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DISTRIBUTION, BIOMASS, AND DEMOGRAPHY OF COASTAL PELAGIC FISHES IN THE CALIFORNIA CURRENT ECOSYSTEM DURING SUMMER 2018 BASED ON ACOUSTIC-TRAWL SAMPLING

Kevin L. Stierhoff, Juan P. Zwolinski, and David A. Demer

NOAA Fisheries
SWFSC Fisheries Resources Division
8901 La Jolla Shores
Drive La Jolla, CA
92037

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Executive Summary

This report provides: 1) a detailed description of the acoustic-trawl method (ATM) used by NOAA's Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) for direct assessments of the dominant species of coastal pelagic species (CPS; i.e., Pacific Sardine *Sardinops sagax*, Northern Anchovy *Engraulis mordax*, Pacific Mackerel *Scomber japonicus*, Jack Mackerel *Trachurus symmetricus*, and Pacific Herring *Clupea pallasi*) in the California Current Ecosystem (CCE) off the west coast of North America; and 2) estimates of the biomasses, distributions, and demographics of those CPS in the survey area between 26 June and 23 September 2018. The survey area spanned most of the continental shelf between the northern tip of Vancouver Island, British Columbia (BC) and San Diego, CA. Throughout the survey area, NOAA Ship *Reuben Lasker* (hereafter, *Lasker*) sampled along transects oriented approximately perpendicular to the coast, from the shallowest navigable depth (~30 m depth) to either a distance of 35 nmi or to the 1,000 fathom (~1830 m) isobath, whichever is farthest. Between approximately San Francisco and Pt. Conception, additional acoustic sampling was conducted along 4 nmi-long transects spaced 5-nmi apart using a wind- and solar-powered unmanned surface vehicle (USV; Saildrone, Inc.) in the nearshore where *Lasker* could not safely navigate.

For the survey area and period, the estimated biomass of the northern stock (or sub-population) of Northern Anchovy was 24,419 t ($CI_{95\%} = 5,366 - 42,068$ t, CV = 38%). The northern stock ranged from approximately Westport, WA to Coos Bay, OR and standard length (L_S) ranged from 11 to 17 cm with a mode at ~13 cm.

The estimated biomass of the central stock of Northern Anchovy was 723,826 t ($CI_{95\%} = 533,548 - 1,015,782$ t, CV = 17%). The central stock ranged from approximately Bodega Bay to San Diego, CA, and L_S ranged from 7 to 15 cm with a mode between 10 and 12 cm.

The estimated biomass of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine was 25,148 t ($CI_{95\%} = 4,480 - 60,551$ t, CV = 67%). The northern stock ranged from approximately Westport, WA to Cape Mendocino, and from San Francisco to San Simeon, CA. L_S ranged from 8 to 28 cm with modes at ~11, 16, and 24 cm.

The estimated biomass of the southern stock of Pacific Sardine was 33,093 t ($CI_{95\%} = 8,957 - 65,417$ t, CV = 44%). The southern stock ranged from approximately Pt. Conception to San Diego. L_S ranged from 7 to 18 cm with modes at 10 and 13 cm.

The estimated biomass of Pacific Mackerel was 31,211 t ($CI_{95\%} = 18,309 - 45,106$ t, CV = 22%). Pacific Mackerel ranged from approximately Westport to Cape Mendocino, and from Monterey Bay to San Diego. Fork length (L_F) ranged from 9 to 34 cm with modes at ~11, 15, and 31 cm.

The estimated biomass of Jack Mackerel was 202,471 t ($CI_{95\%} = 128,718 - 260,175$ t, CV = 17%). Jack Mackerel ranged from approximately Cape Flattery to San Diego and L_F ranged from 6 to 55 cm with modes at ~10, 17, and 28 cm.

The estimated biomass of Pacific Herring was 79,053 t ($CI_{95\%} = 33,103 - 140,218$ t, CV = 37%). Pacific Herring ranged from approximately Cape Scott, BC to Coos Bay and L_F ranged from 6 to 25 cm with modes at ~7 and 14 cm.

To investigate the potential biomass of CPS in areas where neither *Lasker* nor the USV could safely navigate, acoustically sampled biomass along the easternmost portions of transects were extrapolated to the 5-m isobath in the unsampled nearshore areas (**Appendix B**).

1 Introduction

In the California Current Ecosystem (CCE), multiple coastal pelagic fish species (CPS; i.e., Pacific Sardine *Sardinops sagax*, Northern Anchovy *Engraulis mordax*, Jack Mackerel *Trachurus symmetricus*, Pacific Mackerel *Scomber japonicus*, and Pacific Herring *Clupea pallasii*) comprise the bulk of the forage fish assemblage. These populations that can change by an order of magnitude within a couple years, represent important prey for marine mammals, birds, and larger migratory fishes (Field *et al.*, 2001), and are targets of commercial fisheries.

During summer and fall, the northern stock of Pacific Sardine typically migrates to feed in the productive coastal upwelling off Oregon, Washington, and Vancouver Island (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2012, and references therein, **Fig. 1**). The predominantly piscivorous adult Pacific and Jack Mackerels also migrate north in summer, but go farther offshore to feed (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014 and references therein). In the winter and spring, the Pacific Sardine stock typically migrates to their spawning grounds, generally off central and southern California (Demer *et al.*, 2012) and occasionally off Oregon and Washington (Lo *et al.*, 2011). These migrations vary in extent with population sizes, fish ages and lengths, and oceanographic conditions. For example, the transition zone chlorophyll front (TZCF; Polovina *et al.*, 2001) may delineate the offshore and southern limit of both Pacific Sardine and Pacific Mackerel habitat (e.g., Demer *et al.*, 2012; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2012), and juveniles may have nursery areas in the Southern California Bight, downstream of upwelling regions. In contrast, Northern Anchovy spawn predominantly during winter and closer to the coast where seasonal down-welling increases retention of their eggs and larvae (Bakun and Parrish, 1982). Pacific Herring spawn in intertidal beach areas (Love, 1996). The northern stock of Northern Anchovy is located off Washington and Oregon and the central stock is located off Central and Southern California. Whether a species migrates or remains in an area depends on its reproductive and feeding behaviors and affinity to certain oceanographic or seabed habitats.

Acoustic-trawl method (ATM) surveys, which combine information collected with echosounders and nets, were introduced to the CCE more than 40 years ago to survey CPS off the west coast of the U.S. (Mais, 1977, 1974; Smith, 1978). Following a two-decade hiatus, the ATM was reintroduced in the CCE in spring 2006 to sample the then abundant Pacific Sardine population (Cutter and Demer, 2008). Since 2006, this sampling effort has continued and expanded through annual or semi-annual surveys (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014). Beginning in 2011, the ATM estimates of Pacific Sardine abundance, age structure, and distribution have been incorporated in the annual Pacific Sardine assessments (Hill *et al.*, 2017). Additionally, ATM survey results are applied to estimate the abundances, demographics, and distributions of epipelagic and semi-demersal fishes (e.g., Swartzman, 1997; Williams *et al.*, 2013; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014) and plankton (Hewitt and Demer, 2000).

This document, and references herein, describes in detail the ATM as presently used by NOAA's Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) to survey the distributions and abundances of CPS and their oceanographic environments (e.g., Cutter and Demer, 2008; Demer *et al.*, 2012; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014). In general terms, the contemporary ATM combines information from satellite-sensed oceanographic conditions, calibrated multifrequency echosounders, probe-sampled oceanographic conditions, pumped samples of fish eggs, and trawl-net catches of juvenile and adult CPS. The survey area is initially defined with consideration to the potential habitat of a priority stock or stock assemblage, e.g., that for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (**Fig. 1**) or the central or northern stock other Northern Anchovy. The survey area is further expanded to encompass as much of the potential habitat as possible for other CPS present off the West Coast of the U.S., as time permits.

Along transects in the survey area, multi-frequency split-beam echosounders transmit sound pulses downward beneath the ship and receive echoes from animals and the seabed in the path of the sound waves. Measurements of sound speed and absorption from conductivity-temperature-depth (CTD) probes allow accurate compensation of these echoes for propagation losses. The calibrated echo intensities, normalized to the range-dependent observational volume, provide indications of the target type and behavior (e.g., Demer *et al.*, 2009).

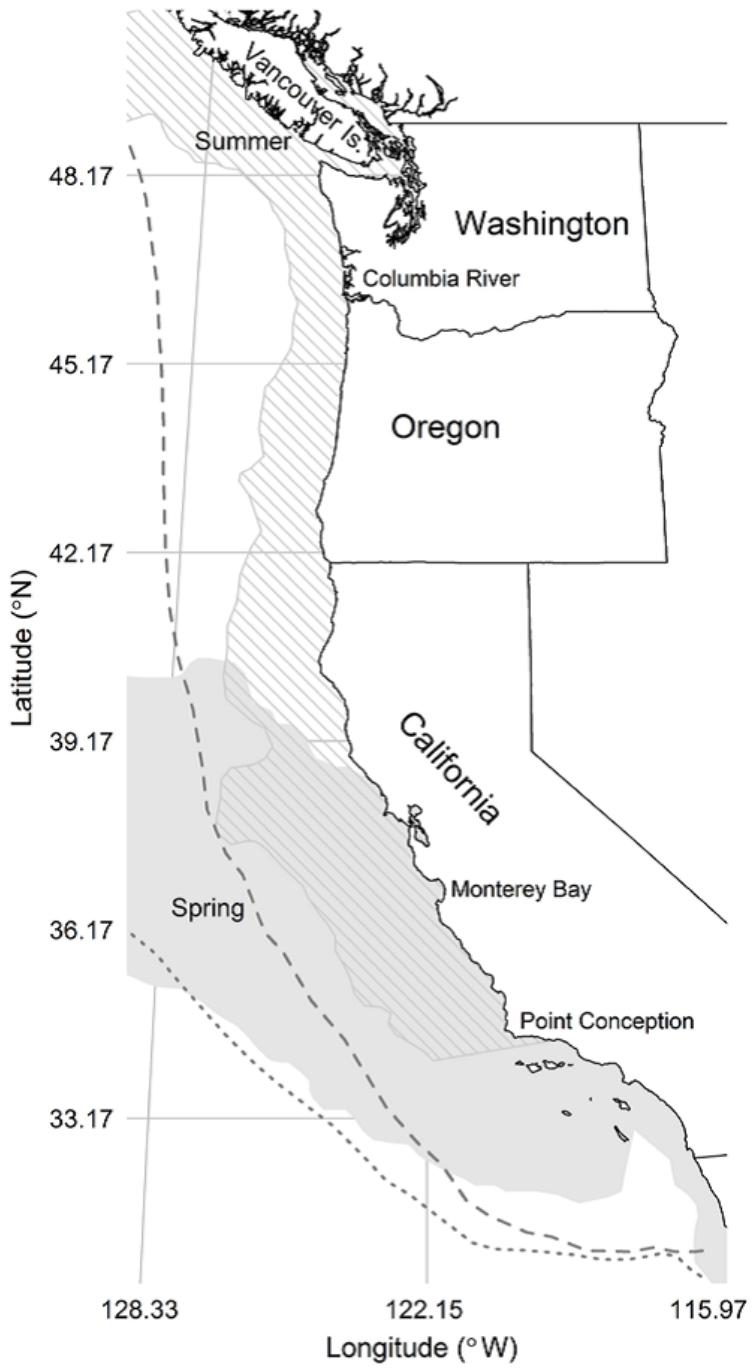


Figure 1: Conceptual spring (shaded region) and summer (hatched region) distributions of northern stock Pacific Sardine habitat along the west coasts of Mexico, the United States, and Canada. The dashed and dotted lines represent, respectively, the approximate summer and spring position of the 0.2 mg m^{-3} isoline of chlorophyll-a concentration. This isoline appears to oscillate in synchrony with the transition zone chlorophyll front (TZCF, Polovina *et al.*, 2001) and the offshore limit of the Pacific Sardine habitat (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014).

Echoes from marine organisms are a function of their body composition, shape, and size relative to the sensing-sound wavelength, and their orientation relative to the incident sound waves (Cutter *et al.*, 2009; Demer *et al.*, 2009; Renfree *et al.*, 2009). Variations in echo intensity across frequencies, known as echo spectra, often indicate the taxonomic groups contributing to the echoes. The CPS, with highly reflective swim bladders, create high intensity echoes of sound pulses at all echosounder frequencies (e.g., Conti and Demer, 2003). In contrast, krill, with acoustic properties closer to those of the surrounding sea-water, produce lower intensity echoes, particularly at lower frequencies (e.g., Demer *et al.*, 2003). The echo energy attributed to CPS, based on empirical echo spectra (Demer *et al.*, 2012), are apportioned to species using trawl-catch proportions (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014).

Animal densities are estimated by dividing the summed intensities attributed to a species by the length-weighted average echo intensity (the mean backscattering cross-section) from animals of that species (e.g., Demer *et al.*, 2012). Transects with similar densities are grouped into post-sampling strata that mimic the natural patchiness of the target species (e.g., Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014). An estimate of abundance is obtained by multiplying the average estimated density in the stratum by the stratum area (Demer *et al.*, 2012). The associated sampling variance is calculated using non-parametric bootstrap of the mean transect densities. The total abundance estimate in the survey area is the sum of abundances in all strata. Similarly, the total variance estimate is the sum of the variance in each stratum.

The primary objectives of the SWFSC's ATM surveys are to survey the distributions and abundances of CPS, krill, and their abiotic environments in the CCE. Typically, spring surveys are conducted during 25-40 days-at-sea (DAS) between March and May, and summer surveys are conducted during 50-80 DAS between June and October. In spring, the ATM surveys focus primarily on the northern stock of Pacific Sardine and the central stock of Northern Anchovy. In summer, the ATM surveys also focus on the northern stock of Northern Anchovy. During spring and summer, the biomasses of other CPS (e.g., Pacific Mackerel, Jack Mackerel, and Pacific Herring) present in the survey area are estimated.

In summer 2018, an ATM survey was performed to sample the west coast of North America, from the northern tip of Vancouver Island, British Columbia (BC) to San Diego, in order to estimate the biomass distributions and demographies of the CPS assemblage in the CCE, together with their biotic and abiotic habitats. The ATM survey was part of a larger joint survey that also used line-transect sampling to estimate the abundances, distributions, and demographies of marine mammals and seabirds within the sampling domain. Presented here are 1) a detailed description of the ATM used to survey CPS in the CCE off the west coast of North America; and 2) estimates of the abundance, biomass, size structure, and distribution of CPS, specifically the northern and southern stock of Pacific Sardine; the northern and central stock of Northern Anchovy; Pacific Mackerel; Jack Mackerel; and Pacific Herring for the survey area and period. Additional details about the ATM portion of the survey may be found in the cruise report (Stierhoff *et al.*, 2019). Results of the marine mammal and seabird sampling are not presented in this report.

2 Methods

2.1 Data collection

2.1.1 Survey design

The summer 2018 survey was conducted using NOAA Ship *Reuben Lasker* (hereafter, *Lasker*). The sampling domain, between Cape Scott, British Columbia at the northern end of Vancouver Island and San Diego, CA, was defined by the potential habitat of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine in the CCE at the beginning of the survey (**Fig. 2a**), but also spanned all or large portions of the anticipated population distributions of other CPS throughout the survey (**Fig. 2b-d**). East to west, the sampling domain extends from the coast to at least the 1,000 fathom (~1830 m) isobath [**Fig. 3**]. Considering the expected distribution of the target species, the acceptable uncertainty in biomass estimates, and the available ship time (80 days at sea, DAS), the principal survey objectives were the estimations of biomass for the northern and southern stocks of Pacific Sardine and the northern and central stocks of Northern Anchovy. Additionally, biomass estimates were sought for Pacific Mackerel, Jack Mackerel, and Pacific Herring in the survey area.

Additional sampling was conducted: 1) nearshore along 4-nmi-long transects spaced 5 nmi apart between San Francisco and Pt. Conception using a wind- and solar-powered unmanned surface vehicle (USV; Saildrone, Inc.) equipped with dual-frequency (38 and 200 kHz) echosounders (orange lines, **Fig. 3**); and 2) offshore by *Lasker* along seven ~100-nmi-long transects between central WA and Morro Bay (green lines, **Fig. 3**). The goal of the nearshore sampling was to estimate the abundance and biomass of the central stock of Northern Anchovy and northern stock of Pacific Sardine close to shore, in shallow water, or both, where sampling where *Lasker* could not safely navigate. The goal of the offshore sampling was to sample marine mammals and seabirds, but also some exploratory acoustic and trawl sampling was conducted opportunistically.

Systematic surveys are used to estimate biomasses of clustered populations with strong geographical trends (Fewster *et al.*, 2009). However, when sampling small, dispersed populations, systematic designs may oversample areas with low biomass. In these situations, the survey domain may be first surveyed with coarse resolution, and then sampling may be added in areas with the most biomass (Manly *et al.*, 2002). This two-stage approach results in smaller estimates of variance compared to those from random systematic or fully random sampling designs (Francis, 1984).

The survey of CPS in the CCE merges the concepts of systematic and adaptive sampling designs in a novel, one-stage hybrid design. The survey includes a grid of compulsory, parallel transects spaced by either 10 or 20 nmi. The location of the 10 nmi spaced compulsory grid is decided a priori and applied in areas with high diversity and abundance during past surveys. The sampling intensity in the compulsory grid is fixed, constituting a systematic design. Elsewhere, the maximum transect spacing is 20 nmi, but transect spacing may be adaptively decreased where CPS echoes, eggs, or catches are observed in high densities. An adaptive event adds a minimum of three transects to the 20-nmi-compulsory design to create a stratum with a minimum of seven contiguous 10-nmi-spaced transects.

During CPS surveys progressing from north to south, if CPS are observed during a compulsory 20-nmi-spaced transect, an adaptive transect is added 10 nmi to the north. After completion of the first adaptive transect, a second one is added 20 nmi to the south. This is followed by a compulsory transect and then a third adaptive transect. If CPS are encountered on the following compulsory transect, then an additional adaptive transect is added. If not, the next compulsory transect is sampled. This approach is an efficient application of the available sampling effort to optimize the precision of estimated biomass for patchily distributed populations within the survey domain.

Because the sampling density is adaptively increased in areas with CPS, the inherent sampling heterogeneity requires post-stratification (see **Section 2.3.1**). This combination of adaptive sampling and post-survey stratification reduces the sampling variance without introducing sampling bias. The transects are perpendicular to the coast, extending from the shallowest navigable depth (~30 m depth) to either a distance of 35 nmi or to the 1,000 fathom isobath, whichever is farthest (**Fig. 3**). When CPS are observed within the westernmost 3 nmi of a transect, that transect and the next one to the south are extended in 5-nmi increments until no CPS are observed in the last 3 nmi of the extension.

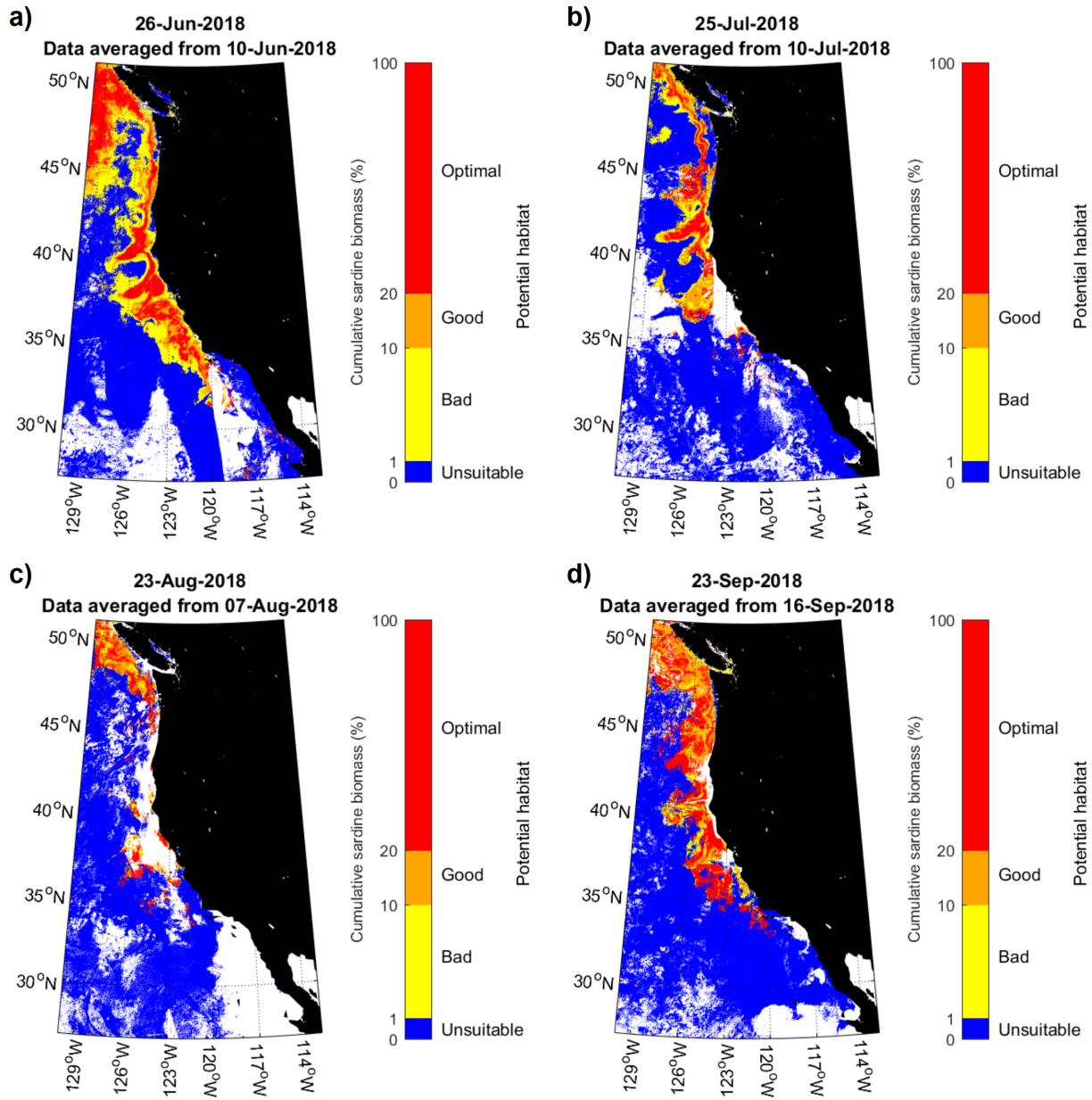


Figure 2: Distribution of potential habitat for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (a) before, (b, c) during, and (d) at the end of the summer 2018 survey.

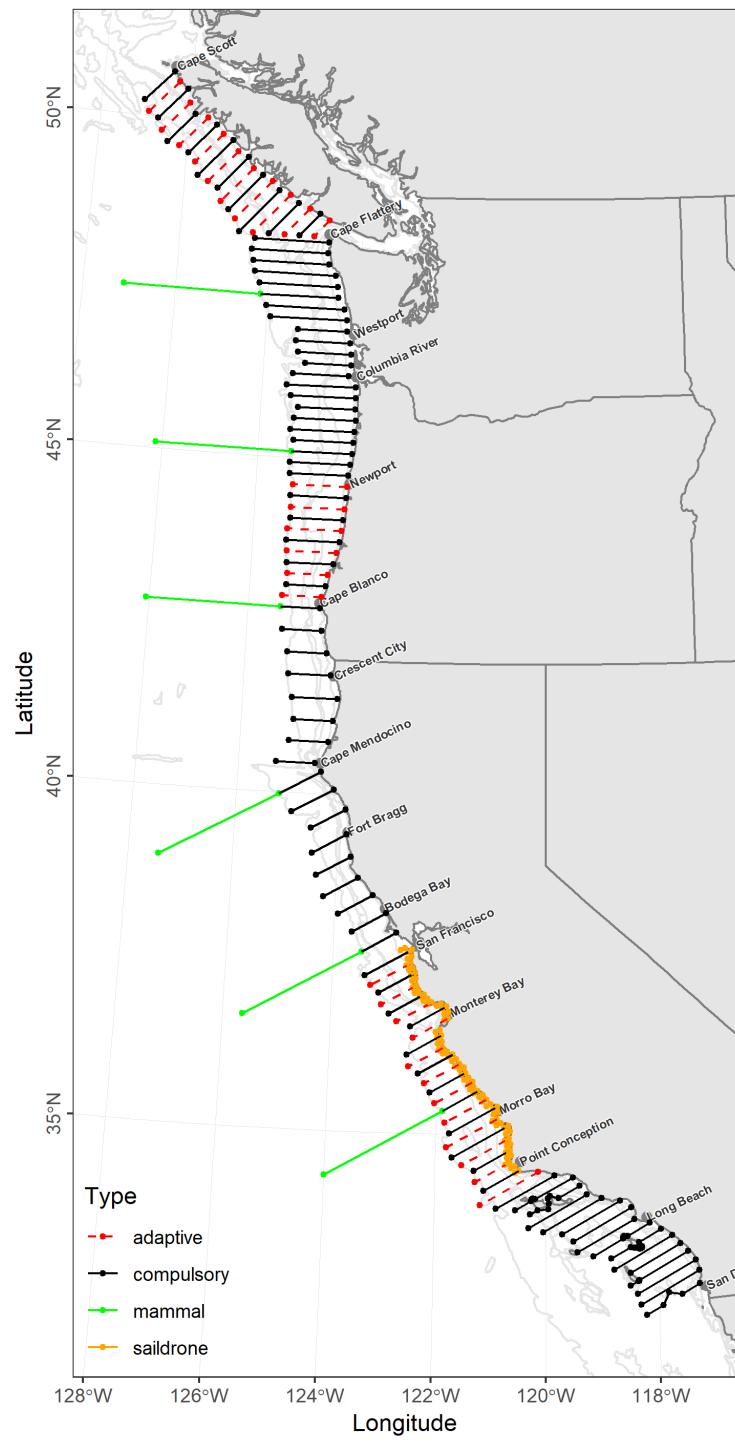


Figure 3: Planned compulsory (black lines) and adaptive (red dashed lines) transect lines, nearshore (USV) transects (orange lines), and extended (marine mammal and seabird) transects (green lines). Isobaths (light gray lines) are placed at 50, 200, 500, and 2,000 m (or approximately ~1,000 fathoms).

2.1.2 Acoustic sampling

2.1.2.1 Acoustic equipment

On *Lasker*, multi-frequency (18, 38, 70, 120, 200, and 333 kHz) EK60 General Purpose Transceivers (GPT, Simrad) and EK80 Wideband Transeivers (WBT, Simrad) were configured with split-beam transducers (Models ES18-11, ES38B, ES70-7C, ES120-7C, ES200-7C, and ES333-7C; Simrad) mounted on the bottom of a retractable keel or “centerboard” (Fig. 4). The keel was retracted (transducers ~5-m depth) during calibration, and extended to the intermediate position (transducers ~7-m depth) during the survey. Exceptions were made during shallow water operations, when the keel was retracted; or during times of heavy weather, when the keel was extended (transducers ~9-m depth) to provide extra stability and reduce the effect of weather-generated noise. In addition, acoustic data were also collected using an ME70 multibeam echosounder (Simrad), MS70 multibeam sonar (Simrad), and SX90 omni-directional sonar (Simrad). Transducer position and motion were measured at 5 Hz using an inertial motion unit (POS-MV, Trimble/Applanix).

On the USV (SD-1024), a miniature wideband transceiver (WBT-Mini, Simrad) was configured with a gimbaled, keel-mounted, dual-frequency transducer (ES38-18|200-18, Simrad). Both the split-beam 38-kHz and single-beam 200-kHz had nominally 18° beamwidths.

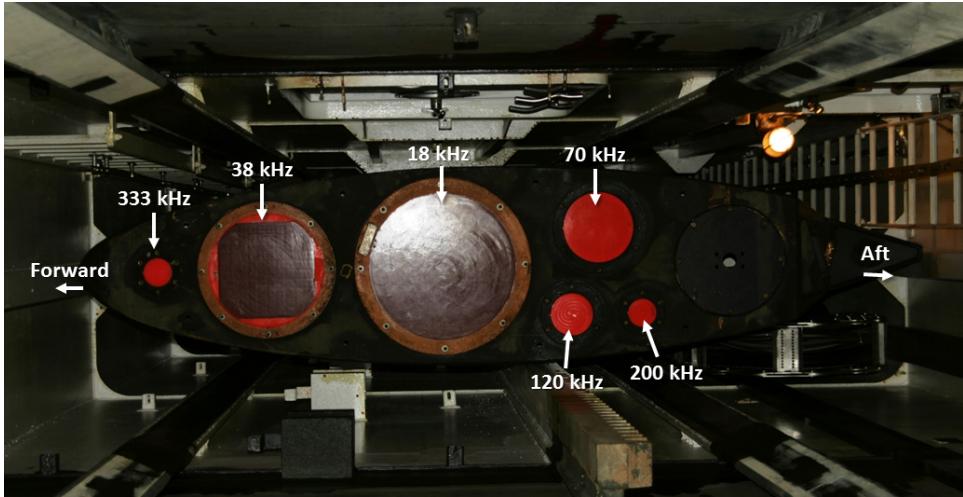


Figure 4: Echosounder transducers mounted on the bottom of the retractable centerboard on *Lasker*. During the survey, the centerboard was extended, typically positioning the transducers at ~2-m below the keel at a water depth of ~7 m.

