



NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-XXX-##

# GAP Production Data Documentation

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Northwest Fisheries Science Center



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# GAP Production Data Documentation

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# 1. Welcome

Please consider this resource to be a **Living Document**. The code in this repository is regularly being updated and improved. Please refer to releases for finalized products and project milestones.

## 1.1. Background of the gap\_products repo

This work is the result of the massive efforts of three concurrent GAP working groups:

- 1) Index Computation Working Group: consolidation of the methods used to produced design-based estimates of abundance and size/age composition between the Bering Sea and AIGOA survey regions.
- 2) Data Processes Working Group: reorganization of the Oracle data infrastructure that houses the standard data products produced by GAP.
- 3) Gulf of Alaska Survey Restratiification Working Group: implementation of a new stratified random survey design in the Gulf of Alaska bottom trawl survey.

We began this effort in collaboration with the Status of Stocks team (SSMA) to present both the orientation and opportunity to interact with Gulf of Alaska data from the restratified survey design that we will be implementing in the 2025 field season. As that part of the project evolved, the Data Processes Working Group identified the opportunity and need for gaining efficiencies by redesigning and consolidating the Oracle objects (tables and materialized views) that have historically served these data. The Index Computation Working Group also identified an opportunity to gain efficiencies by consolidating the various scripts that were developed independently by both survey region groups into a workflow that was more accessible and documented.

The Index Computation Working Group developed the `gapindex` R package, a code repository that consolidates the code that calculates the various standard GAP products (e.g., CPUE, total biomass, size/age composition) for both the Bering Sea and AIGOA survey regions. The Data Processes Working Group was responsible for compiling the data structures needed to support data product tables that were consistent

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across all of the AFSC GAP survey regions as well as the creation of the GAP\_PRODUCTS oracle schema that will house these consolidated products in the future.

This gap\_products GitHub repository houses the code that will conduct the “standard production run” that produces the new data tables via the gapindex R package and upload those tables to the GAP\_PRODUCTS Oracle schema.

### **1.2. Major Advantages**

- Consolidated production tables include all standard data products for all surveys. Data will be provided in the same format, with the same units, and created using the same mathematical methodology. This should limit data pulls, reduce complexity for data access, and reduce complicated secondary data wrangling.
- Consistent naming conventions for schemata, tables, and column metadata. Columns across all tables will use the same naming conventions, units, and data types. Restricting standard data product table content to absolutely necessary columns.
- Removal of redundant data columns that can be acquired by joining to reference tables is key for providing consistent and up-to-date data while limiting data table sizes.
- Consolidation and repurposing of Oracle schemata. This will help the GAP team limit unnecessary access to unprocessed or problematic data by outside users.
- Vetted data methods. All code and data inclusion decisions and wrangling are documented in the {gapindex} R package. Streamlined and rapid data production. Improved and consolidated data creation and documentation provide data creators and users with greater confidence in the data products and enhanced ability to share the data.

### **1.3. GOA 2025 Restratiification – Mock Data for Testing**

Additionally, the inclusion of mock data for the under the new 2025 GOA stratified random survey (labeled in the GAP\_PRODUCTS tables as YEAR 2025) will provide stock authors with the opportunity to interact with data from the new survey design to be implemented in 2025. In 2023, we will be populating both the historical tables as we have been AND the new GAP\_PRODUCTS tables with this summer’s survey data. The plan will be, once all are satisfied with the new GAP\_PRODUCTS schema and tables,

## *1. Welcome*

to sunset the historic product tables in 2024 and proceed with only GAP\_PRODUCTS for the 2024 post-survey stock assessment season.

### **1.4. Progress Timeline**

- October 2022: The data processes and index computation working group convened to address the development of standard survey data products (e.g., biomass/abundance, size composition, age composition, CPUE).
  - Index Computation Working Group: consolidation of index computation methods between the Bering Sea and AI-GOA regions.
  - Data Processes Working Group: consolidation, clean up, and reorganization of survey oracle schemata, tables, and other data for all surveys.
- December 2022: GAP and SSMA discuss integration of the restratification of the GOA survey design into standard data products.
  - Stock assessors requested a "dry run" test to work with new mock restratified GOA survey data before implementation of the new survey design.
  - This prompted the postponement of the restratified GOA design to 2025.
- February 2023: Decision was made to include the mock restratified GOA data with the development of the new consolidated standard data products..
- May 2023: Release of new, draft, standard data product tables, including restratified GOA data. Stock assessment authors will have the opportunity to explore differences between datasets, test workflows, and provide comments and issues during summer 2023.
- September 2023: Release of provisional standard data product tables and historical tables containing 2023 survey data in the GAP\_PRODUCTS schema.
- December 2023 - March 2024: Meeting between GAP and stock assessment groups in early December 2023 to update progress on the GAP\_PRODUCTS testing phase. **Deadline for Comments and Feedback on GAP\_PRODUCTS data structures is March 8, 2024.**

September 2024: GAP will only release data products according to the new standard. Current, historical data product tables will be archived in a new schema called "**GAP\_ARCHIVE**".

## 1. Welcome

### 1.5. What is the research objective?

The objectives of these surveys are to:

- monitor trends in the marine ecosystem of the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska
- produce fishery-independent biomass and abundance estimates for commercially important fish and crab species
- collect biological and environmental data for use in ecosystem-based fishery management.

Learn more about the program



Figure 1.1.: Sorting and weighing fish on deck on the 2022 Bering Sea groundfish survey aboard the F/V Alaska Knight. Credit: Emily Markowitz/NOAA Fisheries.

# **Part I.**

# **Introduction**

## *Our Objective*

### **Our Objective**

As part of our commitment to open science and transparency, we provide this interactive metadata guide to compliment our public-domain data. Please refer to our Draft Data Changes Brief. Once finalized, this language will be included here.

### **User Resources**

- Groundfish Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Surveys
- AFSC's Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division
- Survey code books
- Publications and Data Reports
- Research Surveys conducted at AFSC

### **Cite this data**

Use the below bibtext citations, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repo. Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed. Included here are AFSC RACE Groundfish and Shellfish Assessment Program's:

- Design-Based Production Data (internal) (NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program, 2023).
- AFSC RACE Groundfish Data for AKFIN (Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN), 2023).
- Public Data hosted on the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) Data Platform (NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 2023).

```
@misc{GAPPproducts,
  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program}},
  year = {2023},
  title = {AFSC Goundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},
  howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/science-data/groundfish-assessment},
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},
  copyright = {Public Domain}
}
```

*Cite this data*

```
@misc{FOSSAFSCData,
  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center}},
  year = {2023},
  title = {Fisheries One Stop Shop Public Data: RACE Division Bottom Trawl Survey Data Query},
  howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss},
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},
  copyright = {Public Domain}
}

@misc{GAPakfin,
  author = {{Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN)}},
  institution = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program}},
  year = {2023},
  title = {AFSC Goundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},
  howpublished = {https://www.psmfc.org/program/alaska-fisheries-information-network-akfin},
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},
  copyright = {Public Domain}
}
```

Or cite our latest data reports for survey-specific data and other findings:

Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN). (2023). *AFSC goundfish assessment program design-based production data*. NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program; <https://www.psmfc.org/program/alaska-fisheries-information-network-akfin>; U.S. Dep. Commer.

Hoff, G. R. (2016). *Results of the 2016 eastern Bering Sea upper continental slope survey of groundfishes and invertebrate resources* (NOAA Tech. Memo. NOAA-AFSC-339). U.S. Dep. Commer. <https://doi.org/10.7289/V5/TM-AFSC-339>

Markowitz, E. H., Dawson, E. J., Anderson, A. B., Rohan, S. K., Charriere, N. E., Prohaska, B. K., and Stevenson, D. E. (2023). *Results of the 2022 eastern and northern Bering Sea continental shelf bottom trawl survey of groundfish and invertebrate fauna* (NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-AFSC-469; p. 213). U.S. Dep. Commer.

NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center. (2023). *Fisheries one stop shop public data: RACE division bottom trawl survey data query*. <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss>; U.S. Dep. Commer.

NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program. (2023). *AFSC goundfish assessment program design-based production data*. <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/science-data/groundfish-assessment-program-bottom-trawl-surveys>; U.S. Dep. Commer.

Von Szalay, P. G., and Raring, N. W. (2018). *Data report: 2017 Gulf of Alaska bottom trawl survey* (NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-AFSC-374). U.S. Dep. Commer. <https://doi.org/10.7289/V5/TM-AFSC-374>

### *Access Constraints*

//doi.org/10.7289/V5/TM-AFSC-374  
Von Szalay, P. G., and Raring, N. W. (2020). *Data report: 2018 Aleutian Islands bottom trawl survey* (NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-AFSC-409). U.S. Dep. Commer. <https://doi.org/10.25923/qe5v-fz70>

## **Access Constraints**

There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. They reside in public domain and can be freely distributed.

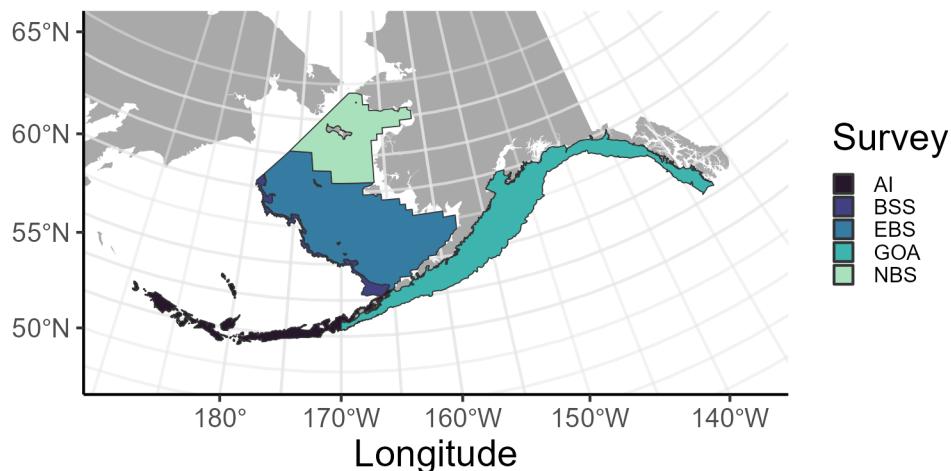
**User Constraints:** Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgement of AFSC Groundfish Assessment Program, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested.

## 2. Survey Background

### 2.1. Bottom trawl surveys and regions

#### Bottom Trawl Survey Regions

AFSC RACE Groundfish and Shellfish Public Data Coverage



- **Aleutian Islands (AI)** (Von Szalay and Raring, 2020)
  - Triennial (1990s)/Biennial since 2000 in even years
  - Modified Index-Stratified Random of Successful Stations Survey Design
- **Eastern Bering Sea Slope (BSS)** (Hoff, 2016)
  - Intermittent (funding dependent)
  - Modified Index-Stratified Random of Successful Stations Survey Design
- **Eastern Bering Sea Shelf (EBS)** (Markowitz et al., 2023)
  - Annual
  - Fixed stations at center of 20 x 20 nm grid
- **Gulf of Alaska (GOA)** (Von Szalay and Raring, 2018)

## 2. Survey Background

- Triennial (1990s)/Biennial since 2001 in odd years
- Stratified Random Survey Design
- **Northern Bering Sea (NBS)** (Markowitz et al., 2023)
  - Biennial/Annual
  - Fixed stations at center of 20 x 20 nm grid

Table 2.1.: Survey summary stats

<b>Survey</b>	<b>Survey Definition ID</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Area (km2)</b>	<b># Statistical Areas</b>	<b># Possible Stations</b>
Aleutian Islands Bottom Trawl Survey	52	2022 - 1980 (16)	1 - 500	64,415.0	80	1,312
Eastern Bering Sea Slope Bottom Trawl Survey	78	2016 - 2002 (6)	201 - 800	21,134.2	4	
Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	98	2023 - 1982 (41)	1 - 200	492,989	29	515
Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey	47	2023 - 1984 (18)	1 - 1,000	314,087.4	39	6,939
Northern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Survey - Eastern Bering Sea Shelf Survey Extension	143	2022 - 2010 (5)	1 - 100	198,866	4	144

## 2.2. Survey Strata

Stratum numbers in the AKFIN tables designate different levels of data grouping. These designations are different for the different surveys (EBS slope vs EBS shelf). Given that these groupings are made at different levels, care should be taken not to sum values over all strata because this can duplicate data.

## *2. Survey Background*

### **2.2.1. Aleutian Islands Survey**

### **2.2.2. Northern Bering Sea Survey**

### **2.2.3. Eastern Bering Sea Survey**

Strata include (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 20, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 50, 61, 62, 82, 90, 100, 200, 300, 999). Please refer to the stratum map for location of strata. Strata 10, 20, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 50, 61, 62, 82, 90 are the core strata within which biomass and population are computed. The other strata (1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9, 100,200,300, 999) are various summations of the core strata, as follows: 1 = 10 2 = 20 3 = 31+32 4 = 41+42+43 5 = 50 6 = 61+62 8 = 82 9 = 90 100 = depth zone <50 m (=strata 1+2; or 10+20) 200 = depth zone 50-100 m (=strata 3+4+8; or 31+32+41+42+43+82) 300 = depth zone 100-200 m (=strata 5+6+9; or 50+61+90) 999 = overall combined (=all strata= 1+2+3+4+5+6+8+9; or 10+20+31+32+41+42+43+50+61+62+82+90)

### **2.2.4. Bering Sea Slope Survey**

Strata include (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 999999).

For 1-digit "strata", the digit designates the Canyons ordered 1 - 6 , south to north, as follows: 1 = Bering Canyon 2 = Pribilof Canyon 3 = Inter Pribilof-Zhemchug 4 = Zhemchug Canyon 5 = Inter Zhemchug-Pervenets 6 = Navarin/Pervenets Canyons For 2-digit "strata", the 1st digit designates the slope Canyon as above, and the 2nd digit designates the depth zone grouped into 200 m ranges as follows: 2nd digit: 1 = 200-400 m depth zone 2 = 400-600 m depth zone 3 = 600-800 m depth zone 4 = 800-1000 m depth zone 5 = 1000-1200 m depth zone

Thus, for example: Stratum 1 = Bering Canyon, all depths within that Canyon Stratum 2 = Pribilof Canyon, all depths within that Canyon Stratum 11 = Bering Canyon at depths of 200-400 m Stratum 65 = Navarin/Pervenets Canyons at depths of 1000-1200 m Finally, there is a combined overall Stratum designation: 999999 = all Canyons over all depth zones Thus, biomass for stratum=999999 is the same as the sum of biomass for strata 1+2+3+4+5+6, or the sum of biomass for strata (11+12+13+14+15+21+22+23+24+25+31+32+33+34+35+41+42+43+44+45+51+52+53+54+55+61+62+63+64+65)

### **2.2.5. Gulf of Alaska Survey**

## 3. Workflow

The code/run.R script houses the sequence of programs that calculate the standard data products resulting from the NOAA AFSC GAP bottom trawl surveys. Standard data products are the CPUE, BIOMASS, SIZECOMP, and AGECOMP tables in the GAP\_PRODUCTS Oracle schema. The tables are slated to be updated twice a year, once after the survey season following finalization of that summer's bottom trawl survey data to incorporate the new catch, size, and effort data and once prior to an upcoming survey to incorporate new age data that were processed after the prior summer's survey season ended. This second pre-survey production run will also incorporate changes in the data due to the specimen voucher process as well as other post-hoc changes in the survey data.

