

The Combined Status of Gopher (*Sebastodes carnatus*) and Black-and-Yellow Rockfishes (*Sebastodes chrysomelas*) in U.S. Waters Off California in 2019



Gopher rockfish (left) and black-and-yellow rockfish (right). Photos by Steve Lonhart.

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- ²³ <http://www.pcouncil.org/groundfish/stock-assessments/>

24 The Combined Status of Gopher (*Sebastodes*
25 *carnatus*) and Black-and-Yellow Rockfishes
26 (*Sebastodes chrysomelas*) in U.S. Waters Off
27 California in 2019

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⁹⁶ **Executive Summary**

executive-summary

⁹⁷ **Stock**

stock

- ⁹⁸ This assessment reports the status of the GBYR (*Sebastes carnatus/Sebastes chrysomelas*)
⁹⁹ resource in U.S. waters off the coast of ... using data through 2018.

¹⁰⁰ **Catches**

catches

¹⁰¹ Information on historical landings of GBYR are available back to xxxx... (Table [a](#)). Com-
¹⁰² mercial landings were small during the years of World War II, ranging between 4 to 28 metric
¹⁰³ tons (mt) per year.

¹⁰⁴ (Figures [a-b](#))
¹⁰⁵ (Figure [c](#))

¹⁰⁶ Since 2000, annual total landings of GBYR have ranged between 70-169 mt, with landings
¹⁰⁷ in 2018 totaling 92 mt.



Figure a: Catch history of GBYR for the recreational fleet. | fig:Exec_catch1

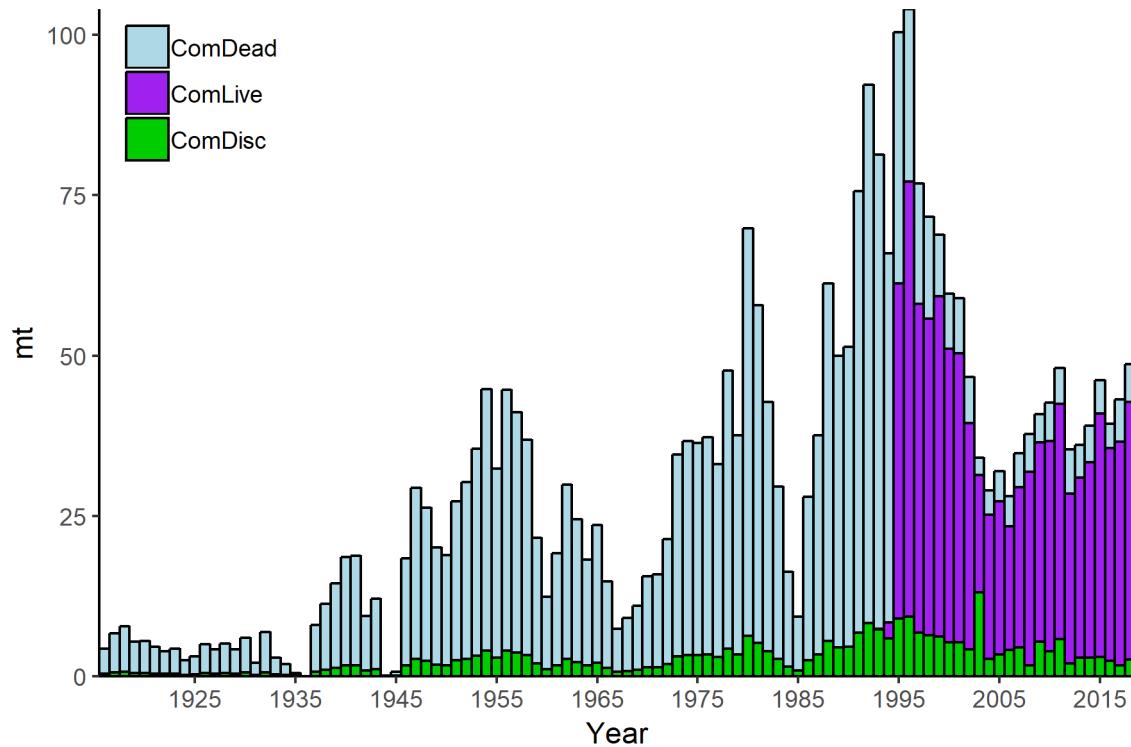


Figure b: Catch history of GBYR for the commercial fleet by dead and live landings, and discards. Catches in 1936 and 1946 were minimal. ^{fig:Exec_catch2}

Table a: Recent GBYR landings (mt) by fleet.

Year	Commercial Retained	Commercial Discard	Recreational North	Recreational South	tab:Exec_catch
2009	35.62	5.38	65.64	4.30	110.93
2010	38.83	3.92	106.76	3.90	153.41
2011	42.39	5.72	76.16	10.24	134.52
2012	33.55	1.93	48.25	9.89	93.62
2013	33.45	2.85	38.43	8.86	83.59
2014	36.40	2.85	56.96	9.06	105.27
2015	43.25	2.93	58.09	5.00	109.27
2016	36.96	2.42	65.72	6.57	111.67
2017	42.04	1.65	49.36	11.15	104.19
2018	47.00	2.54	36.48	6.30	92.32

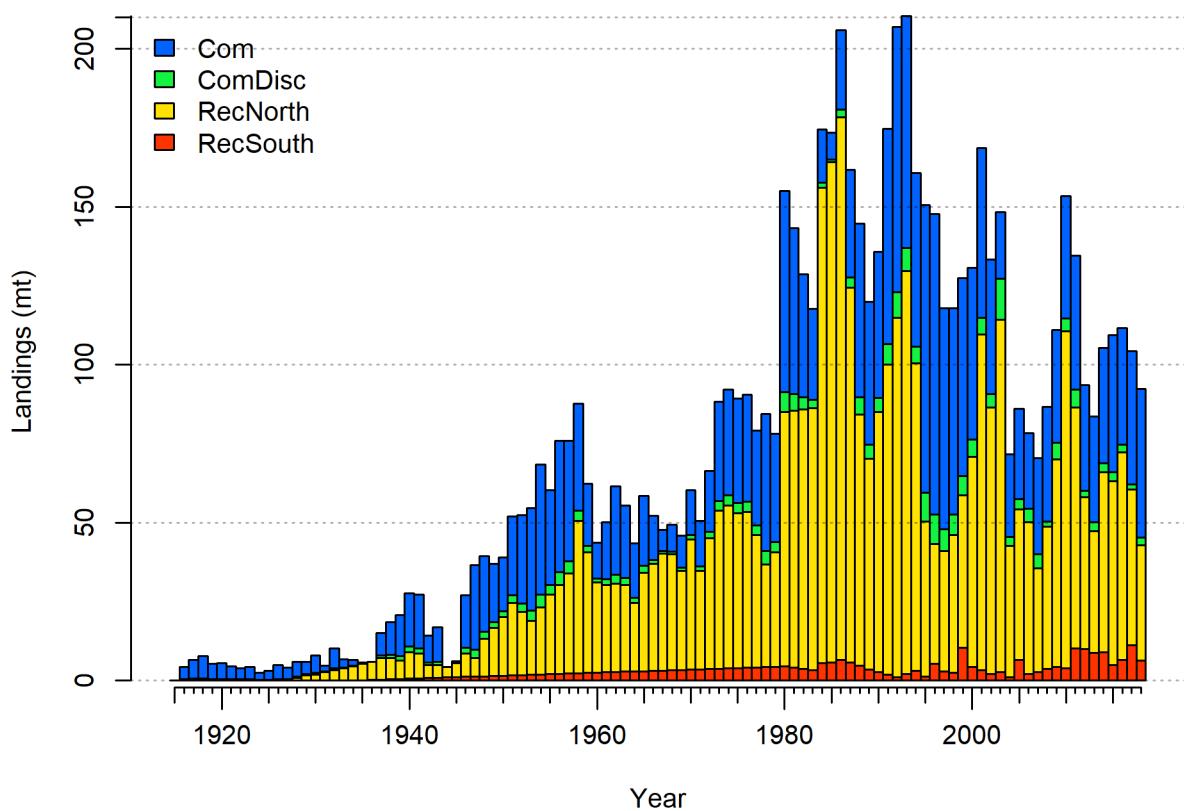


Figure c: Catch history of GBYR in the model. [fig:r4ss_catches](#)

¹⁰⁸ **Data and Assessment**

data-and-assessment

¹⁰⁹ This a new full assessment for GBYR, which was last assessed in . . . using Stock Synthesis
¹¹⁰ Version xx. This assessment uses the newest version of Stock Synthesis (3.30.xx). The model
¹¹¹ begins in 1916, and assumes the stock was at an unfished equilibrium that year.

¹¹² (Figure d).