2.1.2.2 Echosounder calibration

Prior to calibration, the integrity of each transducer was verified through impedance measurements of each transducer in water and air using an LCR meter (Agilent E4980A) and custom Matlab software. For each transducer, impedance magnitude ($|Z|$, Ω), phase (θ , $^\circ$), conductance (G , S), susceptance (B , S), resistance (R , Ω), and reactance (X , Ω) were measured at the operational frequencies with the transducer quadrants connected in parallel.

The echosounders aboard *Lasker* were calibrated on 30 May to 4 June 2018 while the vessel was docked at 10th Avenue Marine Terminal, San Diego Bay (32.6956 °N, -117.15278 °W) using the standard sphere technique (Demer *et al.*, 2015). The reference target was a 38.1-mm diameter sphere made from tungsten carbide (WC) with 6% cobalt binder material. A CTD was cast to measure temperature and salinity versus depth, to estimate sound speeds at the transducer and sphere depths, and the time-averaged sound speed and absorption coefficients for the range between them. The theoretical target strength (TS ; dB re 1 m^2) of the sphere was calculated using the Standard Sphere Target Strength Calculator¹ and values for the sphere,

¹<http://swfscdata.nmfs.noaa.gov/AST/SphereTS/>

sound-pulse, and seawater properties. The sphere was positioned throughout the main lobe of each of the transducer beams using three motorized downriggers, two on one side of the vessel and one on the other. For each frequency, the calibration results (**Table 1**) were input to the echosounder software (ER60, Simrad) and recorded (.raw format) with the measures of received power and angles.

The echosounder aboard the USV (SD-1024) was calibrated between 22 and 25 May 2018 in the SWFSC’s Ocean Technology Development Tank² using the standard sphere technique (**Table 2**). The reference target was a 38.1-mm diameter sphere made from tungsten carbide (WC) with 6% cobalt binder material.

Table 1: EK60 general purpose transceiver (GPT, Simrad) information, pre-calibration settings, and beam model results following calibration (below the horizontal line). Prior to the survey, on-axis gain (G_0), beam angles and angle offsets, and S_A Correction ($S_{A\text{corr}}$) values from calibration results were entered into ER60.

Frequency (f , kHz)	Units	Frequency (kHz)					
		18	38	70	120	200	333
Model		ES18-11	ES38B	ES70-7C	ES120-7C	ES200-7C	ES333-7C
Serial Number		2116	31206	233	783	513	124
Transmit Power (p_{et})	W	2000	2000	750	250	110	40
Pulse Duration (τ)	ms	1.024	1.024	1.024	1.024	1.024	1.024
On-axis Gain (G_0)	dB re 1	21.31	24.95	27.07	26.65	27.23	24.83
S_A Correction ($S_{A\text{corr}}$)	dB re 1	-0.84	-0.65	-0.41	-0.24	-0.22	-0.15
Bandwidth (W_f)	Hz	1570	2430	2860	3030	3090	3110
Sample Interval	m	0.194	0.194	0.194	0.194	0.194	0.194
Eq. Two-way Beam Angle ()	dB re 1 sr	-17.1	-20.4	-20.3	-20.2	-20.2	-19.6
Absorption Coefficient (α_f)	dB km ⁻¹	2	7.7	21.6	43.7	69.5	97.8
Angle Sensitivity Along. (Λ_α)	Elec. [°] /Geom. [°]	13.9	21.9	23	23	23	23
Angle Sensitivity Athw. (Λ_β)	Elec. [°] /Geom. [°]	13.9	21.9	23	23	23	23
3-dB Beamwidth Along. ($\alpha_{-3\text{dB}}$)	deg	12.15	6.79	6.42	6.4	6.52	6.35
3-dB Beamwidth Athw. ($\beta_{-3\text{dB}}$)	deg	11.95	6.93	6.47	6.49	6.79	6.84
Angle Offset Along. (α_0)	deg	0	0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
Angle Offset Athw. (β_0)	deg	-0.24	-0.02	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0
Theoretical TS (TS_{theory})	dB re 1 m ²	-42.36	-42.44	-41.45	-39.47	-39.22	-36.43
Ambient Noise	dB re 1 W	-128	-145	-154	-160	-161	-137
On-axis Gain (G_0)	dB re 1	22.5	24.84	27	25.69	27.46	24.05
S_A Correction ($S_{A\text{corr}}$)	dB re 1	-0.6	-0.61	-0.25	-0.21	-0.14	-0.22
RMS	dB	0.42	0.24	0.21	0.25	0.4	0.5
3-dB Beamwidth Along. ($\alpha_{-3\text{dB}}$)	deg	11.07	6.95	6.52	6.54	6.45	6.77
3-dB Beamwidth Athw. ($\beta_{-3\text{dB}}$)	deg	11.05	6.87	6.49	6.49	6.45	6.74
Angle Offset Along. (α_0)	deg	-0.05	0.06	0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03
Angle Offset Athw. (β_0)	deg	0	0.02	-0.03	0.14	0.11	0.02

2.1.2.3 Data collection

Computer clocks were synchronized with the GPS clock (GMT) using synchronization software (NetTime³). Echosounder pulses were transmitted simultaneously at all frequencies, at variable intervals controlled by the EK Adaptive Logger (EAL, Renfree and Demer, 2016). The EAL continuously monitors the echosounder data, detects the seabed depth, and optimizes the echosounder transmit intervals and logging ranges while avoiding aliased seabed echoes. A custom multiplexer (EK-MUX, SWFSC AST) was used to alternate transmissions from the EK60 and EK80 echosounders for the purposes of comparing data obtained from the respective echosounders. The echosounders collected data continuously throughout the survey, but transect sampling was conducted only during daylight hours, approximately between sunrise and sunset.

Measurements of volume backscattering strength (S_V ; dB re 1 m² m⁻³) and TS (dB re 1 m²), indexed by time and geographic positions provided by GPS receivers, were logged to 60 m beyond the detected seabed range or to a maximum of 350 m, and stored in Simrad format (i.e., .raw) with a 50-MB maximum file

²<https://swfsc.noaa.gov/TechTank/>

³<http://timesynctool.com>

Table 2: USV (SD-1024) EK80 miniature wideband transceiver (WBT-Mini, Simrad; Serial Number 264024) and dual-frequency transducer (ES38-18|200-18, Simrad; Serial Number 101) information, and beam model results following calibration. Prior to the survey, on-axis gain (G_0), beam angles and angle offsets, and s_A Correction ($S_{A\text{corr}}$) values from calibration results were entered into the WBT-control software (EK80, Simrad).

	Units	Frequency (kHz)	
		38	200
Transmit Power (p_{et})	W	500	215
Pulse Duration (τ)	ms	1.024	1.024
Effective Pulse Duration	s	0.797	0.892
Absorption Coefficient (α_f)	dB km ⁻¹	7.47	74.85
Sampling Frequency	kHz	4.261	4.261
Angle Sensitivity Along. (Λ_α)	Elec. [°] /Geom. [°]	9.33	-
Angle Sensitivity Athw. (Λ_β)	Elec. [°] /Geom. [°]	9.33	-
Theoretical TS (TS_{theory})	dB re 1 m ²	-42.38	-38.81
On-axis Gain (G_0)	dB re 1	19.55	19.21
S_A Correction ($S_{A\text{corr}}$)	dB re 1	0	0.21
Eq. Two-way Beam Angle ()	dB re 1 sr	-13.2	-14.7
3-dB Beamwidth Along. ($\alpha_{-3\text{dB}}$)	deg	16.7	14.4
3-dB Beamwidth Athw. ($\beta_{-3\text{dB}}$)	deg	16.7	13.7
Angle Offset Along. (α_0)	deg	0.4	-0.1
Angle Offset Athw. (β_0)	deg	0.2	-0.1
RMS	dB	0.17	0.63

size. For each acoustic instrument, the prefix for the file names is a concatenation of the survey name (e.g., 1807RL), the acoustic system (e.g., EK60, EK80, ME70), and the logging commencement date and time from the GPT-control software. For example, an EK60 file generated by the Simrad ER60 software (V2.4.3) is named 1807RL-D20180723-T125901.raw.

To minimize acoustic interference, transmit pulses from the ME70, MS70, SX90, and acoustic Doppler current profiler (Ocean Surveyor Model OS75, Teledyne RD Instruments) were triggered using a synchronization system (K-Sync, Simrad). All other instruments that produce sound within the echosounder bandwidths were secured during daytime survey operations. Exceptions were made during stations (e.g., plankton sampling and fish trawling) or in shallow water when the vessel's command occasionally operated the bridge's 50- and 200-kHz echosounders (Furuno), Doppler velocity log (Model SRD-500A, Sperry Marine), or both.

2.1.3 Oceanographic sampling

2.1.3.1 Conductivity and temperature versus depth (CTD) sampling

Day and night, conductivity and temperature versus depth were measured to 350 m (or to within ~10 m of the seabed when less than 350 m) with calibrated sensors on a CTD rosette (Model SBE911+, Seabird) or underway probe (UnderwayCTD, Oceanscience) cast from the vessel. These data were used to calculate the harmonic mean sound speed (Demer *et al.*, 2015) for estimating ranges to the sound scatterers, and frequency-specific sound absorption coefficients for compensating signal attenuation of the sound pulse between the transducer and scatters (Simmonds and MacLennan, 2005) (see Section 2.2.2). These data also provided indication of the depth of the upper-mixed layer where most epipelagic CPS reside during the day, and used to remove non-CPS backscatter (see Section 2.2.4).

2.1.3.2 Scientific Computer System sampling

While underway, information about the position and direction (e.g., latitude, longitude, speed, course over ground, and heading), weather (air temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, and barometric pressure),

and sea-surface oceanography (e.g., temperature, salinity, and fluorescence) were measured continuously and logged using *Lasker's* Scientific Computer System (SCS). During and after the survey, data from a subset of these sensors, logged with a standardized form at 1-min resolution, are available on the internet via NOAA's ERDDAP data server⁴.

2.1.4 Fish egg sampling

During the day, fish eggs were sampled using continuous underway fish egg sampler (CUFES, Checkley *et al.*, 1997), which collects water and plankton at a rate of $\sim 640 \text{ l min}^{-1}$ from an intake at $\sim 3\text{-m}$ depth on the hull of the ship. The particles in the sampled water were sieved by a $505\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ mesh. Pacific Sardine, Northern Anchovy, Jack Mackerel, and Pacific Hake (*Merluccius productus*) eggs were identified to species, counted, and logged. Eggs from other species were also counted and logged as “other fish eggs.” Typically, the duration of each CUFES sample was 30 min, corresponding to a distance of 5 nmi at a speed of 10 kn. Because the duration of the initial stages of the egg phase is short for most fish species, the egg distributions inferred from CUFES indicated the nearby presence of actively spawning fish, and were used in combination with CPS echoes to select trawl locations.

2.1.5 Trawl sampling

After sunset, CPS schools tend to ascend and disperse and are less likely to avoid a net (Mais, 1977). Therefore, trawling was conducted during the night to better sample the fish aggregations dispersed near the surface to obtain information about species composition, lengths, and weights.

2.1.5.1 Sampling gear

The trawl net, a Nordic 264 rope trawl (NET Systems, Bainbridge Island, WA; **Fig. 5a,b**), was towed at the surface for 45 min at a speed of 3.5-4.5 kn. The net has a rectangular opening with an area of approximately 300 m^2 ($\sim 15\text{-m}$ tall x 20-m wide), a throat with variable-sized mesh and a “marine mammal excluder device” to prevent the capture of large animals, such as dolphins, turtles, or sharks while retaining target species (Dotson *et al.*, 2010), and an 8-mm square-mesh cod-end liner (to retain a large range of animal sizes). The trawl doors were foam-filled and the trawl headrope was lined with floats so the trawl towed at the surface.

⁴<https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/index.html>

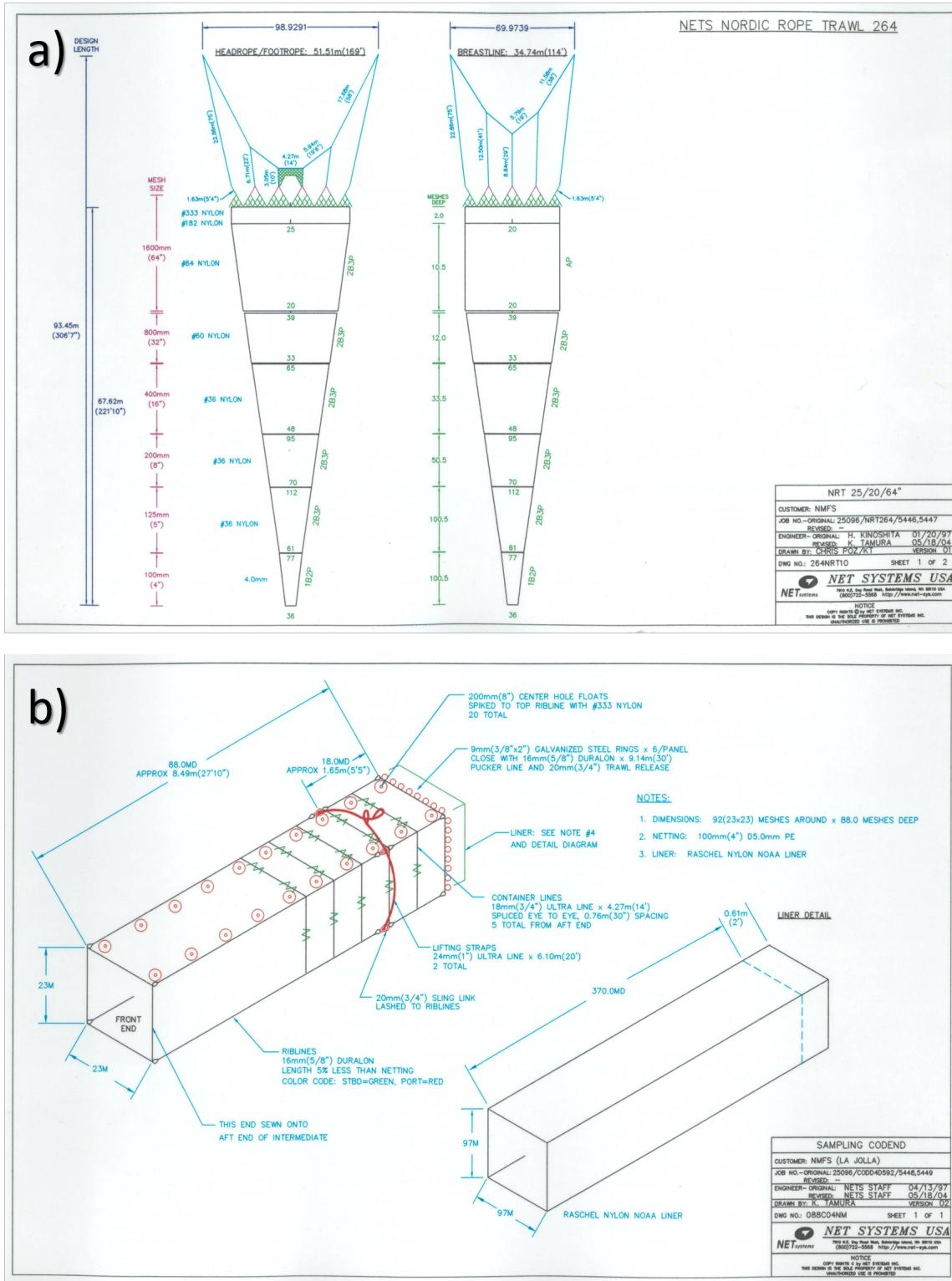


Figure 5: Schematic drawings of the a) net body and b) codend of the Nordic 264 rope trawl.

2.1.5.2 Sampling locations

Up to three nighttime (i.e., 30 min after sunset to 30 min before sunrise) surface trawls, typically spaced 10-nmi apart, were conducted in areas where echoes from putative CPS schools were observed earlier that day (**Fig. 6**). Each evening, trawl locations were selected by an acoustician who monitored CPS echoes and a member of the trawl group who measured the densities of CPS eggs in the CUFES. The locations were provided to the watch Officers who charted the proposed trawl sites.

Trawl locations were selected using the following criteria, in descending priority: CPS schools in echograms that day; CPS eggs in CUFES that day; and the trawl locations and catches during the previous night. If no CPS echoes or CPS eggs were observed along a transect that day, the trawls were alternatively placed nearshore one night and offshore the next night, with consideration given to the seabed depth and the modeled distribution of CPS habitat. Each morning, after the last trawl or 30 min prior to sunrise, *Lasker* resumed sampling at the location where the acoustic sampling stopped the previous day.

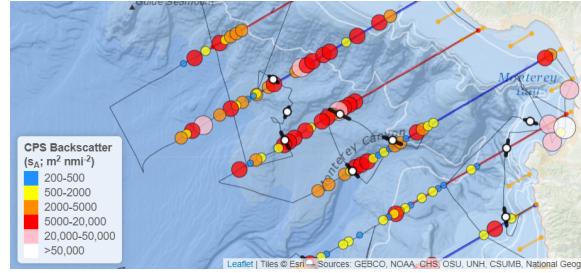


Figure 6: Example of trawl paths (bold, black lines) relative to 38-kHz integrated backscattering coefficients (s_A , $\text{m}^2 \text{ nmi}^{-2}$; averaged over 2000-m distance intervals and from 5 to 70 m deep) from putative CPS schools (colored points).

2.1.5.3 Sample processing

If the total volume of the trawl catch was five 35-l baskets (~ 175 l) or less, all target species were separated from the catch, sorted by species, weighed, and enumerated. If the volume of the entire catch was more than five baskets, a five-basket random subsample that included non-target species was collected, sorted by species, weighed, and enumerated; the remainder of the total catch was weighed. In these cases, the weight of the entire catch was calculated as the sum of the subsample and remainder weights. The weight of the e -th species in the total catch ($C_{T,e}$) was obtained by summing the catch weight of the respective species in the subsample ($C_{S,e}$) and the corresponding catch in the remainder ($C_{R,e}$), which was calculated as:

$$C_{R,e} = C_R * P_{w,e}, \quad (1)$$

where $P_{w,e} = C_{S,e} / \sum_1^s C_{S,e}$, is the proportion in weight of the e -th species in the subsample. The number of specimens of the e -th species in the total catch ($N_{T,e}$) was estimated by:

$$N_{T,e} = \frac{C_{T,e}}{\bar{w}_e}, \quad (2)$$

where \bar{w}_e is the mean weight of the e -th species in the subsample. For each of the target species with 50 specimens or less, individual measurements of length in mm (standard length, L_S , for Pacific Sardine and Northern Anchovy, and fork length, L_F , for Pacific Herring and Jack and Pacific Mackerels) and total weight (w) in g were recorded, and gonads were examined macroscopically to determine sex and reproductive stage. With the exception of Pacific Herring, the female gonads of a representative subsample of each target species were removed and preserved, and otoliths were collected for subsequent age determination. The same procedure was applied to a random sample of 50 specimens if the total number of specimens available was higher than 50.

2.1.5.4 QA/QC

At sea, trawl data were entered into a database (Microsoft Access). During and following the survey, data were further scrutinized, verified, and corrected if found to be erroneous. Missing length (L_{miss}) and weight (W_{miss}) measurements were estimated using the season-specific length-versus-weight relationships derived from catches during previous ATM surveys (unpublished data), where $W_{miss} = \beta_0 L^{\beta_1}$, $L_{miss} = (W/\beta_0)^{(1/\beta_1)}$, and values for β_0 and β_1 in **Table 3**. To identify measurement or data-entry errors, length and weight data were graphically compared (**Fig. 7**) to measurements from previous surveys and models of season-specific length-versus-weight from previous surveys (unpublished data). Outliers and missing values were flagged, reviewed by the trawl team, and mitigated. Catch data from aborted or otherwise unacceptable trawl hauls were removed.

Table 3: General linear model (GLM) coefficients describing the total length (L_T , mm) versus weight (W , g) relationships used to estimate missing lengths or weights, where: $L_T = (W/\beta_0)^{(1/\beta_1)}$ and $W = \beta_0 L_T^{\beta_1}$.

Common name	Scientific name	β_0	β_1
Pacific Herring	<i>Clupea pallasi</i>	1.965e-06	3.253318
Northern Anchovy	<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	2.873e-06	3.167299
Pacific Sardine	<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	4.551e-06	3.120841
Pacific Mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	3.550e-06	3.165265
Jack Mackerel	<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>	5.936e-06	3.069390

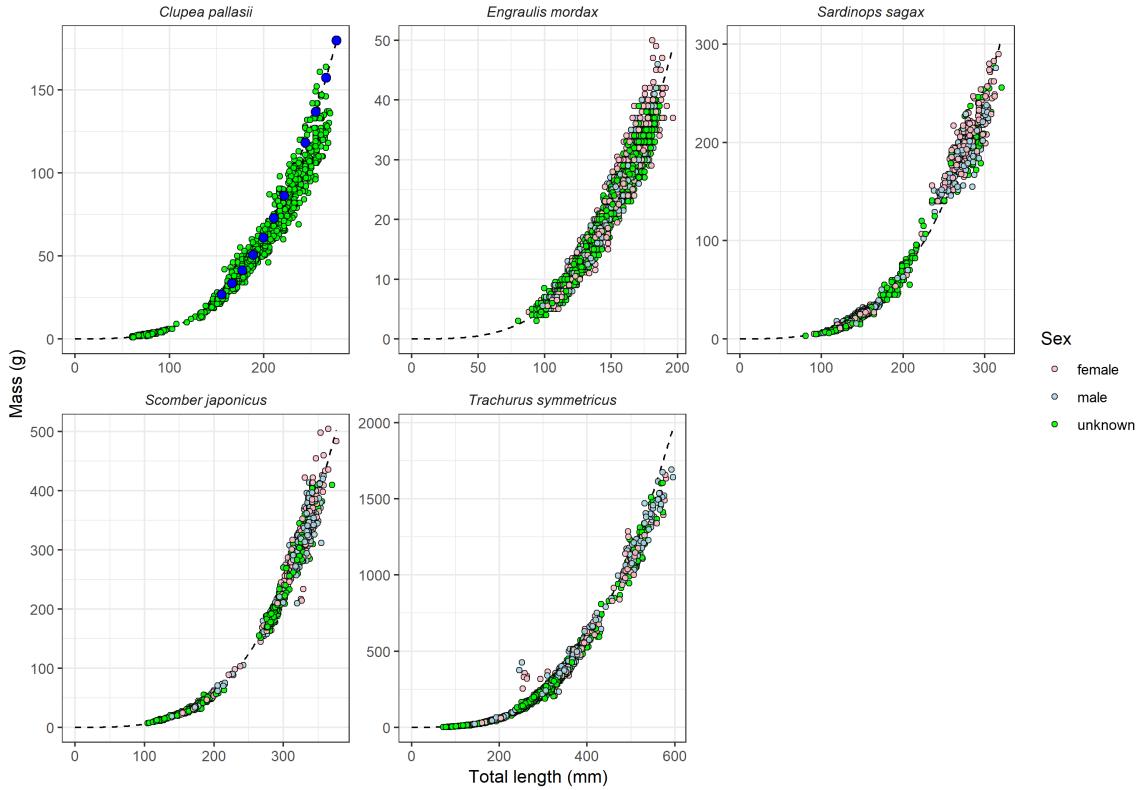


Figure 7: Specimen length-versus-weight from the current survey (colored points, by sex) compared to those from previous SWFSC surveys during the same season (gray points, all sexes). The dashed line represents the modeled length-versus-weight relationships for each species (unpublished data). Larger points indicate specimens whose length (red) or weight (blue) was missing and was estimated from the length-versus-weight relationships in **Table 3**.

2.2 Data processing

2.2.1 Acoustic and oceanographic data

The calibrated echosounder data from each transect were processed using commercial software (Echoview V9.0.318.34509, Echoview Software Pty Ltd.) and estimates of the sound speed and absorption coefficient calculated with contemporaneous data from CTD probes cast while stationary or underway (UCTD, see **Section 2.1.3.1**). Data collected along the daytime transects at speeds ≥ 5 kn were used to estimate CPS densities. Nighttime acoustic data were assumed to be negatively biased due to diel-vertical migration (DVM) and disaggregation of the target species' schools (Cutter and Demer, 2008).

2.2.2 Sound speed and absorption calculation

Depth derived from pressure in CTD casts was used to bin samples into 1-m depth increments. Sound speed in each increment ($c_{w,i}$, m s⁻¹) was estimated from the average salinity, density, and pH (if measured, else pH = 8; Chen and Millero, 1977; Seabird, 2013). The harmonic sound speed in the water column (\bar{c}_w , m s⁻¹) was calculated over the upper 70 m as:

$$\bar{c}_w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \Delta r_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \Delta r_i / c_{w,i}}, \quad (3)$$

where Δr is the depth of increment i (Seabird, 2013). Measurements of seawater temperature (t_w , °C), salinity (s_w , psu), depth, pH, and \bar{c}_w are also used to calculate the mean species-specific absorption coefficients ($\bar{\alpha}_a$, dB m⁻¹) over the entire profile using equations in Francois and Garrison (1982), Ainslie and McColm (1998), and Doonan et al. (2003). Both \bar{c}_w and $\bar{\alpha}_a$ are later used to estimate ranges to the sound scatterers to compensate the echo signal for spherical spreading and attenuation during propagation of the sound pulse from the transducer to the scatterer range and back (Simmonds and MacLennan, 2005). The CTD rosette, when cast, also provides measures of fluorescence and dissolved oxygen concentration versus depth, which may be used to estimate the vertical dimension of Pacific Sardine potential habitat (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2011), particularly the depth of the upper-mixed layer where most epipelagic CPS reside. The latter information is used to inform echo classification (see **Section 2.2.3**).

2.2.3 Echo-classification

Echoes from schooling CPS were identified using a semi-automated data processing algorithm implemented using Echoview software (V9.0.318.34509). The filters and thresholds were based on a subsample of echoes from randomly selected CPS schools. The aim of the filter criteria is to retain at least 95% of the noise-free backscatter from CPS schools while rejecting at least 95% of the non-CPS backscatter (**Fig. 8**). The filter includes the following steps:

- Estimate and subtract background noise using the built-in Echoview background noise removal function (De Robertis and Higginbottom, 2007, **Fig. 8b,e**);
- Average the noise-free S_V echograms using non-overlapping 11-sample by 3-ping windows;
- Expand the averaged, noise-reduced S_V echograms with a 7 pixel x 7 pixel dilation;
- For each pixel, compute: $S_{V,200\text{kHz}} - S_{V,38\text{kHz}}$, $S_{V,120\text{kHz}} - S_{V,38\text{kHz}}$, and $S_{V,70\text{kHz}} - S_{V,38\text{kHz}}$;
- Create a Boolean echogram for S_V differences in the CPS range: $-13.85 < S_{V,70\text{kHz}} - S_{V,38\text{kHz}} < 9.89 \cap -135.5 < S_{V,120\text{kHz}} - S_{V,38\text{kHz}} < 9.37 \cap -13.51 < S_{V,200\text{kHz}} - S_{V,38\text{kHz}} < 12.53$;
- Compute the standard deviation (SD) of $S_{V,120\text{kHz}}$ and $S_{V,200\text{kHz}}$ using non-overlapping 11-sample by 3-ping windows;
- Expand the $SD(S_{V,120\text{kHz}})$ and $SD(S_{V,200\text{kHz}})$ echograms with a 7 pixel x 7 pixel dilation;
- Create a Boolean echogram based on the SDs in the CPS range: $SD(S_{V,200\text{kHz}}) > -65 \text{ dB} \cap SD(S_{V,120\text{kHz}}) > -65 \text{ dB}$. Diffuse backscattering layers (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2010) have low standard deviations, whereas fish schools have high standard deviations (Demer *et al.*, 2009);
- Intersect the two Boolean echograms. The resulting echogram has samples with “TRUE” for candidate CPS schools and “FALSE” elsewhere;

- Mask the noise-reduced echograms using the CPS Boolean echogram (**Fig. 8c,f**);
- Create an integration-start line at a range of 3 m from the transducer (~10 m depth);
- Create an integration-stop line 3 m above the seabed (Demer *et al.*, 2009), or to the maximum logging range (e.g., 350 m), whichever is shallowest;
- Set the minimum S_V threshold to -60 dB (corresponding to a density of approximately three fish per 100 m^3 in the case of 20-cm-long Pacific Sardine);
- Integrate the volume backscattering coefficients (s_V , $\text{m}^2 \text{ m}^{-3}$) attributed to CPS over 5-m depths and averaged over 100-m distances;
- Remove regions where vessel speed was $\leq 5 \text{ kn}$ (i.e., “on station”); and
- Output the resulting nautical area scattering coefficients (s_A ; $\text{m}^2 \text{ nmi}^{-2}$) and associated information from each transect and frequency to comma-delimited text (.csv) files.