Below is a summary of the workflow:

1. Import versions of the tables in GAP\_PRODUCTS locally within the gap\_products repository to compare with the updated production tables. Any changes to a production table will be compared and checked to make sure those changes are intentional and documented.
2. Use the gapindex R package to calculate the four major standard data products: CPUE, BIOMASS, SIZECOMP, AGECOMP. These tables are compared and checked to their respective locally saved copies and any changes to the tables are vetted and documented. These tables are then uploaded to the GAP\_PRODUCTS Oracle schema.
3. Calculate the various materialized views for AKFIN and FOSS purposes. Since these are derivative of the tables in GAP\_PRODUCTS as well as other base tables in RACEBASE and RACE\_DATA, it is not necessary to check these views in addition to the data checks done in the previous steps.

### 3.1. Data levels

GAP produces numerous data products\* that are subjected to different levels of processing, ranging from raw to highly-derived. The suitability of these data products

### *3. Workflow*

for analysis varies and there is ambiguity about which data products can be used for which purpose. This ambiguity can create challenges in communicating about data products and potentially lead to misunderstanding and misuse of data. One approach to communicating about the level of processing applied to data products and their suitability for analysis is to describe data products using a Data Processing Level system. Data Processing Level systems are widely used in earth system sciences to characterize the extent of processing that has been applied to data products. For example, the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Satellite Program uses a Data Processing Level system to describe data on a scale of 0-4, where Level 0 is raw data and Level 4 is model output or results from analysis. Example of how NASA remote sensing data products are shared through a public data portal with levels of data processing and documentation.

For more information, see Sean Rohan's October 2022 SCRUGS presentation on the topic.

- **Level 0:** Raw and unprocessed data. Ex: Data on the G drive, some tables in RACE\_DATA
- **Level 1A:** Data products with QA/QC applied that may or may not be expanded to analysis units, but either not georeferenced or does not include full metadata. Ex: Some tables in RACE\_DATA and RACEBASE
- **Level 2:** Analysis-ready data products that are derived for a standardized extent and account for zeros and missing/bad data. Ex: CPUE tables, some data products in public-facing archives and repositories
- **Level 3:** Data products that are synthesized across a standardized extent, often inputs in a higher-level analytical product. Ex: Abundance indices, some data products in public-facing archives and repositories
- **Level 4:** Analytically generated data products that are derived from lower-level data, often to inform management. Ex: Biological reference points from stock assessments, Essential Fish Habitat layers, indicators in Ecosystem Status Reports and Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profiles

## **4. News**

### **4.1. September 2023**

- Provisional data product tables – CPUE, BIOMASS, SIZECOMP, and AGECOMP – as well as provisional support tables – AREA, STRATUM\_GROUPS, METADATA\_COLUMN, SPECIES\_YEAR, SURVEY\_DESIGN – are available in the GAP\_PRODUCTS Oracle schema with updated 2023 GOA and EBS survey data.
- Provisional AKFIN and FOSS tables are also available in the GAP\_PRODUCTS Oracle schema. These include: AKFIN\_AGECOMP, AKFIN\_AREA, AKFIN\_BIOMASS, AKFIN\_CATCH, AKFIN\_CPUE, AKFIN\_CRUISE, AKFIN\_HAUL, AKFIN\_LENGTH, AKFIN\_METADATA\_COLUMN, AKFIN\_SIZECOMP, AKFIN\_SPECIMEN, AKFIN\_SURVEY\_DESIGN, AKFIN\_STRATUM\_GROUPS, FOSS\_CATCH, FOSS\_CPUE\_PRESONLY, FOSS\_HAUL, and FOSS\_TAXON\_GROUP.

**Part II.**

**GAP Production Data**

## **Data Description**

The Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) conducts fisheries-independent bottom trawl surveys to monitor the condition of the demersal fish and crab stocks of Alaska. These data are developed to describe the temporal distribution and abundance of commercially and ecologically important groundfish species, examine the changes in the species composition of the fauna over time and space, and describe the physical environment of the groundfish habitat.

Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgement of NOAA, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested. These data are compiled and approved annually after each summer survey season. The data from previous years are unlikely to change substantially once published. Some survey data are excluded, such as non-standard stations, surveys completed in earlier years using different/non-standard gear, and special tows and non-standard data collections.

## **Cite this data**

Use the below bibtext citations, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repo (NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program, 2023). Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed.

```
@misc{GAPPProducts,
  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program}},
  year = {2023},
  title = {AFSC Goundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},
  howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/science-data/groundfish-assessment-data},
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},
  copyright = {Public Domain}
}
```

*Data Creation*

## **Data Creation**

These data are created using the gapindex R package.

## 5. Data description

### 5.1. Data tables

#### 5.1.1. AGECOMP

Region-level age compositions by sex/length bin. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). There are legal restrictions on access to the data. These data are not intended for public dissemination and should not be shared without the explicit written consent of the data managers and owners (NOAA Fisheries). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at [https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap\\_products](https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). For more information about codes used in the tables, please refer to the survey code books (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/groundfish-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual>). These data were last updated September 10, 2023.

Number of rows: 552856

Number of columns: 9

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AGE

Age bin of taxon

year

NUMBER(38,0)

## *5. Data description*

Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age comp estimate.

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

LENGTH\_MM\_MEAN

Mean length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Mean length estimated in age comp estimate.

LENGTH\_MM\_SD

standard deviation of length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Variance of mean length estimated in age comp estimate.

POPULATION\_COUNT

Estimated Population

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

## *5. Data description*

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

### **5.1.2. AREA**

This reference table stores all metadata and estimates for all estimates of stratum and subarea area estimates. Use this table with the STRATUM\_GROUPS and SURVEY\_DESIGN tables. by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). There are legal restrictions on access to the data. These data are not intended for public dissemination and should not be shared without the explicit written consent of the data managers and owners (NOAA Fisheries). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at [https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap\\_products](https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). For more information about codes used in the tables, please refer to the survey code books

## *5. Data description*

(<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/groundfish-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual>). These data were last updated June 27, 2023.

Number of rows: 443

Number of columns: 10

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

AREA\_KM2

Area (km<sup>2</sup>)

kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,3)

Area in thousands of square kilometers.

AREA\_NAME

Area ID Name

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Descriptive name of each AREA\_ID. These names often identify the region, depth ranges, or other regional information for the area ID.

DEPTH\_MAX\_M

## *5. Data description*

Area ID Maximum Depth (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,3)

Maximum depth (meters) of the area covered by AREA\_ID.

DEPTH\_MIN\_M

Area ID Minimum Depth (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,3)

Minimum depth (meters) of the area covered by AREA\_ID.

DESCRIPTION

Description

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Description of row observation.

DESIGN\_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

The year the survey area stratum (e.g., statistical stratum, summary area, region) was implemented in.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

TYPE

## *5. Data description*

NA

NA

NA

NA

crs

NA

NA

NA

NA

### **5.1.3. BIOMASS**

Stratum/subarea/region-level mean CPUE (weight and numbers), total biomass, and total abundance with associated variances. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). There are legal restrictions on access to the data. These data are not intended for public dissemination and should not be shared without the explicit written consent of the data managers and owners (NOAA Fisheries). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at [https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap\\_products](https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). For more information about codes used in the tables, please refer to the survey code books (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/groundfish-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual>). These data were last updated September 10, 2023.

Number of rows: 4589761

Number of columns: 16

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_ID

## *5. Data description*

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

BIOMASS\_MT

Estimated Biomass

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated biomass caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

BIOMASS\_VAR

Estimated Biomass Variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated biomass variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

CPUE\_KGKM2\_MEAN

Mean Weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean of catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

CPUE\_KGKM2\_VAR

Variance of the Mean Weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

## *5. Data description*

The variance of mean of catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

CPUE\_NOKM2\_MEAN

Mean Numeric CPUE

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean of catch count (number) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

CPUE\_NOKM2\_VAR

Variance of the Mean Numeric CPUE

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The variance of mMean of catch count (number) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

N\_COUNT

Hauls with taxon counts

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive taxon counts used in calculation.

N\_HAUL

Valid hauls

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of valid hauls used in calculation.

N\_LENGTH

Hauls with taxon lengths

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

## *5. Data description*

Total number of hauls with taxon length data used in calculation.

N\_WEIGHT

Hauls with catch

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive catch/weighed taxon data used in calculation.

POPULATION\_COUNT

Estimated Population

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

POPULATION\_VAR

Estimated Population Variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

## *5. Data description*

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

### **5.1.4. CPUE**

Haul-level zero-filled weight and numerical catch-per-unit-effort. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). There are legal restrictions on access to the data. These data are not intended for public dissemination and should not be shared without the explicit written consent of the data managers and owners (NOAA Fisheries). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at [https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap\\_products](https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). For more information about codes used in the tables, please refer to the survey code books (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/groundfish-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual>). These data were last updated September 10, 2023.

Number of rows: 37834687

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_SWEPT\_KM2

Area Swept (km)

kilometers

## *5. Data description*

NUMBER(38,6)

The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

COUNT

Taxon Count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of individuals caught in haul by taxon, represented in whole numbers used in calculation.

CPUE\_KGKM2

Weight CPUE (kg/km<sup>2</sup>)

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net.

CPUE\_NOKM2

Number CPUE (no/km<sup>2</sup>)

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch number (in number of organisms) per area (squared kilometers) swept by the net.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

## *5. Data description*

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

WEIGHT\_KG

Taxon Weight (kg)

kilograms

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

### **5.1.5. SURVEY DESIGN**

This is a table

Number of rows: 126

Number of columns: 3

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

DESIGN\_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

The year the survey area stratum (e.g., statistical stratum, summary area, region) was implemented in.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

## *5. Data description*

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

### **5.1.6. METADATA\_TABLE**

These columns provide the table metadata for all of the tables and views in GAP\_PRODUCTS. These tables are created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at [https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap\\_products](https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). These data were last updated September 06, 2023. There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. For more information about codes used in the tables, please refer to the survey code books (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/groundfish-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual>).

Number of rows: 8

Number of columns: 3

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

METADATA\_SENTENCE

Sentence

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

## *5. Data description*

Table metadata sentence.

METADATA\_SENTENCE\_NAME

Metadata sentence name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Name of table metadata sentence.

METADATA\_SENTENCE\_TYPE

Sentence type

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Type of sentence to have in table metadata.

### **5.1.7. STRATUM\_GROUPS**

This is a table

Number of rows: 774

Number of columns: 4

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

## *5. Data description*

DESIGN\_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

The year the survey area stratum (e.g., statistical stratum, summary area, region) was implemented in.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

ID code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey series. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

### **5.1.8. SIZECOMP**

Stratum/subarea/region-level size compositions by sex. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). There are legal restrictions on access to the data. These data are not intended for public dissemination and should not be shared without the explicit written consent of the data managers and owners (NOAA Fisheries). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at [https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap\\_products](https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). For more information about codes used in the tables, please refer to the

## *5. Data description*

survey code books (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/groundfish-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual>). These data were last updated September 10, 2023.

Number of rows: 3130543

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

LENGTH\_MM

Length of a specimen

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length of a specimen in millimeters.

POPULATION\_COUNT

Estimated Population

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

SEX

## *5. Data description*

Sex of a specimen

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

## **6. Universal Column Metadata**

These tables provide the column metadata for all of the tables and views in GAP\_PRODUCTS. These tables are created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at [https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap\\_products](https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). These data were last updated August 08, 2023. There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. For more information about codes used in the tables, please refer to the survey code books (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/groundfish-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual>).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Table 6.1.: Universal stock metadata that users can use to document their table columns.

<b>Column name from data</b>	<b>Descriptive column Name</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Oracle data type</b>	<b>Column description</b>
ABUNDAN HAUL	Design-based index approved haul	logical		Logical, describing if this haul was conducted in a standard manner and thus used for design-based index estimates (TRUE) or not (FALSE).
ACTIVE	Vessel Active/Inactive	logical		Logical, describing if a vessel is active (TRUE) or not (FALSE).
AGE	Age bin of taxon	year	NUMBER(3,0)	Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age component estimate.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AGENCY_-ACRONYM	Acronym of listed Agency	text abbreviated	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Abbreviated agencies that are affiliated with the Alaska bottom trawl survey. The column 'agency_-acronym' is associated with the 'agency_-short' and 'agency_-long' columns.
AGENCY_- JOIN	Agency's ID code	ID code	NUMBER(3)	Affiliated agency ID code.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AGENCY - LONG	Agency's Official Name	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Full official name of affiliated agencies to the Alaska bottom trawl survey.  'agency_- long' is associated with the 'agency_- acronym' and 'agency_- short' columns.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AGENCY - SHORT	Agency's Shorthandtext Name		VARCHAR2(survey. BYTE)	A sort version of the full official name of affiliated agencies to the Alaska bottom trawl The column 'agency_- short' is associated with the 'agency_- acronym' and 'agency_- long' columns.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AREA_ID	Area ID code	ID code	NUMBER(38,0)	Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., (38,0) mass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.
AREA_KM2	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) squared	kilometers	NUMBER(38,0)	Area in thousands of square kilometers.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AREA_NAME	Area ID Name	text	VARCHAR2(1000 BYTE)	Descriptive name of each AREA_ID. These names often identify region, depth ranges, or other regional information for the area ID.
AREA_SWEEP_KM2	Area Swept (km)	kilometers	NUMBER(3)	The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AREA_TYPE	Area ID Type Description	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	The type of stratum that AREA_ID represents. Types include: STRATUM, REGION, DEPTH, SUBAREA, INPFC BY DEPTH, INPFC, SUBAREA BY DEPTH, REGULARITY AREA, NMFS STATISTICAL AREA.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
BIOMASS_Lower CI_LOWER Confidence Interval	Estimated Biomass		NUMBER(3,0)	The estimated biomass lower confidence interval caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.
BIOMASS_Upper CI_UPPER Confidence Interval	Estimated Biomass		NUMBER(3,0)	The estimated biomass upper confidence interval caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
BIOMASS_DF	Estimated Biomass Degrees of Freedom	numeric	NUMBER(38,6)	The estimated biomass degrees of freedom caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.
BIOMASS_MT	Estimated Biomass	numeric	NUMBER(38,6)	The estimated biomass caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
BIOMASS_VAR	Estimated Biomass Variance	numeric	NUMBER(3)	The estimated biomass variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.
BOTTOM_TEMPERATURE_C	Bottom Temperature (Degrees Celsius)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(3,1)	Bottom temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
BOTTOM_-Seafloor TYPE_- CODE	bottom type code	ID code	NUMBER(3codes, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).	Bottom type on sea floor at haul location. For a complete list of bottom type ID
CLASSIFICATION	Taxonomic classification rank group	category	VARCHAR2(255BYTE)	Phylogenetic classification rank for a given species.
CLASS_- TAXON	Class phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2of class_- BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank taxon of a given species.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
COMMENT	Comment	text	VARCHAR2(4000) BYTE)	Comments (long row observation.)
COMMON NAME	Taxon Common Name	text	VARCHAR2 BYTE)	The common name of the marine organism associated with the 'scientific_name' and 'species_code' columns. For a complete species list, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
COUNT	Taxon Count	count, whole number resolution	NUMBER(38,0) represented in whole numbers used in calculation.	Total number of individuals caught in haul by taxon,

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
COUNTRY_Vessel ID	Name	text	VARCHAR2(BYTE)	<p>Name of the vessel used to collect data for that haul.</p> <p>The column 'vessel_name' is associated with the 'vessel_id' column.</p> <p>Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number.</p> <p>For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the [code books](<a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a>).</p>

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_-KGHA	Weight CPUE (kg/ha)	kilograms per hectare	NUMBER(3,1) divided by area (hectares)	Catch weight (kilograms) swept by the net.
CPUE_-KGKM2	Weight CPUE (kg/km <sup>2</sup> )	kilograms per kilometers squared	NUMBER(3,1) divided by area (squared kilometers)	Catch weight (kilograms) swept by the net.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_- MEAN	Mean CPUE	kilograms per kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,6)	The mean of catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared meters) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.
KGKM2_- MEAN	Weight CPUE			

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_-KGKM2_-VAR	Variance of the Mean Weight CPUE	kilograms per kilometers squared	NUMBER(3,0)	The variance of mean of catch weight (kilograms) divided by area swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.
CPUE_-NOHA	Number CPUE (no/ha)	count per hectare	NUMBER(3,0)	Catch number (in number of organisms) per area (hectares) swept by the net.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_-NOKM2	Number CPUE	count per kilometers	NUMBER(3,2)	Catch number (in number of organisms) per area (squared kilometers) swept by the net.
CPUE_- NOKM2_- MEAN	Mean Numeric CPUE	count per kilometers squared	NUMBER(3,6)	The mean of catch count (number) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_-NOKM2_-VAR	Variance of the Mean Numeric CPUE	count per kilometers squared	NUMBER(3)	The variance of mMean of catch count (number) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.
CRS	Coordinate Reference ID code System	VARCHAR2(32) BYTE)		Coordinate reference system that areas (like AREA_-KSM2) are calculated in, as defined by <a href="https://spatialreference.org/">https://spatialreference.org/</a> (e.g., "+proj=longlat", "EPSG:3338").