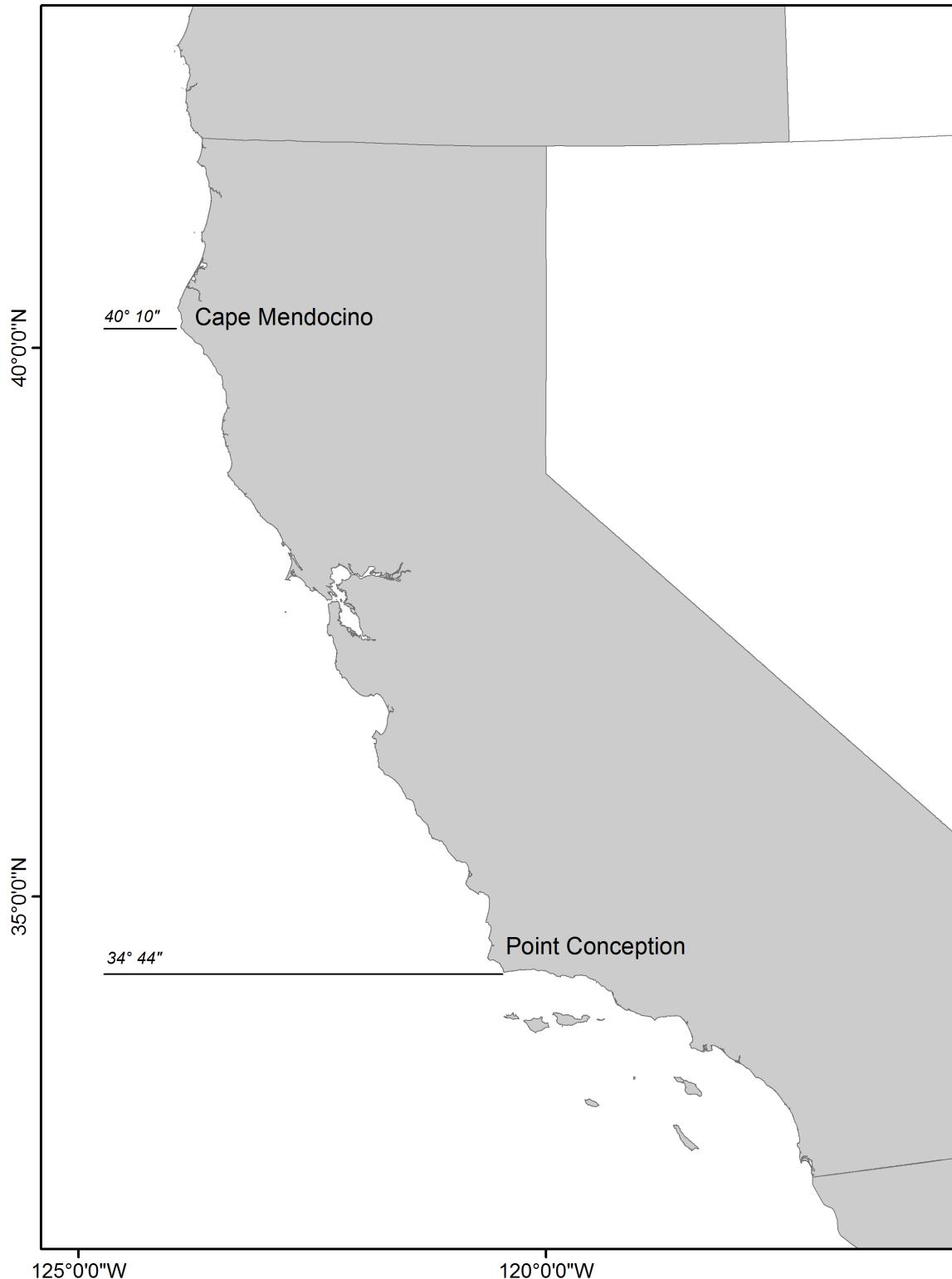


Figure d: Map depicting the core distribution of gopher and black-and-yellow rockfishes. The stock assessment is bounded at Cape Mendocino in the north to the U.S./Mexico border in the south. [fig:assess_region_map](#)

¹¹³ **Stock Biomass**

stock-biomass

¹¹⁴ (Figure e and Table b).

¹¹⁵ The 2018 estimated spawning biomass relative to unfished equilibrium spawning biomass is
¹¹⁶ above the target of 40% of unfished spawning biomass at 4 710% (95% asymptotic interval:
¹¹⁷ ± 3 120% - 6 310%) (Figure f). Approximate confidence intervals based on the asymptotic
¹¹⁸ variance estimates show that the uncertainty in the estimated spawning biomass is high.

Table b: Recent trend in beginning of the year spawning output and depletion for the model for GBYR.

Year	Spawning Output (million eggs)	~ 95% confidence interval	Estimated depletion	~ 95% confidence interval
2010	847	509 - 1185	63.78	45.52 - 82.03
2011	777	459 - 1094	58.50	41.55 - 75.45
2012	719	420 - 1018	54.13	38.33 - 69.94
2013	687	401 - 972	51.71	36.87 - 66.54
2014	665	388 - 941	50.05	35.91 - 64.19
2015	639	367 - 910	48.09	34.26 - 61.92
2016	619	347 - 891	46.62	32.75 - 60.49
2017	606	329 - 882	45.60	31.41 - 59.79
2018	605	318 - 891	45.52	30.71 - 60.33
2019	626	320 - 932	47.15	31.16 - 63.14

Spawning output with ~95% asymptotic intervals

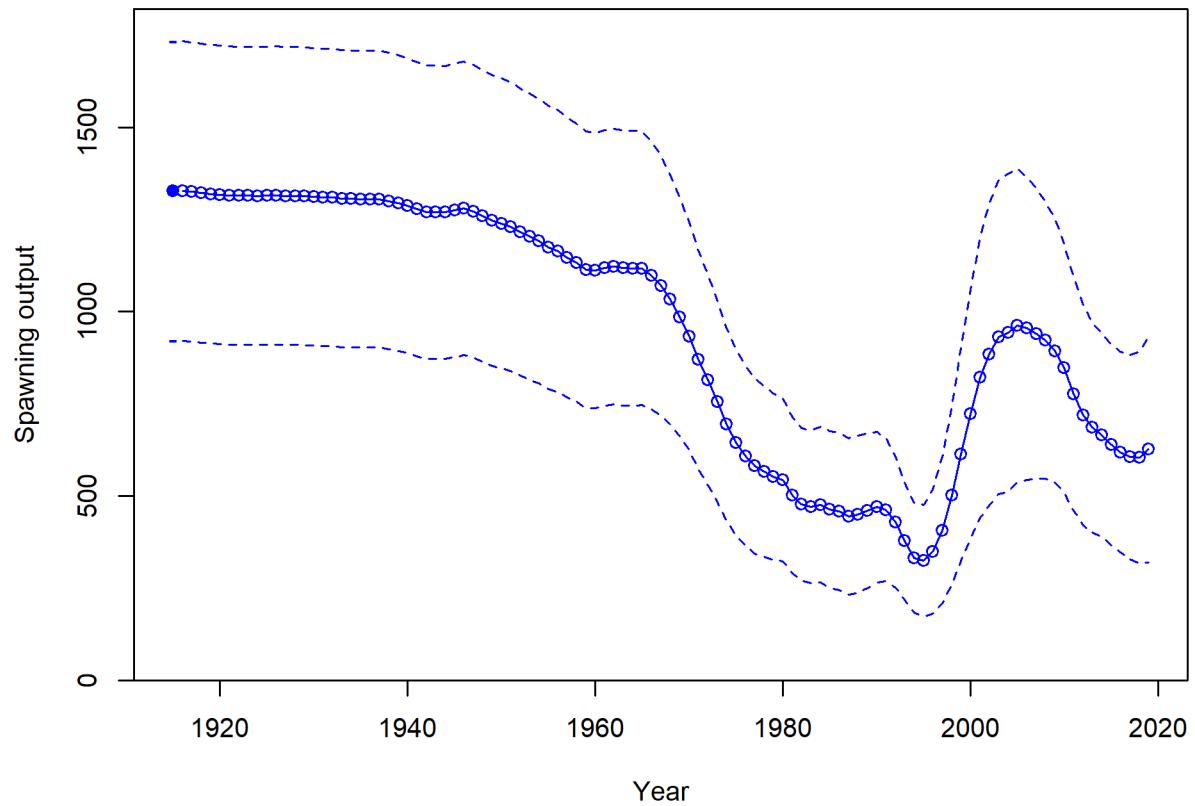


Figure e: Time series of spawning biomass trajectory (circles and line; median; light broken lines: 95% credibility intervals) for the base case assessment model. | [fig:Spawnbio_all](#)

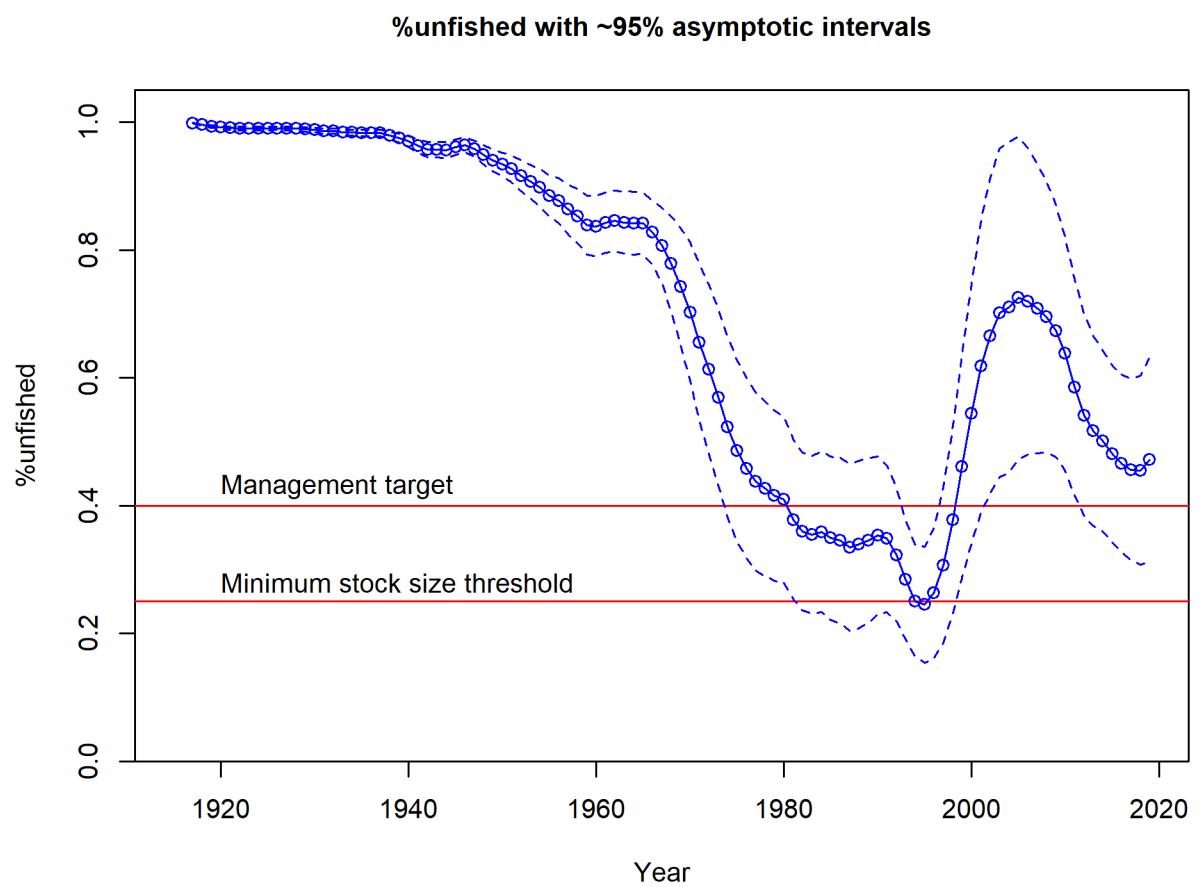


Figure f: Estimated percent depletion with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals (dashed lines) for the base case assessment model. [fig:Re1Deplete_all](#)

¹¹⁹ **Recruitment**

recruitment

¹²⁰ Recruitment deviations were estimated from xxxx-xxxx (Figure g and Table c).

Table c: Recent recruitment for the GBYR assessment.