When necessary, the start and stop integration lines were manually edited to exclude reverberation due to bubbles, for the purposes of including the entirety of shallow CPS aggregations, or excluding seabed echoes.

2.2.4 Removal of non-CPS backscatter

In addition to echoes from target CPS, echoes may also be present from other CPS (Pacific Saury, *Cololabis saira*), or semi-demersal fish such as Pacific Hake and rockfishes (*Sebastodes* spp.). When analyzing the acoustic-survey data, it was therefore necessary to filter “acoustic by-catch,” i.e., backscatter not from the target species. To exclude echoes from mid-water, demersal, and benthic fishes, vertical temperature profiles were superimposed on the echo-integrated data for each transect. Echoes below the surface mixed layer were excluded from the CPS analysis (**Fig. 9**). In areas dominated by Pacific Herring, for example off Vancouver Island, backscatter was integrated to a maximum depth of 75 m.

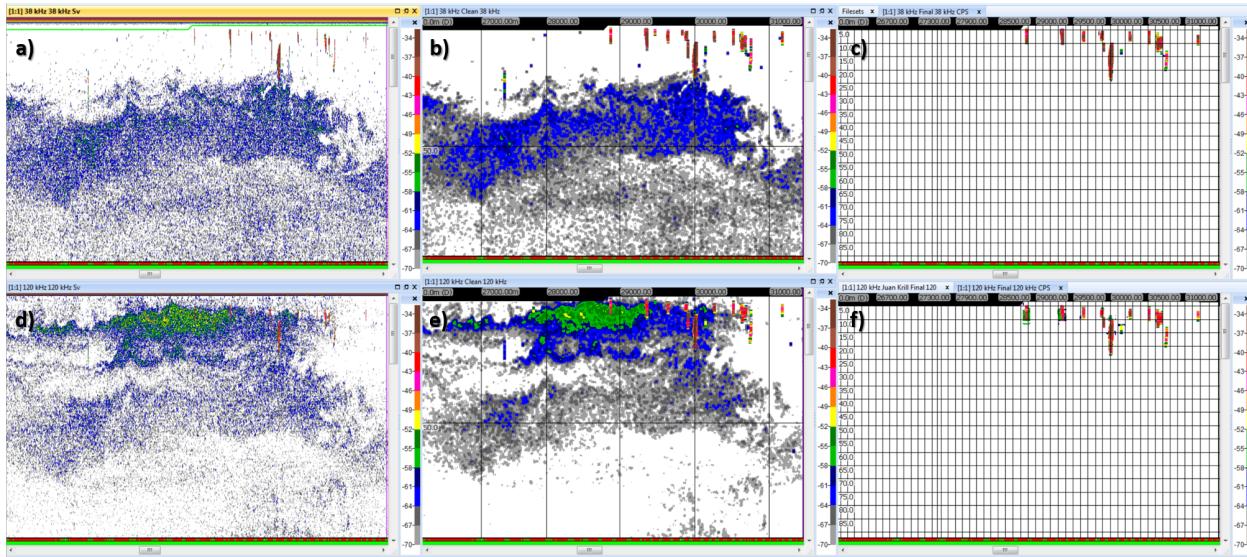


Figure 8: Echogram depicting CPS schools (red) and plankton aggregations (blue and green) at 38 kHz (top) and 120 kHz (bottom). Example data processing steps include the original echogram (left), after noise subtraction and bin-averaging (middle), and filtering to retain only putative CPS echoes (right).

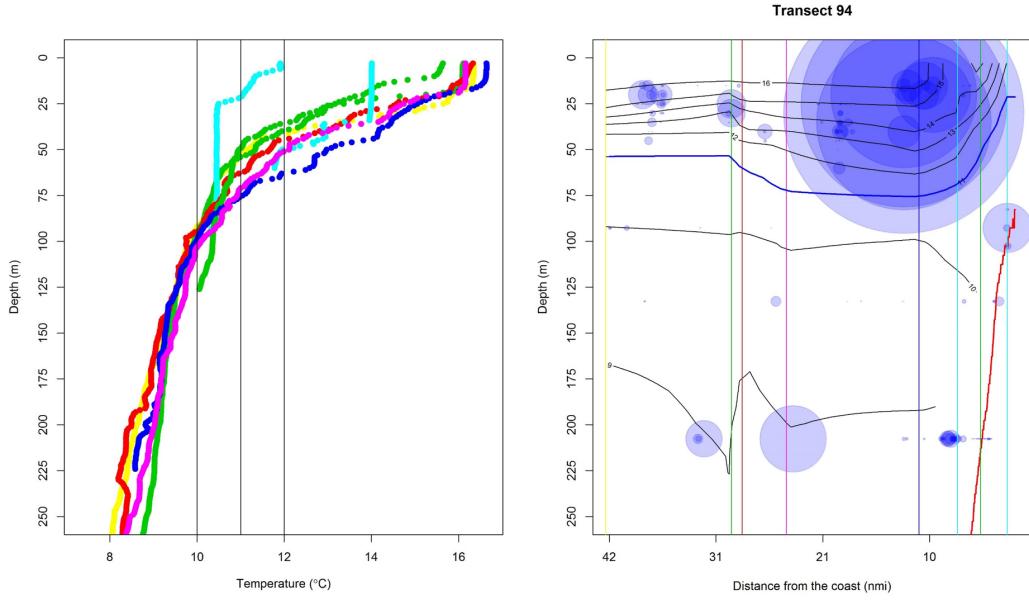


Figure 9: Temperature profiles (left) and the distribution of echoes from fishes with swimbladders (blue points, scaled by backscatter intensity; right) along an example acoustic transect. In this example, temperature profiles indicate an ~25 m-deep mixed-layer above an ~20-30 m thermocline, so the 11 °C isotherm (bold, blue line; right panel) was used to remove echoes from deeper, bottom-dwelling schools of non-CPS fishes with swimbladders. The proximity of the echoes to the seabed (bold, red line; right panel) was also used to define the lower limit for vertical integration.

2.2.5 QA/QC

The largest 38-kHz integrated backscattering coefficient values (s_A , $\text{m}^2 \text{nmi}^{-2}$) were graphically examined to identify potential errors in the integrated data from Echoview processing (e.g., when a portion of the seabed was accidentally integrated, **Fig. 10**). If found, errors were corrected and data were re-integrated prior to use for biomass estimation.

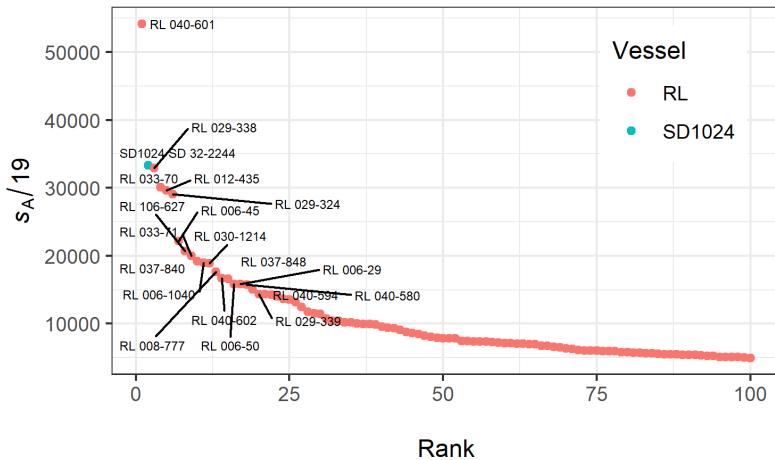


Figure 10: Ranked 38-kHz integrated backscattering coefficient values (s_A , $\text{m}^2 \text{nmi}^{-2}$; $n = 100$), labeled with the vessel name (*RL* = *Lasker*, *SD1024* = *Saildrone USV*), transect number, and echogram distance interval. The s_A values for the 100-m intervals are divided by 19 for scaling to the traditional horizontal bin length, or Elementary Distance Sampling Unit (EDSU), of 1 nmi.

2.2.6 Echo integral partitioning and acoustic inversion

For fishes with swimbladders, the acoustic backscattering cross-section of an individual (σ_{bs} , m²) depends on many factors but mostly on the acoustic wavelength and the swimbladder size and orientation relative to the incident sound pulse. For echosounder sampling conducted in this survey, σ_{bs} is a function of the dorsal-surface area of the swimbladder and was approximated by a function of fish length, i.e.:

$$\sigma_{bs} = 10^{\frac{m \log_{10}(L) + b}{10}}, \quad (4)$$

where m and b are frequency and species-specific parameters that are obtained theoretically or experimentally (see references below). TS , a logarithmic representation of σ_{bs} , is defined as:

$$TS = 10 \log_{10}(\sigma_{bs}) = m \log_{10}(L) + b. \quad (5)$$

TS has units of dB re 1 m² if defined for an individual, or dB re 1 m² kg⁻¹ if defined by weight. The following equations for $TS_{38\text{kHz}}$ were used in this analysis:

$$TS_{38\text{kHz}} = -14.90 \times (\log_{10}(L_T) - 13.21, \text{ for Pacific Sardine}; \quad (6)$$

$$TS_{38\text{kHz}} = -11.97 \times (\log_{10}(L_T) - 11.58561, \text{ for Pacific Herring}; \quad (7)$$

$$TS_{38\text{kHz}} = -13.87 \times (\log_{10}(L_T) - 11.797, \text{ for Northern Anchovy; and} \quad (8)$$

$$TS_{38\text{kHz}} = -15.44 \times (\log_{10}(L_T) - 7.75, \text{ for Pacific and Jack Mackerels}, \quad (9)$$

where the units for total length (L_T) is cm and TS is dB re 1 m² kg⁻¹.

Equations (6) and (9) were derived from echosounder measurements of in situ σ_{bs} and measures of L_T and W from concomitant catches of South American Pilchard (*Sardinops ocellatus*) and Horse Mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*) off South Africa (Barange *et al.*, 1996). Because mackerels have similar TS (Peña, 2008), Equation (9) is used for Pacific and Jack Mackerels. For Pacific Herring, Equation (7) was derived from that of Thomas *et al.* (2002) measured at 120 kHz with the following modifications: 1) the intercept used here was calculated as the average intercept of Thomas *et al.*'s spring and fall regressions; 2) the intercept was compensated for swimbladder compression after Zhao *et al.* (2008) using the average depth for Pacific Herring of 44 m; 3) the intercept was increased by 2.98 dB to account for the change of frequency from 120 to 38 kHz (Saunders *et al.*, 2012). For Northern Anchovy, Equation (8) was derived from that of Kang *et al.* (2009), after compensation of the swimbladder volume (Ona, 2003; Zhao *et al.*, 2008) for the average depth of Northern Anchovy observed in summer 2016 (19 m, Zwolinski *et al.*, 2017).

To calculate $TS_{38\text{kHz}}$, L_T (cm) was estimated from measurements of standard length (L_S) or fork length (L_F ; cm) using linear relationships between length and weight derived from specimens collected in the CCE: for Pacific Sardine, $L_T = 0.3574 + 1.149L_S$; for Northern Anchovy, $L_T = 0.2056 + 1.1646L_S$; for Pacific Mackerel, $L_T = 0.2994 + 1.092L_F$; for Jack Mackerel $L_T = 0.7295 + 1.078L_F$; and for Pacific Herring $L_T = -0.105 + 1.2L_F$.

The proportions of species in a trawl cluster were considered representative of the proportions of species in the vicinity of the cluster. Therefore, the proportion of the echo-integral from the e -th species (P_e) in an ensemble of s species can be calculated from the species catches N_1, N_2, \dots, N_s and the respective average backscattering cross-sections $\sigma_{bs1}, \sigma_{bs2}, \dots, \sigma_{bs_s}$ (Nakken and Dommasnes, 1975). The acoustic proportion for the e -th species in the a -th trawl (P_{ae}) is:

$$P_{ae} = \frac{N_{ae} \times \bar{w}_{ae} \times \bar{\sigma}_{bs,ae}}{\sum_{e=1}^{s_a} (N_{ae} \times \bar{w}_{ae} \times \bar{\sigma}_{bs,ae})}, \quad (10)$$

where $\bar{\sigma}_{bs,ae}$ is the arithmetic counterpart of the average target strength (\bar{TS}_{ae}) averaged for all n_{ae} individuals of species e in the random sample of trawl a :

$$\bar{\sigma}_{bs,ae} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{ae}} 10^{(TS_i/10)}}{n_{ae}}, \quad (11)$$

and \bar{w}_{ae} is the average weight: $\bar{w}_{ae} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ae}} w_{aei}/n_{ae}$. The total number of individuals of species e in a trawl a (N_{ae}) is obtained by: $N_{ae} = \frac{n_{ae}}{w_{s,ae}} \times w_{t,ae}$, where $w_{s,ae}$ is the weight of the n_{ae} individuals sampled randomly, and $w_{t,ae}$ is the total weight of the respective species' catch.

The trawls within a cluster were combined to reduce sampling variability (see **Section 2.2.7**), and the number of individuals caught from the e -th species in a cluster g (N_{ge}) was obtained by summing the catches across the h trawls in the cluster: $N_{ge} = \sum_{a=1}^{h_g} N_{ae}$. The backscattering cross-section for species e in the g -th cluster with a trawls is then given by:

$$\bar{\sigma}_{bs,ge} = \frac{\sum_{a=1}^{h_g} N_{ae} \times \bar{w}_{ae} \times \bar{\sigma}_{bs,ae}}{\sum_{a=1}^{s_g} N_{ae} \times \bar{w}_{ae}}, \quad (12)$$

where:

$$\bar{w}_{ge} = \frac{\sum_{a=1}^{h_g} N_{ae} \times \bar{w}_{ae}}{\sum_{a=1}^{h_g} N_{ae}}, \quad (13)$$

and the proportion (P_{ge}) is;

$$P_{ge} = \frac{N_{ge} \times \bar{w}_{ge} \times \bar{\sigma}_{bs,ae}}{\sum_{e=1}^s (N_{ge} \times \bar{w}_{ge} \times \bar{\sigma}_{bs,ge})}. \quad (14)$$

2.2.7 Trawl clustering and species proportions

Trawls that occurred on the same night were assigned to a trawl cluster. Biomass densities (ρ) were calculated for 100-m transect intervals by dividing the integrated area backscatter coefficients for each CPS species by the mean backscattering cross-sectional area (MacLennan *et al.*, 2002) estimated in the trawl cluster nearest in space. Survey data were post-stratified to account for spatial heterogeneity in sampling effort and biomass density in a similar way to that performed for Pacific Sardine (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2016).

For a generic 100-m long acoustic interval, the area backscattering coefficient for species e : $s_{A,e} = s_{A,cps} \times P_{ge}$, where P_{ge} is the species acoustic proportion of the nearest trawl cluster (Equation (14)), was used to estimate the biomass density ($\rho_{w,e}$) (MacLennan *et al.*, 2002; Simmonds and MacLennan, 2005) for every 100-m interval, using the size and species composition of the nearest (space and time) trawl cluster (**Fig. 11**):

$$\rho_{w,e} = \frac{s_{A,e}}{4\pi\bar{\sigma}_{bs,e}}. \quad (15)$$

The biomass densities were converted to numerical densities using: $\rho_{n,e} = \rho_{w,e}/\bar{w}_e$, where \bar{w}_e is the corresponding mean weight. Also, for each acoustic interval, the biomass or numeric densities are partitioned into length classes according to the species' length distribution in the respective trawl cluster.

2.2.8 Removal of coincident sampling

To avoid overestimation of biomass in areas sampled by both vessels, USV samples were omitted within the area sampled by *Lasker*.

2.3 Data analysis

2.3.1 Post-stratification

The transects were used as sampling units (Simmonds and Fryer, 1996). Because each species does not generally span the entire survey area (Demer and Zwolinski, 2017; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014), the sampling domain was stratified for each species and stock. Strata were defined by uniform transect spacing (sampling intensity) and either presences (positive densities and potentially structural zeros) or absences (real zeros) of species biomass. Each stratum has: 1) at least three transects, with approximately equal spacing, 2) fewer than three consecutive transects with zero-biomass density, and 3) bounding transects with zero-biomass density (**Figs. 12, 13**). This approach tracks stock patchiness and creates statistically-independent, stationary, post-sampling strata (Johannesson and Mitson, 1983; Simmonds *et al.*, 1992). For Northern Anchovy, we define the separation between the northern and central stock at Cape Mendocino (40.4°N). For Pacific Sardine, we define the separation between the northern and southern stock by the boundary between their respective potential oceanographic habitats (Demer and Zwolinski, 2014; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2011), in this case at Point Conception (34.7°N).

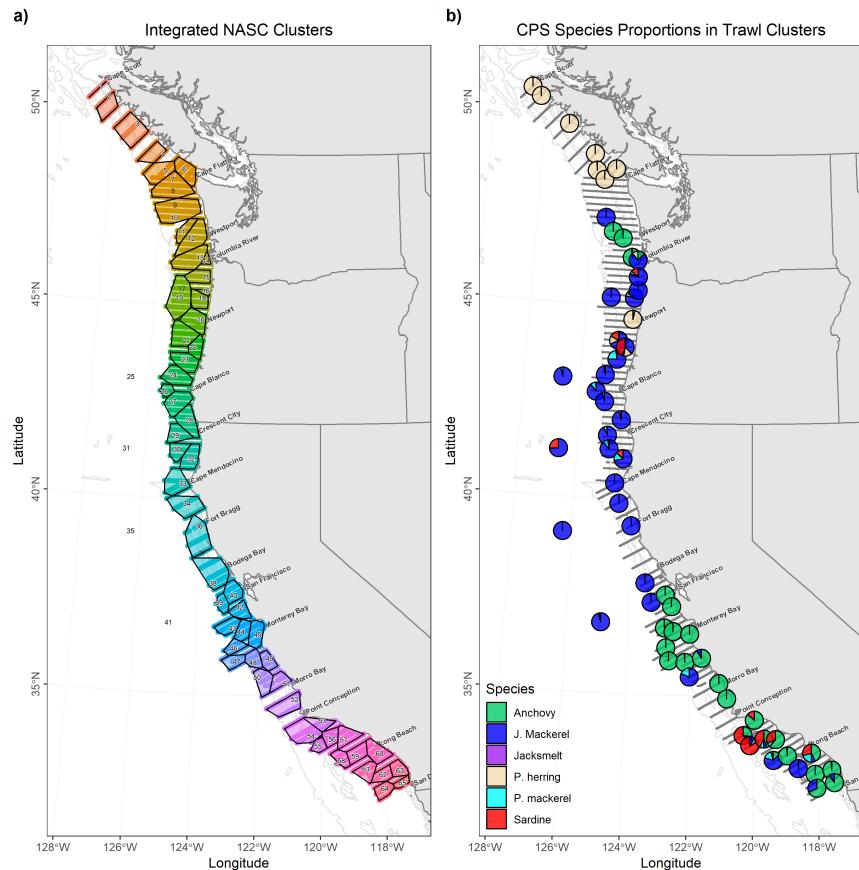


Figure 11: a) Polygons enclosing 100-m acoustic intervals assigned to each trawl cluster, and b) the proportion (by weight) of CPS in each trawl cluster. The numbers inside each polygon in panel a) are the cluster numbers, which are located at the average latitude and longitude of all trawls in that cluster. Black points in panel b) indicate trawl clusters with no CPS present.

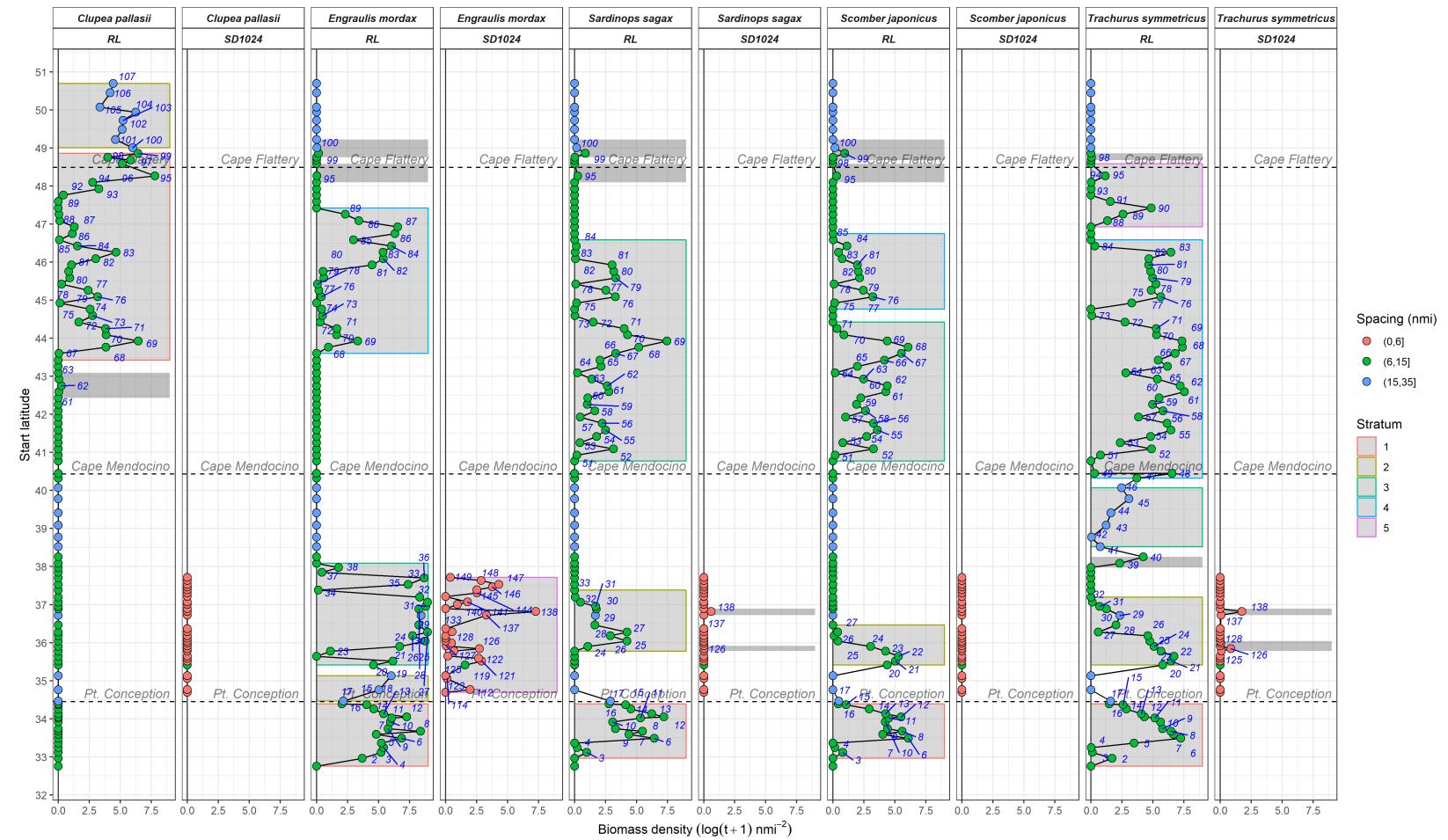


Figure 12: Acoustic biomass density ($\log_{10}(t + 1) \text{ nm}^{-2}$) versus latitude (easternmost portion of each transect) and strata used to estimate biomass and abundance (shaded regions; outline indicates stratum number) for each species and survey vessel (labels above plots; RL = Lasker, SD1024 = Saildrone USV). Strata with no outline were not included because of too few specimens (< 10 individuals), trawl clusters (< 2 clusters), or both. Blue number labels correspond to transects with positive biomass ($\log_{10}(t + 1) > 0.01$). Point fills indicate transect spacing (nmi). Dashed horizontal lines indicate prominent biogeographic landmarks used to delineate stock boundaries for Northern Anchovy and Pacific Sardine.

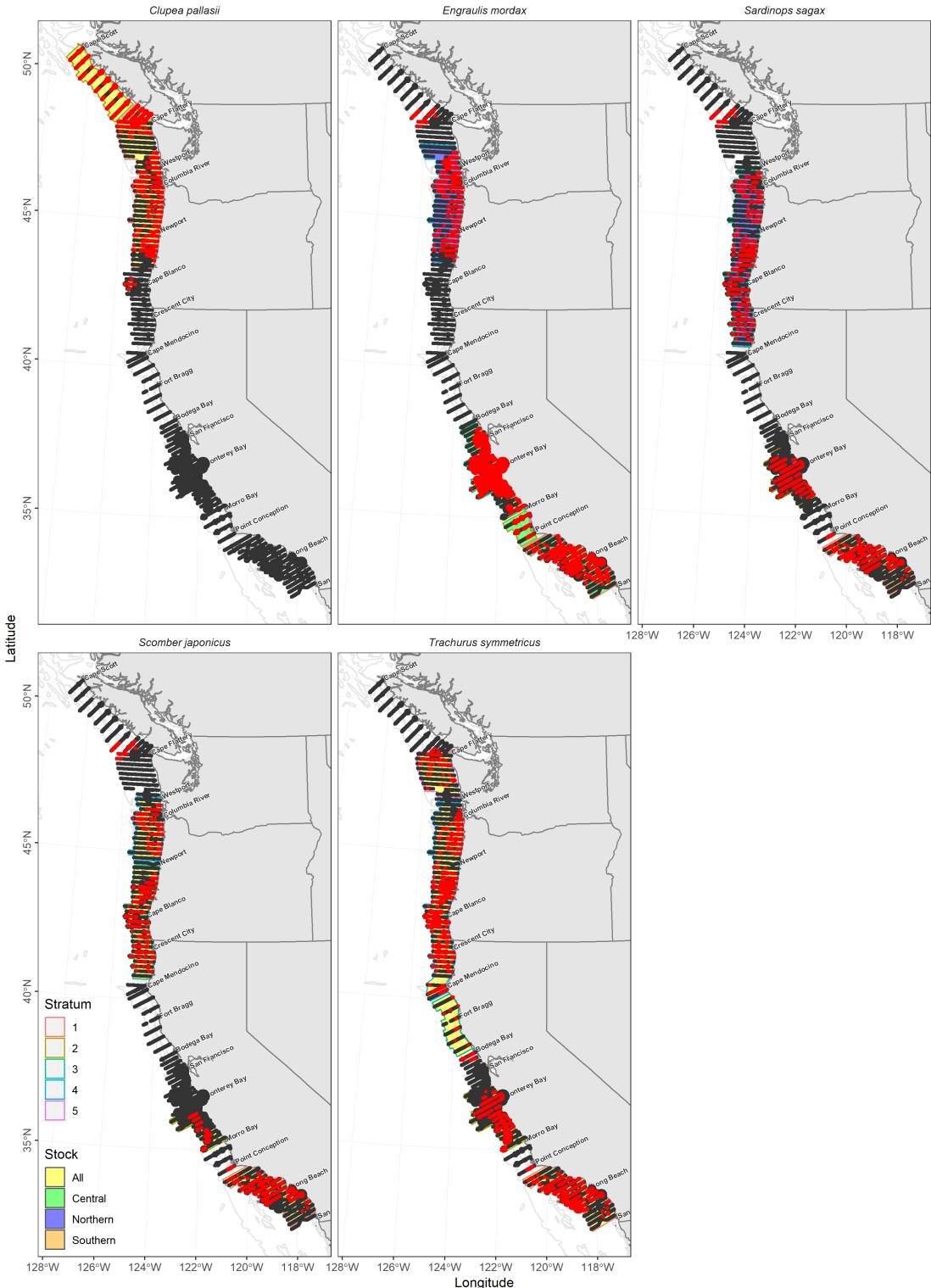


Figure 13: Post-survey stratification indicating stratum polygons (outline indicates stratum number; fill indicates the species' stock designation) used to estimate the biomasses of CPS. Point sizes indicate the relative intensity (s_A ; $m^2 nmi^{-2}$) of acoustic backscatter from all CPS (black points) and individual species (red points). Smaller nearshore strata (e.g., Northern Anchovy sampled by the USV) may be difficult to visualize at this scale.

2.3.2 Estimation of biomass and sampling precision

For each stratum and stock, the biomass (B ; kg) of each species was estimated by:

$$\hat{B} = A \times \hat{D}, \quad (16)$$

where A is the stratum area (nmi^2) and \hat{D} is the estimated mean biomass density (kg nmi^{-2}):

$$\hat{D} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^k \bar{\rho}_{w,l} c_l}{\sum_{l=1}^k c_l}, \quad (17)$$

where $\bar{\rho}_{w,l}$ is the mean biomass density of the species on transect l , c_l is the transect length, and k is the total number of transects. The variance of \hat{B} is a function of the variability of the transect-mean densities and associated lengths. Treating transects as replicate samples of the underlying population (Simmonds and Fryer, 1996), the variance was calculated using bootstrap resampling (Efron, 1981) based on transects as sampling units. Provided that each stratum has independent and identically-distributed transect means (i.e., densities on nearby transects are not correlated, and they share the same statistical distribution), bootstrap or other random-sampling estimators provide unbiased estimates of variance.