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CRUISE	Cruise ID	ID code	NUMBER(32-digit number and is sequential; 01 denotes the first cruise that vessel made in this year, 02 is the second, etc.).	This is a six-digit number identifying the cruise number of the form: YYYY99 (where YYYY = year of the cruise; 99 =

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CRUISEJOIN	Cruise ID	ID code	NUMBER(38,0)	This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.
DATABASE	Genus	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Taxonomic database source (e.g., "ITIS", "WORMS").
DATABASE	Subfamily	ID code	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Species ID code of a species in the taxonomic "DATABASE" source.
DATE	Date	YYYY-MM-DD	DATE	The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the event (e.g., cruise).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
DATE-END	End Date	YYYY-MM-DD	DATE	The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the end of the event (e.g., cruise).
DATE-START	Start Date	YYYY-MM-DD	DATE	The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the beginning of the event (e.g., cruise).
DATE-TIME	Date and Time	MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM	DATE	The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the haul.
DATE-TIME-END	End Date and Time	MM/DD/YY HH:MM	DATE	The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the end of the haul.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
DATE_-TIME_-START	Start Date and Time	MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM	DATE	The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the beginning of the haul.
DEPTH_M	Depth (m)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(3)	Bottom depth (tenths of a meter).
DEPTH_-MAX_M	Area ID Maximum meters Depth (m)		NUMBER(38,3)	Maximum depth (meters) of the area covered by AREA_ID.
DEPTH_-MIN_M	Area ID Minimum meters Depth (m)		NUMBER(38,3)	Minimum depth (meters) of the area covered by AREA_ID.
DESCRIPTION	Description	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Description of row observation.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
DESIGN_YEAR	Design year	year	NUMBER(1,0)	The year the survey area stratum (e.g., statistical was implemented in.
DISTANCE_FISHED_KM	Distance Fished (km)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(3,0)	Distance the net fished sandths of kilometers).
DUMMY	dummy	dummy	VARCHAR2(1 BYTE)	dummy
DURATION_HR	Tow Duration (decimal hr)	hours	NUMBER(3,1)	This is the elapsed time between start and end of a haul (decimal hours).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
FAMILY	Suborder phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(2 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of family of a given species.
GEAR_- DEPTH_M	Gear depth	meters	NUMBER(38,9)	Depth gear was deployed at (tenths of a meter). Gear depth plus net height equals bottom depth.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
GEAR_ID	Gear ID code	ID code	NUMBER(3)	Type of trawl or gear deployed. For a complete list of vessel gear type ID codes, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).
GENUS_TAXON	Genus phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(15 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank taxon of a given species.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
HAUL	Haul Number	ID code	NUMBER(3)	This number uniquely identifies a sampling event (haul) within a cruise. It is a sequential number, in chronological order of occurrence.
HAULJOIN	Haul ID	ID code	NUMBER(38,0)	This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
HAUL_TYPE	Haul Sampling Type	ID code	NUMBER(3)	Type of haul sampling method. For a complete list of haul type ID codes, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).
ID_RANK	Lowest taxonomic rank	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Given species entry.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
ITIS	ITIS Taxonomic Serial Number	ID code	NUMBER(3)	Species code as identified in the Integrated Taxonomic Information System ( <a href="https://itis.gov/">https://itis.gov/</a> ).
KINGDOM_TAXON_TAXON	kingdom-taxon phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of kingdom-taxon of a given species.
LATITUDE_DD	Latitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(3)	Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree).
LATITUDE_DD_END	End Latitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(3)	Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
LATITUDE_DD_START	Start	decimal degrees	NUMBER(3)	Latitude (one hundred thousandths of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.
LENGTH_MM	Length of a specimen	millimeters	NUMBER(10,0)	Length of a specimen in millimeters.
LENGTH_MM_MEAN	Mean length at age by numbers at length	weighted numeric	NUMBER(3)	Mean length estimated in age comp estimate.
LENGTH_MM_SD	standard deviation of length at age by numbers at length	weighted numeric	NUMBER(3,3)	Variance of mean length estimated in age comp estimate.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
LONGITUD DD	Longitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(3,0)	Longitude (one hundred thousandths of a decimal degree).
LONGITUDE_DD_END	End longitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(3,0)	Longitude (one hundred thousandths of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.
LONGITUDE_DD_START	Start longitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(3,0)	Longitude (one hundred thousandths of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.
METADATA_COLNAME	Column name	text	VARCHAR2(1000 BYTE)	Name of column in a table.
METADATA_COLNAME_DESC	Column description	text	VARCHAR2(1000 BYTE)	Description of the column.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
METADATA_COL_NAME_LONG	Column name spelled out	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Long VARCHAR2(255) for the column.
METADATA_SENTENCE	Sentence	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Table metadata sentence.
METADATA_SENTENCE_NAME	Metadata sentence name	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Name of metadata sentence.
METADATA_SENTENCE_TYPE	Sentence type	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Type of sentence to have in table metadata.
METADATA_UNITS	Units	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Units of the column.
NET_HEIGHT_M	Net Height (m)	meters	NUMBER(3)	Measured or estimated distance (meters) between footrope and headrope of the trawl.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
NET_MEASURED	Net			Logical, describing if the net was measured (TRUE) or not (FALSE) by wheel-house and marport programs during the haul.
NET_WIDTH_M	Net Width	meters	NUMBER(3,0)	Measured or estimated distance between wingtips of the trawl.
N_COUNT	Hauls with taxon counts	numeric	NUMBER(38,0)	Total number of hauls with positive counts used in calculation.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
N_HAUL	Valid hauls	numeric	NUMBER(3)	Total number of valid hauls used in calculation.
N_LENGTH	Hauls with taxon lengths	numeric	NUMBER(38,0)	Total number of hauls with taxon length data used in calculation.
N_WEIGHT	Hauls with catch	numeric	NUMBER(3)	Total number of hauls with positive catch/weighed taxon data used in calculation.
ORDER_TAXON	Subclass phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank order-taxon of a given species.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
	Haul Performance category Code		NUMBER(3)	This denotes what, if any, issues arose during the haul. For more information, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).
PHYLUM_TAXON	phylum-taxon phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(15 BYTES)	Phylogenetic latin rank of a given taxon of a given species.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
POPULATION	Estimated Population Lower Confidence Interval	numeric	NUMBER(3,0)	The estimated population lower confidence interval caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.
POPULATION_CI_UPPER	Estimated Population Upper Confidence Interval	numeric	NUMBER(3,0)	The estimated population upper confidence interval caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
POPULATIONCOUNT	Estimated Population	numeric	NUMBER(3)	The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.
POPULATIONDF	Estimated Population Degrees of Freedom	numeric	NUMBER(38,6)	The estimated population degrees of freedom caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
POPULATION_VAR	Estimated Population Variance	numeric	NUMBER(3)	The estimated population variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.
PRINCIPAL_INVESTIGATOR	Principle Investigator	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	First and last name of principle investigator for a project.
PROJECT_TITLE	Title of Special Project	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Special project title.
PROJECT_TITLE_SHORT	Short Title of Special Project	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Special project short title (short version of PROJECT_TITLE).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
REASON	Naming status for species	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Description of species' naming status (e.g., "synonym", "preoccupied","misspelling")
SCIENTIFIC NAME	Taxon Scientific Name	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	The scientific name of the organism associated with the 'common_name' and 'species_code'

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SEX	Sex of a specimen	ID code	NUMBER(3,0)	Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.
SPECIES_CODE	Taxon Code	ID code	NUMBER(3,0)	The species code of the organism associated with the 'common_name' and 'scientific_name'.  For a complete species list, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

<b>Column name from data</b>	<b>Descriptive column Name</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Oracle data type</b>	<b>Column description</b>
SPECIES_NAME	Scientific name used in taxonomic database		VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Scientific name of species used in taxonomic "DATABASE" column.
SPECIES_NAME_SURVEY	Scientific name used in survey data		VARCHAR2(55 BYTE)	Scientific name of species historically or currently used in the survey.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SRVY	Survey	text abbreviated	VARCHAR2( BYTE)	<p>Abbreviated survey names. The column 'srvy' is associated with the 'survey' and 'survey_id' columns.</p> <p>Northern Bering Sea (NBS), South-eastern Bering Sea (EBS), Bering Sea Slope (BSS), Gulf of Alaska (GOA), Aleutian Islands (AI).</p>

## *6. Universal Column Metadata*

<b>Column name from data</b>	<b>Descriptive column Name</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Oracle data type</b>	<b>Column description</b>
STATION	Station ID	ID code	VARCHAR2(105 BYTE)	Alpha- numeric designa- tion for station es- tablished in the design of a survey.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
STRATUM	Stratum ID	ID code	NUMBER(1)	RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey series. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SUBCLASS_TAXON	Subclass - phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of subclass - taxon of a given species.
SUBFAMIL_TAXON	Subfamily phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of subfamily_taxon of a given species.
SUBMISSION_DATE	Date	YYYY-MM-DD	TIMESTAMP	Date special projects were due to be submitted for the upcoming survey season.
SUBORDDEF_TAXON	Suborder phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of suborder_taxon of a given species.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SUBPHYLUM TAXON	Subphylum phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of subphylum_taxon of a given species.
SUPERCLASS TAXON	Superclass phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of super-class_-taxon of a given species.
SUPERFAMILY TAXON	Superfamily phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of superfam-ily_taxon of a given species.
SUPERORDER	Superorder phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of super-order of a given species.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SURFACE_TEMPERATURE_C	Surface Temperature (Degrees Celsius)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(38,1)\$ius); NA indicates removed or missing values.	Surface temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius)
SURVEY	Survey Name	text	VARCHAR2(column BYTE)	Name and description of survey. The 'survey' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey_id' columns.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID	Survey ID	ID code	NUMBER(38,0)	This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey_id' is associated with the 'sryy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SURVEY_ID	Survey ID	ID code	NUMBER(3)	This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the [code books]( <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a> ).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
				Confidence in the ability of the survey team to correctly identify the taxon to the specified level, based solely on identification skill (e.g., not likelihood of a taxon being caught at that station on a location-by-location basis). Quality codes follow: **'High'**: High confidence and consistency. Taxonomy is stable and reliable at this level, and field identification characteristics are well known and

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
				Confidence in the ability of the survey team to correctly identify the taxon to the specified level, based solely on identification skill (e.g., not likelihood of a taxon being caught at that station on a location-by-location basis). Quality codes follow: **'High'**: High confidence and consistency. Taxonomy is stable and reliable at this level, and field identification characteristics are well known and

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
TRAWLABLE	Trawlable stations	logical		Logical, describing if stations are trawlable (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_- CALLSIGN	Vessel Call Sign	ID code	NUMBER(3)	<p>A call sign is a designated sequence of letters and numbers that are assigned when a vessel, whether it be a sailing yacht, motor yacht, rib or commercial vessel, receives its Ship Radio Licence. The vessel also receives its MMSI number, so that each vessel is uniquely identified.</p>

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_-	Vessel			Official Identification number as defined by www.dco.uscg.mil.
COAST_-	Coast			The Official Number (O/N) is the 6 or 7 digit number awarded to the vessel at
GUARD_-	Guard		ID code	the time it is first documented with the US Coast Guard.
NUMBER	Number		NUMBER(38,0)	This number remains with the vessel indefinitely and should be marked in accordance with 46 CFR 67.121.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_ID	Vessel ID	ID code	NUMBER(3)	<p>ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul.</p> <p>The column 'vessel_id' is associated with the 'vessel_name' column.</p> <p>Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number.</p> <p>For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the [code books](<a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a>).</p>

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_IMO	Vessel International Maritime Organization Number	ID code	NUMBER(38,0)	The International Maritime Organization (IMO) number consists of the letters "IMO" followed by a unique, seven-digit number: the pattern is "NNNNNNN", where N is a single-digit number, e.g., "1234567"
VESSEL_LENGTH_M	Vessel Length	meters	NUMBER(3,0)	The length of vessel in meters.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_MMSI	Vessel Maritime Mobile Service Identities	ID code	NUMBER(38,0)	Maritime Mobile Service Identities (MMSIs) are nine-digit numbers used by maritime digital selective calling (DSC), automatic identification systems (AIS) and certain other equipment to uniquely identify a ship or a coast radio station.

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_NAME	Vessel Name	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	<p>Name of the vessel used to collect data for that haul.</p> <p>The column 'vessel_name' is associated with the 'vessel_id' column.</p> <p>Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number.</p> <p>For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the [code books](<a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource-survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual</a>).</p>

## 6. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_OWNER	Vessel Owner	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Name of owner or company.
VESSEL_TONNAGE	Vessel Tonnage	metric tons	NUMBER(3,0)	The tonnage of vessel in metric tons.
WEIGHT_KG	Taxon Weight (kg)	kilograms	NUMBER(3,0)	Weight (thousands of kilograms) of individuals in a haul by taxon.
WIRE_LENGTH_M	Trawl wire length	meters	NUMBER(3,0)	Length of wire deployed during a given haul in meters.
WORMS	World Register of Marine Species Taxonomic Serial Number	ID code	NUMBER(3,0)	Species code as identified in the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) ( <a href="https://www.marinespecies.org/">https://www.marinespecies.org/</a> ).

## *6. Universal Column Metadata*

<b>Column name from data</b>	<b>Descriptive column Name</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Oracle data type</b>	<b>Column description</b>
YEAR	Year	year	NUMBER(1was conducted in.)	Year the survey

## 7. Data usage examples

Our production data is created using the {gapindex} R package. [Insert info and examples from {gapindex}]

**Part III.**

**AKFIN**

## *The Alaska Fisheries Information Network*

These data are used directly by stock assessors and are provided to The [Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN)].