Year	Estimated Recruitment (1,000s)	~ 95% confidence interval
2010	4849	1753 - 13412
2011	3953	1379 - 11326
2012	3872	1314 - 11409
2013	4926	1674 - 14495
2014	8705	3008 - 25188
2015	13320	4611 - 38481
2016	9847	3316 - 29240
2017	6377	2039 - 19946
2018	4783	1479 - 15468
2019	5112	1544 - 16923

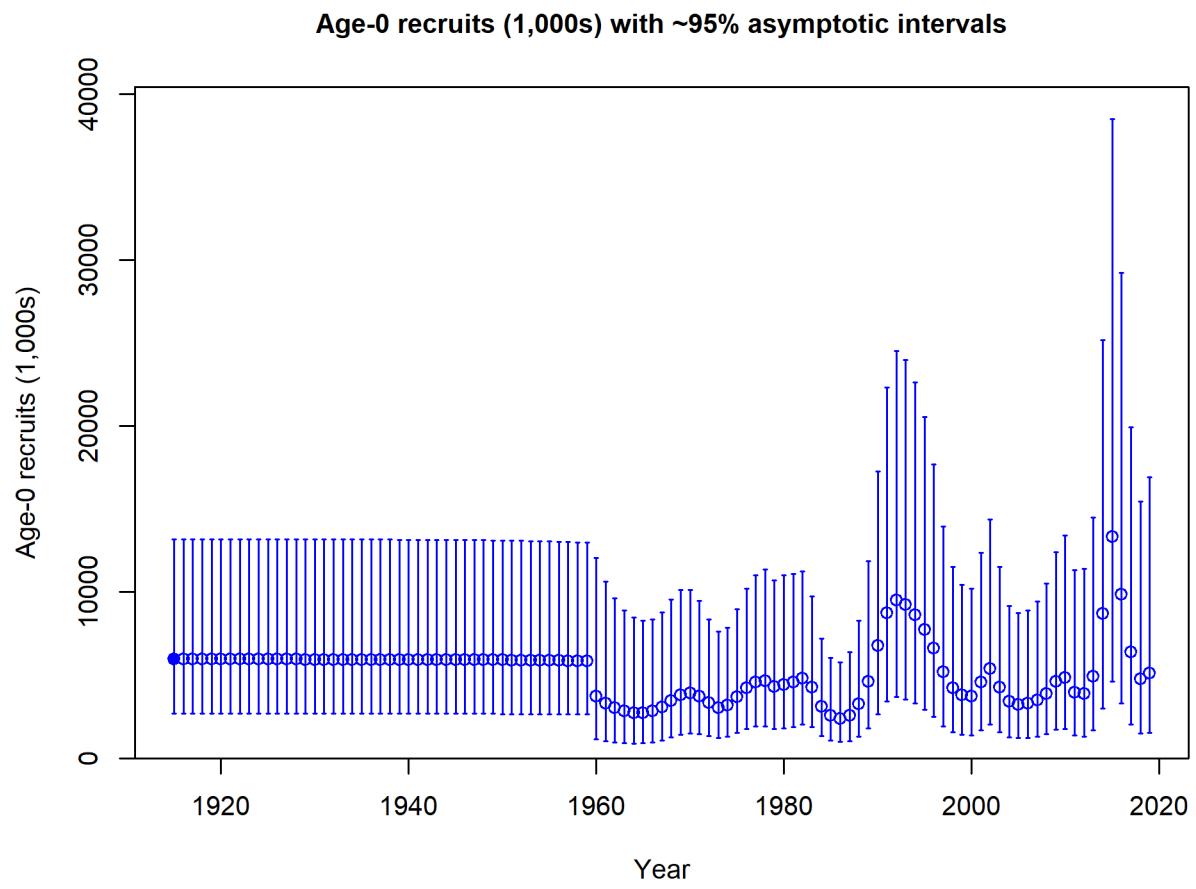


Figure g: Time series of estimated GBYR recruitments for the base-case model with 95% confidence or credibility intervals. [fig:Recruits_all](#)

₁₂₁ **Exploitation status**

exploitation-status

₁₂₂ Harvest rates estimated by the base model management target levels (Table d and
₁₂₃ Figure h).

Table d: Recent trend in spawning potential ratio and exploitation for GBYR in the model. Fishing intensity is (1-SPR) divided by 50% (the SPR target) and exploitation is F divided by F_{SPR} .

Year	Fishing intensity	~ 95% confidence interval	Exploitation rate	~ 95% confidence interval	tab:SPR_Exploit_mod1
2009	0.56	0.32 - 0.79	0.07	0.04 - 0.1	
2010	0.69	0.43 - 0.94	0.10	0.06 - 0.15	
2011	0.68	0.42 - 0.94	0.10	0.06 - 0.14	
2012	0.58	0.34 - 0.82	0.07	0.04 - 0.1	
2013	0.56	0.32 - 0.79	0.06	0.04 - 0.09	
2014	0.65	0.4 - 0.91	0.08	0.04 - 0.12	
2015	0.68	0.42 - 0.94	0.08	0.05 - 0.12	
2016	0.72	0.45 - 0.99	0.08	0.04 - 0.13	
2017	0.71	0.44 - 0.98	0.07	0.03 - 0.11	
2018	0.67	0.4 - 0.94	0.06	0.03 - 0.09	

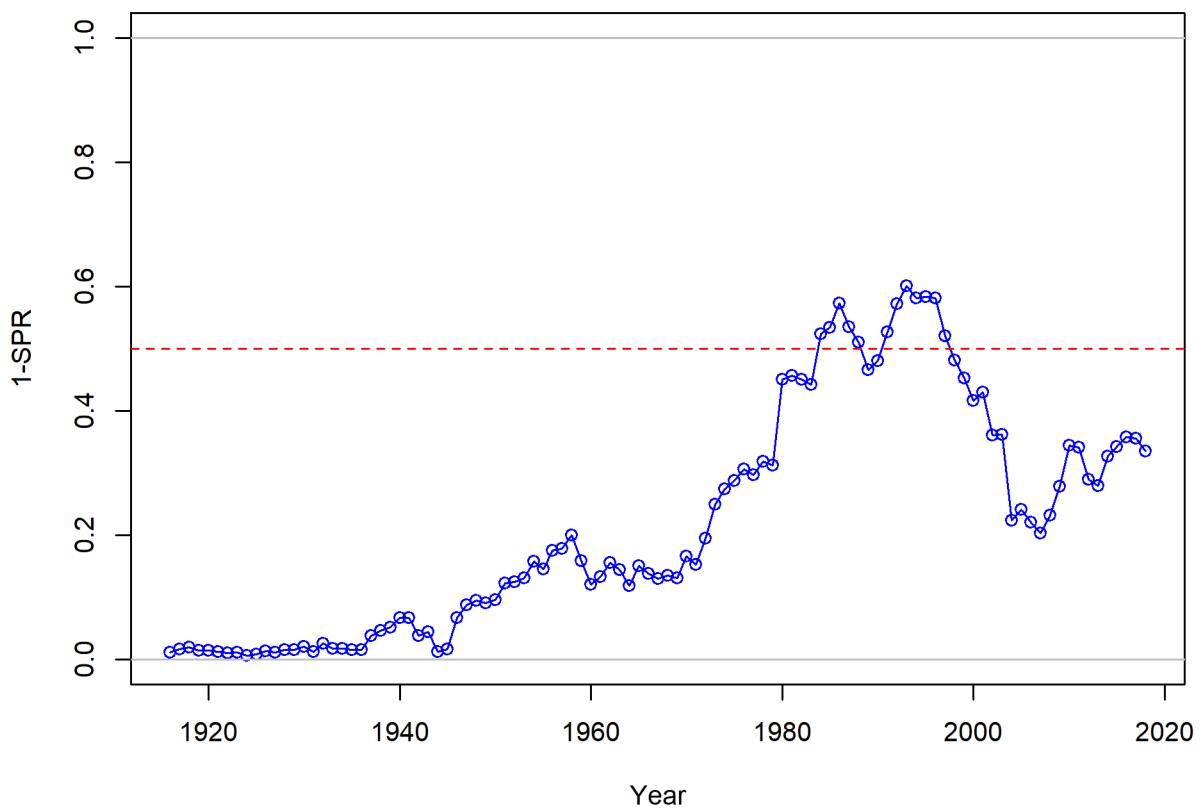


Figure h: Estimated spawning potential ratio (SPR) for the base-case model. One minus SPR is plotted so that higher exploitation rates occur on the upper portion of the y-axis. The management target is plotted as a red horizontal line and values above this reflect harvests in excess of the overfishing proxy based on the $\text{SPR}_{50\%}$ harvest rate. The last year in the time series is 2018. | fig:SPR_all

¹²⁴ **Ecosystem Considerations**

ecosystem-considerations

- ¹²⁵ In this assessment, ecosystem considerations were not explicitly included in the analysis.
¹²⁶ This is primarily due to a lack of relevant data and results of analyses (conducted elsewhere)
¹²⁷ that could contribute ecosystem-related quantitative information for the assessment.

¹²⁸ **Reference Points**

reference-points

- ¹²⁹ This stock assessment estimates that GBYR in the model is above the biomass target
¹³⁰ ($SB_{40\%}$), and well above the minimum stock size threshold ($SB_{25\%}$). The estimated rel-
¹³¹ ative depletion level for the base model in 2019 is 4 710% (95% asymptotic interval: ± 3
¹³² 120% - 6 310%, corresponding to an unfished spawning biomass of 626 million eggs (95%
¹³³ asymptotic interval: 320 - 932 million eggs) of spawning biomass in the base model (Table
¹³⁴ e). Unfished age 1+ biomass was estimated to be 2,294 mt in the base case model. The
¹³⁵ target spawning biomass ($SB_{40\%}$) is 531 million eggs, which corresponds with an equilibrium
¹³⁶ yield of 204 mt. Equilibrium yield at the proxy F_{MSY} harvest rate corresponding to $SPR_{50\%}$
¹³⁷ is 190 mt (Figure i).

Table e: Summary of reference points and management quantities for the base case model.

Quantity	Estimate	tab:Ref_pts_mod1	
		Low	High
		2.5% limit	2.5% limit
Unfished spawning output (million eggs)	1,328	922	1,734
Unfished age 1+ biomass (mt)	2,294	1,692	2,897
Unfished recruitment (R_0)	5,951	1,016	10,885
Spawning output(2018 million eggs)	605	318	891
Depletion (2018)	0.455	0.307	0.603
Reference points based on SB_{40%}			
Proxy spawning output ($B_{40\%}$)	531	421	642
SPR resulting in $B_{40\%}$ ($SPR_{B40\%}$)	0.458	0.458	0.458
Exploitation rate resulting in $B_{40\%}$	0.157	0.111	0.204
Yield with $SPR_{B40\%}$ at $B_{40\%}$ (mt)	204	111	297
Reference points based on SPR proxy for MSY			
Spawning output	593	469	716
SPR_{proxy}	0.5		
Exploitation rate corresponding to SPR_{proxy}	0.137	0.097	0.177
Yield with SPR_{proxy} at SB_{SPR} (mt)	190	104	275
Reference points based on estimated MSY values			
Spawning output at MSY (SB_{MSY})	283	219	348
SPR_{MSY}	0.29	0.273	0.307
Exploitation rate at MSY	0.277	0.205	0.348
Dead Catch MSY (mt)	242	125	358
Retained Catch MSY (mt)	242	125	358

¹³⁸ Management Performance

management-performance

¹³⁹ Table f

¹⁴⁰ Unresolved Problems and Major Uncertainties

unresolved-problems-and-major-uncertainties

Table f: Recent trend in total mortality for gopher and black-and-yellow rockfishes (GBYR), combined, relative to the management guidelines for the minor nearshore rockfish south of 40°10' N. latitude. Total mortality estimates are based on annual reports from the NMFS NWFSC

tab:mnmgt_perform				
GBYR		Minor Nearshore Rockfish		
Year	Total mortality	Total mortality	ACL	OFL
2011	122.87	436	1,001	1,156
2012	91.96	445	1,001	1,145
2013	104.53	495	990	1,164
2014	103.63	596	990	1,160
2015	107.95	676	1,114	1,313
2016	111.55	641	1,006	1,288
2017	-	-	1,329	1,163
2018	-	-	1,344	1,179

¹⁴¹ Decision Table

decision-table

Table g: Projections of potential OFL (mt) for each model, using the base model forecast.