The 95% confidence intervals ($\text{CI}_{95\%}$) for the mean biomass densities (\hat{D}) were estimated as the 0.025 and 0.975 percentiles of the distribution of 1000 bootstrap survey-mean biomass densities. Coefficient of variation (CV, %) values were obtained by dividing the bootstrapped standard error by the mean estimate (Efron, 1981). Total biomass in the survey area was estimated as the sum of the biomasses in each stratum, and the associated sampling variance was calculated as the sum of the variances across strata.

2.3.3 Abundance- and biomass-at-length estimates

The numerical densities by length class (**Section 2.2.7**) were averaged for each stratum in a similar way for that used for biomass (Equation (17)), and raised to the stratum area to obtain abundance per length class.

2.3.4 Percent contribution of acoustic biomass per cluster

The percent contribution of each cluster to the estimated abundance in a stratum (**Appendix A**) was calculated as:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^l \bar{\rho}_{ci}}{\sum_{c=1}^C \sum_{i=1}^l \bar{\rho}_{ci}}, \quad (18)$$

where $\bar{\rho}_{ci}$ is the numerical density in interval i represented by the nearest trawl cluster c .

3 Results

3.1 Sampling effort and allocation

The summer 2018 survey took place between Cape Scott, Vancouver Island and San Diego during 80 DAS between 26 June and 23 September 2018. Acoustic sampling was conducted along 136 daytime east-west transects (107 by *Lasker* and 29 by the USV) that totaled 5,202 nmi (5,171 nmi by *Lasker* and 31 by the USV). Catches from a total of 170 nighttime surface trawls were combined into 65 trawl clusters. As many as five post-survey strata were defined considering transect spacing and the densities of echoes attributed to CPS. Biomasses and abundances were estimated for each species.

Leg I

On 26 June, *Lasker* departed from the Exploratorium (Pier 15) in San Francisco at ~2130 (all times GMT) and began the offshore transit to northern Vancouver Island. Throughout the transit, sampling was conducted during the day with CUFES, EK60s, ME70, MS70 and SX90. The EK80 was run at night only. On 1 July, *Lasker* arrived at the first nearshore station off Cape Scott at ~1300 to begin acoustic sampling along transect 126. Acoustic sampling ceased after the completion of transect 90 off Tillamook Bay. On 16 July, *Lasker* arrived at the Marine Operations-Pacific (MOC-P) Pier in Newport, OR at ~1700 to complete Leg I.

Leg II

On 21 July, *Lasker* departed from MOC-P Pier in Newport at ~0200, and arrived at transect 90 off Tillamook Bay at ~1240 on 21 July to resume survey operations. On 8 August, acoustic sampling ceased after the completion of transect 58 off Cape Mendocino. On 9 August, *Lasker* arrived at the Exploratorium (Pier 15) in San Francisco at ~1300 to complete Leg II.

Leg III

On 13 August, *Lasker* departed from the Exploratorium (Pier 15) in San Francisco at ~2200, and arrived at transect 58 off Cape Mendocino at ~1750 on 14 August to resume survey operations. On 28 August, the final day of acoustic transects, transect 29 was not completed before sunset, and needed to be resampled during Leg IV. On 29 August, at the end of the offshore marine mammal line, a planned trawl was not feasible due to a chaffed line that required repair. On 31 August, *Lasker* arrived at the 10th Avenue Marine Terminal in San Diego to complete Leg III.

Leg IV

On 5 September, *Lasker* departed from the fuel dock of 10th Avenue Marine Terminal in San Diego at ~2345. At ~0200 on 7 September, *Lasker* resumed survey operations at the first station south of Big Sur, near the nearshore segment of transects 28/29. On 23 September, survey operations concluded with *Lasker*'s arrival to the 10th Avenue Marine Terminal in San Diego at 0230.

On 19 August, the USV (SD-1024) departed San Francisco and sampled southward. On 19 September, the USV ceased sampling off Pt. Conception and returned to San Francisco.

3.2 Acoustic backscatter

The majority of acoustic backscatter ascribed to CPS was observed near Cape Flattery; between Westport and Cape Mendocino; and between San Francisco and San Diego (**Fig. 14a**). Some acoustic backscatter ascribed to CPS was also observed by the USV nearshore between San Francisco and Morro Bay (**Fig. 15**). The majority (~90%) of acoustic biomass for each species was apportioned using catch data from trawl clusters conducted within a distance of ≤ 30 nmi (**Fig. 16**).

3.3 Egg densities and distributions

Northern Anchovy eggs were most abundant in the CUFES samples nearshore between Westport and Tillamook in the north, and between San Francisco and Morro Bay in central CA (**Fig. 14b**). Jack Mackerel eggs were observed offshore from central Vancouver Island to Tillamook, between San Francisco and Big Sur, and to a lesser extent between Cape Blanco and Fort Bragg (**Fig. 14b**). Pacific Sardine eggs observed in the CUFES samples were most abundant offshore of Tillamook (**Fig. 14b**), obscured by Northern Anchovy

and Jack Mackerel eggs); some Pacific Sardine eggs were present in CUFES samples offshore between Cape Mendocino and San Francisco, near San Miguel Island, and near San Diego (**Fig. 14b**). There was little overlap in the distribution of Northern Anchovy, Pacific Sardine, and Jack Mackerel eggs in CUFES samples. The concentrations of Northern Anchovy eggs in the CUFES samples were coincident with CPS backscatter.

3.4 Trawl catch

Jack Mackerel comprised the greatest proportion of catch in trawl samples between the Columbia River and San Francisco (**Fig. 14c**). Pacific Herring comprised the greatest proportion of catch in trawl samples nearshore along the coast of Vancouver Island and around Newport (**Fig. 14c**). Northern Anchovy were predominantly found in trawls conducted between San Francisco and San Diego, with some present between Westport and the Columbia River (**Fig. 14c**). Pacific Sardine were collected in trawls conducted between Newport and Coos Bay, and between Point Conception and Long Beach, CA. Overall, the 170 trawls captured a combined 16,450 kg of CPS (7,215 kg of Northern Anchovy, 535 kg of Pacific Sardine, 820 kg of Pacific Mackerel, 6,372 kg of Jack Mackerel, and 1,508 kg Pacific Herring).

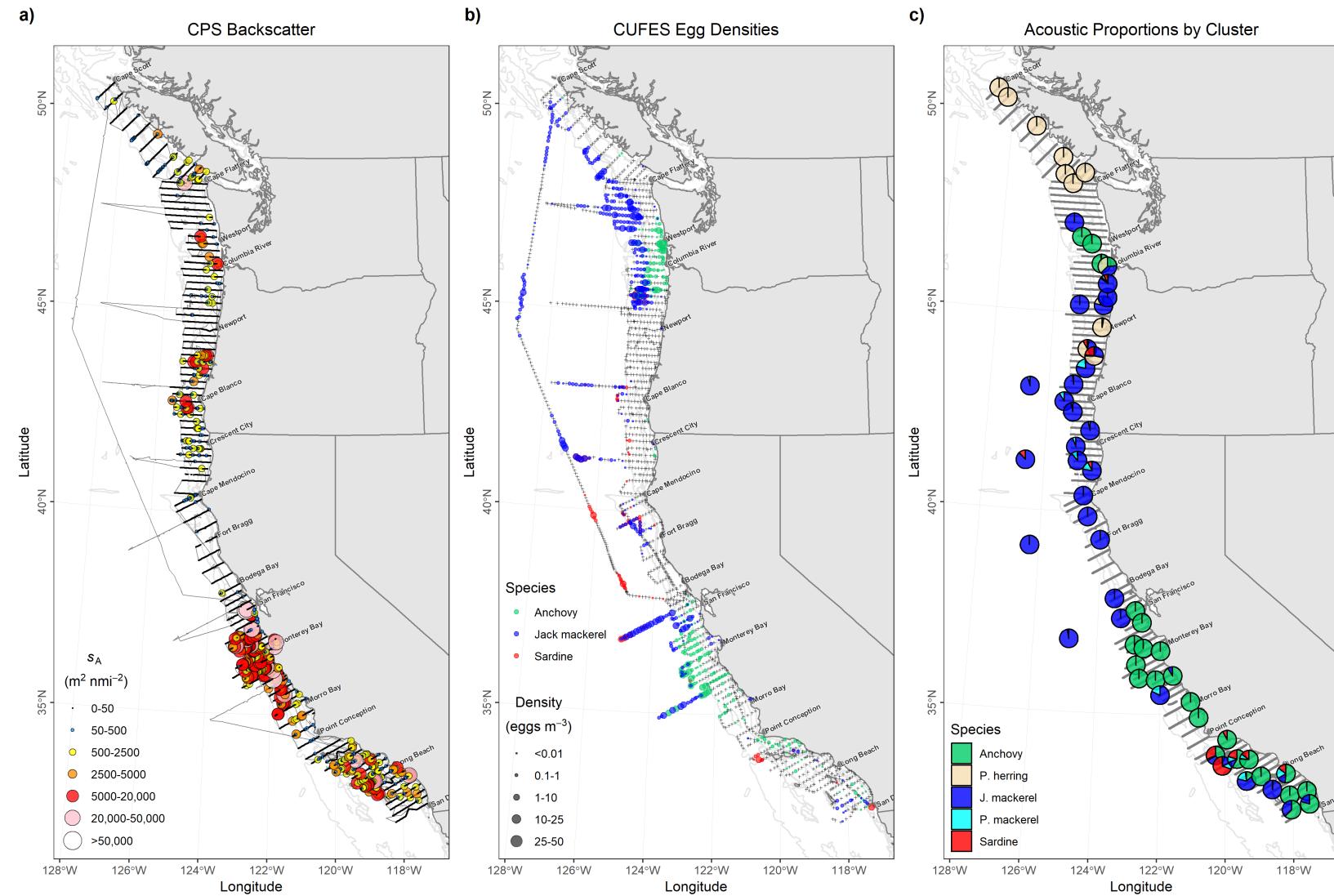


Figure 14: Spatial distributions of: a) 38-kHz integrated backscattering coefficients (s_A , $\text{m}^2 \text{nmi}^{-2}$; averaged over 2000-m distance intervals and from 5 to 70 m deep) ascribed to CPS; b) CUFES egg density (eggs m^{-3}) for Northern Anchovy, Pacific Sardine, and Jack Mackerel; and c) acoustic proportions of CPS in trawl clusters (black points indicate trawl clusters with no CPS).

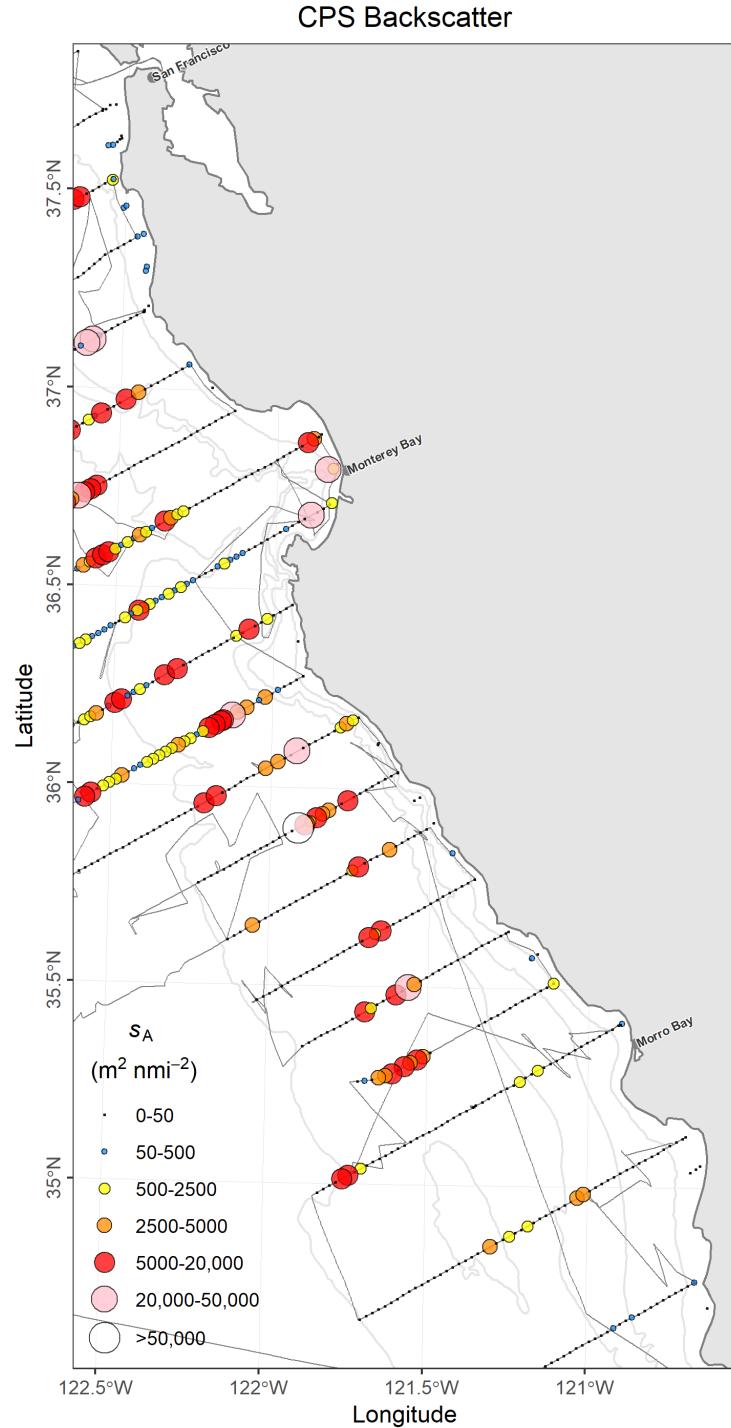


Figure 15: Spatial distributions of 38-kHz integrated backscattering coefficients (s_A , $\text{m}^2 \text{nmi}^{-2}$; averaged over 2000-m distance intervals and from 5 to 70 m deep) ascribed to CPS in the nearshore region sampled by both *Lasker* and the USV (SD-1024). Although the USV transects extended 4 nmi offshore, only acoustic samples from outside the area sampled by *Lasker* are shown.

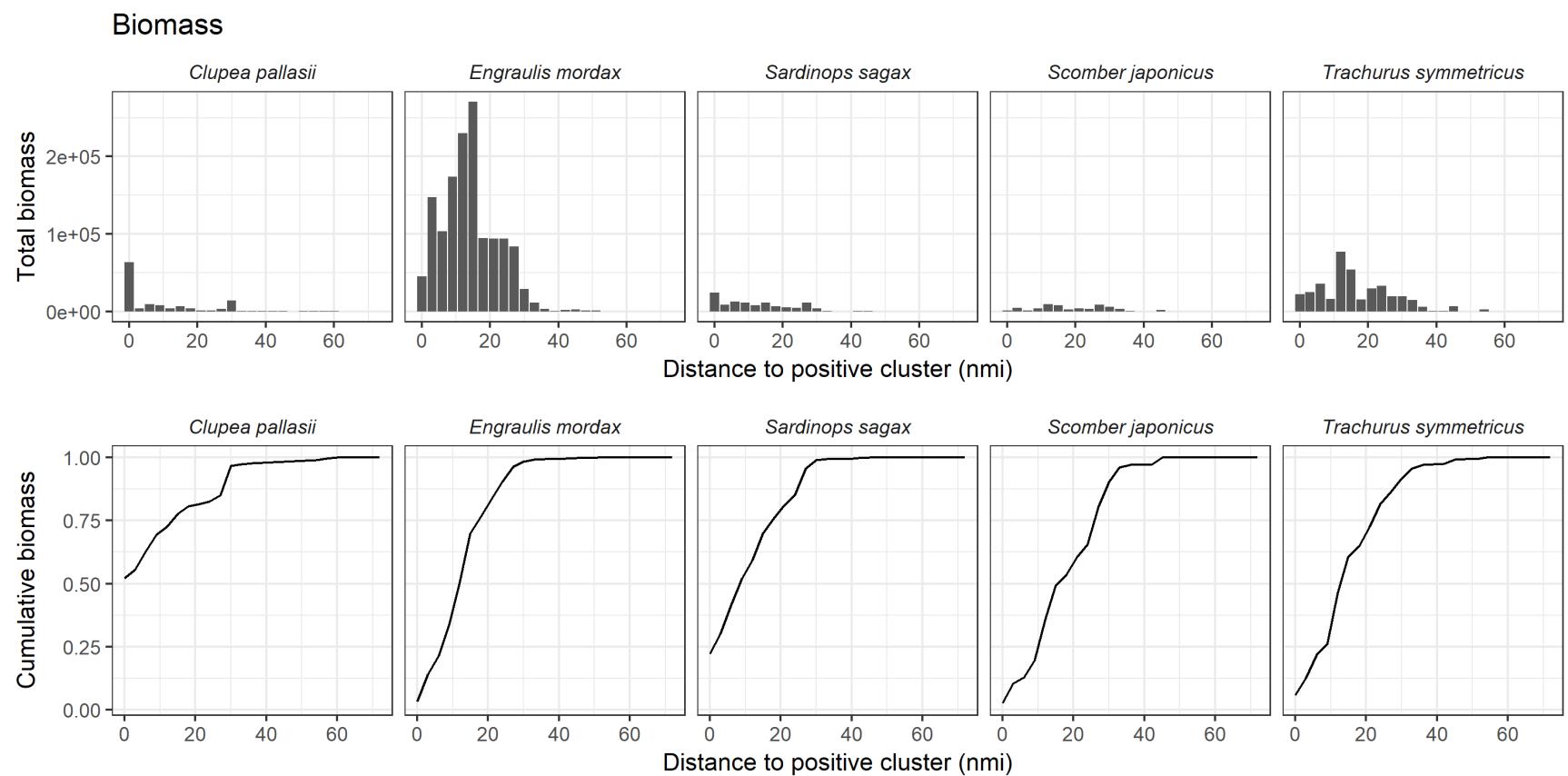


Figure 16: Total (top) and cumulative (bottom) acoustic biomass (t) versus distance to the nearest positive trawl cluster.

3.5 Biomass distribution and demography

3.5.1 Northern Anchovy

3.5.1.1 Northern stock

The estimated biomass of the northern stock of Northern Anchovy was 24,419 t ($CI_{95\%} = 5,366 - 42,068$ t, CV = 38%; **Table 4**). The northern stock ranged from approximately Westport, WA to Coos Bay, OR (**Fig. 17**). The L_S ranged from 11 to 17 cm with a mode at ~13 cm (**Table 6, Fig. 18**).

Table 4: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the northern stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*). Stratum areas are nmi^2 .

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	Northern	4	12,620	24	1,271	10	10,582	24,419	5,366	42,068	38
		All	12,620	24	1,271	10	10,582	24,419	5,366	42,068	38

3.5.1.2 Central stock

The estimated biomass of the central stock of Northern Anchovy was 723,826 t ($CI_{95\%} = 533,548 - 1,015,782$ t, CV = 17%; **Table 5**). The central stock ranged from approximately Bodega Bay to San Diego, CA (**Fig. 19**). L_S ranged from 7 to 15 cm with modes at 10 and 12 cm (**Table 7, Fig. 20**). USV sampling nearshore (stratum 5) added 6,939 t or ~0.97% to the biomass sampled offshore (716,887 t).

Table 5: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the central stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*). Stratum areas are nmi^2 .

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	Central	1	9,597	16	977	13	52,006	96,189	28,920	205,119	49
		2	2,515	3	128	3	153	12,066	587	19,662	37
		3	9,238	20	919	10	332,963	608,632	433,842	868,345	18
		5	136	29	31	6	136,042	6,939	364	19,198	71
		All	21,487	68	2,055	24	521,163	723,826	533,548	1,015,782	17

Table 6: Abundance versus standard length (L_S , cm) for the northern stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*).

Species	Stock	L_S	Abundance
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	Northern	1	0
		2	0
		3	0
		4	0
		5	0
		6	0
		7	0
		8	0
		9	0
		10	0
		11	56,998
		12	7,717,852
		13	99,959,530
		14	334,921,940
		15	220,505,435
		16	51,216,328
		17	6,452
		18	0
		19	0
		20	0

Table 7: Abundance versus standard length (L_S , cm) for the central stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*).

Species	Stock	L_S	Abundance
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	Central	1	0
		2	0
		3	0
		4	0
		5	0
		6	0
		7	41,096,412
		8	965,545,771
		9	7,001,913,071
		10	10,175,229,266
		11	7,951,612,854
		12	10,226,207,789
		13	7,288,001,624
		14	2,956,678,550
		15	22,580,864
		16	0
		17	0
		18	0
		19	0
		20	0

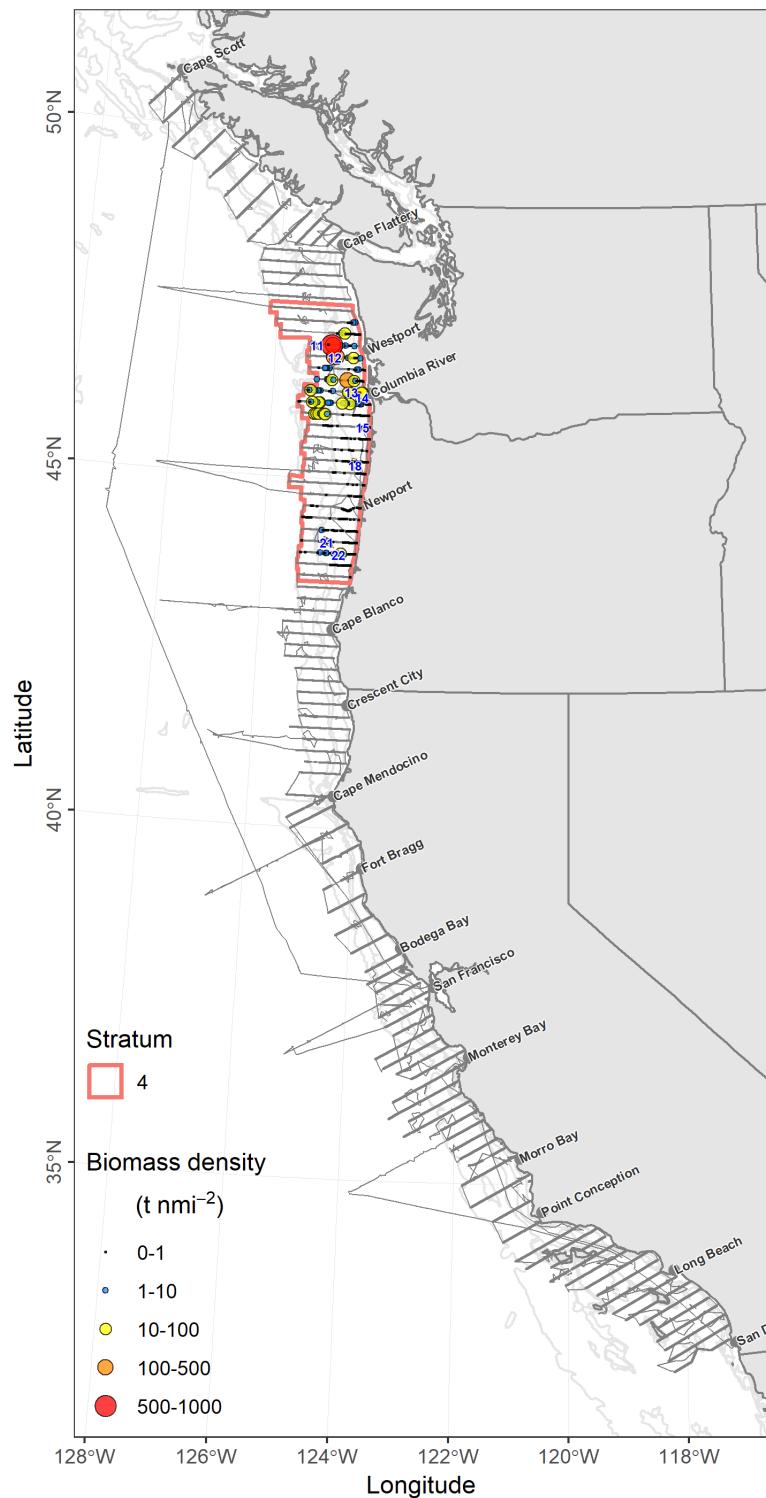


Figure 17: Biomass densities of northern stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), per strata, throughout the survey region. The blue numbers represent the locations of trawl clusters with at least one anchovy. The gray line represents the vessel track.

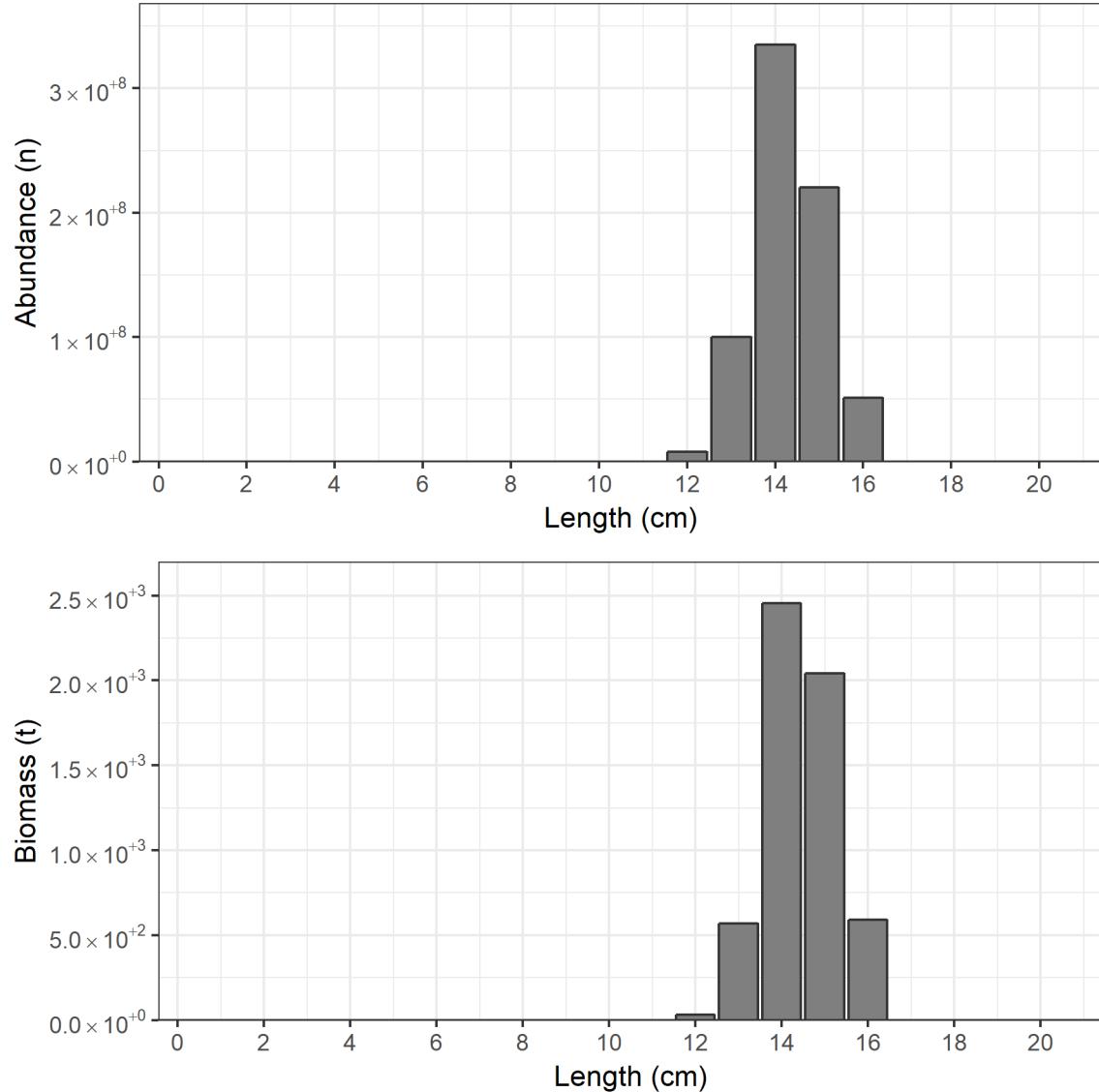


Figure 18: Abundance versus standard length (L_S , upper panel) and biomass (t) versus L_S (lower panel) for the northern stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*) in the survey area.

