Table 1: Number of hauls by year and latitude bin used to develop climatologies of spatial abundance (data prior to 2001 excluded).

only northern species
all species
only southern species

year	latbin 32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	Total
2001		6	68	53	17	17	19			180
2002		6	63	52	19	21	17			178
2003		8	72	71	20	20	19			210
2004	8	27	76	74	28	20	25	20		278
2005	13	27	92	61	35	17	22	21	12	300
2006	14	24	83	86	40	21	20	22	13	323
2007	11	17	78	85	37	25	21	23	16	313
2008	13	20	43	43	37	21	22	18	15	232
2009	7	19	59	79	30	24	23	23	16	280
2010	6	15	44	52	16					133
2011			29	30	19	22	28	24	13	165
2012	3	13	51	27						94
2013	7	21	51	39	17	16	21	13		185
2014	5	13	54	57	16	15	18	9		187
2015	13	25	56	44	18	19	17	13		205
2016	12	26	56	35	6	9	20	12		176

The results of the exploration of catch rate climatologies indicated that some fairly rational generalizations could be made regarding the spatial survey extent that might represent "coastwide" coverage for the different species of rockfish. Specifically, for the "northern" species, widow rockfish (*S. entomelas*), yellowtail rockfish (*S. flavidus*), black rockfish (*S. melanops*), and canary rockfish (*S. pinniger*), the data from the years of the best truly coastwide coverage indicate that 99.7 to 100% of population abundance, as measured by spatial integration of average catch-per-unit-effort (fish·tow^{-1}), has occurred within the 36 – 46° N latitudinal bins, representing the area between 35° and 47° N (Table 2). Thus, the best spatial coverage for these species are the years 2004-2009, 2011 and 2013-2016, as reflected by the indices developed for the 2015 assessment cycle (Ralston et al. 2015). By contrast, for blue/deacon rockfish (which have not historically been differentiated to the species level in this survey), catches were very uncommon north of 44 N, and consequently years in which the survey evaluated the region between 36 to 44 could be used for an index.

Similarly, for the "southern" species, chilipepper (*S. goodei*), squarespot rockfish (*S. hopkinsi*), shortbelly rockfish (*S. jordani*), bocaccio (*S. paucispinis*), and stripetail rockfish (*S. saxicola*), between 95 and 100% of the integrated abundance took place within or below the 40° latitude bin (e.g., latitudes 41° and south), although for bocaccio this range extended to the 42° N latitude bin with the addition of 2015-16 data. Thus, the