Year	OFL
2019	215.53
2020	197.85
2021	196.90
2022	209.55
2023	230.17
2024	250.81
2025	264.23
2026	266.81
2027	259.44
2028	246.07
2029	231.33
2030	218.66

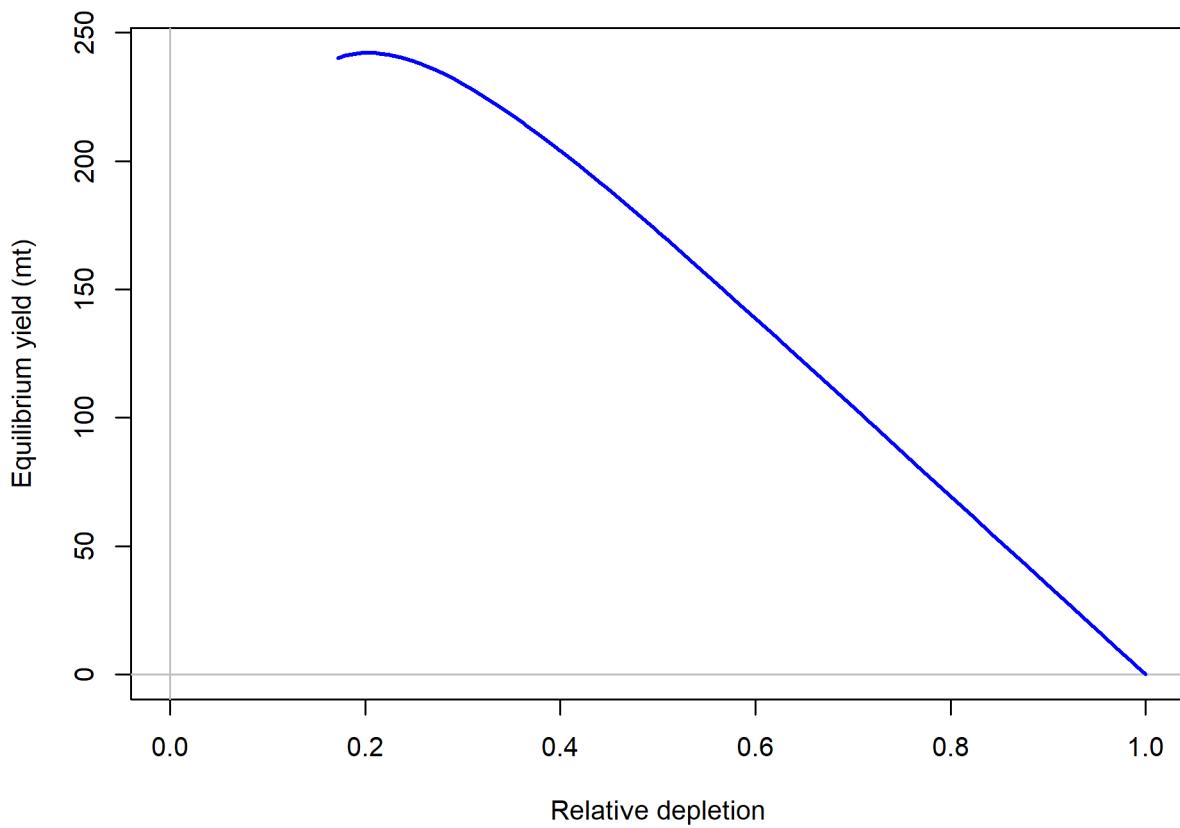


Figure i: Equilibrium yield curve for the base case model. Values are based on the 2018 fishery selectivity and with steepness fixed at 0.718. [fig:Yield_all]

Table h: Summary of 10-year projections beginning in 2020 for alternate states of nature based on an axis of uncertainty for the model. Columns range over low, mid, and high states of nature, and rows range over different assumptions of catch levels. An entry of “-” indicates that the stock is driven to very low abundance under the particular scenario.

		States of nature					
		Low M 0.05		Base M 0.07		High M 0.09	
	Year	Catch	Spawning Output	Depletion	Spawning Output	Depletion	Spawning Output
40-10 Rule, Low M	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-10 Rule	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-10 Rule, High M	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average Catch	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table i: Base case results summary.

	Quantity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Landings (mt)											
Total Est. Catch (mt)											
OFL (mt)											
ACL (mt)											
(1-SPR)(1-SPR _{50%})	0.69	0.68	0.58	0.56	0.65	0.68	0.72	0.71	0.67	0.66	0.67
Exploitation rate	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Age 1+ biomass (mt)	1543.61	1470.75	1385.25	1326.90	1305.32	1296.91	1292.80	1328.36	1413.62	1541.05	
Spawning Output	847	777	719	687	665	639	619	606	605	626	
95% CI	509 - 1185	459 - 1094	420 - 1018	401 - 972	388 - 941	367 - 910	347 - 891	329 - 882	318 - 891	320 - 932	
Depletion	63.8	58.5	54.1	51.7	50.0	48.1	46.6	45.6	45.5	47.1	
95% CI	45.52 - 82.03	41.55 - 75.45	38.33 - 69.94	36.87 - 66.54	35.91 - 64.19	34.26 - 61.92	32.75 - 60.49	31.41 - 59.79	30.71 - 60.33	31.16 - 63.14	
Recruits	4849	3953	3872	4926	8705	13320	9847	6377	4783	5112	
95% CI	1753 - 13412	1379 - 11326	1314 - 11409	1674 - 14495	3008 - 25188	4611 - 38481	3316 - 29240	2039 - 19946	1479 - 15468	1544 - 16923	

¹⁴² **Research and Data Needs**

research-and-data-needs

¹⁴³ We recommend the following research be conducted before the next assessment:

¹⁴⁴ 1. xxxx:

¹⁴⁵ 2. xxxx:

¹⁴⁶ 3. xxxx:

¹⁴⁷ 4. xxxx:

¹⁴⁸ 5. xxxx:

149 **1 Introduction**

introduction

150 **1.1 Basic Information and Life History**

basic-information-and-life-history

151 *Population Structure and Complex Assessment Considerations*

152 There have been a number of analyses conducted on the genetic differentiation between go-
153 pher rockfish and black-and-yellow rockfish. The studies have yielded some range of results,
154 but have generally concluded that there is unusually low genetic differentiation between the
155 two species. The most frequently used measure of genetic analyses to evaluate evidence for
156 population differentiation is the fixation index (F_{ST}), defined as the proportion of the total
157 genetic variation in one sub-population (subscript S) relative to the total genetic variation
158 (subscript T) (Hauser and Carvalho 2008, Waples et al. 2008). Values of F_{ST} range from
159 0 to 1 where a zero value implies the populations are panmictic and a value closer to one
160 implies the two populations are genetically independent. Values of F_{ST} thought to be consis-
161 tent with biologically meaningful genetic differentiation and demographic isolation between
162 populations range from 0.05 to 0.1 (Waples and Gaggiotti 2006). It is also important to
163 note that F_{ST} values are dependent on the study's sample size and it may not necessarily be
164 appropriate to compare them across studies.

165 Morphologically, gopher and black-and-yellow rockfishes are almost indistinct, except for
166 their color variation (Hubbs and Schultz 1933). Early efforts to evaluate whether the two
167 species were genetically distinct began with an allozyme analysis by Seeb et al. (1986),
168 which did not detect genetic differentiation between gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish.
169 However, as allozymes are proteins that are often conserved, this early work was not neces-
170 sarily representative of genome-wide relationships between the two groups. In a subsequent
171 study of restriction site polymorphisms, Hunter et al. (1994) found slight but significant
172 differences between species based on restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLP's).
173 Following that study, an analysis of the mitochondrial control region by Alesandrini and
174 Bernardi (1999) did not detect differences between the two species, although mtDNA also
175 has limitations regarding how results can be extrapolated across the nuclear genome. Anal-
176 ysis of seven microsatellite loci by Narum et al. (2004) found an F_{ST} of 0.049 across the
177 overlapping range of the two species, which provided some evidence of divergence, although
178 such divergence is relatively low compared to other species within *Sebastes*. Those authors
179 characterized their results as suggesting that the two are “reproductively isolated incipient
180 species.” Buonaccorsi et al. (2011) found an even lower F_{ST} of 0.01 using 25 microsatellite
181 loci, and concluded that gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish “have not completed the spe-
182 ciation process.” All of these studies are indicative of low levels of genetic divergence and a
183 high probability of ongoing gene flow between the two nominal species.

184 Most recently, an analysis of rockfish species assignment using microhaplotypes by Baetscher
185 (2019) observed mistaken genetic assignment of a small number of individuals between go-
186 pher and black-and-yellow rockfishes, while no other species among the 54 rockfishes analyzed

187 resulted in mis-assignments. In addition, comparisons of F_{ST} values within the study indicated
188 that the level of genetic differentiation observed between gopher and black-and-yellow
189 rockfishes is lower than that observed among all other pairwise comparisons of the 54 species
190 in the *Sebastodes* genus that were included in their analysis. Baetscher (2019) characterized the
191 results as suggestive of the two species representing “sister species with evidence of ongoing
192 gene flow,” noting that a more rigorous evaluation of the level of genetic distinction between
193 these two species would benefit from whole-genome sequencing of representatives from each
194 species group.

195 In addition to the differences in coloration, the depth distribution and range differ between
196 the two species. The range of both species extends from Cape Blanco Oregon to Baja
197 California. Both species are uncommon north of Fort Bragg, California and black-and-yellow
198 rockfish is uncommon south of Point Conception, California. However, gopher rockfish can
199 be found as far south as Punta San Roque on the Baja peninsula. Gopher rockfish are found
200 in rocky reef habitat from the intertidal to depths of 264 ft (80 m) with a predominant depth
201 distribution of 30 to 120 ft (9-37 m), while the black-and-yellow rockfish occupies depths
202 from the intertidal to 120 ft (40 m) and is predominantly observed in depths shallower than
203 60 ft (18 m) (Eschmeyer et al. 1983, Love et al. 2002).