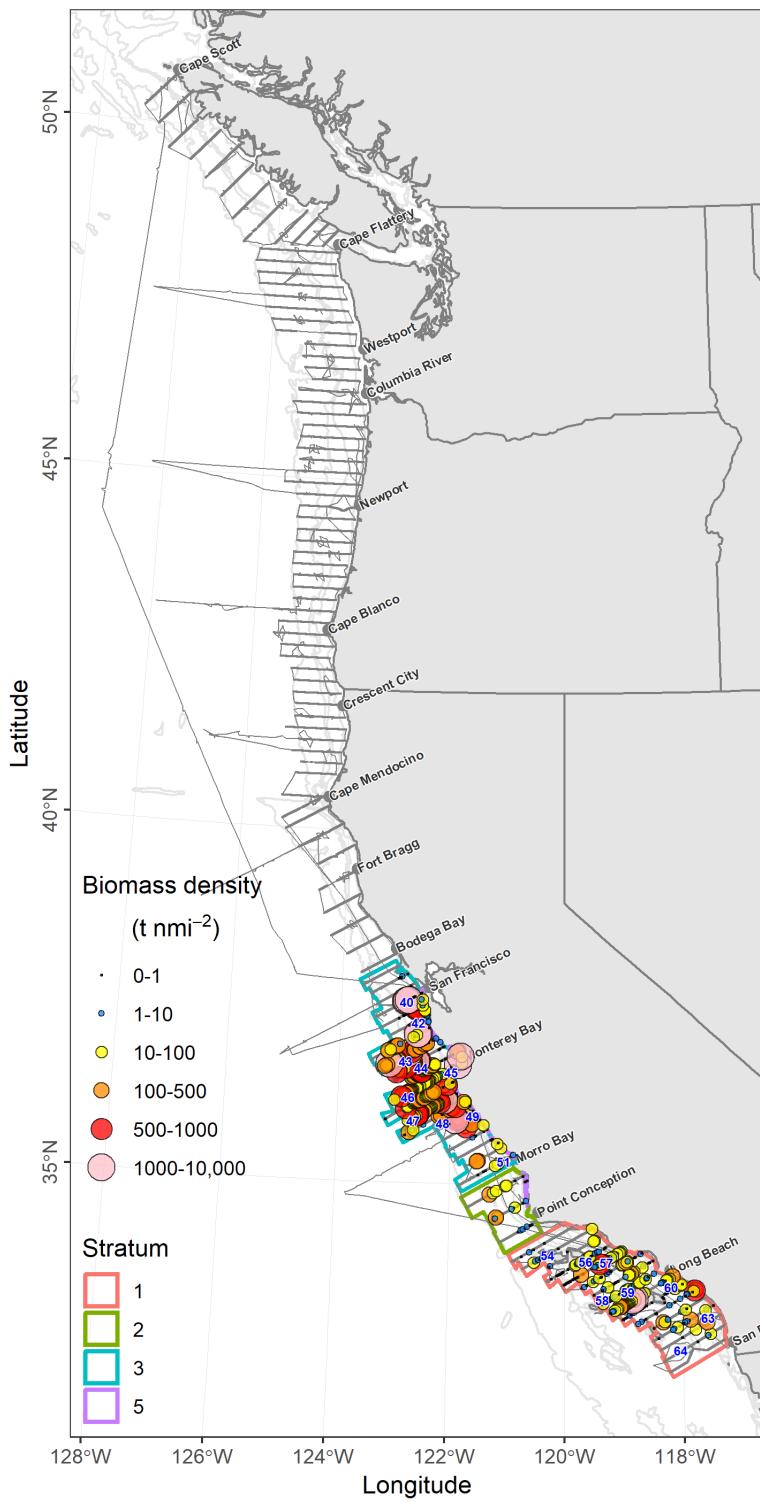


Figure 19: Biomass densities of central stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), per strata, throughout the survey region. The blue numbers represent the locations of trawl clusters with at least one anchovy. The gray line represents the vessel track.

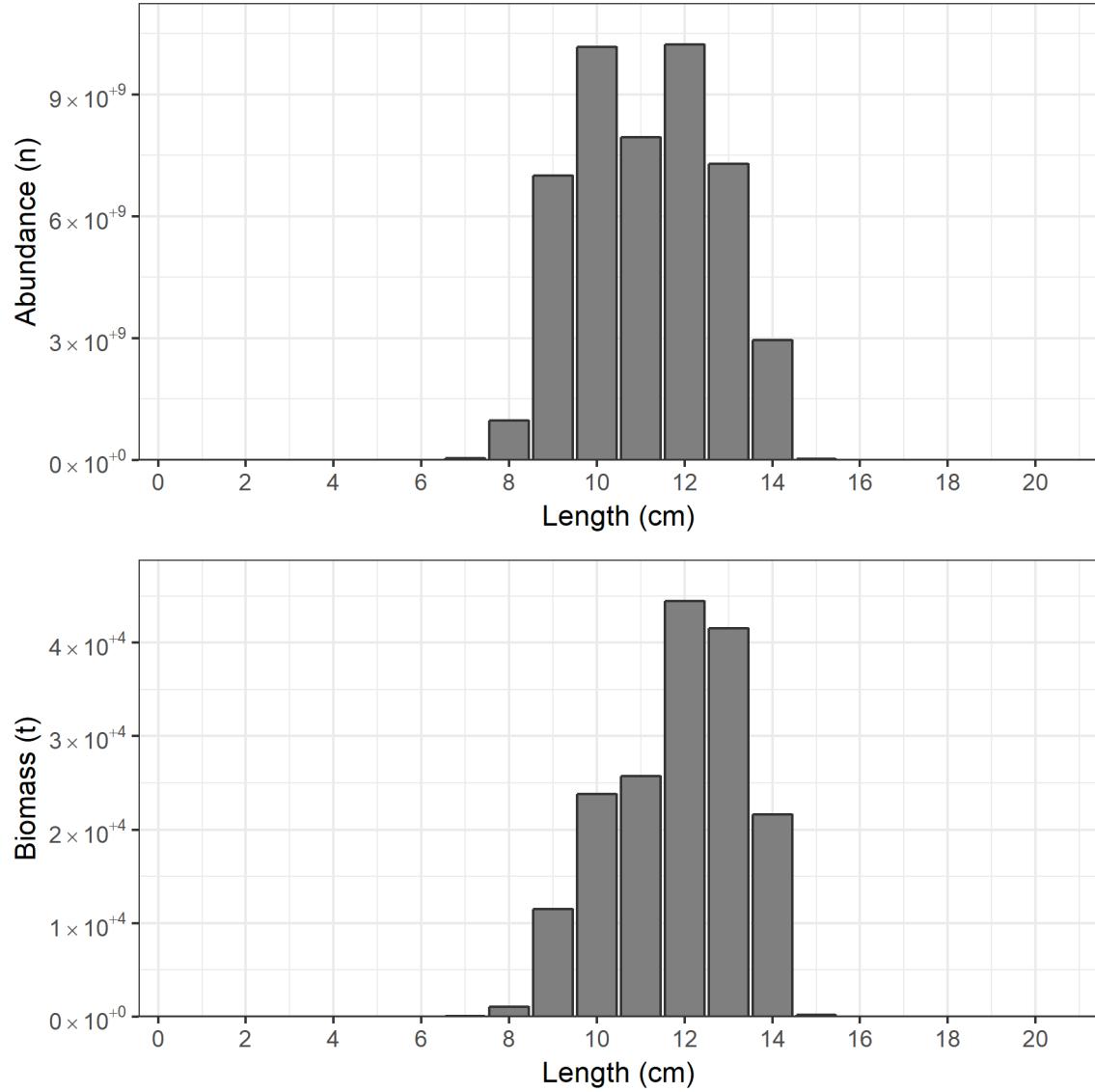


Figure 20: Abundance versus standard length (L_S , upper panel) and biomass (t) versus L_S (lower panel) for the central stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*) in the survey area.

3.5.2 Pacific Sardine

3.5.2.1 Northern stock

The estimated biomass of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine was 25,148 t ($CI_{95\%} = 4,480 - 60,551$ t, CV = 67%; **Table 8**). The northern stock ranged from approximately Westport, WA to Cape Mendocino, and from San Francisco to San Simeon, CA (**Fig. 21**). L_S ranged from 8 to 28 cm with modes at ~11, 16, and 24 cm (**Table 10, Fig. 22**). Biomass were highest between Newport and Cape Blanco near Coos Bay (**Fig. 21**).

Table 8: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*). Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	Northern	2	6,091	12	610	7	202	1,803	307	3,315	45
		3	16,611	36	1,696	13	2,324	23,345	3,310	59,124	72
		All	22,702	48	2,307	20	2,526	25,148	4,480	60,551	67

3.5.2.2 Southern stock

The estimated biomass of the southern stock of Pacific Sardine was 33,093 t ($CI_{95\%} = 8,957 - 65,417$ t, CV = 44%; **Table 9**). The southern stock ranged from approximately Pt. Conception to San Diego (**Fig. 23**). L_S ranged from 7 to 28 cm with modes at 10 and 13 cm (**Table 11, Fig. 24**). Biomass were highest between Newport and Cape Blanco near Coos Bay (**Fig. 23**).

Table 9: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the southern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*). Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	Southern	1	9,017	15	918	9	6,270	33,093	8,957	65,417	44
		All	9,017	15	918	9	6,270	33,093	8,957	65,417	44

Table 10: Abundance versus standard length (L_S , cm) for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*).

Species	Stock	L_S	Abundance
<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	Northern	1	0
		2	0
		3	0
		4	0
		5	0
		6	0
		7	0
		8	1,003,181
		9	2,161,093
		10	19,630,447
		11	36,669,350
		12	31,232,681
		13	9,479,509
		14	0
		15	9,445,972
		16	17,575,747
		17	17,297,285
		18	2,571,115
		19	488,532
		20	257,930
		21	663,480
		22	1,151,296
		23	13,531,991
		24	41,917,903
		25	37,951,826
		26	8,601,750
		27	246,290
		28	1,588,705
		29	0
		30	0

Table 11: Abundance versus standard length (L_S , cm) for the southern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*).

Species	Stock	L_S	Abundance
<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	Southern	1	0
		2	0
		3	0
		4	0
		5	0
		6	0
		7	179,486
		8	869,700
		9	6,136,531
		10	373,979,338
		11	231,816,152
		12	243,516,586
		13	492,390,473
		14	139,274,850
		15	8,109,416
		16	2,465,263
		17	3,818,018
		18	16,004,340
		19	0
		20	0
		21	0
		22	0
		23	0
		24	0
		25	0
		26	0
		27	0
		28	0
		29	0
		30	0

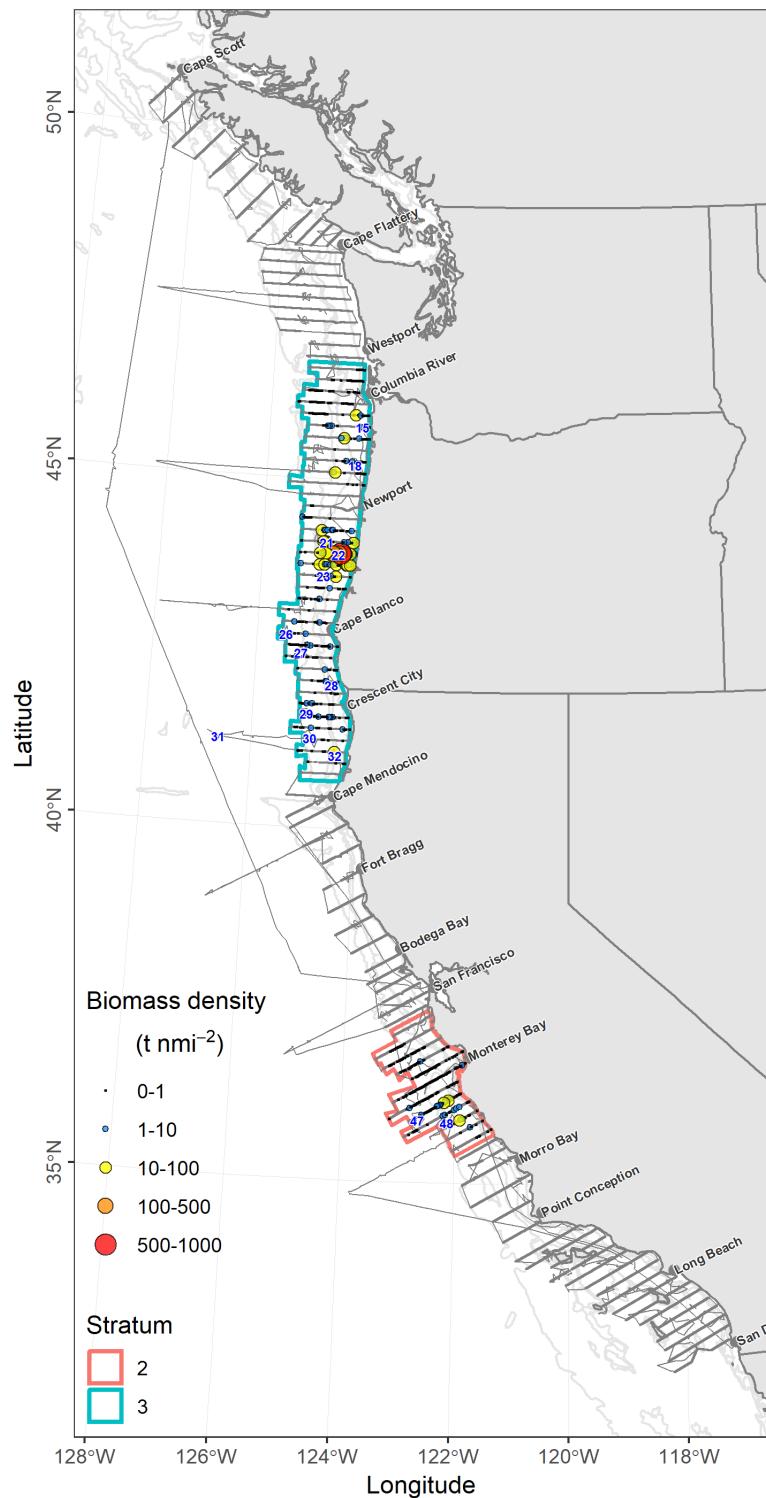


Figure 21: Biomass densities of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), per strata, throughout the survey region. The blue numbers represent the locations of trawl clusters with at least one sardine. The gray line represents the vessel track.

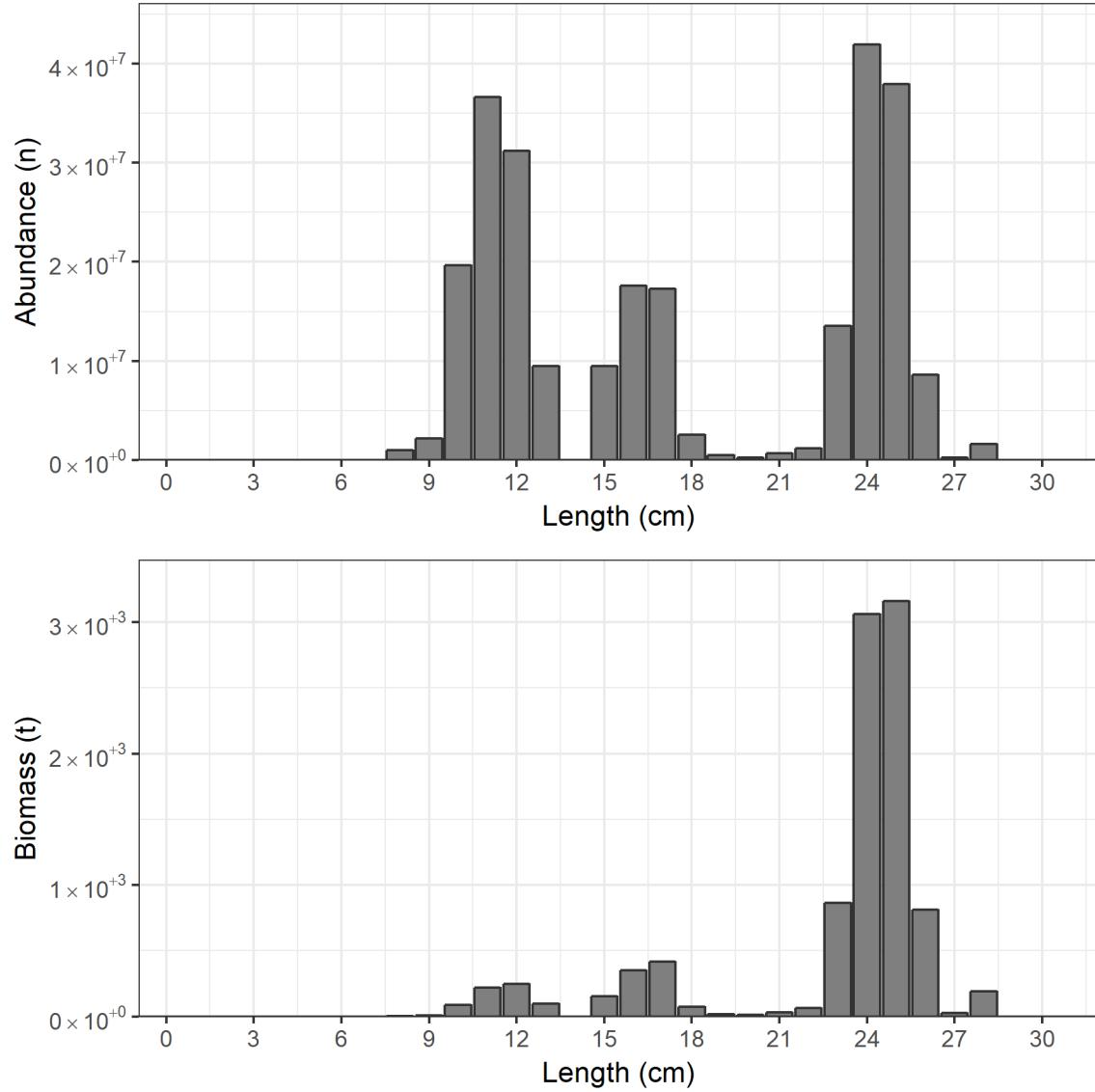


Figure 22: Estimated abundance (upper panel) and biomass (lower panel) versus standard length (L_S , cm) for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*) in the survey area.

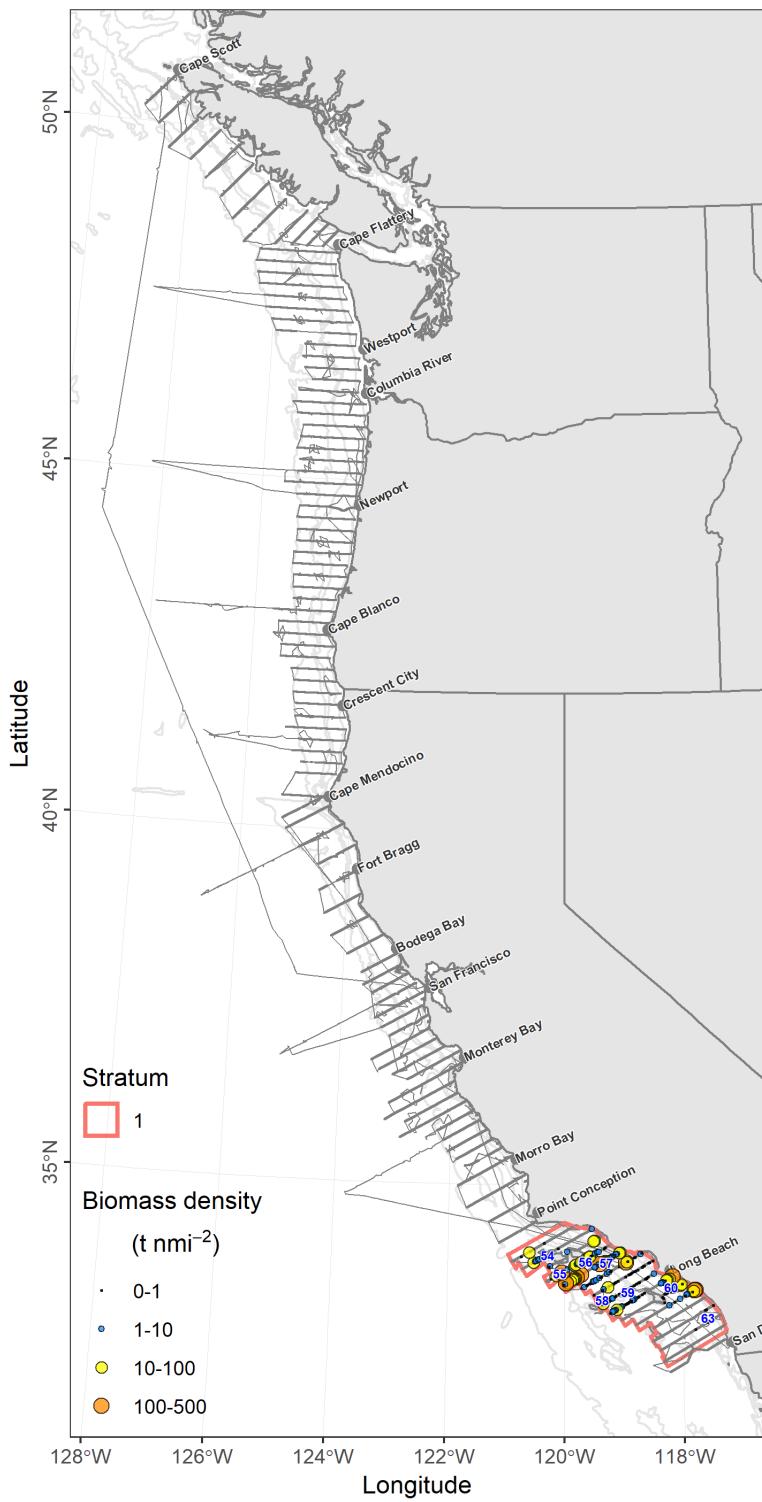


Figure 23: Biomass densities of the southern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), per strata, throughout the survey region. The blue numbers represent the locations of trawl clusters with at least one sardine. The gray line represents the vessel track.

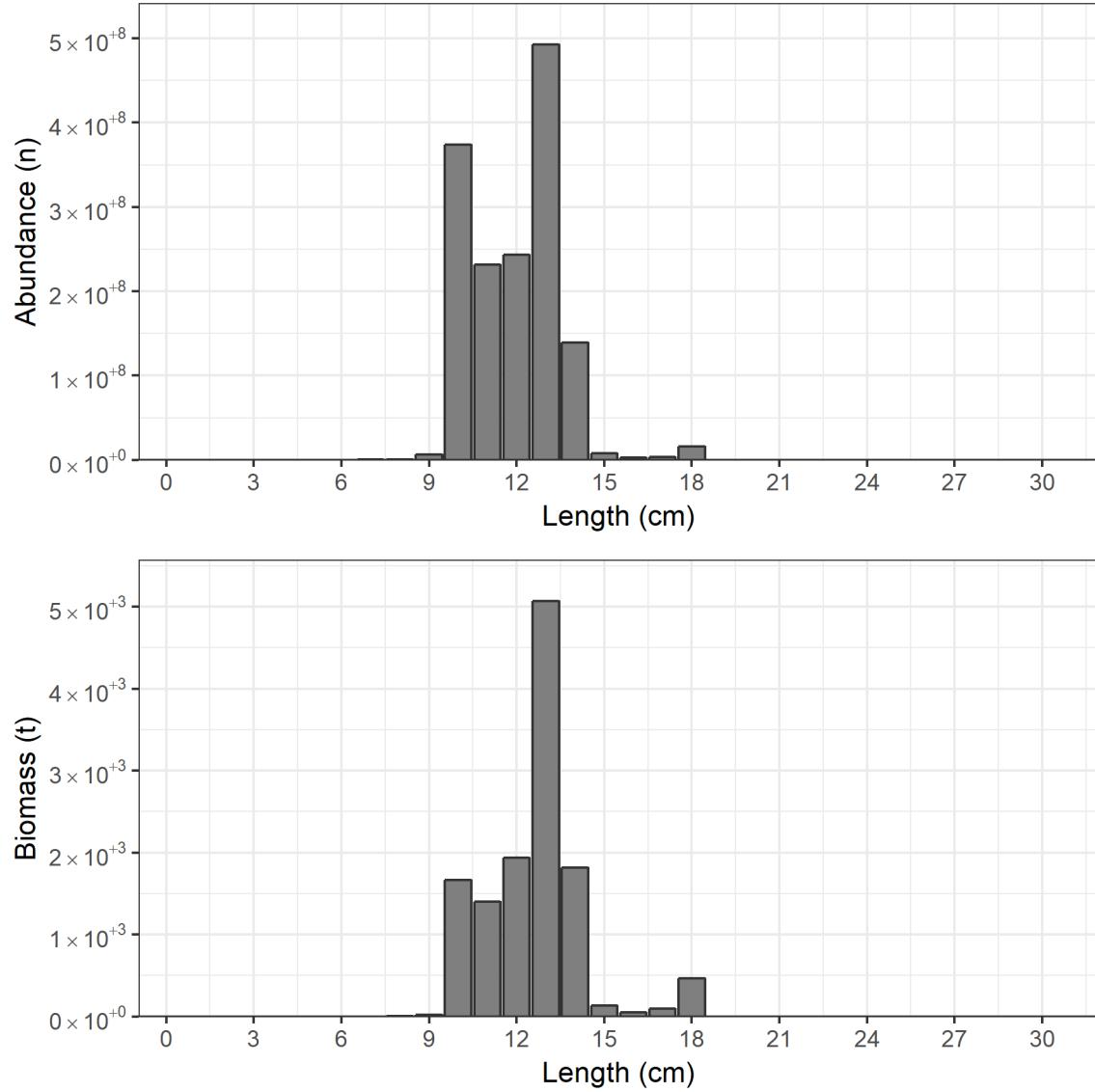


Figure 24: Estimated abundance (upper panel) and biomass (lower panel) versus standard length (L_S , cm) for the southern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*) in the survey area.

3.5.3 Pacific Mackerel

The estimated biomass of Pacific Mackerel was 31,211 t ($\text{CI}_{95\%} = 18,309 - 45,106$ t, CV = 22%; **Table 12**). Pacific Mackerel ranged from approximately Westport to Cape Mendocino, and from Monterey Bay to San Diego (**Fig. 25**). L_F ranged from 9 to 34 cm with modes at ~11, 15, and 31 cm (**Table 13, Fig. 26**). The biomass density was largest between Newport and offshore in the Southern CA Bight near the northern Channel Islands (**Fig. 25**).

Table 12: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $\text{CI}_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*). Stratum areas are nmi^2 .

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$\text{CI}_{L,95\%}$	$\text{CI}_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	All	1	9,017	15	918	8	738	14,162	5,144	24,571	36
		2	4,236	9	408	2	73	5,873	720	9,979	41
		3	9,770	23	988	9	2,459	10,552	4,509	19,129	36
		4	6,848	13	704	3	116	624	183	1,172	41
		All	29,871	60	3,018	22	3,386	31,211	18,309	45,106	22

Table 13: Abundance versus fork length (L_F , cm) for Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*).

