growth is estimated to be 1 statolith ring/day, per multiple literature sources. Participants at the longfin squid summit estimated a maximum age of 15 months. Literature review supports a lifespan of less than 1 year. Recent (2024) statolith aging indicates maximum ages of 7 months for females and 8.6 months for males (right).

Migration and movement dynamics

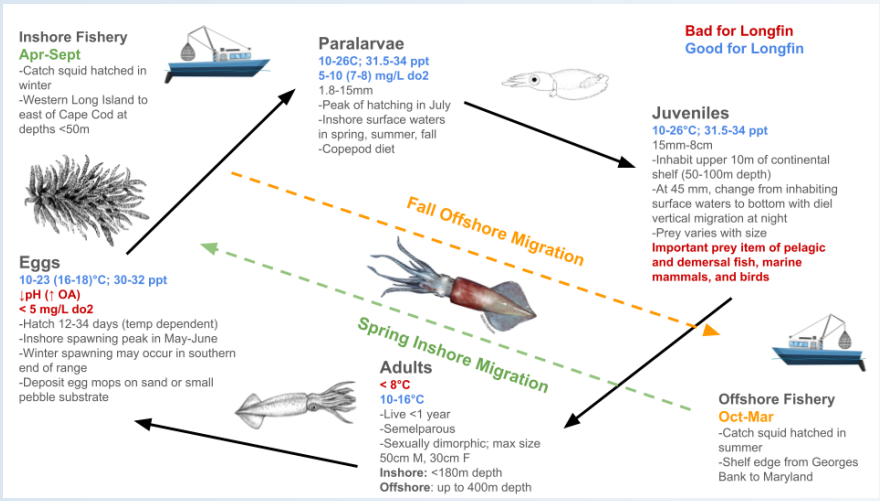
Literature suggests the possibility of a winter cohort that hatches south of Cape Hatteras and subsequently migrates onto the Northeast U.S. continental shelf. Fishery observations describe a spatial gradient of 1-6 cm mantle length (ML) squid from waters south of Hatteras through southern New England, with the smallest squid detected further south. The Gulf Stream and warm core rings may facilitate the recruitment transport of juvenile squid (Richardson WP).

Reproductive dynamics

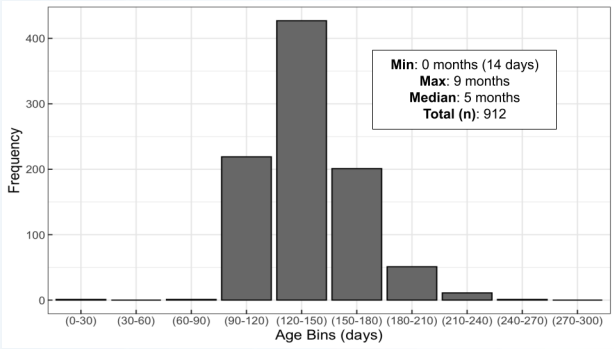
Consideration of the hypothesis of a winter cohort spawning south of Hatteras indicates the presence of multiple cohorts of longfin squid, with some outside of the traditional Northeast shelf stock area, and provides evidence of year-round spawning in the stock.

Natural mortality

Although natural mortality is expected to be age-dependent, lack of accurate age data makes further study difficult. Multiple natural mortality approximations could be developed to match lifespan hypotheses. Intraspecific predation impacts natural mortality, but there is no available data to quantify the amount of mortality this causes.



Longfin Squid Age Frequency from SQUIBS dataset



Key Points from the Mid-Atlantic Risk Assessment

In the 2025 Mid-Atlantic EAFM Risk Assessment Update, longfin squid scored moderate-high risk in the following elements:

- Moderate-high risk to the stock due to:
  - –High potential for and observed distribution shifts
- Moderate-high risk to the commercial fishery due to:
  - –Risk of not achieving optimum yield due to interactions with non-Council managed species
  - –Occasional recent changes in regulations; low-moderate regulatory complexity
  - –Regular, managed discards and incidental catch; moderate discard mortality