204 Both species are solitary, sedentary, and territorial species with home ranges of 10-12 square
205 meters (Love et al. 2002). A large percentage (67-71%) of black-and-yellow rockfish returned
206 to the site of capture within two weeks after translocated within 50 m (Hallacher 1984). Lea
207 et al. (1999) found that gopher rockfish exhibit minor patterns of movement (<12.8 km)
208 with all fish being recaptured on the same reef system where they were tagged. Matthews
209 (1985) found that 11.8% of tagged and recaptured gopher rockfish, and 25% of black-and-
210 yellow rockfish, moved from four low-relief natural reefs to a new high-relief artificial reef
211 in Monterey Bay. The maximum distance between the natural and artificial reefs travelled
212 by gopher or black-and-yellow rockfish was 1.6 km. After only a year, the fish assemblage
213 on the artificial reef closely resembled that of the nearby natural reefs. The paper did not
214 address the spatial segregation of gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish on the new artificial
215 reef.

216 Larson (1980) conducted a study on the territoriality and segregation between gopher and
217 black-and-yellow rockfishes. When one species was removed, the other extended its depth
218 range to areas where the other previously occupied, indicating interspecific competition plays
219 a role in controlling their depth distributions where both species are present. Of the two
220 species, black-and-yellow rockfish are socially dominant and aggressive towards excluding
221 gopher rockfish from shallower waters.

222 Both species are be feed at night, with similar diets composed primarily of crabs and
223 shrimp, supplemented by fish and cephalopods (Larson 1972, 1985, Love et al. 2002). Loury
224 et al. (2015) found no significant differences in the diet of gopher rockfish inside and outside
225 the 35 year old Point Lobos Marine Protected Area (MPA). She did find the diet of gopher
226 rockfish at Año Nuevo (shallower and north of Point Lobos) was dominated by crabs and
227 dominated by brittle stars at southern, deeper study locations. Zuercher (2019) examined

228 the diets of a suite of nearshore rockfish species including black-and-yellow and found that
229 they relied on hard-bodied benthic invertebrates such as Brachyuran crabs, shrimps, other
230 arthropods, and octopus. The diet of black-and-yellow rockfish remained the same across
231 sampling years, but they occupied a lower trophic level during the upwelling season.

232 1.2 Early Life History

early-life-history

233 Gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish have similar juvenile development. Both rockfish
234 species are viviparous and release one brood per season between January and July (Echev-
235 erria 1987). Larvae are approximately 4 mm in length at birth and have a 1-2 month pelagic
236 stage before recruiting to the kelp forest canopy, i.e., surface fronds of *Macrosystis pyrifera*
237 and *Cystoseira osmundacea* at around 15-21 mm (Anderson 1983, Wilson et al. 2008).
238 The larvae are transparent until they reach juvenile stage at 22-23 mm. Differences in col-
239 oration between the two species begin to occur at 25-30 mm and can be used to identify one
240 species from the other. Gopher rockfish become more orange and brown, while black-and-
241 yellow rockfish become more black and yellow. Benthic juveniles associate with *Macrosystis*
242 holdfasts and sporophylls (Anderson 1983).

243 The juveniles undergo ontogenetic migration down the stalks to deeper depths, finally settling
244 on rocky reef habitat in their respective adult depth distribution. Juvenile bocaccio and other
245 fish predate on young of year and other reef dwelling species including cabezon predate on
246 post-settlement juveniles. Individuals avoid rough surge conditions and predators by hiding
247 in the rocky bottom during the daylight hours, then returning to more open water at dusk
248 (Love et al. 2002).

249 1.3 Map

map

250 A map showing the scope of the assessment and depicting boundaries at Cape Mendocino
251 to the north and the U.S./ Mexico border at the south (Figure 1). The recreational fishing
252 fleet was split into two fleets at Point Conception.

253 1.4 Ecosystem Considerations

ecosystem-considerations-1

254 In this assessment, ecosystem considerations were not explicitly included in the analysis.
255 This is primarily due to a lack of relevant data and results of analyses (conducted elsewhere)
256 that could contribute ecosystem-related quantitative information for the assessment.

257 **1.5 Fishery Information**

fishery-information

258 The hook-and-line fishery off California developed in the late 19th century (Love et al. 2002).
259 The rockfish trawl fishery was established in the early 1940s, when the United States became
260 involved in World War II and wartime shortage of red meat created an increased demand
261 for other sources of protein (Harry and Morgan 1961, Alverson et al. 1964).

262 Gopher and black-and-yellow (referred to from hereon as GBRY when discussing the com-
263 plex) rockfish have been a minor component of the commercial and recreational rockfish
264 fishery since at least the late 1960s (CFIS and RecFIN). The commercial catch histories
265 of the two species cannot easily be separated (Figure 2). From 1916-1936 only black-and-
266 yellow rockfish were reported in the landings, and an average of 0.04 mt of black-and-yellow
267 rockfish are reported from 1937-1983. Black-and-yellow rockfish reappear in the landings in
268 1984 with 7.2 mt landed commercially. From 1985-1988 the trend switches and only black-
269 and-yellow rockfish appear in the commercial landings, with gopher rockfish averaging 0.1
270 mt landed, and 0 mt reported in 1987. From 1988 and on, the landings are dominated by
271 gopher rockfish, and both species are represented in the commercial landings.

272 The landings from south of Point Conception are minor throughout the time period, with
273 peaks in the 1950s and 60s for gopher rockfish. Black-and-yellow rockfish are rare south of
274 Point Conception and expected that these catches are minimal.

275 The live fish fishery began in the early 1990s, with the first commercial landings of live
276 gopher rockfish in 1993, and black-and-yellow rockfish a year later. By 1995 over half (57%;
277 39 mt) of the commercial landings were from the live fish fishery. This increased quickly over
278 the next few years and has been on average 84% of the landed gopher and black-and-yellow
279 rockfish (also referred to GBYR to reference the complex in this assessment) since 2000. The
280 majority of the landings are from gopher rockfish north of Point Conception. Landings of
281 live GBYR south of Point Conception were higher in the late 1990s, (max. 3.2 mt in 1999),
282 and have been averaging 0.4 mt since 2003.

283 The ex-vessel value of GBYR increased from less than \$40,000 in 1984 and peaked at \$680,452
284 in 1996 (Figure 3). The ex-vessel revenue has been fairly stable at around \$500,000 a year
285 since 2007. Prior to the live fish fishery in 1994, the average price per pound for either
286 species was around \$2 a pound. The live fish fishery increased the value of both species to
287 an average of \$6-\$8 a pound. The maximum reported value of either a gopher or black-and-
288 yellow rockfish was \$20 a pound in 2003.

289 The recreational GBYR fishery for California is most prominent north of Point Conception
290 throughout the entire catch history (Figure a). The recreational landings increased from
291 1928 to 1980. The sharp increase in the 1980s could be an artifact of the MRFSS sampling
292 program that began in 1980; however, the more recent recreational landings also exhibit a
293 cyclical trend of years with high catches followed by period of decreased recreational landings.
294 The CRFS era recreational total mortality represents the most accurate description of the
295 recreational fleet's catches in terms of area, mode and species (Figure 4).

296 Recreational catches are dominated by gopher rockfish north of Point Conception in the
297 private/rental (PR) and party/charter (PC or CPFV) modes. South of Point Conception
298 gopher rockfish are predominately caught by the CPFV fleet, with all other modes being
299 insignificant. The total recreational mortality of black-and-yellow rockfish south of Point
300 Conception since 2005 is 3 mt, compared to 106 mt north of Point Conception. The total
301 mortality since 2005 for gopher rockfish is 86 mt south of Point Conception and 669 mt north
302 of Point Conception.

303 1.6 Summary of Management History

summary-of-management-history

304 Prior to the adoption of the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP)
305 in 1982, GBYR were managed through a regulatory process that included the California
306 Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) along with either the California State Legislature
307 or the Fish and Game Commission (FGC) depending on the sector (recreation or commercial)
308 and fishery. With implementation of the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP, GBYR came under
309 the management authority of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC), and were
310 managed as part of the *Sebastodes* complex. Because neither species had undergone rigorous
311 stock assessment and did not compose a large fraction of the landings they were classified
312 and managed as part of “Remaining Rockfish” under the larger heading of “Other Rockfish”
313 (PFMC ([2002, 2004](#))).

314 Since the early 1980s a number of federal regulatory measures have been used to manage
315 the commercial rockfish fishery including cumulative trip limits (generally for two- month
316 periods) and seasons. Starting in 1994 the commercial groundfish fishery sector was divided
317 into two components: limited entry and open access with specific regulations designed for
318 each component. Other regulatory actions for the general rockfish categories have included
319 area closures, gear restrictions, and cumulative bimonthly trip limits set for the four different
320 commercial sectors - limited entry fixed gear, limited entry trawl, open access trawl, and open
321 access non-trawl. Harvest guidelines are also used to regulate the annual harvest for both
322 the recreational and commercial sectors.

323 In 2000, changes in the PFMC’s rockfish management structure resulted in the discontinued
324 use of the *Sebastodes* complex, and was replaced with three species groups: nearshore, shelf,
325 and slope rockfishes (January 4, 2000; 65 FR 221), of which GBYR are included in the
326 nearshore group. Within the nearshore group, they are included in the “shallow nearshore
327 rockfish” component.

328 During the late 1990s and early 2000s, major changes also occurred in the way that California
329 managed its nearshore fishery. The Marine Life Management Act (MLMA), which was passed
330 in 1998 by the California Legislature and enacted in 1999, required that the FGC adopt an
331 FMP for nearshore finfish ([Wilson-Vandenberg et al. 2014](#)). It also gave authority to the
332 FGC to regulate commercial and recreational nearshore fisheries through FMPs and provided
333 broad authority to adopt regulations for the nearshore fishery during the time prior to

³³⁴ adoption of the nearshore finfish FMP. Within this legislation, the Legislature also included
³³⁵ commercial size limits for ten nearshore species including GBYR (10-inch minimum size)
³³⁶ and a requirement that commercial fishermen landing these ten nearshore species possess a
³³⁷ nearshore permit.

³³⁸ Following adoption of the Nearshore FMP and accompanying regulations by the FGC in fall
³³⁹ of 2002, the FGC adopted regulations in November 2002 which established a set of marine
³⁴⁰ reserves around the Channel Islands in southern California (which became effective April
³⁴¹ 2003). The FGC also adopted a nearshore restricted access program in December 2002
³⁴² (which included the establishment of a Deeper Nearshore Permit) to be effective starting in
³⁴³ the 2003 fishing year.