Species	Stock	L_F	Abundance
		1	0
		2	0
		3	0
		4	0
		5	0
		6	0
		7	0
		8	0
		9	6,743,924
		10	60,695,315
		11	135,203,988
		12	83,032,095
		13	45,019,544
		14	28,271,563
		15	102,859,438
		16	85,131,501
		17	18,780,235
		18	17,884,006
		19	17,589,955
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	All	20	1,207,190
		21	1,235,522
		22	16,150,698
		23	0
		24	238,131
		25	1,366,016
		26	2,736,261
		27	1,954,689
		28	4,451,299
		29	7,394,546
		30	10,182,669
		31	10,542,879
		32	1,402,458
		33	619,747
		34	76,341
		35	0
		36	0
		37	0
		38	0
		39	0
		40	0

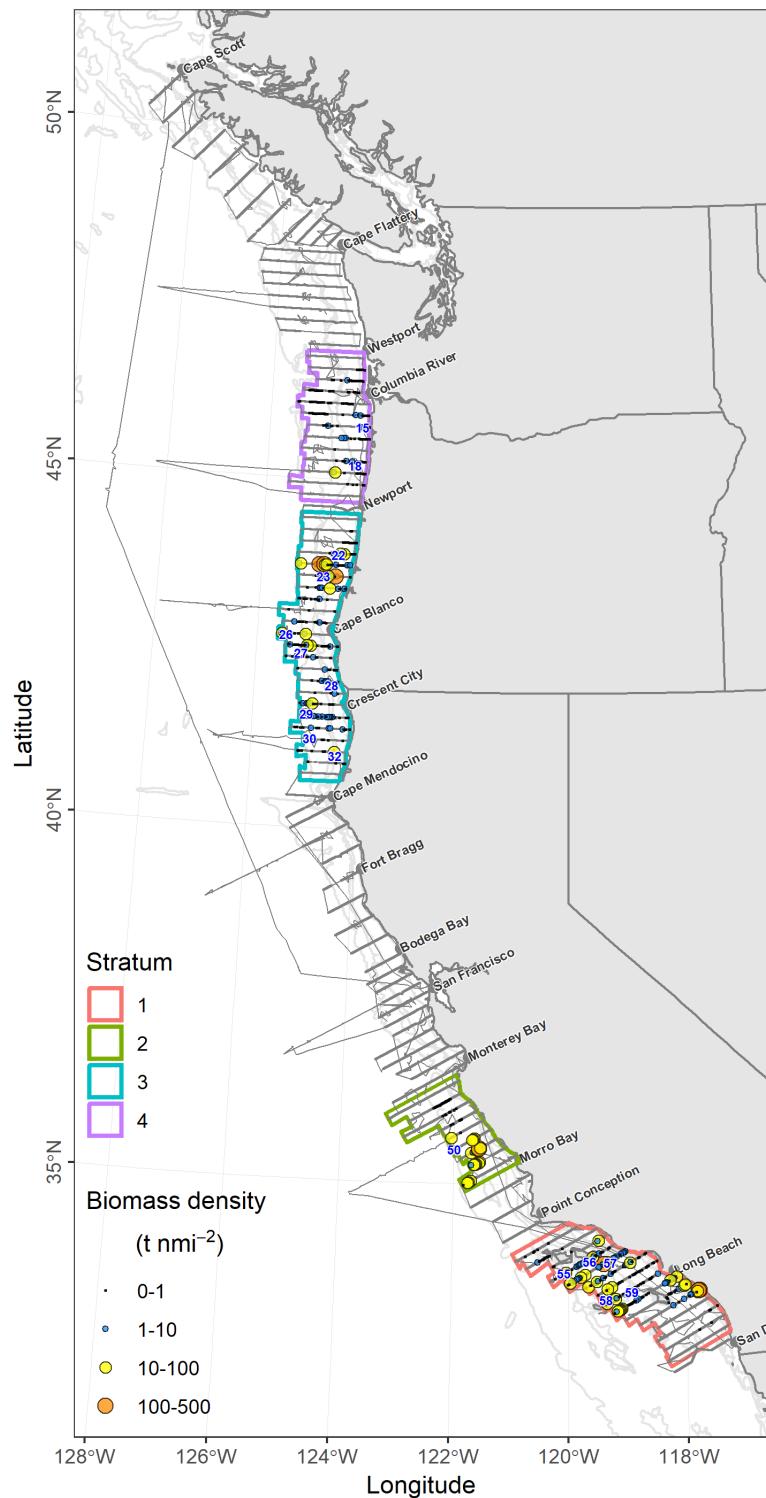


Figure 25: Biomass densities of the Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), per strata, throughout the survey region. The blue numbers represent the locations of trawl clusters with at least one Pacific Mackerel. The gray line represents the vessel track.

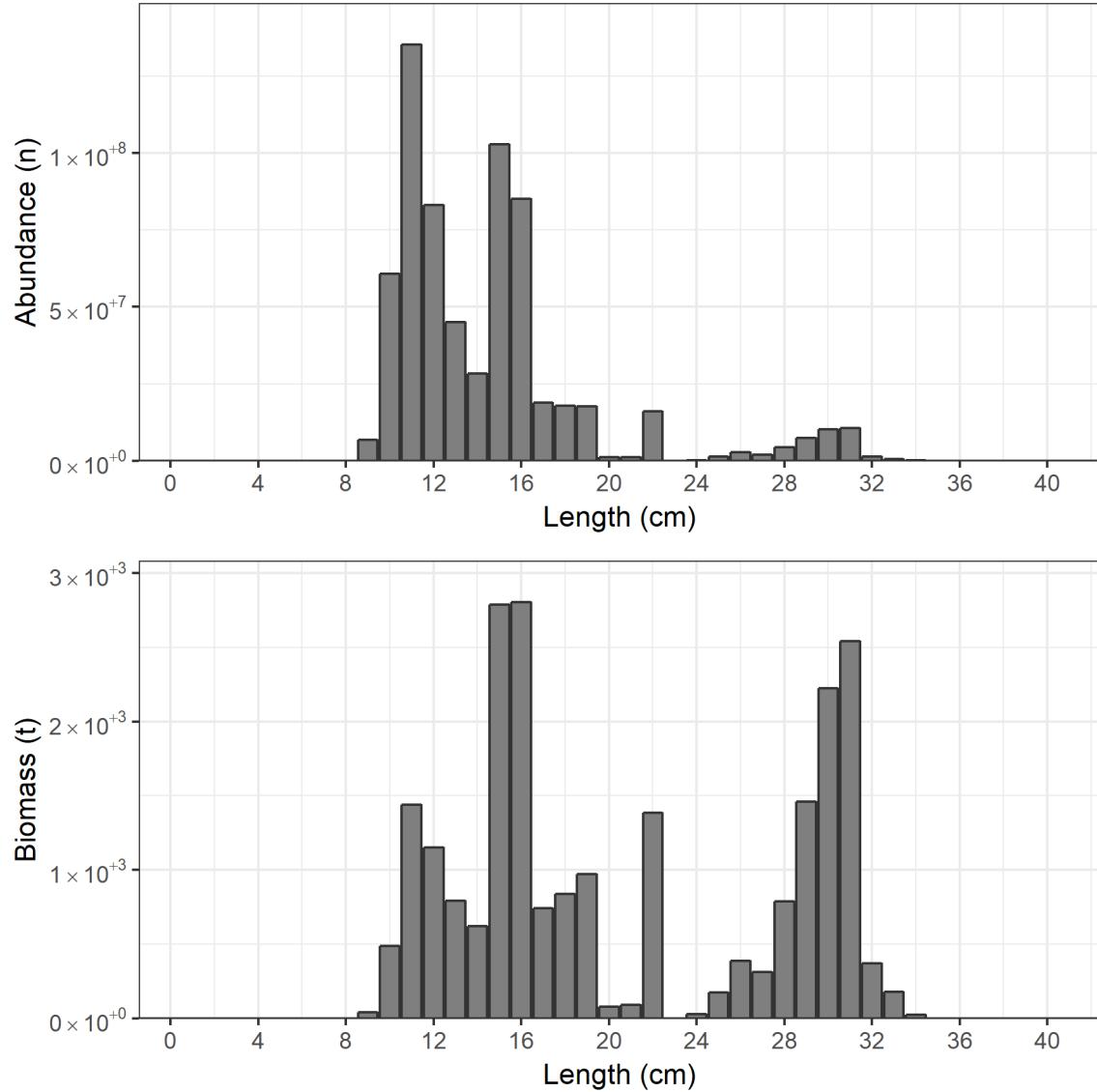


Figure 26: Estimated abundance (upper panel) and biomass (lower panel) versus fork length (L_F , cm) for Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) in the survey area.

3.5.4 Jack Mackerel

The estimated biomass of Jack Mackerel was 202,471 t ($\text{CI}_{95\%} = 128,718 - 260,175$ t, CV = 17%; **Table 14**). The Jack Mackerel ranged from approximately Cape Flattery to San Diego (**Fig. 27**). L_F ranged from 6 to 55 cm, with modes at ~10, 17, and 28 cm (**Table 15**, **Fig. 28**). The biomass density was largest between the Columbia River and Cape Mendocino, offshore between Monterey Bay and Morro Bay, and offshore in the Southern CA Bight (**Fig. 27**).

Table 14: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $\text{CI}_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*). Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum			Trawl		Biomass				
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$\text{CI}_{L,95\%}$	$\text{CI}_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>	All	1	9,597	16	977	11	401	39,499	13,227	71,875	39
		2	7,005	14	689	6	458	27,077	4,766	42,349	36
		3	4,293	6	209	3	90	1,042	226	2,010	43
		4	18,003	39	1,815	17	24,239	133,230	75,573	189,496	22
		5	5,982	10	594	2	10	1,623	102	4,218	76
		All	44,880	85	4,285	38	25,196	202,471	128,718	260,175	17

Table 15: Abundance versus fork length (L_F , cm) for Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*).

Species	Stock	L_F	Abundance
	All	1	0
	All	2	0
	All	3	0
	All	4	0
	All	5	0
	All	6	1,009,323
	All	7	1,615,327
	All	8	13,132,803
	All	9	212,492,955
	All	10	1,105,302,280
	All	11	467,960,730
	All	12	139,583,633
	All	13	31,466,260
	All	14	25,993,070
	All	15	32,804,514
	All	16	126,947,041
	All	17	257,630,334
	All	18	174,043,970
	All	19	71,615,505
	All	20	2,146,270
	All	21	17,061,139
	All	22	10,041,127
	All	23	10,076,485
	All	24	13,642,407
	All	25	14,433,766
	All	26	40,283,378
	All	27	72,417,762
	All	28	89,802,236
	All	29	71,960,435
	All	30	28,011,270
	All	31	24,473,842
	All	32	11,163,656
	All	33	9,501,421
	All	34	4,664,507
	All	35	2,792,097
	All	36	1,586,244
	All	37	1,412,905
	All	38	845,728
	All	39	711,812
	All	40	83,143
	All	41	17,196
	All	42	448,887
	All	43	619,149
	All	44	903,521
	All	45	3,600,267
	All	46	5,883,242
	All	47	4,027,266
	All	48	3,842,779
	All	49	2,304,439
	All	50	2,062,915
	All	51	1,115,553

Table 15: Abundance versus fork length (L_F , cm) for Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*). (continued)

Species	Stock	L_F	Abundance
	All	52	1,407,050
	All	53	744,607
	All	54	197,817
	All	55	114,375
	All	56	0
	All	57	0
	All	58	0
	All	59	0
	All	60	0

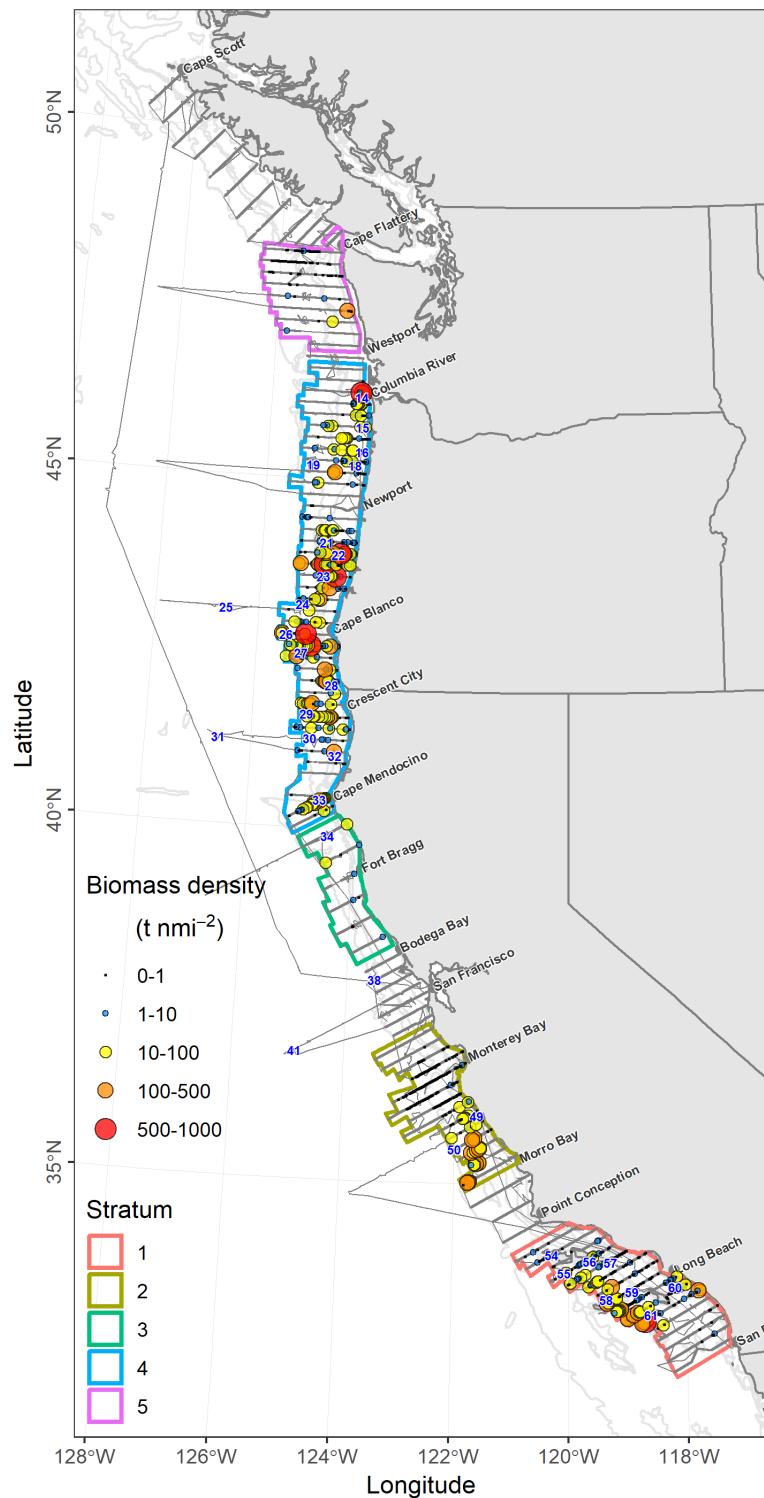


Figure 27: Biomass densities of Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), per strata, throughout the survey region. The blue numbers represent the locations of trawl clusters with at least one Jack Mackerel. The gray line represents the vessel track.

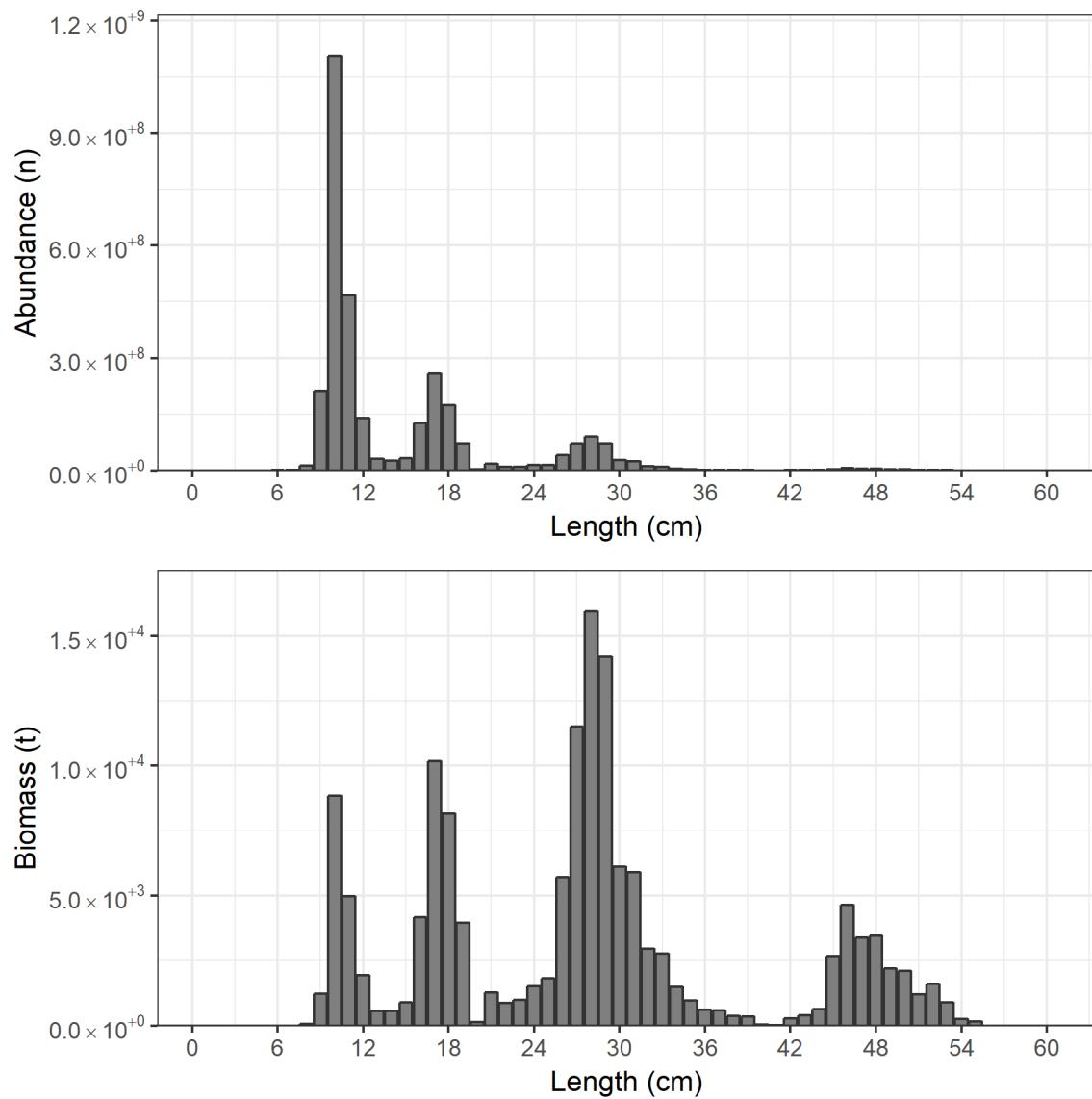


Figure 28: Estimated abundance (upper panel) and biomass (lower panel) versus fork length (L_F , cm) for Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*) in the survey area.

3.5.5 Pacific Herring

The estimated biomass of Pacific Herring was 79,053 t ($CI_{95\%} = 33,103 - 140,218$ t, CV = 37%; **Table 16**). The Pacific Herring ranged from approximately Cape Scott to Coos Bay (**Fig. 29**). L_F ranged from 6 to 25 cm with modes at ~7 and 14 cm (**Table 17**, **Fig. 30**). The biomass density was largest between Cape Scott and Cape Flattery; nearshore along the coast of WA; and between Newport and Coos Bay, OR (**Fig. 29**).

Table 16: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*). Stratum areas are nmi^2 .

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	All	1	17,551	34	1,787	12	14,687	48,692	6,317	109,112	57
		2	6,390	8	339	5	3,362	30,361	16,158	46,595	26
		All	23,941	42	2,126	16	18,049	79,053	33,103	140,218	37

Table 17: Abundance versus fork length (L_F , cm) for Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*).

Species	Stock	L_F	Abundance
<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	All	1	0
		2	0
		3	0
		4	0
		5	0
		6	217,041,629
		7	269,006,091
		8	91,183,378
		9	16,635,661
		10	86,635
		11	955,315
		12	15,131,803
		13	61,316,546
		14	204,114,117
		15	162,179,362
		16	159,875,004
		17	112,049,902
		18	110,224,979
		19	94,581,332
		20	46,180,129
		21	59,176,932
		22	54,382,062
		23	79,077,947
		24	60,330,019
		25	116,010
		26	0
		27	0
		28	0
		29	0
		30	0

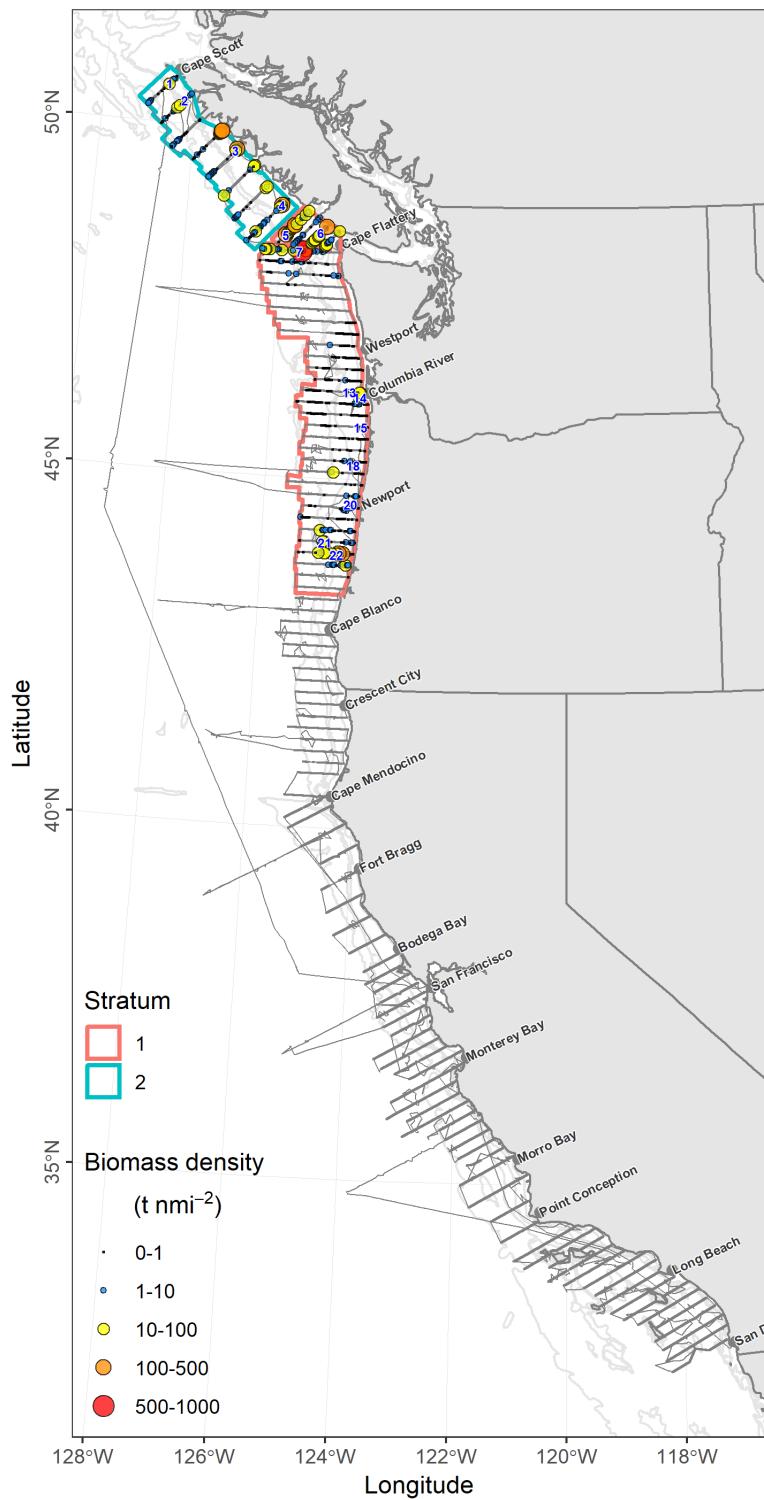


Figure 29: Biomass densities of Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*), per strata, throughout the survey region. The blue numbers represent the locations of trawl clusters with at least one herring. The gray line represents the vessel track.

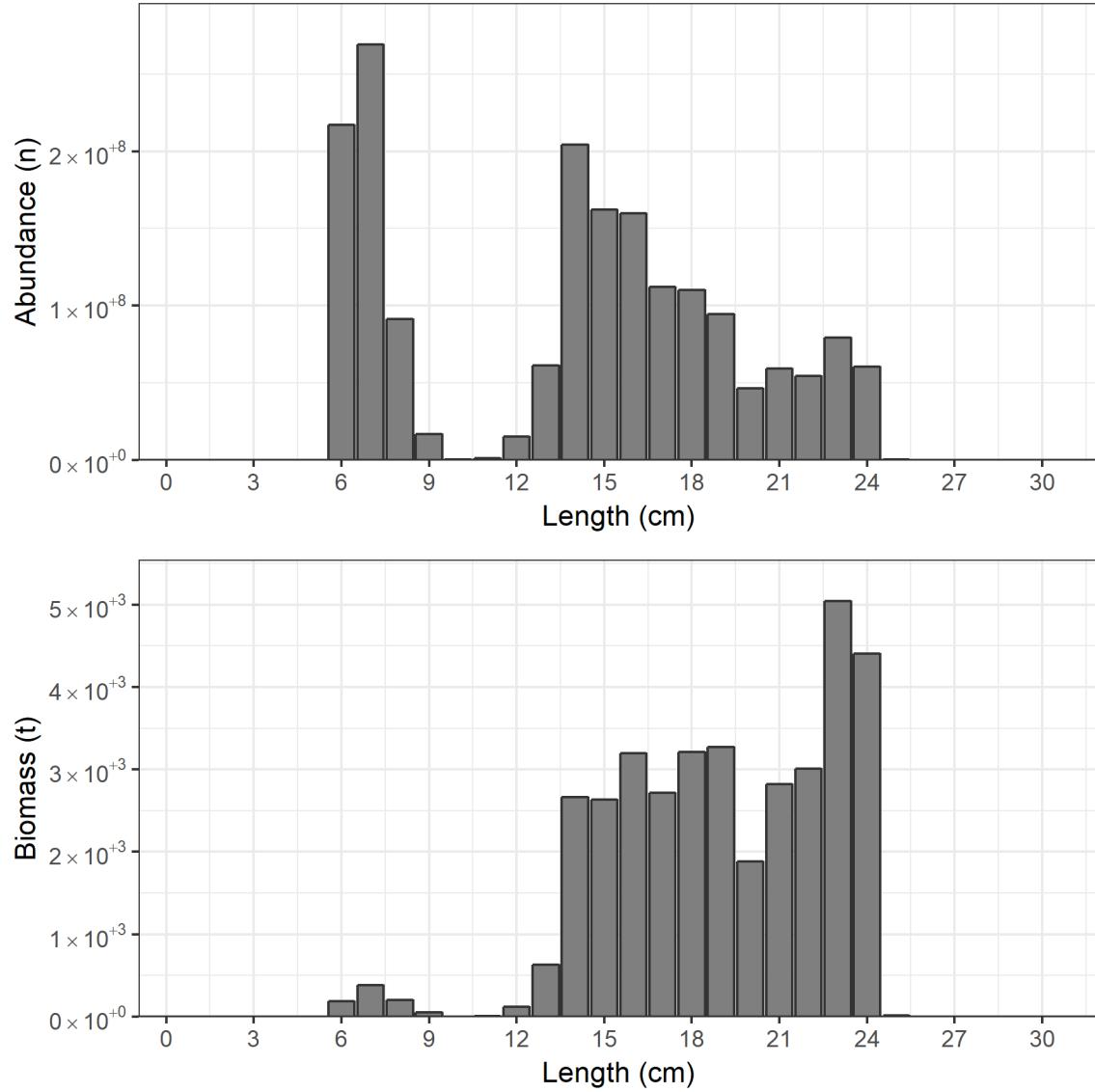


Figure 30: Estimated abundance (upper panel) and biomass (lower panel) versus fork length (L_F , cm) for Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) in the survey area.

4 Discussion

The principal objectives of the 80-day, Summer 2018 CCE Survey were to survey the northern stock of Pacific Sardine and the northern and central stock of Northern Anchovy. Then, as possible, estimates were also sought for Pacific Mackerel, Jack Mackerel, Pacific Herring, and the southern stock of Pacific Sardine. With the benefit of favorable weather and few technical problems, *Lasker* surveyed from the northern end of Vancouver Island to San Diego. Between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Cape Mendocino, the 10-nmi transect spacing allowed the estimation of abundance for all five species of small pelagic fishes in the region. Farther south, the 20-nmi spacing covered more of the Jack Mackerel and Northern Anchovy populations that were predominantly in that region.

4.1 Biomass and abundance of CPS

4.1.1 Northern Anchovy

4.1.1.1 Northern stock

The northern stock of Northern Anchovy is north of Cape Mendocino and south of Haida Gwaii, BC ($\sim 54^{\circ}$ N; Litz *et al.*, 2008). In summer 2018, the estimated stock biomass, 24,419 t ($CI_{95\%} = 5,366.1 - 42,068$ t) was not different from the summer 2017 estimate of 22,709 t ($CI_{95\%} = 1,452 - 57,334$ t).

4.1.1.2 Central stock

The estimated biomass of the central stock of Northern Anchovy, found off CA south of Cape Mendocino, was 723,826 t ($CI_{95\%} = 533,548 - 1,015,782$ t) in summer 2018, a nearly five-fold increase from both the summer 2016 (151,558 t, $CI_{95\%} = 34,806 - 278,024$; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2017) and summer 2017 estimates (153,460 t, $CI_{95\%} = 2,628 - 264,009$ t; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2019). It should be noted, however, that sampling did not occur south of Point Conception in 2017 where a large portion of central stock biomass was observed in 2018. The length distribution of the stock in summer 2018 had two modes ($L_S \sim 10$ and 12 cm), indicating the presence of two dominant year-classes.

In the nearshore area between San Francisco and Point Conception, *Lasker* navigated closer to shore than in 2017, reducing the unsampled area from 815 nmi² to 163 nmi². There, the USV was able to increase sampling by 31 nmi over 29 transects, effectively covering 14% of *Lasker*'s unsampled nearshore area between San Francisco and Pt. Conception. The USV daytime s_A data attributed to CPS were combined with CPS-catch data from *Lasker* to estimate a nearshore biomass of 6,939 t ($CI_{95\%} = 364 - 19,198$ t, CV = 71%), or approximately $\sim 0.97\%$ of the total estimated population biomass. The USV did not sample closer to shore than *Lasker* on 11 transects, but on average sampled 0.74 nmi nearer to shore.

4.1.2 Pacific Sardine

4.1.2.1 Northern stock

The summer 2018 survey sampled most of the potential habitat for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine, and likely most of the stock. The stock biomass was observed mostly offshore, by *Lasker*, so the additional nearshore sampling, by the USV, added less than 1% of the total stock biomass.