## **The Alaska Fisheries Information Network**

The Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN) is a regional program that consolidates and supports the collection, processing, analysis, and reporting of fisheries statistics for North Pacific and Alaskan fisheries. AKFIN integrates this information into a single data management system using consistent methods and standardized formats. The Network then reports this information on its website, in various publications, and to researchers. The resulting data enables fishery managers, scientists, and associated agencies to supervise fisheries resources more effectively and efficiently.

If you are an AFSC employee with access to data through our internal database Oracle server, use this guide to access our data. If not, reach out to AKFIN for a user account.

## **Cite this data**

Use the below bibtext citations, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repo (Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN), 2023). Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed.

```
@misc{GAPakfin,
  author = {{Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN)}},
  institution = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program}},
  year = {2023},
  title = {AFSC Goundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},
  howpublished = {\url{https://www.psmfc.org/program/alaska-fisheries-information-network-akfin}},
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},
  copyright = {Public Domain}
}
```

## 8. Data description

### 8.1. Data Description

**[OUTDATED]** AKFIN Answers <https://akfin.psmfc.org/akfin-answers/> is an Oracle BI tool used for distributing data to stock assessors and other users. Usernames and passwords are distinct from direct akfin database credentials (though they may be identical). RACE data on the AKFIN Answers stock assessment dashboard is located on the “RACE Survey” tab for groundfish and the “Crab” tab for crab surveys. More detailed descriptions of each report are included within that report.

### 8.2. Data Tables

#### 8.2.1. AKFIN\_AGECOMP

Number of rows: 552856

Number of columns: 9

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AGE

Age bin of taxon

year

NUMBER(38,0)

## *8. Data description*

Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age comp estimate.

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

LENGTH\_MM\_MEAN

Mean length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Mean length estimated in age comp estimate.

LENGTH\_MM\_SD

standard deviation of length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Variance of mean length estimated in age comp estimate.

POPULATION\_COUNT

Estimated Population

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

## *8. Data description*

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

### **8.2.2. AKFIN\_AREA**

Number of rows: 443

Number of columns: 10

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

## *8. Data description*

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

AREA\_KM2

Area (km<sup>2</sup>)

kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,3)

Area in thousands of square kilometers.

AREA\_NAME

Area ID Name

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Descriptive name of each AREA\_ID. These names often identify the region, depth ranges, or other regional information for the area ID.

DEPTH\_MAX\_M

Area ID Maximum Depth (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,3)

Maximum depth (meters) of the area covered by AREA\_ID.

DEPTH\_MIN\_M

Area ID Minimum Depth (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,3)

Minimum depth (meters) of the area covered by AREA\_ID.

## *8. Data description*

DESCRIPTION

Description

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Description of row observation.

DESIGN\_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

The year the survey area stratum (e.g., statistical stratum, summary area, region) was implemented in.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

TYPE

NA

NA

NA

NA

crs

NA

NA

NA

NA

## *8. Data description*

### **8.2.3. AKFIN\_BIOMASS**

Number of rows: 4589761

Number of columns: 16

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

BIOMASS\_MT

Estimated Biomass

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated biomass caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

BIOMASS\_VAR

Estimated Biomass Variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated biomass variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

CPUE\_KGKM2\_MEAN

## *8. Data description*

Mean Weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean of catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

CPUE\_KGKM2\_VAR

Variance of the Mean Weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The variance of mean of catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

CPUE\_NOKM2\_MEAN

Mean Numeric CPUE

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean of catch count (number) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

CPUE\_NOKM2\_VAR

Variance of the Mean Numeric CPUE

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The variance of mMean of catch count (number) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net used in design-based indicie calculation.

N\_COUNT

Hauls with taxon counts

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive taxon counts used in calculation.

N\_HAUL

## *8. Data description*

Valid hauls

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of valid hauls used in calculation.

N\_LENGTH

Hauls with taxon lengths

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with taxon length data used in calculation.

N\_WEIGHT

Hauls with catch

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive catch/weighed taxon data used in calculation.

POPULATION\_COUNT

Estimated Population

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

POPULATION\_VAR

Estimated Population Variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

## *8. Data description*

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

### **8.2.4. AKFIN\_CATCH**

Number of rows: 985442

Number of columns: 6

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

CATCHJOIN

NA

NA

## *8. Data description*

NA

NA

COUNT

Taxon Count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of individuals caught in haul by taxon, represented in whole numbers used in calculation.

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

WEIGHT\_KG

Taxon Weight (kg)

kilograms

## *8. Data description*

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

### **8.2.5. AKFIN\_CPUE**

Number of rows: 37834687

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_SWEPT\_KM2

Area Swept (km)

kilometers

NUMBER(38,6)

The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

COUNT

Taxon Count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of individuals caught in haul by taxon, represented in whole numbers used in calculation.

CPUE\_KGKM2

Weight CPUE (kg/km<sup>2</sup>)

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net.

## *8. Data description*

CPUE\_NOKM2

Number CPUE (no/km<sup>2</sup>)

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch number (in number of organisms) per area (squared kilometers) swept by the net.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

WEIGHT\_KG

Taxon Weight (kg)

kilograms

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

## *8. Data description*

### **8.2.6. AKFIN\_CRUISE**

Number of rows: 185

Number of columns: 10

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

CRUISE

Cruise ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a six-digit number identifying the cruise number of the form: YYYY99 (where YYYY = year of the cruise; 99 = 2-digit number and is sequential; 01 denotes the first cruise that vessel made in this year, 02 is the second, etc.).

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

DATE\_END

End Date

YYYY-MM-DD

DATE

The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the end of the event (e.g., cruise).

DATE\_START

Start Date

## *8. Data description*

YYYY-MM-DD

DATE

The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the beginning of the event (e.g., cruise).

SPONSOR\_ACRONYM

NA

NA

NA

NA

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

SURVEY\_NAME

NA

NA

NA

NA

VESSEL\_ID

Vessel ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column 'vessel\_id' is associated with the 'vessel\_name' column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the code books.

VESSEL\_NAME

## *8. Data description*

Vessel Name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Name of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column 'vessel\_name' is associated with the 'vessel\_id' column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

### **8.2.7. AKFIN\_HAUL**

Number of rows: 35998

Number of columns: 26

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

ACCESSORIES

NA

NA

NA

NA

BOTTOM\_TYPE

NA

## *8. Data description*

NA

NA

NA

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

DATE\_TIME\_START

Start Date and Time

MM/DD/YYYY HH::MM

DATE

The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the beginning of the haul.

DEPTH\_GEAR\_M

NA

NA

NA

NA

DEPTH\_M

Depth (m)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Bottom depth (tenths of a meter).

DISTANCE\_FISHED\_KM

Distance Fished (km)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,3)

## *8. Data description*

Distance the net fished (thousandths of kilometers).

DURATION\_HR

Tow Duration (decimal hr)

hours

NUMBER(38,1)

This is the elapsed time between start and end of a haul (decimal hours).

GEAR

NA

NA

NA

NA

GEAR\_TEMPERATURE\_C

NA

NA

NA

NA

HAUL

Haul Number

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a sampling event (haul) within a cruise. It is a sequential number, in chronological order of occurrence.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

## *8. Data description*

HAUL\_TYPE

Haul Sampling Type

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Type of haul sampling method. For a complete list of haul type ID codes, review the code books.

LATITUDE\_DD\_END

End Latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

LATITUDE\_DD\_START

Start Latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

LONGITUDE\_DD\_END

End Longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

LONGITUDE\_DD\_START

Start Longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

NET\_HEIGHT\_M

Net Height (m)

## *8. Data description*

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between footrope and headrope of the trawl.

NET\_MEASURED

Net measured during haul

logical

NA

Logical, describing if the net was measured (TRUE) or not (FALSE) by wheelhouse and marport programs during the haul.

NET\_WIDTH\_M

Net Width (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between wingtips of the trawl.

PERFORMANCE

Haul Performance Code

category

NUMBER(38,0)

This denotes what, if any, issues arose during the haul. For more information, review the code books.

STATION

Station ID

ID code

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Alpha-numeric designation for the station established in the design of a survey.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

## *8. Data description*

ID code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey series. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

SURFACE\_TEMPERATURE\_C

Surface Temperature (Degrees Celsius)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Surface temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

VESSEL\_ID

Vessel ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column 'vessel\_id' is associated with the 'vessel\_name' column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the code books.

WIRE\_LENGTH\_M

Trawl wire length

meters

NUMBER(38,0)

Length of wire deployed during a given haul in meters.

## *8. Data description*

### **8.2.8. AKFIN\_LENGTH**

Number of rows: 2574443

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

FREQUENCY

NA

NA

NA

NA

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

LENGTH\_MM

Length of a specimen

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length of a specimen in millimeters.

LENGTH\_TYPE

NA

NA

## *8. Data description*

NA  
NA  
SAMPLE\_TYPE  
NA  
NA  
NA  
NA  
SEX  
Sex of a specimen  
ID code  
NUMBER(38,0)  
Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.  
SPECIES\_CODE  
Taxon Code  
ID code  
NUMBER(38,0)  
The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

### **8.2.9. AKFIN\_METADATA\_COLUMN**

Number of rows: 134  
Number of columns: 5  
Column name from data  
Descriptive column Name  
Units  
Oracle data type  
Column description

## *8. Data description*

METADATA\_COLNAME

Column name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Name of the column in a table.

METADATA\_COLNAME\_DESC

column description

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Description of the column.

METADATA\_COLNAME\_LONG

Column name spelled out

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Long name for the column.

METADATA\_DATATYPE

NA

NA

NA

NA

METADATA\_UNITS

Units

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Units of the column.

## *8. Data description*

### **8.2.10. AKFIN\_SIZECOMP**

Number of rows: 3130543

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

LENGTH\_MM

Length of a specimen

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length of a specimen in millimeters.

POPULATION\_COUNT

Estimated Population

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

## *8. Data description*

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

*8. Data description*

**8.2.11. AKFIN\_SPECIMEN**

Number of rows: 359317

Number of columns: 17

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AGE\_DETERMINATION\_METHOD

NA

NA

NA

NA

AGE\_YEARS

NA

NA

NA

NA

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

GONAD\_G

NA

NA

## *8. Data description*

NA

NA

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

LENGTH\_MM

Length of a specimen

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length of a specimen in millimeters.

MATURITY

NA

NA

NA

NA

MATURITY\_TABLE

NA

NA

NA

NA

REGION

NA

NA

NA

NA

## *8. Data description*

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

SPECIES\_CODE

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SPECIMEN\_ID

NA

NA

NA

NA

SPECIMEN\_SAMPLE\_TYPE

NA

NA

NA

NA

SPECIMEN\_SUBSAMPLE\_METHOD

NA

NA

NA

NA

STRATUM

Stratum ID

## *8. Data description*

ID code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey series. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

VESSEL\_ID

Vessel ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column 'vessel\_id' is associated with the 'vessel\_name' column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the code books.

WEIGHT\_G

NA

NA

NA

NA

### **8.2.12. AKFIN\_STRATUM\_GROUPS**

Number of rows: 774

Number of columns: 4

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_ID

Area ID code

## *8. Data description*

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

DESIGN\_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

The year the survey area stratum (e.g., statistical stratum, summary area, region) was implemented in.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

ID code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey series. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

*8. Data description*

**8.2.13. AKFIN\_SURVEY DESIGN**

Number of rows: 126

Number of columns: 3

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

DESIGN\_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

The year the survey area stratum (e.g., statistical stratum, summary area, region) was implemented in.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

# **9. Accessing Data**

## **9.1. Access data via Oracle (AFSC only)**

AFSC Oracle users can access the database via SQL developer to view and pull the production data directly from the GAP\_PRODUCTS Oracle schema. The user can also use SQL developer to view and pull the GAP Products data directly from the GAP\_PRODUCTS Oracle schema.

### **9.1.1. Connect to Oracle from R**

Many users will want to access the data from Oracle using R. The user will need to install the RODBC R package and ask OFIS (IT) connect R to Oracle. Then, use the following code in R to establish a connection from R to Oracle:

Here, the user can establish the oracle connection by entering their username and password in the channel `<- gapindex::oracle_connect()` function. Never save usernames or passwords in scripts that may be intentionally or unintentionally shared with others. If no username and password is entered in the function, pop-ups will appear on the screen asking for the username and password.

## **9.2. Data SQL Query Examples:**

### **9.2.1. Ex. 0: Select all data from a table**

You can download all of the tables locally using a variation of the code below. Once connected, pull and save the tables of interest into the R environment.

## 9. Accessing Data

```
locations <- c(
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AGECOMP",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CATCH",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_LENGTH",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_METADATA_COLUMN",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SIZECOMP",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_STRATUM_GROUPS",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SURVEY_DESIGN",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_TAXONOMICS_WORMS"
)

for (i in 1:length(locations)) {
  print(locations[i])
  a <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel, paste0("SELECT * FROM ", locations[i]))
  write.csv(x = a, file = here::here("data", paste0(locations[i], ".csv")))
}
```

### 9.2.2. Ex. 1: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance

Biomass and abundance for Pacific Ocean perch from 1990 – 2023 for the western/central/eastern GOA management areas as well as for the entire region.

```
dat <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                        query =
"WITH FILTERED_STRATA AS (
SELECT AREA_ID, DESCRIPTION FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA
WHERE TYPE in ('REGULATORY_AREA', 'REGION')
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 47)
SELECT
BIOMASS_MT,
POPULATION_COUNT,
YEAR,
DESCRIPTION
```

## 9. Accessing Data

```
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS BIOMASS
JOIN FILTERED_STRATA STRATA
ON STRATA.AREA_ID = BIOMASS.AREA_ID
WHERE BIOMASS.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID IN 47
AND BIOMASS.SPECIES_CODE = 30060")
```

```
dat0 <- dat %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  dplyr::select(biomass_mt, population_count, year, area = description) %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c("biomass_mt", "population_count"),
               names_to = "var",
               values_to = "val") %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    val = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", val/1e6, val/1e9),
    var = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", "Biomass (Mmt)", "Population (B)"),
    area = gsub(x = area, pattern = " - ", replacement = "\n"),
    area = gsub(x = area, pattern = ": ", replacement = "\n"),
    type = sapply(X = strsplit(x = area, split = "\n", fixed = TRUE), `[[`, 2)) %>%
  dplyr::arrange(type) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    area = factor(area, levels = unique(area), labels = unique(area), ordered = TRUE))

flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%
  theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "YEAR", big.mark = "")
```

Table 9.1.: Ex. 1: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance.

<b>BIOMASS_POPULATI MT COUNT</b>	<b>YEARDESCRIPTION</b>
483,622.6833,902,16	GOA 1993Region: All Strata
771,412.81,252,616,603	GOA 1996Region: All Strata

## 9. Accessing Data

Table 9.1.: Ex. 1: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance.