³⁴⁴ Also, since the enactment of the MLMA, the Council and State in a coordinated effort
³⁴⁵ developed and adopted various management specifications to keep harvest within the harvest
³⁴⁶ targets, including seasonal and area closures (e.g. the CCAs; a closure of Cordell Banks
³⁴⁷ to specific fishing), depth restrictions, minimum size limits, and bag limits to regulate the
³⁴⁸ recreational fishery and license and permit regulations, finfish trap permits, gear restrictions,
³⁴⁹ seasonal and area closures (e.g. the RCAs and CCAs; a closure of Cordell Banks to specific
³⁵⁰ fishing), depth restrictions, trip limits, and minimum size limits to regulate the commercial
³⁵¹ fishery.

³⁵² The state of California has adopts regulatory measures to manage the fishery based on the
³⁵³ harvest guidelines set forth by the PFMC. The commercial open access and limited entry
³⁵⁴ fixed gear sectors have undergone three different spatial management changes in since 2000.
³⁵⁵ Since 2005, both have managed the area south of 40°10' N. latitude as one area. The open
³⁵⁶ access commercial fishery is managed based on bimonthly allowable catches, that have ranged
³⁵⁷ from 200 pounds to 1800 pounds per two months since 2000. From 2005 to 2018, the catch
³⁵⁸ limits have doubled and are now set at 1200 pounds per two months (for all months) with
³⁵⁹ March and April remaining closed. The limited entry fixed year sector has followed the same
³⁶⁰ pattern as the open access sector with bi-monthly limits and a doubling of the catch since
³⁶¹ 2005. The limited entry trawl fleet is managed on monthly limits on an annual basis. Since
³⁶² 2011, the limit has been 300 pounds per month for non-IFQ species. A history of California's
³⁶³ commercial regulations from 2000-2018 can be found in [Appendix A](#). A 10-inch minimum
³⁶⁴ size limit was implemented in 1999 for the commercial fleet.

³⁶⁵ Significant regulatory changed in California's recreational sector began with a change from
³⁶⁶ unlimited number of hooks and lines allowed in 1999 and prior to no more than three hooks
³⁶⁷ and one line per angler in 2000. Since 2001, the limit has been no more than two hooks and
³⁶⁸ one line per angler. There is no size limit in the recreational fishery for gopher or black-and-
³⁶⁹ yellow rockfish. GBYR are part of the nearshore complex which has had a sub-bag limit
³⁷⁰ within the rockfish bag limit since 1999. The nearshore sub-bag limit has been 10 fish since
³⁷¹ 2005.

³⁷² California also began spatial management, closures, and depth restrictions for the recre-
³⁷³ ational fleet in 2000. In general, the recreational season north of Point Conception extends

³⁷⁴ from April to December, and south of Point Conception from March to December. In the
³⁷⁵ area that GBYR are most commonly landed, from Monterey to Morro Bay, the depth restric-
³⁷⁶ tions have been between 30 and 40 fathoms until 2017. In 2017 the depth restrictions were
³⁷⁷ eased by 10 fathoms, opening up fishing depths along the central California coast that had
³⁷⁸ not been open consistently since 2002. In both 2017 and 2018, the deepest 10 fathoms was
³⁷⁹ closed prior to the season in December due to high by-catch rates of yelloweye rockfish, one
³⁸⁰ of two rockfish species that are still overfished. A full history of the recreational regulations
³⁸¹ relating to the spatial management of the fleet can be found in [Appendix B](#).

³⁸² 1.7 Management Performance

[management-performance-1](#)

³⁸³ NEED TO FINISH

³⁸⁴ The contribution of GBYR to the minor nearshore rockfish OFLs is currently derived from
³⁸⁵ two sources: 1) forecasts from Key et al. ([2005](#)), from Cape Mendocino to Point Conception,
³⁸⁶ and 2) a Depletion Corrected Average Catch (DCAC (MacCall [2009](#))) for the area south of
³⁸⁷ Point Conception. The total mortality of the minor nearshore rockfish has been below the
³⁸⁸ ACL in all years (2011-2016). A summary of these values as well as other base case summary
³⁸⁹ results can be found in Table [f](#).

³⁹⁰ 1.8 Fisheries Off Mexico or Canada

[fisheries-off-mexico-or-canada](#)

³⁹¹ The range of GBYR does not extend north to the Canadian border, and they are rarely
³⁹² encountered in Oregon and Washington. The southern end of the gopher rockfish's range
³⁹³ extends to Punta San Roque (southern Baja California) while the southern end of the black-
³⁹⁴ and-yellow rockfish's range extends to Isla Natividad (central Baja California) (Love et al.
³⁹⁵ [2002](#)). However, black-and-yellow rockfish are rare south of Point Conception, California.
³⁹⁶ This was no available information on the fishery for GBYR at the time of this assessment,
³⁹⁷ nor additional details on the abundance or distribution patterns in Mexican waters.

³⁹⁸ 2 Assessment

[assessment](#)

³⁹⁹ 2.1 Data

[data](#)

⁴⁰⁰ Data used in the GBYR assessment are summarized in Figure [5](#). Descriptions of the data
⁴⁰¹ sources are in the following sections.

402 **2.1.1 Commercial Fishery Landings**

commercial-fishery-landings

403 *Overview of gopher and black-and-yellow catch history*

404 Commercial fishery landings for gopher and black-and-yellow rockfishes have not been re-
405 ported consistently by species throughout the available catch history (Figure 2). The period
406 from 1916-1935 indicates that only black-and-yellow rockfish were landed in the commer-
407 cial fishery, which then switched to predominately gopher rockfish from 1937-1984. From
408 1985-1988 the landings data suggest that only black-and-yellow rockfish were landed and
409 not until 1995 are both species well-represented in the catches. There is no way to tease
410 apart the historical catches by species and even across north and south of Point Conception
411 prior to about 1995. This precludes the ability to model the catch histories for either species
412 accurately. Given these constraints, all commercial data were combined to represent one
413 commercial fleet in the assessment. Additional details regarding this decision are described
414 below.

415 The stock assessment of gopher rockfish in 2005 did not include black-and-yellow rockfish
416 landings. A comparison of recreational and commercial landings from the 2005 assessment
417 to those used in this assessment suggest the 2005 assessment may have included some black-
418 and-yellow rockfish landings (Figure 6). The 2005 assessment estimated recreational landings
419 from 1969-1980 based on a ratio of commercial to recreational landings, whereas this as-
420 sessment makes use of the California Catch Reconstruction landings estimates (Ralston et
421 al. 2010).

422 *Commercial Landings Data Sources*

423 The California Catch Reconstruction (Ralston et al. 2010) contains landings estimates of
424 commercial landings from 1916-1968 and was queried on 4 April 2019 for GBYR. There were
425 no estimated gopher rockfish landings prior to 1937. Landings in this database are divided
426 into trawl and ‘non-trawl.’ Since the majority of GBYR are caught in the commercial fixed
427 gear fisheries, only estimated catch in the ‘non-trawl’ was used. A total of 0.154 mt (3.18%)
428 were removed from Eureka commercial landings (based on current proportions of commercial
429 catch from north of Cape Mendocino in Eureka) since the assessment represents the GBYR
430 stock south of Cape Mendocino. The majority of GBYR commercial landings (avg. 83%)
431 are landed in the Monterey and Morro Bay port complexes.

432 Contemporary landings were extracted from two data sources, the California Cooperative
433 Groundfish Survey, [CALCOM](#)) and the Pacific Fisheries Information Network ([PacFIN](#))
434 landings database. Both databases are based on the same data sources (CALCOM landing
435 receipts), but apply a catch expansion based on different algorithms. CALCOM collects
436 information including species composition data (i.e. the proportion of species landed in a
437 sampling stratum), and landing receipts (sometimes called “fish tickets”) that are a record
438 of pounds landed in a given stratum. Strata in California are defined by market category,
439 year, quarter, gear group, port complex, and disposition (live or dead). Although many

market categories are named after actual species, catch in a given market category can consist of several species. These data form the basis for the “expanded” landings, i.e., species composition data collected by port samplers were used to allocate pounds recorded on landing receipts to species starting in 1978. Use of the “Gopher Rockfish” or the “Black-and-Yellow Rockfish” categories alone to represent actual landings of GBY would not be accurate.

See Pearson et al. Appendix C (2008) for a simple example of the expansion calculations for the CALCOM database and a description of the landings in PacFIN can be found in Sampson and Crone (1997). Both databases, including species compositions, and expanded landings estimates are stored at the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, a central repository of commercial landings data for the U.S. West Coast. As a note, CALCOM is the only source for landings from 1969-1980.

Commercial landings from 1981-2018 were queried for a final time from the CALCOM database on 4 April 2019 and from PacFIN on 3 June 2019. There are very small differences in commercial landings between CALCOM and PacFIN from 1981-2018 (Figure 7). Landings estimates from PacFIN were used in the assessment (Table 1). Landings were stratified by year, quarter, live/dead, market category, gear group, port complex, and source of species composition data (actual port samples, borrowed samples, or assumed nominal market category). Data from individual quarters were aggregated at the year level. Fish landed live or dead were combined, due to changes over time in the reliability of condition information (Don Pearson, retired NMFS SWFSC, personal communication). From 1916-1968, on average, 74% of GBYR were landed north of Point Conception, which rose to 97% from 1978-2018. Given the smaller landings south of Point Conception and the similar length composition of GBYR north and south of Point Conception, no spatial separation was considered for the commercial fleet.

2.1.2 Commercial Discards

commercial-discards

The West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) provides observer data on discarding across fishery sectors back to 2003. Gopher and black-and-yellow rockfishes have species-specific depth-stratified commercial fishery discard mortality rates (Pacific Fishery Management Council 2018). In consultation with WCGOP staff, the STAT used estimates of total discard mortality from WCGOP’s Groundfish Expanded Mortality Multiyear (GEMM) report. WCGOP observes between 1-5% of nearshore fixed gear landings annually south of 40°10' N. latitude (coverage rates available [here](#)). The expanded estimates of total discard weight by species is calculated as the ratio of the observed discard weight of the individual species divided by the observed landed weight from PacFIN landing receipts. WCGOP discard estimates for the nearshore fixed gear fishery take into account the depth distribution of landings in order to appropriately apply the depth-stratified discard mortality rates by species (Somers et al. 2018). The discard mortality for 2018 was estimated as an average of the discard mortality from 2013-2017. Discard mortality was estimated from the period

⁴⁷⁹ prior to WCGOP discard estimates (1916-2002) based on the average discard mortality rate
⁴⁸⁰ from 2003-2016 (2017 was excluded because 2017 discard mortality was disproportionately
⁴⁸¹ higher than all other years) (Table 1).