A gap in the length distribution of Pacific Sardine between 15 and 18 cm indicates poor recruitment in 2016. Accordingly, the stock abundance and biomass declined between 2016 and 2017, and the modal length increased from 17-19 to 21-23 cm. Similar to 2017, few trawls with Pacific Sardine smaller than 10 cm indicates that recruitment was weak again in 2018.

In recent years, the distribution of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine has been fragmented and its migration has been abbreviated. Despite the recurrent presence of good potential habitat north of Vancouver Island during the summer months (see Fig. 2), the stock has not migrated there since 2013 (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014).

4.1.2.2 Southern stock

The potential habitat of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine did not extend into the Southern CA Bight. Therefore, sardine estimated there were attributed to the southern stock of Pacific Sardine.

4.1.3 Pacific Mackerel

The biomass of Pacific Mackerel increased from 8,000 t ($CI_{95\%} = 1,000\text{-}20,000$ t) in summer 2013 (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014) to 41,139 t ($CI_{95\%} = 18,019\text{-}58,425$ t) in 2017 (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2019) and was broadly distributed off the west coast of the U.S. between Westport and San Francisco. In 2018, the estimated biomass of Pacific Mackerel was 31,211 t ($CI_{95\%} = 18,309\text{-}45,106$ t); the species was distributed between Westport and Cape Mendocino in the north and between Monterey Bay and San Diego in the south. Their length distribution had modes at ~17, ~27 and ~32 cm. The first two modes are indicative of two distinct annual cohorts. The largest mode, approaching the maximum length for Pacific Mackerel, probably includes fish from multiple year classes.

4.1.4 Jack Mackerel

The biomass of Jack Mackerel increased from 9,000 t ($CI_{95\%} = 2,000\text{-}20,000$ t) in summer 2013 (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014), to 128,313 t ($CI_{95\%} = 70,594\text{-}180,676$ t) in 2017 (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2019), to 202,471 t ($CI_{95\%} = 128,718\text{-}260,175$ t) in 2018. Their length distribution had three distinct modes indicating the presence of several distinct year classes. Jack Mackerel was the second most abundant species overall and was most abundant between Newport and Crescent City, and offshore in the Southern CA Bight.

4.1.5 Pacific Herring

Pacific Herring in the northeastern Pacific Ocean form a quasi-panmictic population (Beacham *et al.*, 2008), and when they are not spawning nearshore or in bays and estuaries, may be distributed farther offshore along the continental shelf or slope. There are at least four stocks of Pacific Herring off Vancouver Island and WA, separated by spawning times and locations (DFO, 2017; Stick *et al.*, 2014). The Yaquina Bay and Winchester Bay stocks inhabit waters between Newport and Cape Blanco (ODFW, 2013).

The estimated biomass of Pacific Herring off the coast of Vancouver Island, WA, and OR (79,053 t; $CI_{95\%} = 33,103\text{-}140,218$ t) was not different from the estimate of 63,418 t ($CI_{95\%} = 29,811\text{-}103,365$ t) in 2017 (Zwolinski *et al.*, 2019).

The acoustic-trawl estimates of Pacific Herring are susceptible to uncertainty in species identification, because Pacific Herring may be both demersal and nearshore when spawning, and pelagic when farther offshore. When integrating backscatter over their possible range of depths, echoes may be included from a variety of species with swimbladders, such as a Pacific Hake and rockfishes (Stanley *et al.*, 2000, 1999), Lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), Alaska Pollock (*Gadus chalcogrammus*), and others (Rutherford, 1996). To mitigate this potential source of uncertainty in the 2018 estimates of Pacific Herring biomass, the maximum integration depth was set to 75 m, which appeared to reflect a transition between the pelagic herring and other fish communities that occurred deeper.

4.2 Unmanned surface vehicle sampling

In the area between San Francisco and Pt. Conception, sampling from the USV extended *Lasker*'s acoustic transects an average of ~0.7 nmi closer to shore. However, this additional sampling amounted to only about 14% of the nearshore area that was unsampled by *Lasker*. While 86% of the nearshore area remained unsampled, the measures made closer to shore by the USV contributed only about 1% each to the stock biomasses of Northern Anchovy and Pacific Sardine.

The CPS-backscatter data from the USV was apportioned to species using the geographically closest trawl-cluster data from *Lasker*, but the USV and *Lasker* did not always sample the same regions close in time. This temporal mismatch in sampling could have been a significant source of uncertainty if a significant portion of the CPS backscatter was sampled in the nearshore region. For this survey, however, potential inaccuracies

in the apportioning of CPS backscatter to species could amount to only fractions of 1% of the estimated Northern Anchovy and Pacific Sardine biomasses in the areas sampled by both platforms.

4.3 Conclusion

The acoustic-trawl method (ATM) has been used to monitor and directly assess some of the most valuable pelagic and mid-water fish stocks worldwide (e.g., Coetzee *et al.*, 2008; Karp and Walters, 1994; Simmonds *et al.*, 2009). In the CCE, ATM surveys have been used to directly assess the biomass and distributions of Pacific Hake (Edwards *et al.*, 2018; JTC, 2014), rockfishes (Demer, 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Starr *et al.*, 1996), Pacific Herring (Thomas and Thorne, 2003), and CPS (Hill *et al.*, 2017; Mais, 1977, 1974). Since 2006, ATM surveys of CPS have been evolving into comprehensive ecosystem surveys (Cutter and Demer, 2008; Zwolinski *et al.*, 2014). The survey now provides direct assessments of the five principal species of small pelagic fishes in the California Current Ecosystem.

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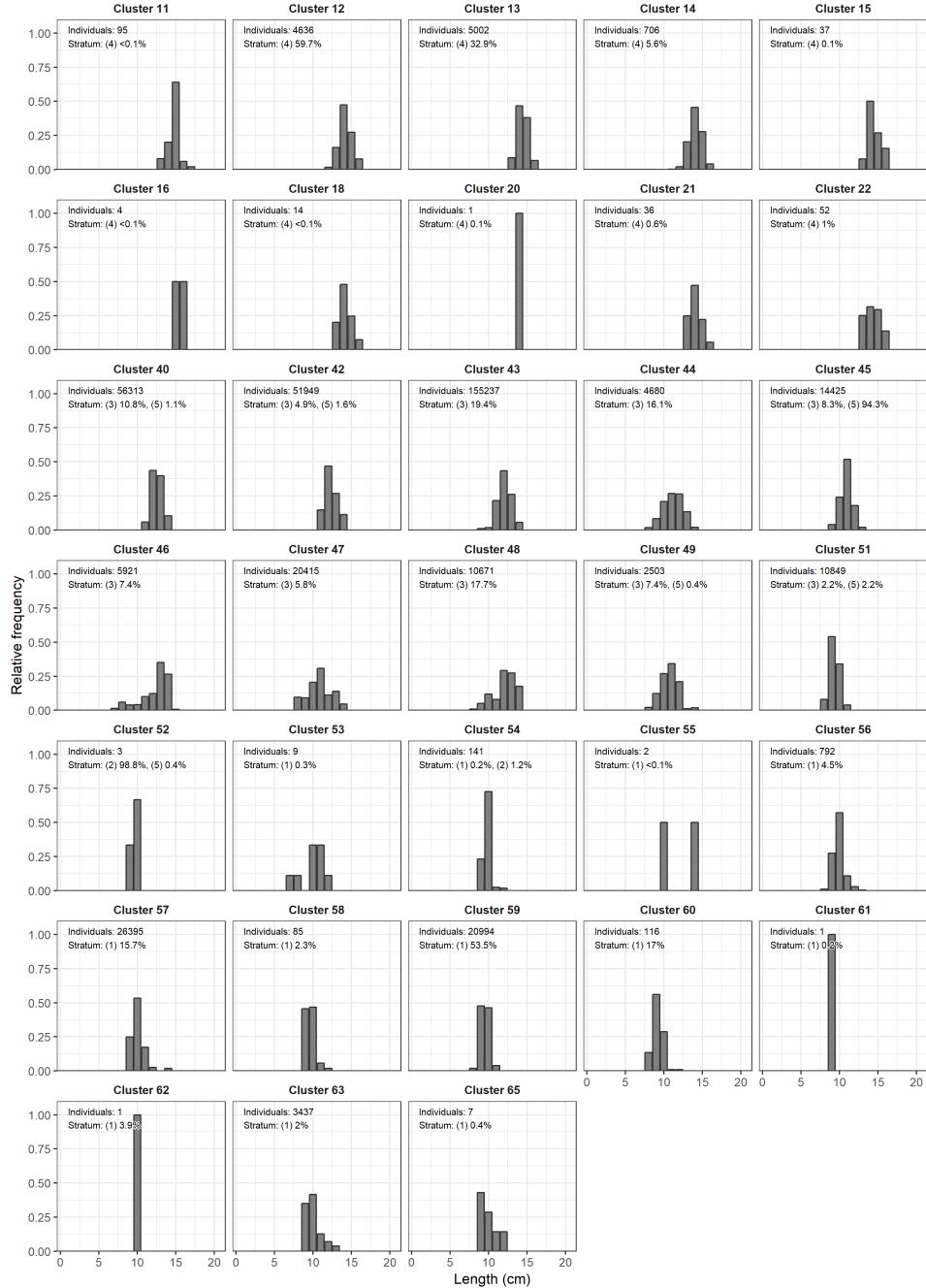
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Appendix

A Length distributions and percent contribution to biomass by species and cluster

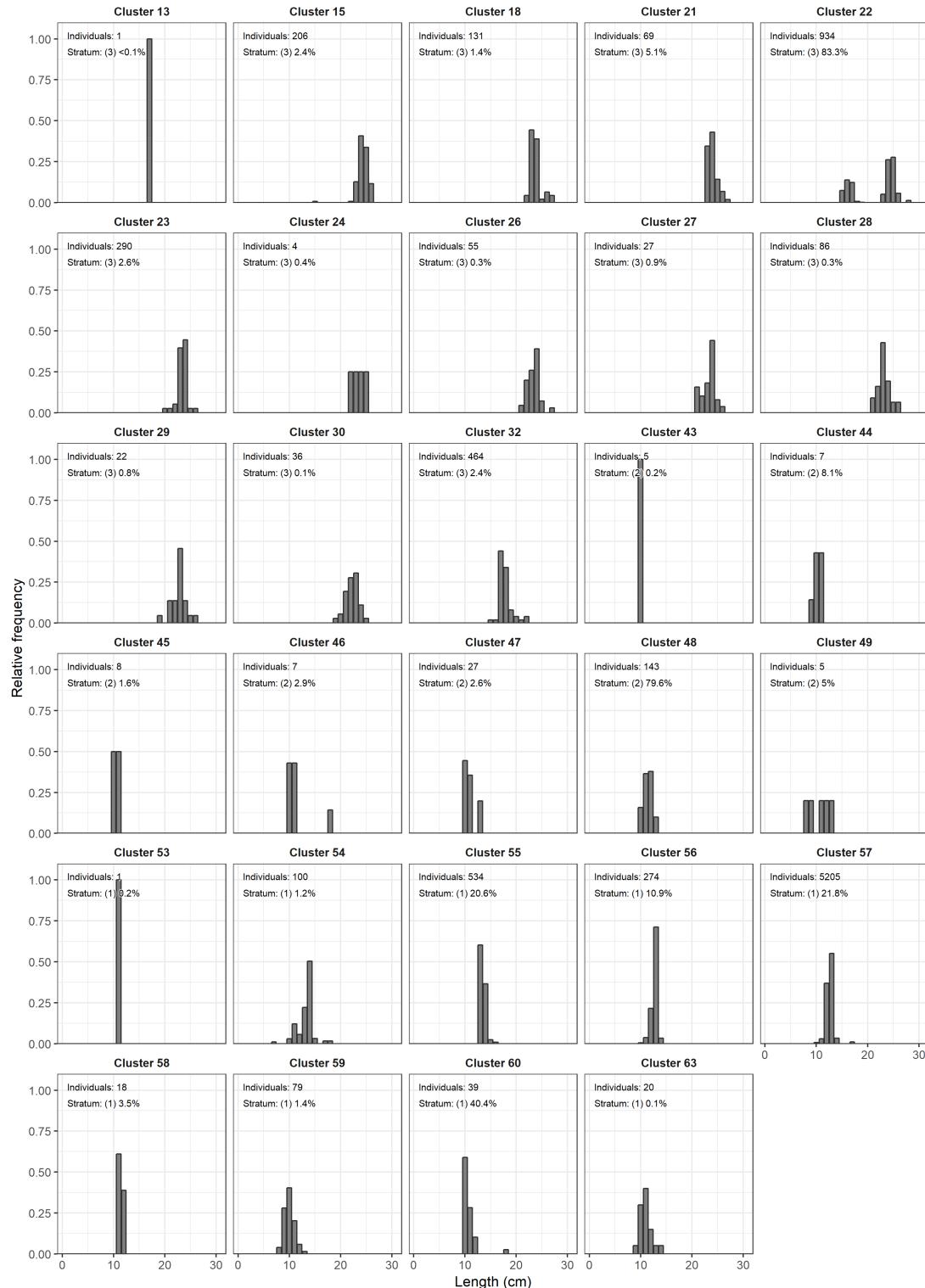
A.1 Northern Anchovy

Standard length (L_S) frequency distributions of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*) per nighttime trawl cluster, annotated with the number of individuals caught and their percentage contributions to the abundance in each stratum and across all strata (i.e., for the entire survey).



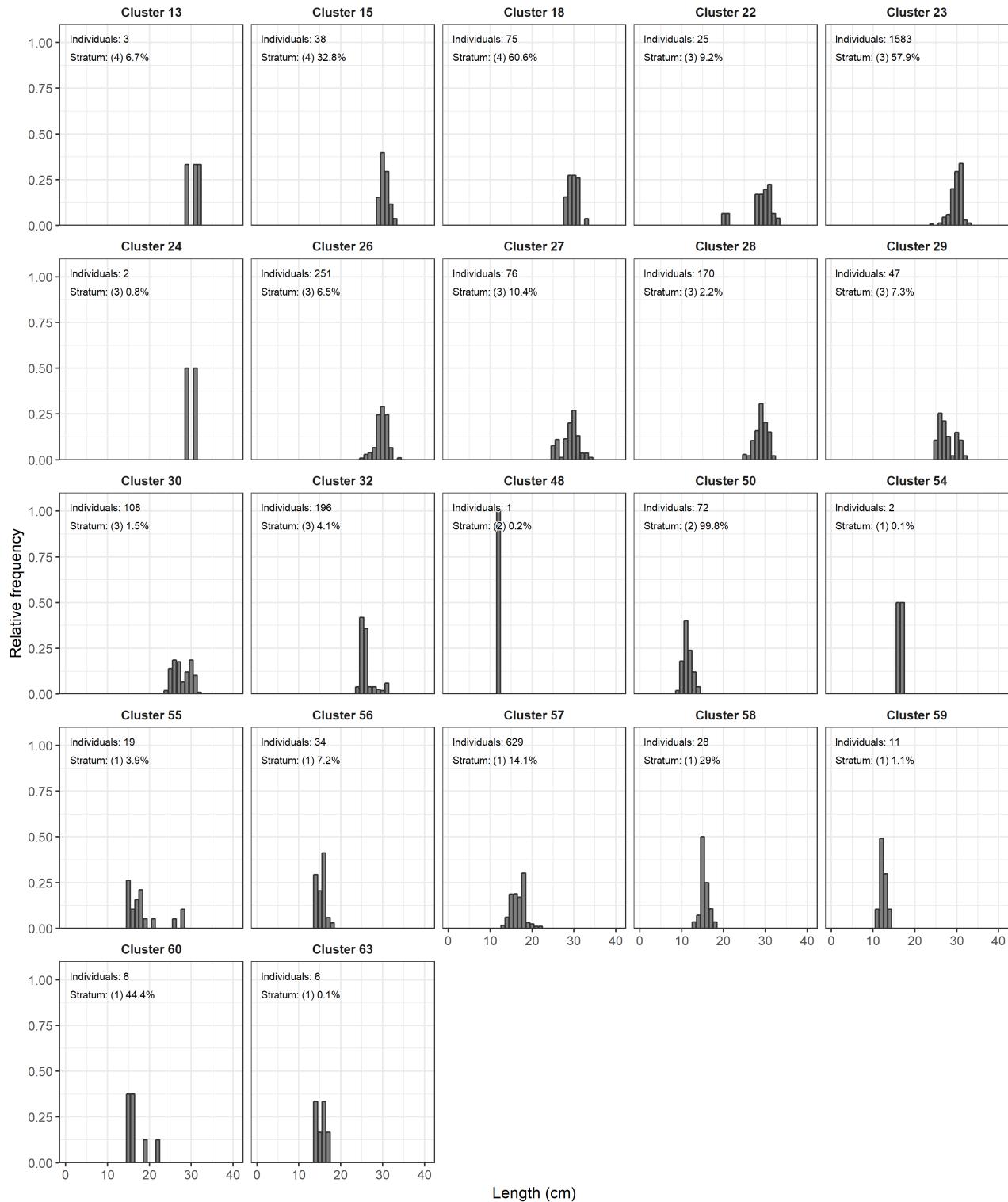
A.2 Pacific Sardine

Standard length (L_S) frequency distributions of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*) per nighttime trawl cluster, annotated with the number of individuals caught and their percentage contributions to the abundance in each stratum and across all strata (i.e., for the entire survey).



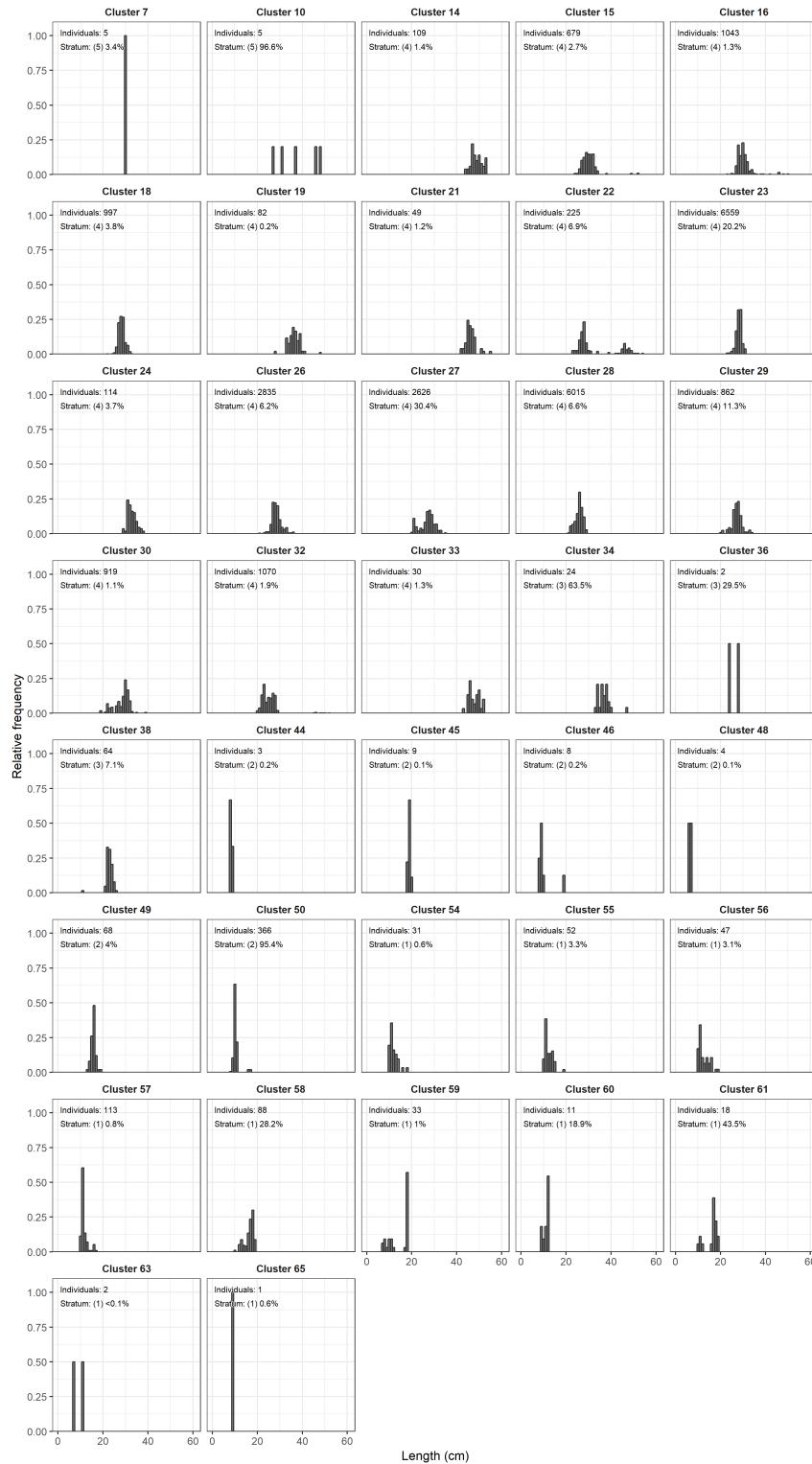
A.3 Pacific Mackerel

Fork length (L_F) frequency distributions of Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) per nighttime trawl cluster, annotated with the number of individuals caught and their percentage contributions to the abundance in each stratum and across all strata (i.e., for the entire survey).



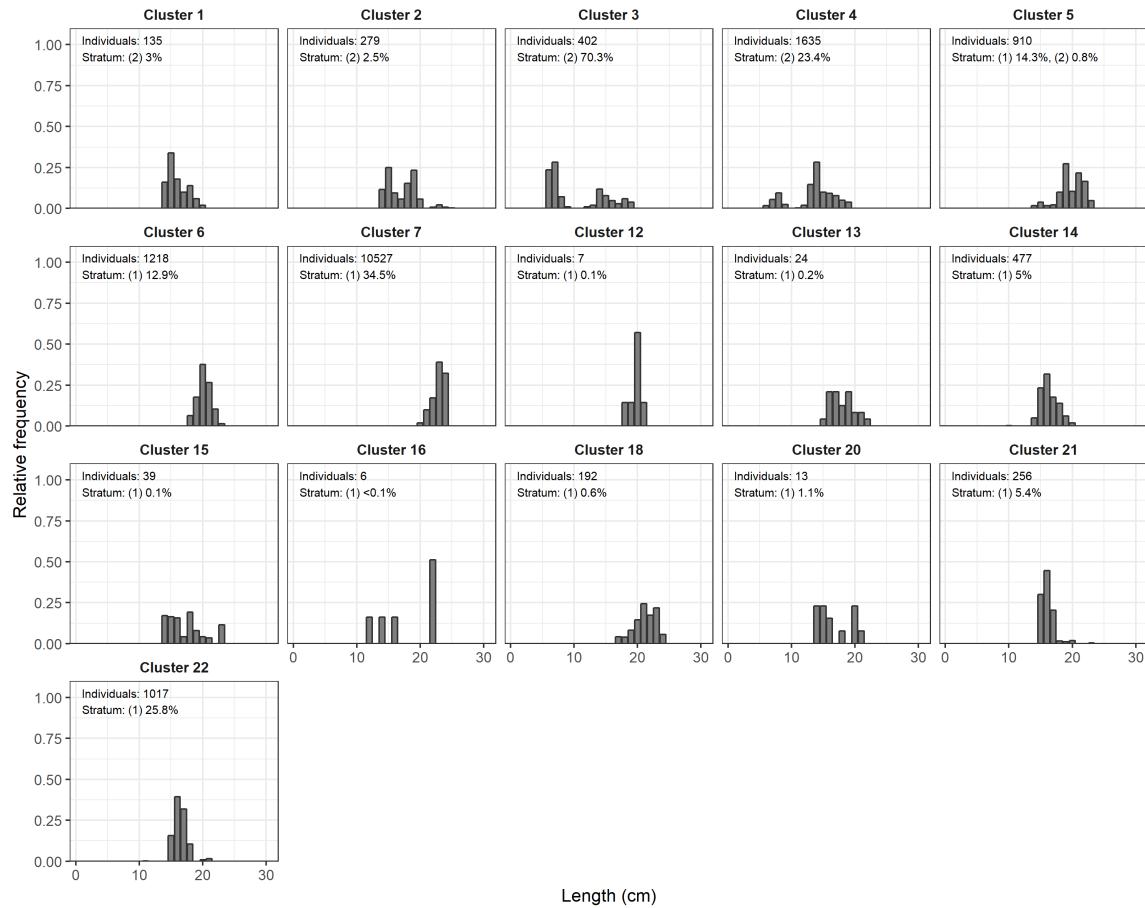
A.4 Jack Mackerel

Fork length (L_F) frequency distributions of Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*) per nighttime trawl cluster, annotated with the number of individuals caught and their percentage contributions to the abundance in each stratum and across all strata (i.e., for the entire survey).



A.5 Pacific Herring

Fork length (L_F) frequency distributions of Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) per nighttime trawl cluster, annotated with the number of individuals caught and their percentage contributions to the abundance in each stratum and across all strata (i.e., for the entire survey).



B Nearshore biomass estimation

B.1 Introduction

The ATM-estimates of CPS biomass are for the surveyed area and period. Any biomass outside of this sampling domain is unknown. To explore the potential magnitude of CPS biomass where the ship did not sample, the survey data was extrapolated into the nearshore areas as described below.

B.2 Methods

Due to the shallow seabed and other nearshore hazards to navigation, acoustic sampling may not have encompassed the eastern extents of the stocks. To extrapolate biomasses into the unsampled area, distances were calculated for the projections of each transect to the 5-m isobath (Fig. 31). The biomass densities along these unsampled transect extensions were assigned the values measured along the sampled transects equal distances from the eastern ends of the transects. As done for the strata sampled offshore, the extrapolated biomasses in the unsampled nearshore strata were calculated using Equations (16) and (17).

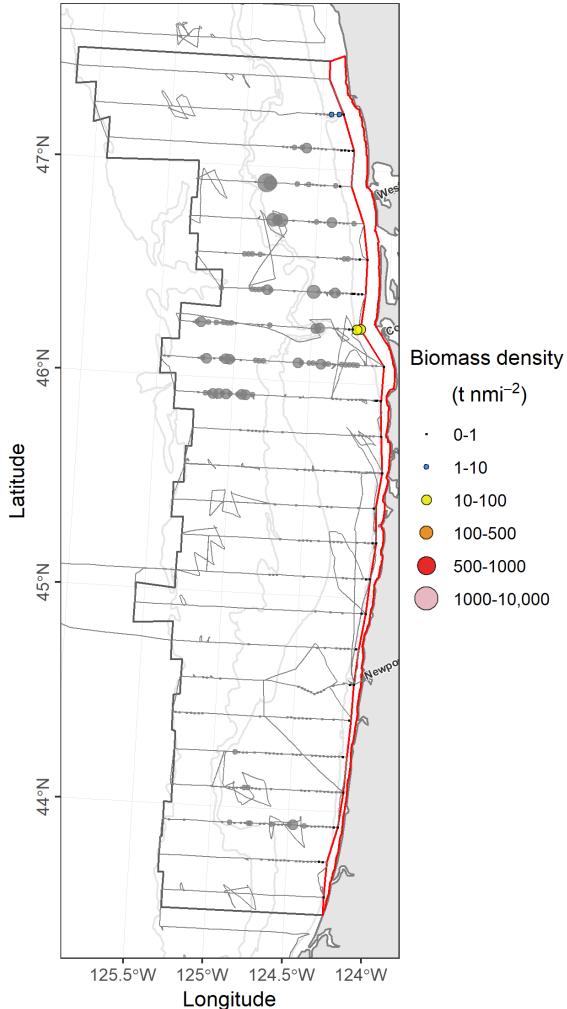


Figure 31: Example biomass densities of the northern stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*) in stratum 4 throughout the offshore survey region (gray points); the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points); and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.

B.3 Results

B.3.1 Northern Anchovy

B.3.1.1 Northern stock

Extrapolation of the northern stock of Northern Anchovy biomass into the unsampled, nearshore waters amounts to an estimated 1,310 t ($CI_{95\%} = 129 - 3,987$ t, CV = 84%; **Table 18, Fig. 32**).

Table 18: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the northern stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*) in the unsampled, nearshore waters. Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	Northern	4	607	24	61	8	10,452	1,310	129	3,987	84
		All	607	24	61	8	10,452	1,310	129	3,987	84

B.3.1.2 Central stock

Extrapolation of the central stock of Northern Anchovy biomass into the unsampled, nearshore waters amounts to an estimated 4,110 t ($CI_{95\%} = 1,629 - 10,727$ t, CV = 56%; **Table 19, Fig. 33**).