BIOMASS_POPULATI MT COUNT	YEARDESCRIPTION
727,063.51,212,034, 673,155.11,189,370,120 457,421.6781,034,22 764,901.41,343,536,275	GOA 1999Region: All Strata GOA 2001Region: All Strata GOA 2003Region: All Strata GOA 2005Region: All Strata

```
# install.packages("scales")
library(scales)
figure <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  dat = dat0,
  mapping = aes(x = year, y = val, color = type)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(size = 3) +
  ggplot2::facet_grid(cols = vars(area), rows = vars(var), scales = "free_y") +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Year", n.breaks = 3) +
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(name = "Estimate", labels = comma) +
  ggplot2::labs(title = 'GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance 1990 - 2023') +
  ggplot2::guides(color=guide_legend(title = "Region Type"))+
  ggplot2::scale_color_grey() +
  ggplot2::theme_bw() +
  ggplot2::theme(legend.direction = "horizontal",
                legend.position = "bottom")

figure
```

## 9. Accessing Data

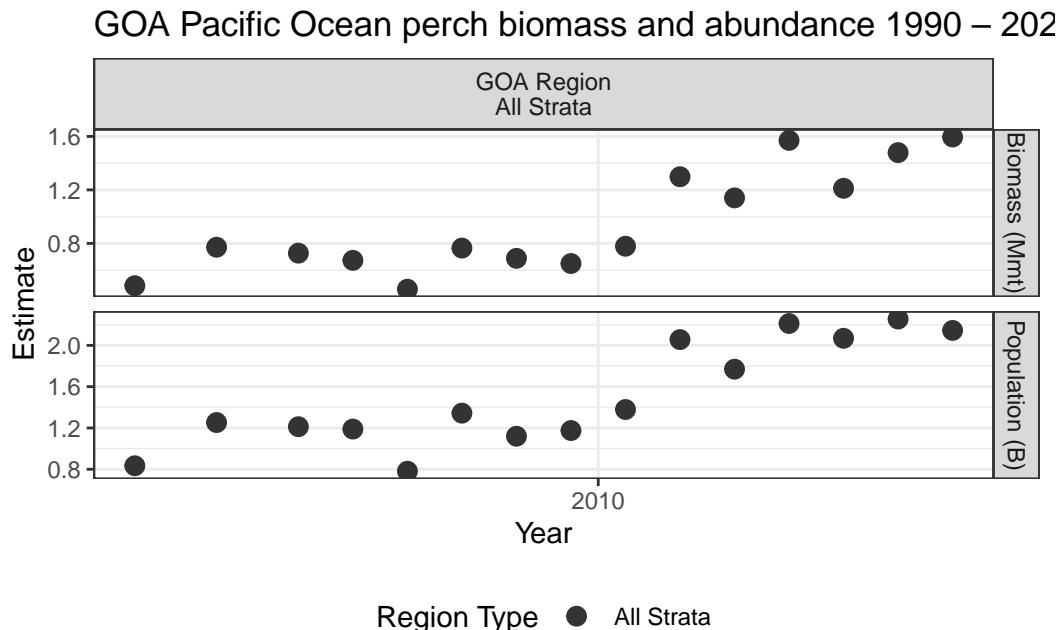


Figure 9.1.: Ex. 1: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance.

### 9.2.3. Ex. 2: AI Rock sole size compositions and ridge plot

Northern and Southern rock sole size composition data from 1991 – 2022 for the Aleutian Islands, with Ridge plot from `ggridges`.

```
dat <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                        query =
"WITH FILTERED_STRATA AS (
SELECT
AREA_ID,
DESCRIPTION
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA
WHERE TYPE = 'REGION'
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 52)
SELECT
LENGTH_MM,
YEAR
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SIZECOMP SIZECOMP
```

## 9. Accessing Data

```

JOIN FILTERED_STRATA STRATA
ON STRATA.AREA_ID = SIZECOMP.AREA_ID
WHERE SIZECOMP.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID IN 52
AND SIZECOMP.SPECIES_CODE IN (10261, 10262)")

```

```

dat0 <- dat %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  dplyr::mutate(length_cm = length_mm/10)
flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%
  theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "YEAR", big.mark = "")

```

Table 9.2.: Ex. 2: AI Rock sole size compositions and ridge plot.

LENGTH-MM	YEAR
110	1997
130	1997
140	1997
150	1997
160	1997
170	1997

```

# install.packages("ggridges")
library(ggridges)
figure <-
  ggplot2::ggplot(
    data = dat0,
    mapping = aes(x = length_cm, y = as.factor(year), fill = stat(x))) +
  ggridges::theme_ridges(center_axis_labels = TRUE) +
  ggridges::geom_density_ridges_gradient(scale = 4, show.legend = FALSE) +
  ggplot2::scale_y_discrete(name = "Year", expand = c(0.01, 0)) +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Length (cm)", expand = c(0.01, 0)) +
  # ggplot2::scale_fill_grey() +
  ggplot2::labs(title = 'AI Rock sole Size Compositions 1991 - 2022')

figure

```

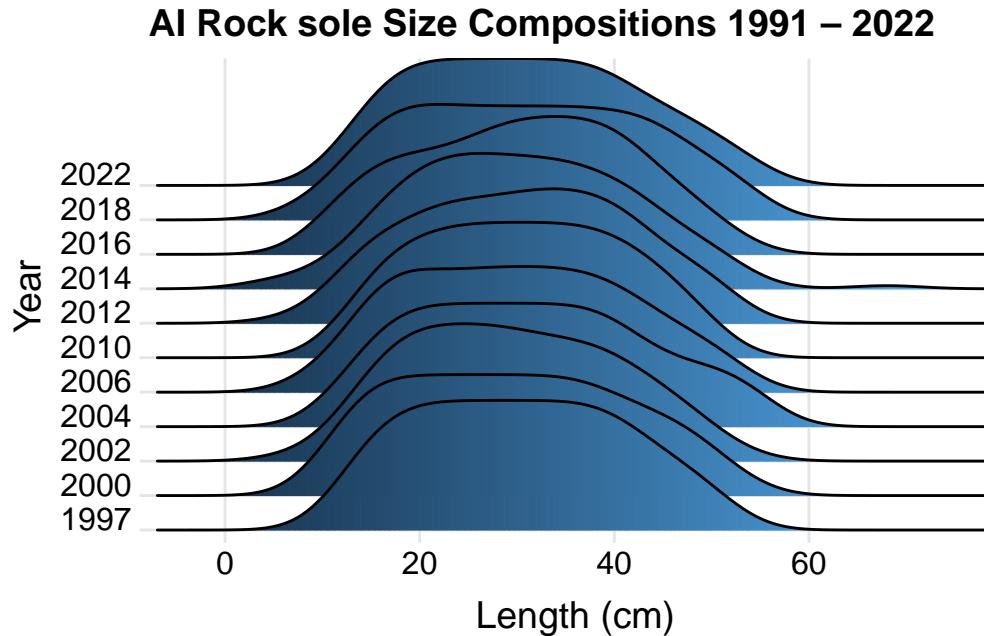


Figure 9.2.: Ex. 2: AI Rock sole size compositions and ridge plot.

#### 9.2.4. Ex. 3: EBS Walleye Pollock Age Compositions and Age Pyramid

Walleye pollock age composition for the EBS Standard Area from 1982 – 2022 and the EBS + NW Area from 1987 – 2022, with age pyramid plot.

```
dat <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                        query =
"WITH FILTERED_STRATA AS (
SELECT
AREA_ID,
DESCRIPTION
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA
WHERE TYPE = 'REGION' AND
SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 98)
SELECT
AGECOMP.AGE,
```

## 9. Accessing Data

```

AGECOMP.POPULATION_COUNT,
AGECOMP.SEX
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AGECOMP AGECOMP
JOIN FILTERED_STRATA STRATA
ON STRATA.AREA_ID = AGECOMP.AREA_ID
WHERE SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 98
AND SPECIES_CODE = 21740
AND AGE >= 0")

```

```

dat0 <- dat %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  dplyr::filter(sex %in% c(1,2)) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    sex = ifelse(sex == 1, "M", "F"),
    population_count = # change male population to negative
      ifelse(sex=="M", population_count*(-1), population_count*1)/1e9)

flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>% theme_zebra()

```

Table 9.3.: Ex. 3: EBS Walleye Pollock Age Compositions and Age Pyramid.

AGE	POPULATI COUNT	SEX
	133,930,956	1
	2314,043,443	1
	3103,452,65	1
	447,525,134	1
	5203,340,10	1
	6246,665,076	1

```

figure <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  data = dat0,
  mapping =
    aes(x = age,
        y = population_count,
        fill = sex)) +

```

## 9. Accessing Data

```
ggplot2::scale_fill_grey() +  
  ggplot2::geom_bar(stat = "identity") +  
  ggplot2::coord_flip() +  
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Age") +  
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(name = "Population (billions)", labels = abs) +  
  ggplot2::ggttitle(label = "EBS Walleye Pollock Age Compositions 1982 – 2022") +  
  ggplot2::guides(fill = guide_legend(title = "Sex"))+  
  ggplot2::theme_bw()  
  
figure
```

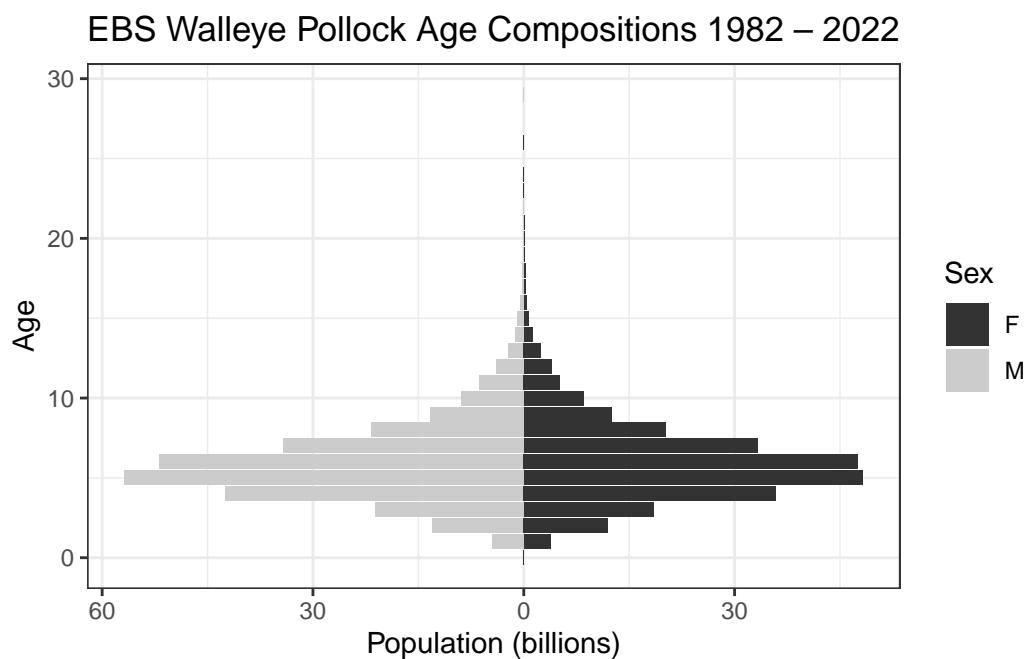


Figure 9.3.: Ex. 3: EBS Walleye Pollock Age Compositions and Age Pyramid.

### 9.2.5. Ex. 4: NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance

Pacific cod biomass and abundance data for the NBS by stratum.

```
dat <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel = channel,  
                        query =
```

## 9. Accessing Data

```
"WITH FILTERED_STRATA AS (
SELECT
AREA_ID,
AREA_NAME,
DESCRIPTION
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA
WHERE TYPE in ('STRATUM') AND
SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 143)
SELECT
BIOMASS.BIOMASS_MT,
BIOMASS.POPULATION_COUNT,
BIOMASS.YEAR,
STRATA.AREA_NAME
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS BIOMASS
JOIN FILTERED_STRATA STRATA
ON STRATA.AREA_ID = BIOMASS.AREA_ID
WHERE BIOMASS.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID IN 143
AND BIOMASS.SPECIES_CODE = 21720")
```

```
dat0 <- dat %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  dplyr::select(biomass_mt, population_count, year, area = area_name) %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c("biomass_mt", "population_count"),
               names_to = "var",
               values_to = "val") %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    val = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", val/1e6, val/1e9),
    var = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", "Biomass (Mmt)", "Population (B)"),
    area = factor(area, levels = unique(area), labels = unique(area), ordered = TRUE))
flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%
  theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "YEAR", big.mark = "")
```

## 9. Accessing Data

Table 9.4.: Ex. 4: NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance.

<b>BIOMASS_POPULATI MT COUNT</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AREA_- NAME</b>
7,462.559 4,724,153	2010	Inner Domain
95,849.98368,767,498	2021	Inner Domain
107,096.73102,734,14	2019	Inner Domain
132,490.1526,187,245	2017	Inner Domain
96,500.69760,433,135	2022	Inner Domain
147,971.4505,078,489	2017	Inner Domain

```
figure <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  dat = dat0,
  mapping = aes(y = val, x = year, fill = area)) +
  ggplot2::geom_bar(position="stack", stat="identity") +
  ggplot2::facet_grid(rows = vars(var), scales = "free_y") +
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(name = "Estimate", labels = comma) +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Year", breaks = unique(dat0$year)) +
  ggplot2::labs(title = 'NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance by stratum') +
  ggplot2::guides(fill=guide_legend(title = "Region Type"))+
  ggplot2::scale_fill_grey() +
  ggplot2::theme_bw() +
  ggplot2::theme(legend.direction = "horizontal",
                legend.position = "bottom")

figure
```

## 9. Accessing Data

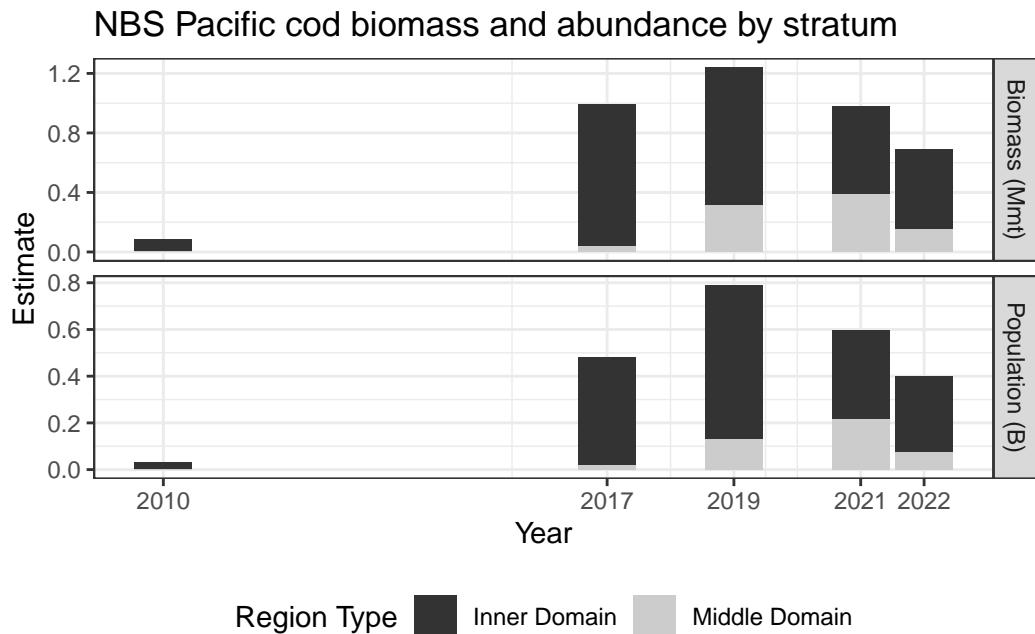


Figure 9.4.: Ex. 4: NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance.