⁴⁸² 2.1.3 Commercial Fishery Length and Age Data ⁴⁸³ commercial-fishery-length-and-age-data

⁴⁸³ Biological data from the commercial fisheries that caught GBYR were extracted from CAL-
⁴⁸⁴ COM on 9 May 2019. The CALCOM length composition data were catch-weighted to
⁴⁸⁵ “expanded” length the raw length composition data (Table 2). The 2005 assessment used
⁴⁸⁶ commercial length composition information from CALCOM, but did not include black-and-
⁴⁸⁷ yellow rockfish and is not directly comparable. The 2005 assessment used 2 cm length bins
⁴⁸⁸ from 16-40 cm, where this assessment uses 1 cm length bins from 4-40 cm. Sex was not
⁴⁸⁹ available for the majority (99.5%) of the commercial length, and the assessment did not
⁴⁹⁰ find sexual dimorphism in growth for either species. We aggregated the commercial length
⁴⁹¹ composition among all gears and regions south of Cape Mendocino.

⁴⁹² Discard length compositions from WCGOP (2003-2017) were expanded based on the the
⁴⁹³ discard estimates and were aggregated for all regions south of Cape Mendocino and across
⁴⁹⁴ all fixed gear fisheries.

⁴⁹⁵ A total of 46 ages were available for gopher rockfish from the commercial fisheries 2009-2011,
⁴⁹⁶ 2016, and 2018. Though sparse, the data were included as conditional age-at-length for the
⁴⁹⁷ commercial fleet.

⁴⁹⁸ The input sample sizes for commercial length composition data were calculated via the
⁴⁹⁹ Stewart Method for fisheries (Ian Stewart, personal communication, IPHC):

$$500 \quad \text{Input effN} = N_{\text{trips}} + 0.138 * N_{\text{fish}} \text{ if } N_{\text{fish}}/N_{\text{trips}} \text{ is } < 44$$

$$501 \quad \text{Input effN} = 7.06 * N_{\text{trips}} \text{ if } N_{\text{fish}}/N_{\text{trips}} \text{ is } \geq 44$$

⁵⁰² Commercial length composition data are made available from PacFIN and the expanded
⁵⁰³ catch-weight length compositions were provided by Andi Stephens (NWFSC) processed
⁵⁰⁴ through the [PacFIN Utilities](#) package. We compares differences between the catch-weighted
⁵⁰⁵ length composition expansions from CALCOM and PacFIN. We were unable to reconcile the
⁵⁰⁶ difference between the two data sets. Sample sizes became more similar if the PacFIN data
⁵⁰⁷ were restricted to the same market categories used by CALCOM in the expansion. However,
⁵⁰⁸ both data sets apply other filters that we did not have time to explore. For instance, in the
⁵⁰⁹ year 2000, 290 more fish were used in the CALCOM expansion than in PacFIN, but in 2002,
⁵¹⁰ 150 more fish were used in the PacFIN expansions that were not used in CALCOM. Given
⁵¹¹ these caveats, Figure 8 shows the percent difference in the expanded length comps within
⁵¹² a year. The biggest difference is in length bin 32 in 2006. However, the same number of

513 fish and samples were used to expand the 2006 lengths in both databases, indicating there
514 are also fundamental differences in how the data are treated. Full documentation is not
515 available for the PacFIN length composition expansion program. The base model for this
516 assessment uses the CALCOM length composition data as described above, but a sensitivity
517 was conducted using the PacFIN length composition data.

518 2.1.4 Recreational Fishery Landings and Discards *recreational-fishery-landings-and-discards*

519 *Historical recreational landings and discard, 1928-1980*

520 Ralston et al. (2010) reconstructed estimates of recreational rockfish catch and discard in
521 California, 1928-1980. Reported landings of total rockfish were allocated to species based
522 on several sources of species composition data. Estimates of GBYR landings and discard
523 (combined) from 1928-1979 are available from the SWFSC. For this assessment, historical
524 recreational catch was stratified by year and area (north and south of Point Conception).
525 The catches of GBYR reported in Ralston et al. (2010) are higher by an order of magnitude
526 than expected given the more recent catches of GBYR in the MRFSS and CRFS eras south
527 of Point Conception (Figure 9). The recreational catches estimated by Ralston et al. (2010)
528 were discussed with the paper's co-authors and also Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel
529 (CPFV), i.e., party/charter mode, captains in California. A consensus was reached that
530 the estimated landings did not accurately represent the historical GBYR landings and an
531 alternative catch stream should be developed. One possibility for the inflated catches of
532 GBYR in southern California is that all nearshore shallow species were combined and all
533 of the nearshore deep species were combined and a constant relative fraction between the
534 two was used to assign catches to each combination of CDFW fishing block and year. The
535 fraction of GBYR within the nearshore shallow species group was likely overestimated.

536 The California Catch Reconstruction applied a linear ramp from 1928-1936 that was
537 not altered in this assessment. From 1937-1979 a linear ramp was developed from the
538 1936 estimate to the average recreational landing from 1980 and 1983 (1981-1982 catches
539 interpolated as described in the next section) of 4.3 mt. The recreational catches north of
540 Point Conception were not altered from the original catch reconstruction. The resulting
541 alternate recreational catch streams are in (Table 3 and Figure 10).

542 *Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS), 1980-2003*

543 From 1980-2003, the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) executed a
544 dockside (angler intercept) sampling program in Washington, Oregon, and California (see
545 Holliday et al. (1984) for a description of methods). Data from this survey are available from
546 the Recreational Fisheries Information Network [RecFIN](#). RecFIN serves as a repository for
547 recreational fishery data for California, Oregon, and Washington. Catch estimates for years
548 1980-2003 were downloaded on 23 March 2019, and are consistent from 1992-2004 with the
549 previous assessment (Key et al. 2005) (Figure 6).

550 MRFSS-era recreational removals for California were estimated for two regions: north and
551 south of Point Conception. No finer-scale estimates of landings are available for this period.
552 Catches were downloaded in numbers and weight. Catch in weight is sometimes missing
553 from the database due to missing average weight estimates. We estimated average weights
554 based on adjacent strata as needed, although the effect was relatively minor (7.4 mt over all
555 years for gopher rockfish and 0.6 mt for black-and-yellow rockfish). Data were not available
556 for the CPFVs in Northern California from 1980-1982, and we used the average value from
557 this mode and region from 1983-1987 for these three years. MRFSS sampling was temporar-
558 ily suspended from 1990-1992, and we used linear interpolation to fill the missing years.
559 Sampling of CPFVs in Northern California was further delayed, and the linear interpolation
560 spans the period 1990-1995 for this boat mode and region. Landings data for the shore-
561 based modes (beach/bank, man-made/jetty and shore) were sparse throughout the MRFSS
562 sampling. All three shore-based modes were combined by region and linear interpolations
563 were applied missing data in 1981 for the Northern California and 1995, 1996-2001, and 2004
564 in Southern California.

565 Catches from north of Cape Mendocino were removed based on a CRFS-era average of frac-
566 tion of recreational landings north of Cape Mendocino by mode (3.3% of shore-based, 0.1% of
567 CPFV, and 0.2% of private/rental were removed). From 1980-1989, San Luis Obispo County
568 was sampled as part of Southern California (personal observation from MRFSS Type 3 sam-
569 pler examined catch where county is available for 1980-2004). This assessment separates the
570 recreational fleet at Point Conception. Recreational landings were re-allocated from southern
571 California from 1980-1992 by fleet based on the average proportion of recreational landings
572 in northern California from 1996-2004 (after sampling of the CPFV fleet in northern Cali-
573 fornia resumed). The average proportion re-allocated from southern to northern California
574 for the CPFV mode was 85%, 97% for the private/rental mode, and 81% for the shore-based
575 modes. Data were pooled over all years and modes to estimate the landings re-allocation
576 for the shore-based modes. Total recreational landings for 1981 and 1982 were 18.8 mt and
577 18.6 mt, respectively. These landings were >60 mt lower than any of the neighboring years.
578 Landings from 1981-1982 were interpolated from the 1980 and 1983 landings.

579 *California Recreational Fisheries Survey (CRFS), 2004-2016*

580 MRFSS was replaced with the California Recreational Fisheries Survey (CRFS) beginning
581 January 1, 2004. Among other improvements to MRFSS, CRFS provides higher sampling
582 intensity, finer spatial resolution (6 districts vs. 2 regions), and onboard CPFV sampling.
583 Estimates of catch from 2004-2018 were downloaded from the RecFIN database a final time
584 on 4 June 2019. We queried and aggregated CRFS data to match the structure of the MRFSS
585 data, by year, and region (Table 3). Catches in the shore-based modes are small compared
586 to the CPFV and private rental modes. All modes are combined, but separated at Point
587 Conception for two recreational fleets in this assessment, just as was done for the California
588 Catch Reconstruction and MRFSS time series.

589 *Recreational Discards*

590 Recreational discards were only added to the California Catch Reconstruction landings, as

591 Ralston et al. (2010) did not address discards for the recreational reconstruction. Recreational
592 removals from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife MRFSS era (1980-
593 2003) includes catch type A + B1. Catch type A refers to estimates of catch based on
594 sampler-examined catch. Catch type B1 includes mainly angler-reported discard, but also
595 angler-reported retained fish that were unavailable to the sampler during the interview (e.g.,
596 fillets). The CRFS era removals account for depth-stratified discard mortality rate and the
597 catch time series includes both retained and discarded catch (total mortality). We calculated
598 the ratio of dead discards to total mortality from the CRFS era by region and mode. The
599 region average across modes was applied to the California Catch Reconstruction as a con-
600 stant. The result added 4.68% annually to recreational removals north of Point Conception
601 and 4.05% annually to the removals South of Point Conception). The final time series of
602 landings and discard mortality are in Table 3.

603 2.1.5 Recreational Fishery Length and Age Data

recreational-fishery-length-and-age-data

604 Recreational length composition samples for California were obtained from several sources,
605 depending on the time period and boat mode (Table 2). This assessment makes use of a
606 much longer time series of length composition data, relative to the previous assessment, as
607 described below. Input sample sizes for recreational length composition data were based on
608 the number of observed trips, when available. Other proxies that were used to estimate the
609 number of trips are described below.

610 There were no standardized coastwide surveys measure retained or discarded fish from the
611 recreational fleet prior to 1980.

612 *CPFV length composition data, 1959-1978*

613 The earliest available length data for this assessment were described by Karpov et al. (1995),
614 who assembled a time series (1959-1972) of available California CPFV length data (made
615 available courtesy of W. Van Buskirk). For GBYR, data from 1959-1961 and 1966 were
616 available north of Point Conception and from 1959-1961 from south of Pt Conception. A
617 total of 716 (680 north of Point Conception) unsexed measurements of retained fish (no
618 discards) were included in the assessment (Table 2). Sampling of these length data did not
619 follow a consistent protocol over time and areas (data are unweighted), and therefore may
620 not be representative of total catch. Since the number of trips sampled was not reported
621 by Karpov et al. (1995), we assume the number of sampled trips is proportional to the
622 number of measured fish in each year, and estimated the number of trips using the ratio of
623 fish measured per trip in the MRFSS data (roughly 10 fish per trip).