Table 19: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the central stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*) in the unsampled, nearshore waters. Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	Central	1	287	16	22	5	29,963	3,092	794	9,742	73
		2	107	3	4	2	12	7	0	16	72
		3	70	20	26	5	136,039	524	1	1,345	72
		5	139	29	17	6	136,042	487	112	558	24
		All	603	68	69	11	302,056	4,110	1,629	10,727	56

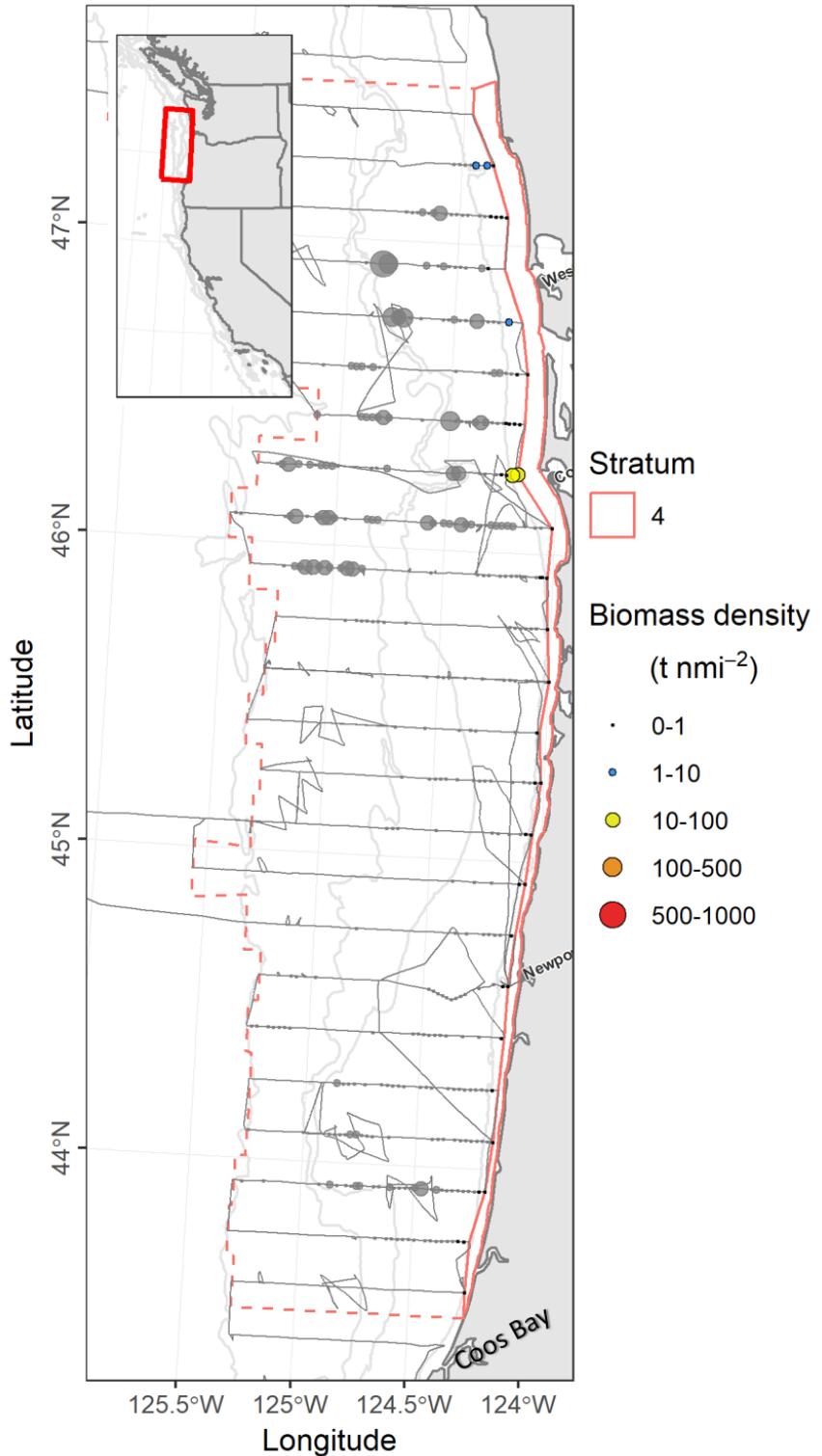


Figure 32: Biomass densities of the northern stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), per strata, throughout the survey region (gray points) and the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points), and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.

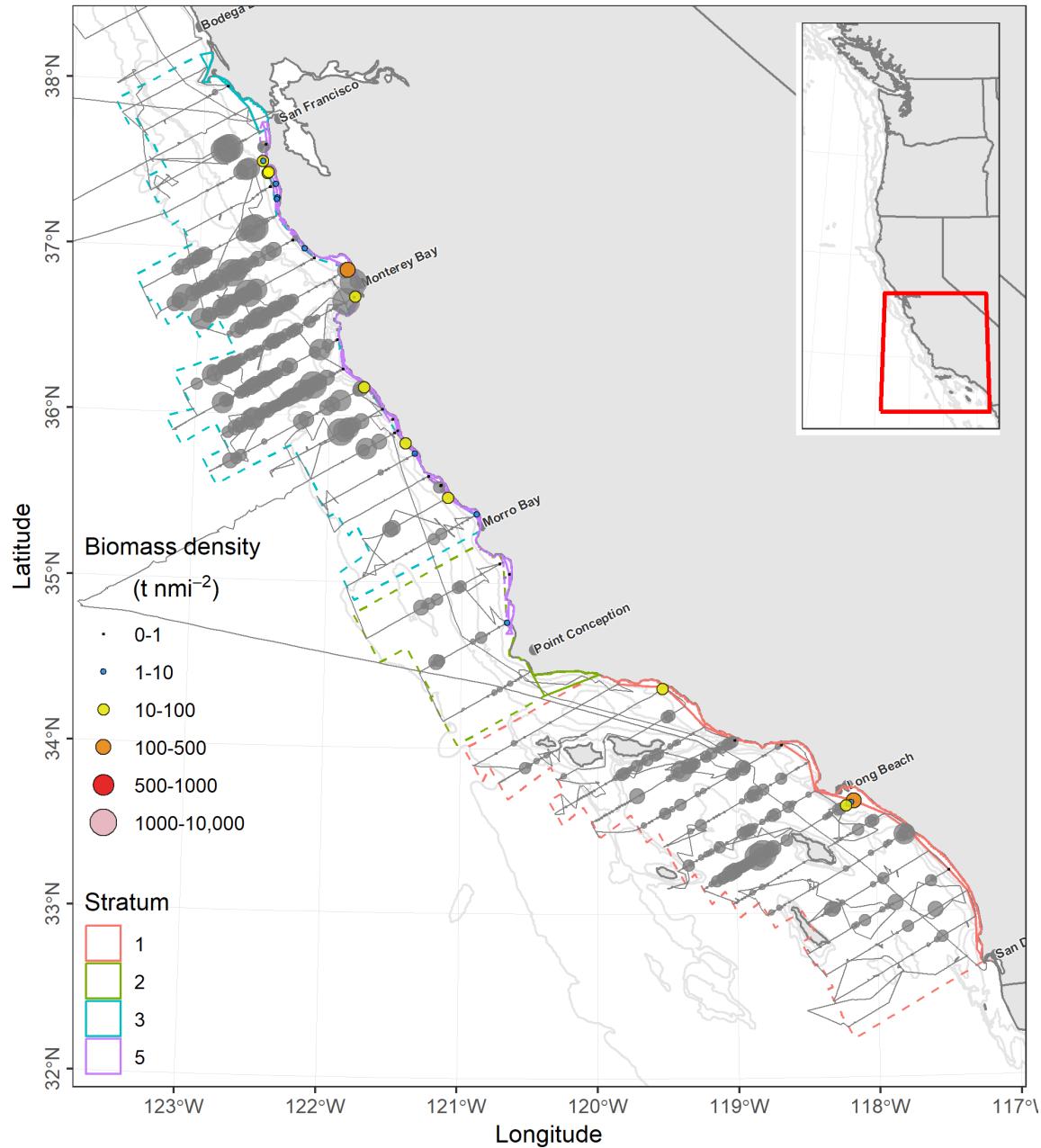


Figure 33: Biomass densities of the central stock of Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), per strata, throughout the survey region (gray points) and the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points), and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.

B.3.2 Pacific Sardine

B.3.2.1 Northern stock

Extrapolation of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine biomass into the unsampled, nearshore waters amounts to an estimated 308 t ($CI_{95\%} = 5.71 - 969$ t, CV = 86%; **Table 20, Fig. 34**).

Table 20: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*) in the unsampled, nearshore waters. Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	Northern	3	702	36	70	9	2,142	308	6	969	86
		All	702	36	70	9	2,142	308	6	969	86

B.3.2.2 Southern stock

Extrapolation of the southern stock of Pacific Sardine biomass into the unsampled, nearshore waters amounts to an estimated 1,870 t ($CI_{95\%} = 1,327 - 6,174$ t, CV = 74%; **Table 21, Fig. 35**).

Table 21: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for the southern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*) in the unsampled, nearshore waters. Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	Southern	1	271	15	21	4	5,265	1,870	1,327	6,174	74
		All	271	15	21	4	5,265	1,870	1,327	6,174	74

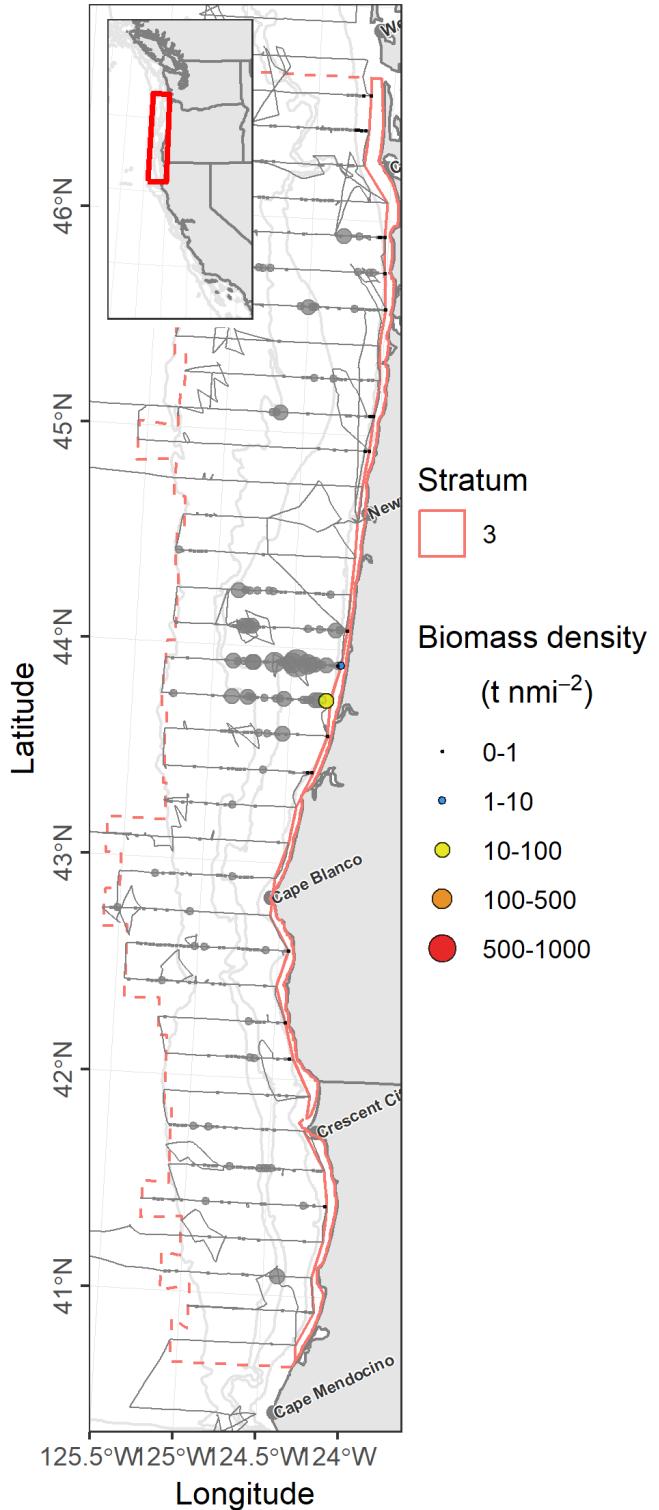


Figure 34: Biomass densities of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), per strata, throughout the survey region (gray points) and the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points), and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.

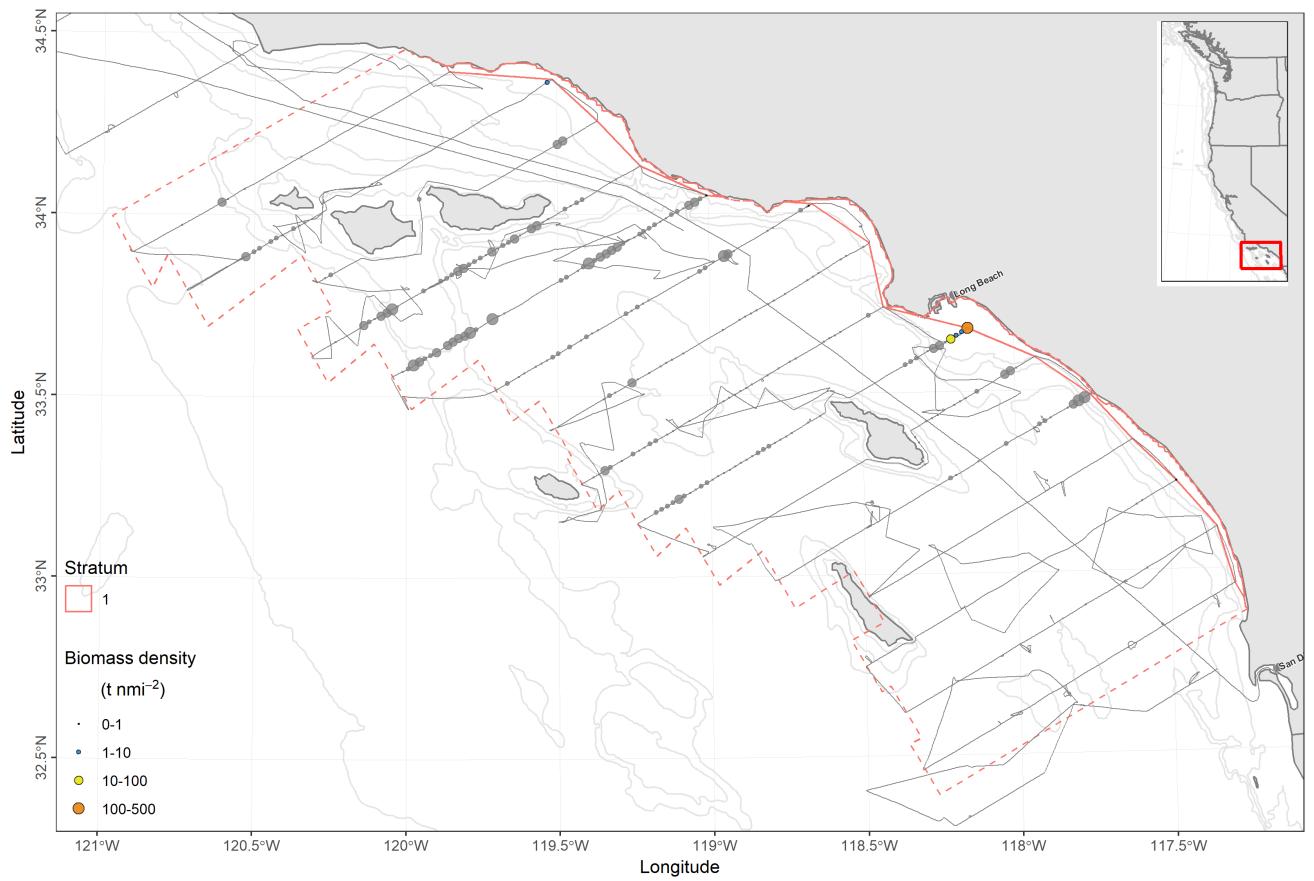


Figure 35: Biomass densities of the southern stock of Pacific Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), per strata, throughout the survey region (gray points) and the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points), and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.

B.3.3 Pacific Mackerel

Extrapolation of the Pacific Mackerel biomass into the unsampled, nearshore waters amounts to an estimated 1,320 t ($CI_{95\%} = 974 - 4,404$ t, CV = 75%; **Table 22, Fig. 36**).

Table 22: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) in the unsampled, nearshore waters. Stratum areas are nmi².

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	All	1	271	15	21	3	643	1,275	941	4,370	78
		3	392	23	39	6	2,052	43	2	100	61
		4	325	13	32	3	116	2	0	3	41
		All	988	51	91	12	2,812	1,320	974	4,404	75

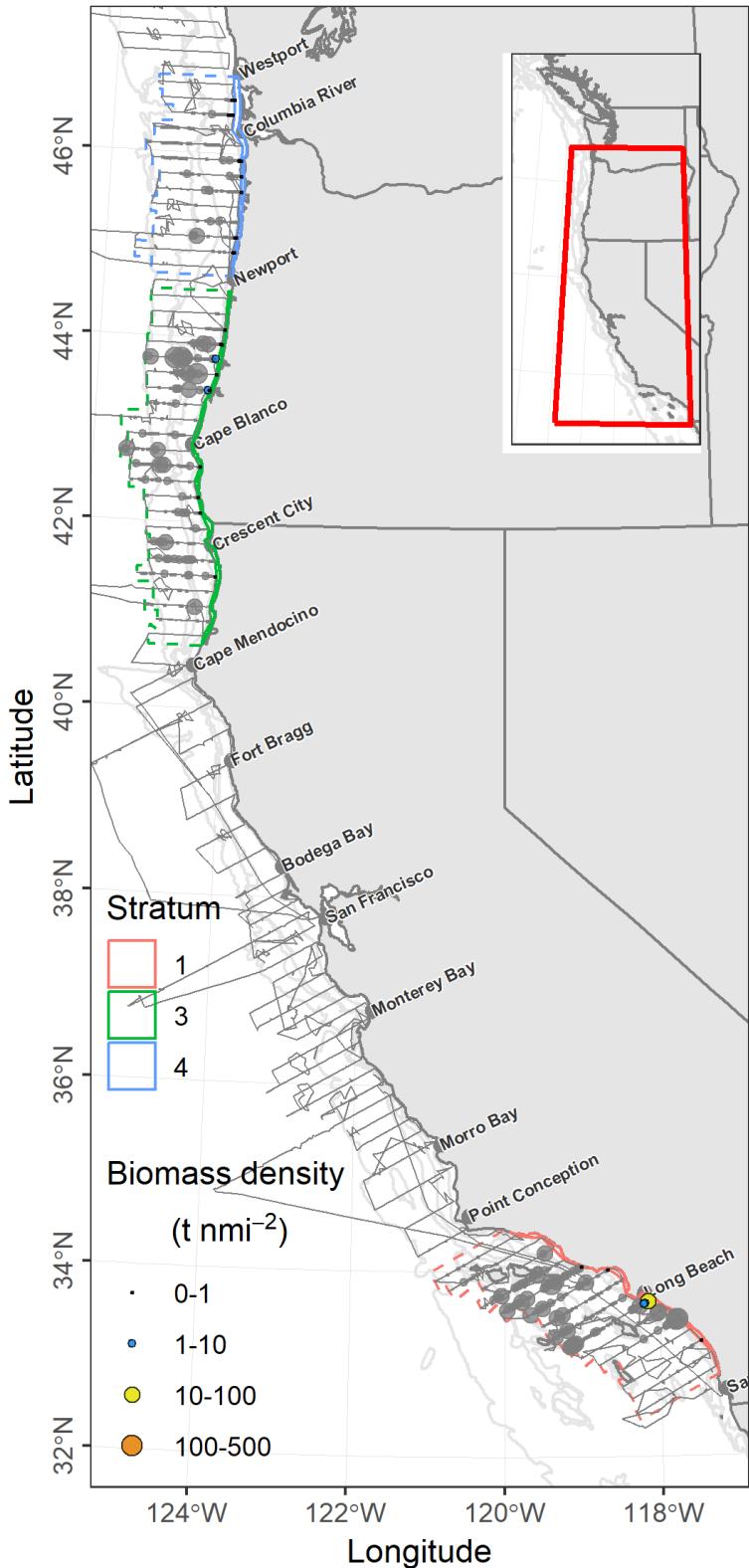


Figure 36: Biomass densities of Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), per strata, throughout the survey region (gray points) and the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points), and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.

B.3.4 Jack Mackerel

Extrapolation of the Jack Mackerel biomass into the unsampled, nearshore waters amounts to an estimated 9,954 t ($CI_{95\%} = 3,382 - 31,138$ t, CV = 75%, **Table 23, Fig. 37**).

Table 23: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*) in the unsampled, nearshore waters. Stratum areas are nmi^2 .

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>	All	1	287	16	22	4	127	520	0	1,877	86
		3	133	6	6	3	90	541	0	1,640	85
		4	773	39	79	11	19,467	7,431	751	27,114	99
		5	354	10	33	2	10	1,463	0	4,575	89
		All	1,547	71	141	20	19,694	9,954	3,382	31,138	75

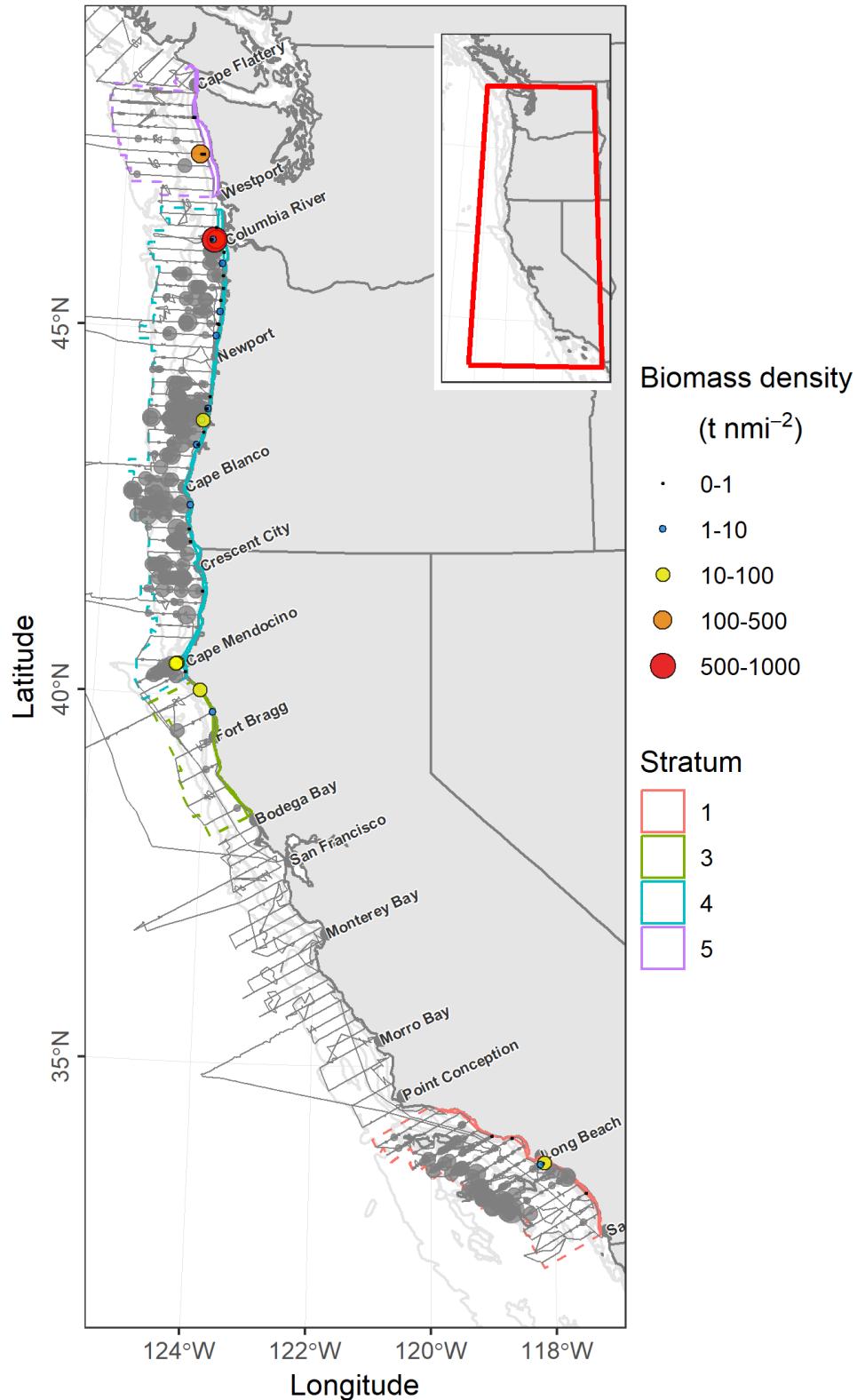


Figure 37: Biomass densities of Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), per strata, throughout the survey region (gray points) and the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points), and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.

B.3.5 Pacific Herring

Extrapolation of the Pacific Herring biomass into the unsampled, nearshore waters amounted to an estimated 8,449 t ($CI_{95\%} = 509 - 16,742$ t, CV = 52%; **Table 24, Fig. 38**).

Table 24: Biomass estimates (metric tons, t) and their precision (upper and lower 95% confidence intervals, $CI_{95\%}$; standard deviation, SD; and coefficient of variation, CV) for Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) in the unsampled, nearshore waters. Stratum areas are nmi^2 .

Species		Stratum				Trawl		Biomass			
Name	Stock	Number	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	$CI_{L,95\%}$	$CI_{U,95\%}$	CV
<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	All	1	838	34	82	10	13,521	1,915	209	4,330	58
		2	316	8	13	4	2,452	6,534	24	14,727	65
		All	1,154	42	94	14	15,972	8,449	509	16,742	52

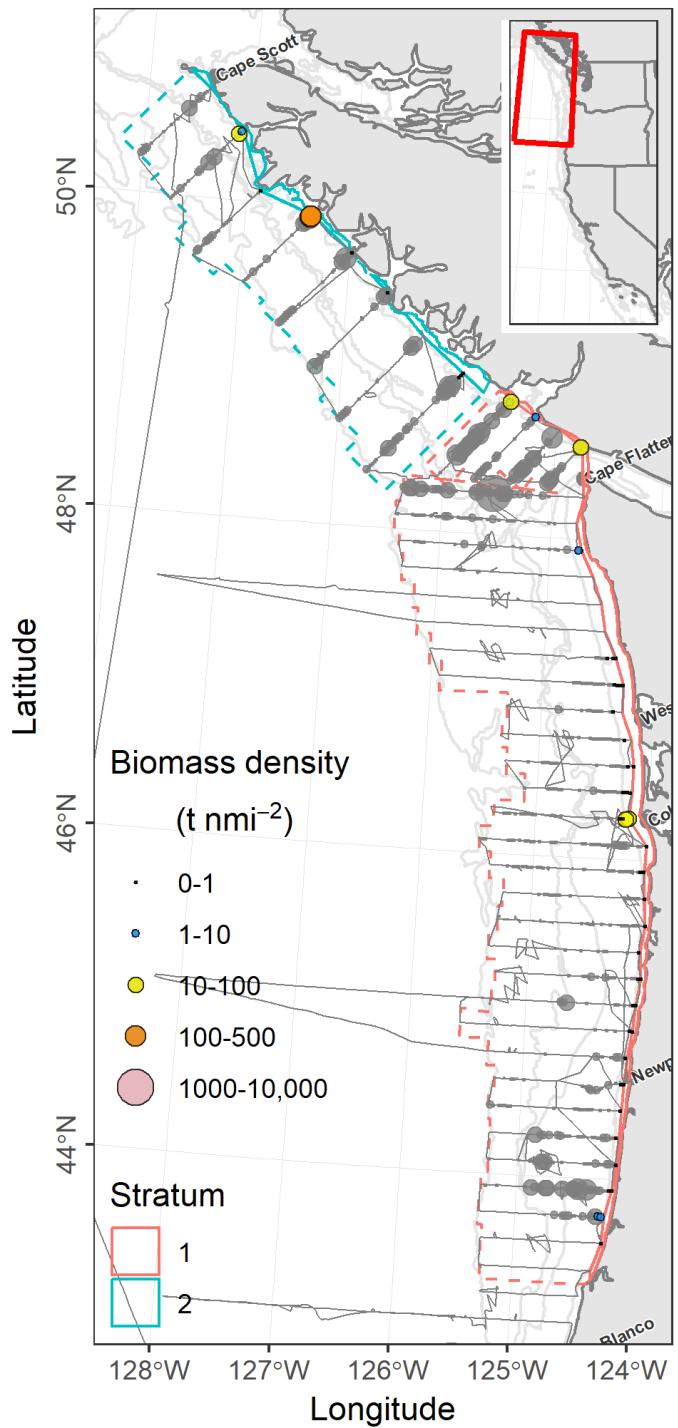


Figure 38: Biomass densities of Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*), per strata, throughout the survey region (gray points) and the subset of biomass densities used to extrapolate biomass into the unsampled nearshore waters (colored points), and the corresponding offshore (dashed polygon) and nearshore (solid polygon) strata.