### 9.2.6. Ex. 5: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and line plot

Pacific Ocean perch biomass totals for GOA between 1984-2021 from GAP\_PRODUCTS.AKFIN\_BIOMASS

```
dat <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                        query =
"SELECT
SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID,
BIOMASS_MT,
YEAR
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS
WHERE SPECIES_CODE = 30060
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 47
AND AREA_ID = 99903
AND YEAR BETWEEN 1984 AND 2021;") %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  dplyr::mutate(biomass_mt = biomass_mt/1000)
```

## 9. Accessing Data

```
a_mean <- dat %>%
  dplyr::group_by(survey_definition_id) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(biomass_mt = mean(biomass_mt, na.rm = TRUE),
                    minyr = min(year, na.rm = TRUE),
                    maxyr = max(year, na.rm = TRUE))
flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%
  theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "year", big.mark = "")
```

Table 9.5.: Ex. 5: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and line plot.

survey_- defini- tion_id	biomass_- mt	year
47	483.6226	1993
47	771.4128	1996
47	727.0635	1999
47	673.1551	2001
47	457.4216	2003
47	764.9014	2005

```
figure <-
  ggplot(data = dat,
         mapping = aes(x = year,
                       y = biomass_mt)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(size = 2.5, color = "grey40") +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(
    name = "Year",
    labels = scales::label_number(
      accuracy = 1,
      big.mark = ""))
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(
    name = "Biomass (Kmt)",
    labels = comma) +
  ggplot2::geom_segment(
    data = a_mean,
```

## 9. Accessing Data

```
mapping = aes(x = minyr,
               xend = maxyr,
               y = biomass_mt,
               yend = biomass_mt),
linetype = "dashed",
linewidth = 2) +
ggplot2::ggttitle(
  label = "GOA Pacific Ocean Perch Biomass 1984–2021",
  subtitle = paste0("Mean = ",
                    formatC(x = a_mean$biomass_mt,
                           digits = 2,
                           big.mark = ",",
                           format = "f"),
                    " Kmt")) +
ggplot2::theme_bw()

figure
```

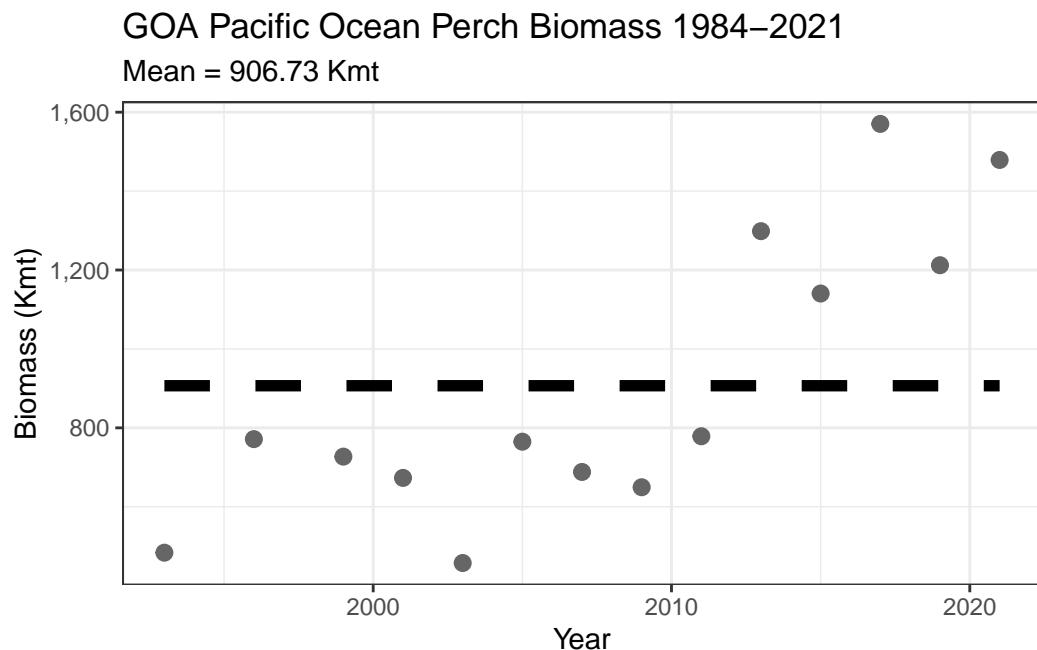


Figure 9.5.: Ex. 5: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and line plot.

## 9. Accessing Data

### 9.2.7. Ex. 6: EBS Pacific Ocean perch CPUE and akgfmaps map

Pacific Ocean perch catch-per-unit-effort estimates for EBS in 2021 from GAP\_PRODUCTS.AKFIN\_CPUE and map constructed using akgfmaps. Here, we'll use AKFIN HAUL and CRUISES data also included in this repo, for convenience, though they are very similar to their RACEBASE analogs.

```
dat <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                        query =
"SELECT
(cp.CPUE_KGKM2/100) CPUE_KGHA, -- akgfmaps is expecting hectares
hh.LATITUDE_DD_START LATITUDE,
hh.LONGITUDE_DD_START LONGITUDE

FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE cp

-- Use HAUL data to obtain LATITUDE & LONGITUDE and connect to cruisejoin
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL hh
ON cp.HAULJOIN = hh.HAULJOIN

-- Use CRUISES data to obtain YEAR and SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE cc
ON hh.CRUISEJOIN = cc.CRUISEJOIN

WHERE cp.SPECIES_CODE = 30060
AND cc.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 98
AND cc.YEAR = 2021;")

flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>% theme_zebra()
```

Table 9.6.: Ex. 6: EBS Pacific Ocean perch CPUE and akgfmaps map.

CPUE_-KGHA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
0.0000000	58.66802	-176.1673
0.0000000	60.69381	-175.4619
0.0000000	58.97738	-173.0898

## 9. Accessing Data

Table 9.6.: Ex. 6: EBS Pacific Ocean perch CPUE and akgfmaps map.

CPUE_- KGHA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
0.00000000	61.68338	-173.6652
0.00000001	60.65295	-176.2033
0.03091028	59.97384	-176.7033

```
# devtools::install_github("afsc-gap-products/akgfmaps", build_vignettes = TRUE)
library(akgfmaps)

figure <- akgfmaps::make_idw_map(
  x = dat, # Pass data as a data frame
  region = "bs.south", # Predefined EBS area
  set.breaks = "jenks", # Gets Jenks breaks from classint::classIntervals()
  in.crs = "+proj=longlat", # Set input coordinate reference system
  out.crs = "EPSG:3338", # Set output coordinate reference system
  grid.cell = c(20000, 20000), # 20x20km grid
  key.title = "Pacific Ocean perch") # Include in the legend title

[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]

figure$plot +
  ggplot2::guides(fill=guide_legend(title = "Pacific Ocean perch\nCPUE (kg/km2)")) |>
  change_fill_color(new.scheme = "grey", show.plot = FALSE)
```

## 9. Accessing Data

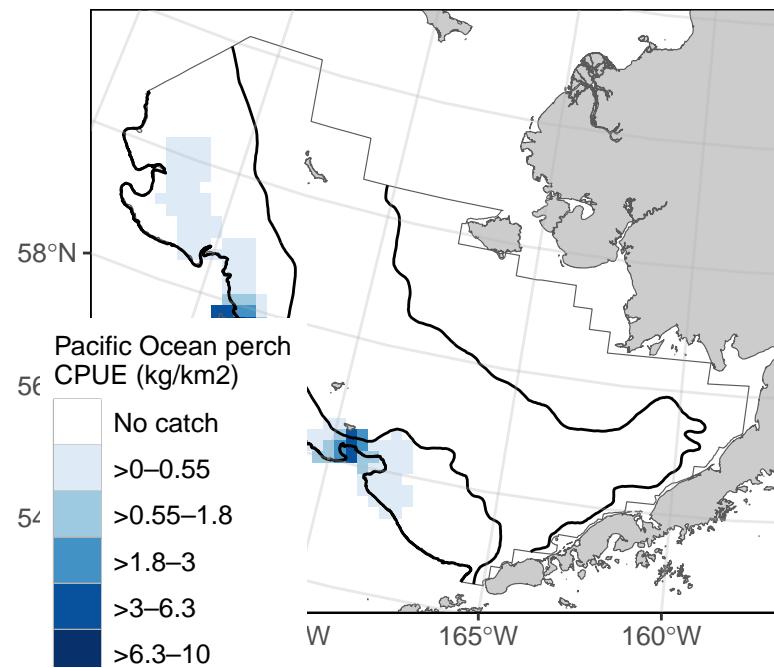


Figure 9.6.: Ex. 6: EBS Pacific Ocean perch CPUE and `akgmaps` map.

**Part IV.**

**Public Data (FOSS)**

This data contains all of the catch, environmental, and haul data from the fisheries-independent Groundfish and Shellfish Assessment Program surveys in the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska. This data is sought after by the general public, private entities, and NOAA partners alike, including tribal organizations, K-12 classrooms, academic institutions, for-profit groups, and non-profit groups. This data is compiled and approved once a year after each summer survey season and is available for open access.

**Part V.**

**Collaborators and data users**

### *Cite this data*

Below are a few packages and products currently using this data. If you have developed a product, performed an analysis, or exhibited this data in any way, reach out so we can showcase your hard work.

- **NOAA Fisheries Distribution Mapping and Analysis Portal;** NOAA Fisheries Office of Science and Technology
- **Pull data with python and explore the in-browser visualization tool. Reference their example Python notebook;** The Eric and Wendy Schmidt Center for Data Science and the Environment at UC Berkeley, including sam.pottinger@berkeley.edu, ccmartinez@berkeley.edu, gzarpellon@berkeley.edu, and kkoy@berkeley.edu.

## **Cite this data**

Use the below bibtext citations, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repo (NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 2023). Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed.

```
@misc{FOSSAFSCData,
  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center}},
  year = {2023},
  title = {Fisheries One Stop Shop Public Data: RACE Division Bottom Trawl Survey Data Query},
  howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss},
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},
  copyright = {Public Domain}
}
```

## **10. Data description**

The Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) conducts fisheries-independent bottom trawl surveys to monitor the condition of the demersal fish and crab stocks of Alaska. These data are developed to describe the temporal distribution and abundance of commercially and ecologically important groundfish species, examine the changes in the species composition of the fauna over time and space, and describe the physical environment of the groundfish habitat.

There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. They reside in the public domain and can be freely distributed. Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgement of NOAA, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested. These data are compiled and approved annually after each summer survey season. The data from previous years are unlikely to change substantially once published.

These data are zero-filled (presence and absence) observations from surveys conducted on fishing vessels. These surveys monitor trends in distribution and abundance of groundfish, crab, and bottom-dwelling species in Alaska's marine ecosystems. These data include estimates of catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) for all identified species for index stations. Some survey data are excluded, such as non-standard stations, surveys completed in earlier years using different/non-standard gear, and special tows and non-standard data collections.

Though not included in the public data, these surveys also collect oceanographic and environmental data, and biological data such as length, weight, stomach contents (to learn more about diet), otoliths (fish ear bones to learn about age), and tissue samples for genetic analysis, all of which can be shared upon special request. Also not included in the public data are estimated biomass (average total weight of all fish and crabs sampled) of crabs and groundfish that support the creation of annual stock assessments.

## 10.1. Data tables

### 10.1.1. FOSS\_CATCH

Number of rows: 42281918

Number of columns: 12

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

COMMON\_NAME

Taxon Common Name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The common name of the marine organism associated with the 'scientific\_name' and 'species\_code' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

COUNT

Taxon Count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of individuals caught in haul by taxon, represented in whole numbers used in calculation.

CPUE\_KGKM2

Weight CPUE (kg/km<sup>2</sup>)

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch weight (kilograms) divided by area (squared kilometers) swept by the net.

CPUE\_NOKM2

## *10. Data description*

Number CPUE (no/km<sup>2</sup>)

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch number (in number of organisms) per area (squared kilometers) swept by the net.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

ID\_RANK

Lowest taxonomic rank

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Lowest taxonomic rank of a given species entry.

ITIS

ITIS Taxonomic Serial Number

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Species code as identified in the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (<https://itis.gov/>).

SCIENTIFIC\_NAME

Taxon Scientific Name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The scientific name of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'species\_code' columns. For a complete taxon list, review the code books.

SPECIES\_CODE

## *10. Data description*

Taxon Code

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the 'common\_name' and 'scientific\_name' columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

TAXON\_CONFIDENCE

Taxon Confidence Rating

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Confidence in the ability of the survey team to correctly identify the taxon to the specified level, based solely on identification skill (e.g., not likelihood of a taxon being caught at that station on a location-by-location basis). Quality codes follow: '**HighModerateLow**

WEIGHT\_KG

Taxon Weight (kg)

kilograms

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

WORMS

World Register of Marine Species Taxonomic Serial Number

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

Species code as identified in the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) (<https://www.marinespecies.org/>).

## *10. Data description*

### **10.1.2. FOSS\_HAUL**

Number of rows: 32510

Number of columns: 27

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA\_SWEPT\_KM2

Area Swept (km)

kilometers

NUMBER(38,6)

The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

BOTTOM\_TEMPERATURE\_C

Bottom Temperature (Degrees Celsius)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Bottom temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

CRUISE

Cruise ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a six-digit number identifying the cruise number of the form: YYYY99 (where YYYY = year of the cruise; 99 = 2-digit number and is sequential; 01 denotes the first cruise that vessel made in this year, 02 is the second, etc.).

CRUISEJOIN

## *10. Data description*

Cruise ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

DATE\_TIME

Date and Time

MM/DD/YYYY HH::MM

DATE

The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the haul.

DEPTH\_M

Depth (m)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Bottom depth (tenths of a meter).

DISTANCE\_FISHED\_KM

Distance Fished (km)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,3)

Distance the net fished (thousandths of kilometers).

DURATION\_HR

Tow Duration (decimal hr)

hours

NUMBER(38,1)

This is the elapsed time between start and end of a haul (decimal hours).

HAUL

Haul Number

ID code

## *10. Data description*

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a sampling event (haul) within a cruise. It is a sequential number, in chronological order of occurrence.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

LATITUDE\_DD\_END

End Latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

LATITUDE\_DD\_START

Start Latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

LONGITUDE\_DD\_END

End Longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

LONGITUDE\_DD\_START

Start Longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

## *10. Data description*

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

NET\_HEIGHT\_M

Net Height (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between footrope and headrope of the trawl.

NET\_WIDTH\_M

Net Width (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between wingtips of the trawl.

PERFORMANCE

Haul Performance Code

category

NUMBER(38,0)

This denotes what, if any, issues arose during the haul. For more information, review the code books.

SRVY

Survey

text abbreviated

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Abbreviated survey names. The column 'srvy' is associated with the 'survey' and 'survey\_id' columns. Northern Bering Sea (NBS), Southeastern Bering Sea (EBS), Bering Sea Slope (BSS), Gulf of Alaska (GOA), Aleutian Islands (AI).

STATION

Station ID

ID code

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

## *10. Data description*

Alpha-numeric designation for the station established in the design of a survey.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

ID code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey series. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

SURFACE\_TEMPERATURE\_C

Surface Temperature (Degrees Celsius)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Surface temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

SURVEY

Survey Name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Name and description of survey. The column 'survey' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey\_id' columns.

SURVEY\_DEFINITION\_ID

Survey ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a survey. Name and description of survey. The column 'survey\_id' is associated with the 'srvy' and 'survey' columns. For a complete list of surveys, review the code books.

SURVEY\_NAME

NA

## *10. Data description*

NA

NA

NA

VESSEL\_ID

Vessel ID

ID code

NUMBER(38,0)

ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column 'vessel\_id' is associated with the 'vessel\_name' column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the code books.

VESSEL\_NAME

Vessel Name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Name of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column 'vessel\_name' is associated with the 'vessel\_id' column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID codes, review the code books.

YEAR

Year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the survey was conducted in.

# 11. Using the API

## 11.1. Select and filter

Select, filter, and package this and other NOAA Fisheries data from the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) platform. A user guide for the FOSS platform can be found here. To begin a report, select options from the boxes what you need data for.

For a given box, select one or a few options from the “options box” (list on the left) to query by highlighting them. To select multiple options, hold down the CTRL key while clicking on the options of interest, or click and drag down the list. Once the options you wish to be included in your query are highlighted, click the right-pointing arrow (>) to move them into the “selection box” (list on the right). If you accidentally select an option that you do not want to query, simply select the unwanted option from the selection box and click the left-pointing arrow (<).

If you wish to select all options from the options box and send them to the selection box, simply click the double right-pointing arrow (>>). If you want to unselect all options from the selection box, use the double left-pointing arrow (<<) or the reset icon.

To find a specific species or group more quickly you can use the `Search Species` option to quickly narrow the options. Search for parts of species common names in the `Search Species` box by entering a term and clicking the `search` button. The platform will return a shorter list in the `Species` options box of only species that contain a match to that search term.

Use the `Reset All Parameters` button to reset all parameters for entire form.

Filter options:

- **Survey:** Each survey has different in design, time series, and history. More information on each survey and their designs can be found in our annual data reports.
- **Year:** Surveys are not conducted in all years, so only data from the years for which the survey was conducted will be returned.

## 11. Using the API

The screenshot shows the AFSC Groundfish and Crab Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Surveys data interface. At the top left is the NOAA Fisheries logo. The top right shows a guest user, a login link, and a "Back to Commercial Fisheries" link. On the left is a sidebar with links to FUS Report, Landings, Foreign Trade, Top US Ports, Processed Products, Per Capita Consumption, Supply, USCG Vessels, AFSC GAP Survey (which is selected), AFSC GAP Metadata, Partners, Metadata and Caveats, Frequently Asked Questions, Quick Start Guide, and Comments. The main content area has a header "AFSC Groundfish and Crab Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Surveys" with a sub-note "Survey data also available through API". Below this is a "Data Caveats" section with text about survey methodology. A note below says "Selecting all surveys for all years and all species will result in a dataset of approximately 1 million rows and might crash the page. If the entire dataset is required, please use the API or let us know using the Comments page and we'll send the data to you directly." The main section is titled "Parameters" and contains three dropdown menus: "Survey" (with options: Aleutian Islands Bottom Trawl Survey, Eastern Bering Sea Slope Bottom Trawl Survey, Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey, Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey, Northern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Survey - Eastern Bering Sea Shelf S), "Year" (with options: 2022, 2021, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014), and "Species" (with options: Abalone Jingle, Abietinaria, Abyssal Crangon, Acanthascus, Acantholithodes, Achanax johnsoni, Acoel Turbellarian, Acteocina). Below these are "Search Species" input fields and "Reset All Parameters" and "RUN REPORT" buttons. At the bottom left are "Data Format" options: All Data Fields, Catch Data: All Units, Catch Data: Hectares, Catch Data: Square Thousand km, Catch Data: Square km, and Haul Data.

Figure 11.1.: AFSC Groundfish and Crab Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Survey data interface on the Fisheries One Stop Shop platform.

## 11. Using the API

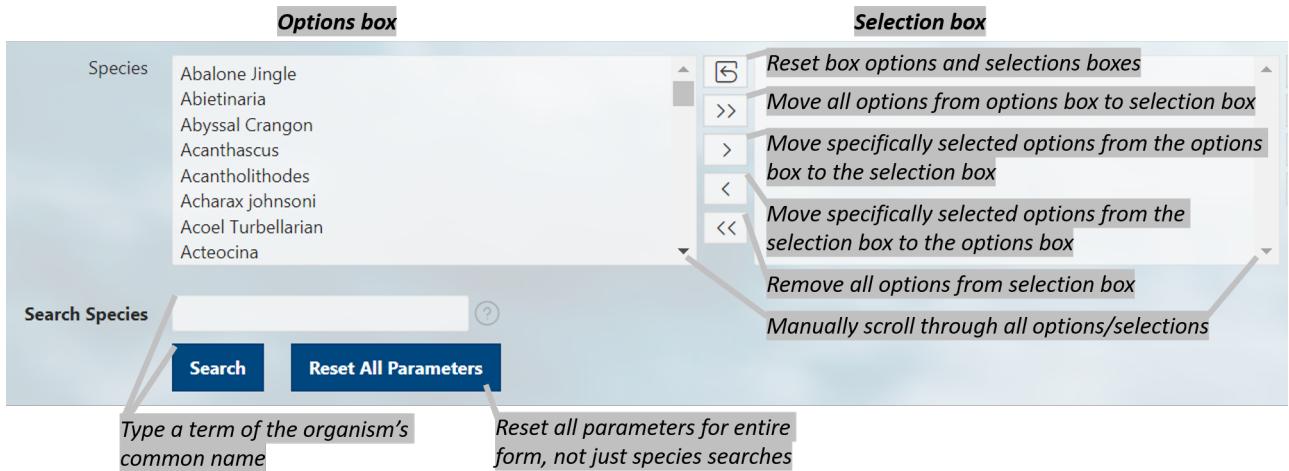


Figure 11.2.: Diagram of selection and search tools available on the FOSS platoform.

- **Species:** Common name of all species ever encountered in the survey. Find more information about these species in our survey code books.

In this example, we'll select for 2022 eastern Bering Sea Pacific cod data. Here, we used the **Search Species** box to search for species with the term "cod" in their common names and selected "Pacific cod" from that shortened list.

### 11.2. Select data format

Select from the below radio list of pre-designed output tables. Once you run the report, the user can further specify filter data and select columns of interest. The tables below will only include data from the selections made in the previous step.

- **All Data Fields: Presence and Absence (zero-filled):** The most complete version of the data, including species, catch, haul, and environmental data. This data will include catch data for where species were caught and zeros for where the species were not caught. This is important for calculating catch-per-unit-effort data, preparing distribution plots (e.g., using the akgfmaps R package), and many statistical analyses.
- **All Data Fields: Presence-only (non-zero):** The second most complete version of the data, including species, catch, haul, and environmental data. However, this data only includes catch data for where species were caught and does

## 11. Using the API

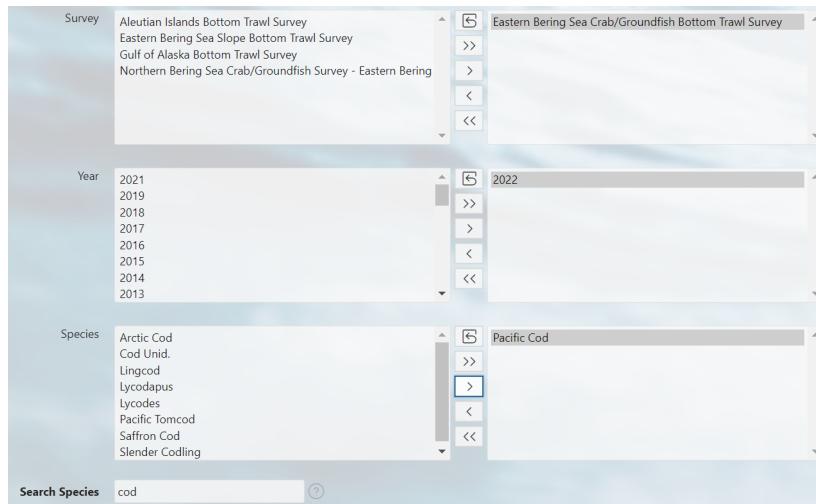


Figure 11.3.: Diagram of selection and search tools available on the FOSS platoform.

not include zeros for where the species were not caught. This will return smaller, more focused data and can be useful for quickly assessing how many species were caught or how many stations species were caught at.

- Catch data: Presence and Absence (zero-filled): This data set is similar to All Data Fields: Presence and Absence (zero-filled), but only includes catch and species data columns.
- Catch data: Presence-only (non-zero): This data set is similar to All Data Fields: Presence-only (non-zero), but only includes catch and species data columns.
- Haul Data: This data set only includes haul and environmental data collected from the survey. This data will only include one observation per haul event/station.

In this example, we'll select All Data Fields: Presence and Absence (zero-filled).

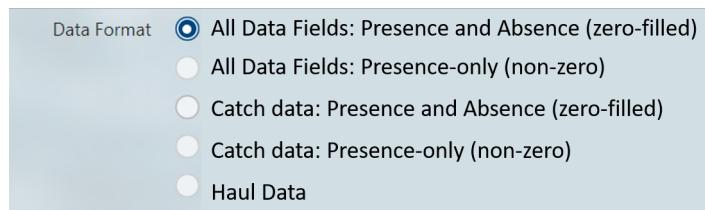
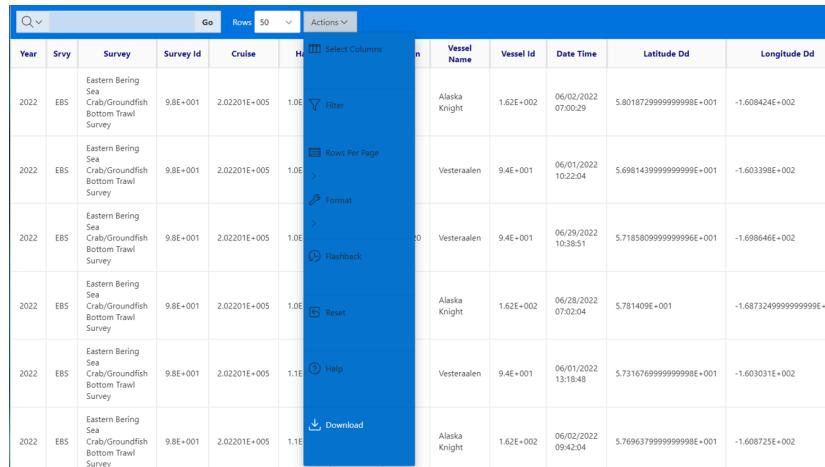


Figure 11.4.: Diagram of the pre-set data format options.

## 11. Using the API

### 11.3. Run report

Click the RUN REPORT button. Below the select and filter area, the results of your query will appear below the page in the format you selected. To change the format, make a different selection and run the report again. Further modifications to your results can be made by clicking on the Actions button above your data. Here you can download your data, select columns included in your results, and apply a variety of filters and mathematical tools.



The screenshot shows a data reporting interface with a table of survey results. A context menu is open over the last row of the table, listing options: Select Columns, Filter, Rows Per Page, Format, Flashback, Reset, Help, and Download. The table has columns for Year, Srvy, Survey, Survey Id, Cruise, and Height. The data rows represent various surveys from 2022, including Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Surveys. The last row, which is the focus of the context menu, corresponds to a survey on June 2, 2022, at 09:42:04, involving the vessel Alaska Knight.

Year	Srvy	Survey	Survey Id	Cruise	Height		Actions
2022	EBS	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	9.8E+001	2.02201E+005	1.0E		<span>Filter</span> <span>Rows Per Page</span> <span>Format</span> <span>Flashback</span> <span>Reset</span> <span>Help</span> <span>Download</span>
2022	EBS	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	9.8E+001	2.02201E+005	1.0E		
2022	EBS	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	9.8E+001	2.02201E+005	1.0E		
2022	EBS	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	9.8E+001	2.02201E+005	1.0E		
2022	EBS	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	9.8E+001	2.02201E+005	1.1E		
2022	EBS	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	9.8E+001	2.02201E+005	1.1E		

Figure 11.5.: Example data returned from running the report.

## 12. Access API data using R

An application programming interface (API) is a way for two or more computer programs to communicate with each other.

More information about how to amend API links can be found [here](#). Useful introductions to using APIs in R can be found [here](#).

### 12.1. Ex. 1: Load the first 25 rows (default) of data

```
# install.packages(c("httr", "jsonlite"))
library(httr)
library(jsonlite)
library(dplyr)
# link to the API
api_link <- "https://apps-st.fisheries.noaa.gov/ods/foss/afsc_groundfish_survey/"

res <- httr::GET(url = api_link)
# res # Test connection
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))
# names(data)
flextable::flextable(head(data$items, 3))
```

## 12. Access API data using R

yearsrvy	survey	survey_id	cruise	haul	stratum	station	vessel_name	vessel_
2,002AI	Aleutian Islands Bottom Trawl Survey	5.2E+001	2.00201E+000	6.05E+000	7.22E+002	307-63	Vesteraale	0.4E+0
2,002AI	Aleutian Islands Bottom Trawl Survey	5.2E+001	2.00201E+000	6.05E+000	7.22E+002	307-63	Vesteraale	0.4E+0
2,002AI	Aleutian Islands Bottom Trawl Survey	5.2E+001	2.00201E+000	6.05E+000	7.22E+002	307-63	Vesteraale	0.4E+0

### 12.2. Ex. 2: Load the first 10000 rows of data

```
# Not run because too big:  
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link, "?offset=0&limit=10000"))  
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))  
print(paste0("rows: ", dim(data$items)[1], "; cols: ", dim(data$items)[2]))  
  
[1] "rows: 10000; cols: 36"
```

### 12.3. Ex. 3: Filter by Year

Show all the data greater than the year 2020.

## 12. Access API data using R

```
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link, '?q={"year":{$gt":2020}}'))  
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))  
flextable::flextable(  
  data$items[1:3, c("year", "srvy", "stratum", "species_code", "cpue_kgkm2")]) %>%  
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

Table 12.2.: Ex. 3: Filter by Year.

year	srvy	stratum	species_code	cpue_kgkm2
2,022	AI	7.22E+002	1.0261E+01	6.7332582200000002E+002
2,022	AI	7.93E+002	8.054E+004	3.6112E-001
2,022	AI	7.22E+002	2.1347E+07	7.5809130500000003E+002

### 12.4. Ex. 4: Filter by species name

Show all the data where the product name contains pollock Please note that here the word pollock is case sensitive.

The notation for finding a string is to use % around it. Since % is a reserved character in a URL, you have to replace % with %25.

```
res <- httr::GET(  
  url = paste0(api_link, '?q={"common_name":{"$like":"%pollock%25"}'})')  
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))  
flextable::flextable(  
  data$items[1:3, c("year", "srvy", "stratum", "species_code", "cpue_kgkm2")]) %>%  
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

## 12. Access API data using R

Table 12.3.: Ex. 4: Filter by species name.

<b>yearsrvy</b>	<b>stratum</b>	<b>species_code</b>	<b>cpue_kgkm2</b>
2,002AI	7.21E+002	2.174E+00	6.398909999999999E-001
2,002AI	7.22E+002	2.174E+00	4.7532226400000002E+002
2,002AI	7.22E+002	2.174E+00	1.0685806397E+004

## 12.5. Ex. 5: Combination of year and name filters

Show all the data where years > 2020 and the product name contains pollock

```
res <- httr::GET(
  url = paste0(api_link,
               '?q={"year": {"$gt": 2020}, "common_name": {"$like": "%pollock%"} }'))
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base:::rawToChar(res$content))
flextable::flextable(
  data$items[1:3, c("year", "srvy", "stratum", "species_code", "cpue_kgkm2")]) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

Table 12.4.: Ex. 5: Combination of year and name filters.

<b>yearsrvy</b>	<b>stratum</b>	<b>species_code</b>	<b>cpue_kgkm2</b>
2,022AI	7.22E+002	2.174E+00	2.2754334435000001E+004
2,022AI	7.93E+002	2.174E+00	4.8536315350000004E+003
2,022AI	7.21E+002	2.174E+00	7.235010325999996E+003

## 12.6. Ex. 6: Combination of year, srvy, stratum

Show all the data where year = 1989, srvy = "EBS", and stratum is not equal to 81

## 12. Access API data using R

```

res <- httr::GET(
  url = paste0(api_link, '?q={"year":1989,"srvy":"EBS","stratum":{"$ne":"81"}})')
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))
flextable::flextable(
  data$items[1:3, c("year", "srvy", "stratum", "species_code", "cpue_kgkm2)]) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()

```

Table 12.5.: Ex. 6: Combination of year, srvy, stratum.

<b>year</b>	<b>srvy</b>	<b>stratum</b>	<b>species_- code</b>	<b>cpue_- kgkm2</b>
1,989	EBS	1.0E+001	4.05E+004	9.6200360000000007E+000
1,989	EBS	1.0E+001	6.8578E+004	62003600000000007E+000
1,989	EBS	1.0E+001	2.1313E+01	1.8179039E+001

## 12.7. Ex. 7: Visualize CPUE data in distribution map

Pacific cod catch-per-unit-effort estimates for NBS in 2021 and map constructed using akgfmaps.

```

# res <- httr::GET(
#   url = paste0(api_link, "?offset=0&limit=10000"),
#   query = list(year = 2021, srvy = "EBS", species_code = 30060))
res <- httr::GET(
  url = paste0(api_link, '?q={"year":2021,"srvy":"NBS","species_code":21720}'))
data_catch <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))$items %>%
  dplyr::select(stratum, station, cpue_kgkm2)

# zero-fill data (imperfectly, but effective for this example)
res <- httr::GET(
  url = paste0(api_link, '?q={"year":2021,"srvy":"NBS"}offset=0&limit=10000'))
data_haul <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))$items %>%
  dplyr::select(stratum, station, latitude_dd, longitude_dd) %>%
  dplyr::distinct()

data <- dplyr::left_join(data_haul, data_catch) %>%

```

## 12. Access API data using R

```
dplyr::mutate(cpue_kgkm2 = ifelse(is.na(cpue_kgkm2), 0, cpue_kgkm2),
  dplyr::across(dplyr::everything(), as.numeric))

flextable::flextable(data[1:3,]) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

Table 12.6.: Ex. 7: Visualize CPUE data in distribution map.

stratum	station	latitude_dd	longitude_dd	cpue_kgkm2
71		63.70028	-171.0225	1.183039
81		61.68600	-173.07761	3,256.716473
81		61.34965	-172.22516	0.958261

```
# devtools::install_github("afsc-gap-products/akgfmaps", build_vignettes = TRUE)
library(akgfmaps)

figure <- akgfmaps::make_idw_map(
  CPUE_KGHA = data$cpue_kgkm2, # calculates the same, regardless of units.
  LATITUDE = data$latitude_dd,
  LONGITUDE = data$longitude_dd,
  region = "bs.north", # Predefined EBS area
  set.breaks = "jenks", # Gets Jenks breaks from classint::classIntervals()
  in.crs = "+proj=longlat", # Set input coordinate reference system
  out.crs = "EPSG:3338", # Set output coordinate reference system
  grid.cell = c(20000, 20000), # 20x20km grid
  key.title = "Pacific Ocean perch") # Include in the legend title
```

[inverse distance weighted interpolation]  
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]

```
figure$plot +
  ggplot2::guides(fill=guide_legend(title = "Pacific cod\nCPUE (kg/km2)"))
```

## 12. Access API data using R

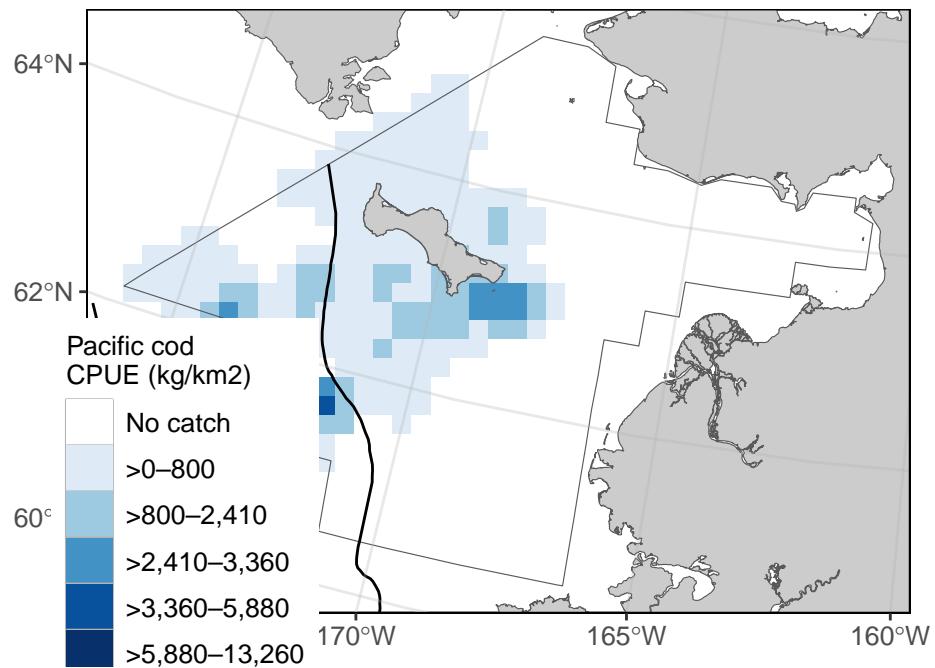


Figure 12.1.: Ex. 7: Visualize CPUE data in distribution map.

# 13. Access API data using Python

## 13.0.1. {afscgap} Library Installation

author: Sam Pottinger (sam.pottinger@berkeley.edu; GitHub::sampottinger)  
date: May 13, 2023

The third-party afscgap Python package interfaces with FOSS to access AFSC GAP data. It can be installed via pip:

```
#The reticulate package provides a comprehensive set of tools for interoperability between
library(reticulate)
```

```
pip install afscgap
pip install git+https://github.com/SchmidtDSE/afscgap.git@main
```

For more information on installation and deployment, see the library documentation.

## 13.0.2. Basic query

This first example queries for Pacific glass shrimp (*Pasiphaea pacifica*) in the Gulf of Alaska in 2021. The library will automatically generate HTTP queries, converting from Python types to ORDS query syntax.

```
import afscgap

query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')

results = query.execute()
```

## 13. Access API data using Python

The `results` variable in this example is an iterator that will automatically perform pagination behind the scenes.

### 13.0.3. Iterating with a for loop

The easiest way to interact with results is a simple for loop. This next example determines the frequency of different catch per unit effort where Pacific glass shrimp were reported:

```
import afscgap

# Mapping from CPUE to count
count_by_cpue = {}

# Build query
query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
results = query.execute()

# Iterate through results and count
for record in results:
    cpue = record.get_cpue_weight(units='kg/ha')
    cpue_rounded = round(cpue)
    count = count_by_cpue.get(cpue_rounded, 0) + 1
    count_by_cpue[cpue_rounded] = count

# Print the result
print(count_by_cpue)
```

Note that, in this example, only records with Pacific glass shrimp are included (“presence-only” data). See zero catch inference below. In other words, it reports on CPUE only for hauls in which Pacific glass shrimp were recorded, excluding some hauls like those in which Pacific glass shrimp were not found at all.

## 13. Access API data using Python

### 13.0.4. Iterating with functional programming

A for loop is not the only option for iterating through results. List comprehensions and other functional programming methods can be used as well.

```
import statistics

import afscgap

# Build query
query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
results = query.execute()

# Get temperatures in Celsius
temperatures = [record.get_bottom_temperature(units='c') for record in results]

# Take the median
print(statistics.median(temperatures))
```

This example reports the median temperature in Celcius for when Pacific glass shrimp was reported.

### 13.0.5. Load into Pandas

The results from the afscgap package are serializable and can be loaded into other tools like Pandas. This example loads Pacific glass shrimp from 2021 Gulf of Alaska into a data frame.

```
import pandas

import afscgap

query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
```

## 13. Access API data using Python

```
results = query.execute()  
  
pandas.DataFrame(results.to_dicts())
```

Specifically, `to_dicts` provides an iterator over a dictionary form of the data that can be read into tools like Pandas.

### 13.0.6. Advanced filtering

Queries so far have focused on filters requiring equality but range queries can be built as well.

```
import afscgap  
  
# Build query  
query = afscgap.Query()  
query.filter_year(min_val=2015, max_val=2019)    # Note min/max_val  
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')  
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')  
results = query.execute()  
  
# Sum weight  
weights = map(lambda x: x.get_weight(units='kg'), results)  
total_weight = sum(weights)  
print(total_weight)
```

This example queries for Pacific glass shrimp data between 2015 and 2019, summing the total weight caught. Note that most users will likely take advantage of built-in Python to ORDS query generation which dictates how the library communicates with the API service. However, users can provide raw ORDS queries as well using manual filtering.

### 13.0.7. Zero-catch inference

Until this point, these examples use presence-only data. However, the `afscgap` package can infer negative or “zero catch” records as well.

### 13. Access API data using Python

```
import afscgap

# Mapping from CPUE to count
count_by_cpue = {}

# Build query
query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
query.set_presence_only(False) # Added to earlier example
results = query.execute()

# Iterate through results and count
for record in results:
    cpue = record.get_cpue_weight(units='kg/ha')
    cpue_rounded = round(cpue)
    count = count_by_cpue.get(cpue_rounded, 0) + 1
    count_by_cpue[cpue_rounded] = count

# Print the result
print(count_by_cpue)
```

This example revisits the earlier snippet for CPUE counts but `set_presence_only(False)` directs the library to look at additional data on hauls, determining which hauls did not have Pacific glass shrimp. This lets the library return records for hauls in which Pacific glass shrimp were not found. This can be seen in differences in counts reported:

Rounded CPUE	Count with <code>set_presence_only(True)</code>	Count with <code>set_presence_only(False)</code>
0 kg/ha	44	521
1 kg/ha	7	7
2 kg/ha	1	1

Put simply, while the earlier example showed CPUE counts for hauls in which Pacific glass shrimp were seen, this revised example reports for all hauls in the Gulf of Alaska in 2021.

### *13. Access API data using Python*

#### **13.0.8. More information**

Please see the API documentation for the Python library for additional details.

## 14. Access data using R (AFSC only)

If the user has access to the AFSC Oracle database, the user can use SQL developer to view and pull the FOSS public data directly from the RACEBASE\_FOSS Oracle schema.

### 14.0.1. Connect to Oracle from R

Many users will want to access the data from Oracle using R. The user will need to install the RODBC R package and ask OFIS (IT) connect R to Oracle. Then, use the following code in R to establish a connection from R to Oracle:

Here, the user can write in their username and password directly into the RODBC connect function. Never save usernames or passwords in scripts that may be intentionally or unintentionally shared with others. If no username and password is entered in the function, pop-ups will appear on the screen asking for the username and password.

```
#' Define RODBC connection to ORACLE
#'
#' @param schema default = 'AFSC'.
#'
#' @return oracle channel connection
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
#' # Not run
#'
#' # channel <- oracle_connect()
oracle_connect <- function(
  schema='AFSC',
  username = NULL,
  passowrd = NULL){(echo=FALSE)

  library("RODBC")
  library("getPass")
  if (is.null(username)) {
```

## 14. Access data using R (AFSC only)

```
username <- getPass(msg = "Enter your ORACLE Username: ")
}
if (is.null(password)) {
  password <- getPass(msg = "Enter your ORACLE Password: ")
}
channel <- RODBC::odbcConnect(
  paste(schema),
  paste(username),
  paste(password),
  believeNRows=FALSE)
return(channel)
}

channel <- oracle_connect()
```

### 14.0.2. Ex. 1: Join data

To join these tables in Oracle, you may use a variant of the following code:

### 14.0.3. Ex. 2: Subset data

Once connected, pull and save (if needed) the tables into the R environment.

To pull a small subset of the data (especially since files like RACEBASE\_FOSS.FOSS\_-CPUE\_ZEROILLED are so big), use a variation of the following code. Here, we are pulling EBS Pacific cod from 2010 - 2021:

```
# Pull data
a <- RODBC::sqlQuery(
  channel = channel,
  query =
  "SELECT * FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_CATCH cc
  JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_HAUL hh
  ON cc.HAULJOIN = hh.HAULJOIN
  WHERE SRVY = 'EBS'
  AND COMMON_NAME = 'Pacific cod'
  AND YEAR >= 2010
  AND YEAR < 2021")
```

*14. Access data using R (AFSC only)*

```
# Save table to local directory  
write.csv(x = a, file = "RACEBASE_FOSS-FOSS_CPUE_ZEROFILED-ebs_pcod_2010-2020.csv")
```

## **Part VI.**

## **Notes**

Thank you for using our data guide!

## **15. Production Run Notes**

## 16. R Version Metadata

```
R version 4.3.0 (2023-04-21 ucrt)
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 19045)

Matrix products: default

locale:
[1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.utf8
[2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.utf8
[3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.utf8
[4] LC_NUMERIC=C
[5] LC_TIME=English_United States.utf8

time zone: America/Los_Angeles
tzcode source: internal

attached base packages:
[1] stats      graphics   grDevices utils      datasets   methods    base

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
 [1] compiler_4.3.0    fastmap_1.1.1     cli_3.6.1       tools_4.3.0
 [5] htmltools_0.5.5   rstudioapi_0.15.0  yaml_2.3.7     rmarkdown_2.23
 [9] knitr_1.43        jsonlite_1.8.7    xfun_0.39      digest_0.6.33
[13] rlang_1.1.1       evaluate_0.21
```

### 16.0.1. NOAA README

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## *16. R Version Metadata*

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## **17. Acknowledgments**

## **18. Community Acknowledgments**

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# **19. Technical Acknowledgments**

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## **19.1. Partners**

Scientists from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center conduct these bottom trawl surveys with participation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), and universities. This research is conducted on chartered fishing vessels.

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## 21. Contact us

**General questions and more specific data requests** can be sent to afsc.gap. metadata@noaa.gov or submitted as an issue on our GitHub Organization. The version of this data used for stock assessments can be found through the Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN). For questions about the eastern Bering Sea surveys, contact Duane Stevenson (Duane.Stevenson@noaa.gov). For questions about the Gulf of Alaska or Aleutian Islands surveys, contact Ned Laman (Ned.Laman@noaa.gov). For questions specifically about crab data in any region, contact Mike Litzow (Mike.Litzow@noaa.gov), the Shellfish Assessment Program lead.

For questions, comments, and concerns specifically about the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) platform, please contact us using the Comments page on the FOSS webpage.

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### 21.1. Suggestions and comments

If the data or metadata can be improved, please create a pull request, submit an issue to the GitHub organization or submit an issue to the code's repository.