624 Collins and Crooke (n.d.) conducted an onboard observer survey of the CPFV fleet in
625 southern California from 1975-1978. A total of 1,308 GBYR lengths were available from
626 the study and were assumed to all be from retained fish. Ally et al. (1991) conducted an
627 onboard observer program of the CPFV fleet from 1985-1987 in southern California. Because

628 MRFSS data were available for this time period as well and represents multiple recreational
629 modes, the Ally et al. (1991) length data were not used in the assessment.

630 *MRFSS Recreational Length Data, 1980-1989 and 1993-2003*

631 Unsexed length data of retained fish were collected by MRFSS dockside samplers and down-
632 loaded from the RecFIN website. We identified a subset of lengths that were converted from
633 weight measurements, and these were excluded from the final data set (Table 2). The length
634 measurements from Collins and Crooke (n.d.) from 1975-1978 are assumed to all be from
635 retained fish. As of 2003, the CDFW Onboard Observer program has taken length mea-
636 surements for discarded fish. The retained catch is measured during the dockside (angler
637 intercept) surveys.

638 The number of CPFV trips used as initial sample sizes for the MRFSS was based on the
639 number of CPFV trips was determined from the trip-level MRFS CPFV database and the
640 number of private boat trips was determined based on unique combinations of the vari-
641 ables ASSNID ,ID_CODE, MODE_FX, AREA_X, DIST, INTSITE, HRSF, CNTRBTRS,
642 SUB_REG, WAVE, YEAR, and CNTY in the Type 3 (sampler-examined catch) data.

643 During the recent restructuring of the CRFS data on RecFIN, a “trip” identifier was not
644 carried over for all modes, and trip-level sample sizes could not be extracted from the bio-
645 logical detail table on RecFIN. A proxy for initial sample sizes for 2004-2018 were developed
646 using the 2015 data for which I had access to raw data files by mode from CDFW. In more
647 recent years, sampling of the shore-based modes has declined and were not sampled at all
648 in 2018. Samples sizes were calculated by mode as the number of port-days (or site-days for
649 shore-based modes) during bi-weekly intervals (e.g., Jan 1-15, Jan 16-31, etc). The number
650 of port-days sampled in the bi-weekly intervals was used as the initial sample size for number
651 of trips to calculate initial input sample sizes using Ian Stewart’s method (described above).
652 All length data were re-weighted in the assessment model.

653 **2.1.6 Fishery-Dependent Indices of Abundance**

fishery-dependent-indices-of-abundance

654 A summary of all indices in the assessment can be found in Table 27. Figure 11 shows each
655 index scaled to the mean value of that index to show them all on the same scale, i.e., the
656 mean of each index in teh plot is 1.

657 **MRFSS Dockside CPFV Index**

658 From 1980 to 2003 the MRFSS program conducted dockside intercept surveys of recreational
659 fishing fleet. The program was temporarily suspended from 1990-1992 due to lack of fund-
660 ing. For purposes of this assessment, the MRFSS time series was truncated at 1998 due to
661 sampling overlap with the onboard observer program (i.e., the same observer samples the
662 catch while onboard the vessel and also conducts the dockside intercept survey for the same

663 vessel). Each entry in the RecFIN Type 3 database corresponds to a single fish examined
664 by a sampler at a particular survey site. Since only a subset of the catch may be sampled,
665 each record also identifies the total number of that species possessed by the group of anglers
666 being interviewed. The number of anglers and the hours fished are also recorded. The data,
667 as they exist in RecFIN, do not indicate which records belong to the same boat trip. A
668 description of the algorithms and process used to aggregate the RecFIN records to the trip
669 level is outlined Supplemental Materials (“Identifying Trips in RecFIN”).

670 Initial trip filters included eliminating trips targeting species caught near the surface waters
671 for all or part of the trip, including trips with catch of bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, skipjack,
672 and albacore.

673 The following filtering steps were applied to gopher rockfish, as well as the sum of the
674 two species to represent GBYR. No filtering or indices were developed for black-and-yellow
675 rockfish alone due to the sparseness in the data. In the raw data, unfiltered data, black-
676 and-yellow rockfish only occurred in 48 trips that did not also observe gopher rockfish.
677 There were an additional 65 trips that encountered both species. There was little difference
678 between indices developed for gopher-only and the GBYR complex for both north and south
679 of Point Conception (Figure 12). The descriptions of the filtering and data below represent
680 those for the GBYR complex.

681 The species composition of catch in California varies greatly with latitude.
682 Therefore, Stephens-MacCall filtering was applied independently for north and south of Point
683 Conception. Separate indices were also developed to represent two recreational fleets in the
684 model.

685 Since recreational fishing trips target a wide variety of species, standardization of the catch
686 rates requires selecting trips that are likely to have fished in habitats containing GBYR. The
687 Stephens-MacCall (2004) filtering approach was used to identify trips with a high probability
688 of catching GBYR, based on the species composition of the catch in a given trip. Prior to
689 applying the Stephens-MacCall filter, we identified potentially informative predictor species,
690 i.e., species with sufficient sample sizes and temporal coverage (at least 30 positive trips
691 total) to inform the binomial model. Coefficients from the Stephens-MacCall analysis (a
692 binomial GLM) are positive for species which co-occur with GBYR, and negative for species
693 that are not caught with GBYR. Each of these filtering steps and the resulting number of
694 trips remaining in the sampling frame are provided in Table 16.

695 *MRFSS Filtering and Index Standardization for North of Point Conception.* Prior to the
696 Stephens-MacCall filter, a total of 2,788 trips were retained for the analysis. As expected,
697 positive indicators of GBYR trips include several species of nearshore rockfish, treefish, kelp
698 rockfish, and blue rockfish, and the strongest counter-indicator was striped bass (Figure
699 13). While the filter is useful in identifying co-occurring or non-occurring species assuming
700 all effort was exerted in pursuit of a single target, the targeting of more than one target
701 species can result in co-occurrence of species in the catch that do not truly co-occur in
702 terms of habitat associations informative for an index of abundance. Stpehens and MacCall

703 (Stephens and MacCall 2004) recommended including all trips above a threshold where the
704 false negatives and false positives are equally balanced. However, this does not have any
705 biological relevance and for this data set, we assume that if a GBYR was landed, the anglers
706 had to have fished in appropriate habitat, especially given how territorial GBYR and both
707 species are strongly associated with rocky habitat.

708 Two levels of possible filtering were applied using the Stephens-MacCall filter (Table 16).
709 The Stephens-MacCall filtering method identified the probability of occurrence (in this case
710 0.4) at which the rate of “false positives” equals “false negatives.” The trips selected using
711 this criteria were compared to an alternative method including all the “false positive” trips,
712 regardless of the probability of encountering GBYR (Table 19). This assumes that if GBYR
713 were caught, the anglers must have fished in appropriate habitat during the trip. The catch
714 included in this index is “sampler-examined” and the samplers are well trained in species
715 identification. The last filter applied was to exclude years after 1999 due to a number of
716 regulation changes, and years in which there were less than 20 observed trips. The final
717 index is represented by 544 trips, 220 of which encountered GBYR.

718 Due to the large number of zeros in the data, we modeled catch per angler hour (CPUE;
719 number of fish per angler hour) using maximum likelihood and Bayesian negative binomial
720 regression. Models incorporating temporal (year, 2-month waves) and geographic (region
721 and area_x) factors were evaluated. Counties were grouped into three regions, north of
722 Sonoma county, Sonoma county through Santa Cruz county, and San Luis Obispo county.
723 Based on AIC values from maximum likelihood fits (Table 17), a main effects model including
724 all factors (year, region, area_x, and 2-month waves) was fit in the “rstanarm” R package
725 (version 2.18.2). Diagnostic checks of the Bayesian model fit (Neff, Rhat, and Monte Carlo
726 standard error values) were all reasonable. Predicted means by stratum (Year) were strongly
727 correlated with observed means, suggesting a reasonable fit to the data (Figure 15). The
728 NB model generated data sets with roughly 50-70% zeros, compared to the observed 60%
729 (Figure 16).

730 The index represents the years 1984-1989, 1995, 1996 and 1999. There is not a lot of contrast
731 in the index, except for a small increase in 1986. The final index values and associated log
732 standard error included in the assessment can be found in Table 6.

733 *MRFSS Filtering and Index Standardization for South of Point Conception.* Prior to the
734 Stephens-MacCall filter, a total of 7,334 trips were available for the analysis. As expected,
735 positive indicators of GBYR trips included several nearshore species, e.g., kelp rockfish,
736 treefish, and black croaker, while the strongest counter-indicator was opaleye (Figure 17).
737 While the filter is useful in identifying co-occurring or non-occurring species assuming all
738 effort was exerted in pursuit of a single target, the targeting of more than one target species
739 can result in co-occurrence of species in the catch that do not truly co-occur in terms of
740 habitat associations informative for an index of abundance.

741 For consistency with the methods used north of Point Conception (Table 16) the index
742 includes the trips identified as “false positives” from the Stephens-MacCall filtering that had

⁷⁴³ a lower threshold level of 0.22 (Table 20). The last filter applied was to exclude years after
⁷⁴⁴ 1999 due to a number of regulation changes, and years in which there were less than 20
⁷⁴⁵ observed trips. The final index is represented by 475 trips, 342 of which encountered GBYR.

⁷⁴⁶ Catch per angler hour (CPUE; number of fish per angler hour) was modelled using the delta-
⁷⁴⁷ GLM approach (Lo et al. 1992, Stefánsson 1996). A negative binomial model was explored,
⁷⁴⁸ but the proportion of zeroes was not well estimated in the negative binomial models. This
⁷⁴⁹ is likely due to the facts that MRFSS sampling effort was higher south of Point Conception,
⁷⁵⁰ and GBYR are also rare south of Point Conception, both leading to a higher proportion of
⁷⁵¹ zeroes in the trip data than for north of Point Conception.

⁷⁵² Model selection using Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) supported inclusion of year, region,
⁷⁵³ area_x, and 2-month waves. Counties were grouped into three regions, Santa Barbara to
⁷⁵⁴ Ventura counties, Los Angeles and Orange counties, and San Diego county for both the
⁷⁵⁵ positive observation model and the binomial model. Area_x is a measure of distance from
⁷⁵⁶ shore, a categorical variable indicating whether most of the fishing occurred inside or outside
⁷⁵⁷ three nautical miles from shore.

⁷⁵⁸ The resulting index for south of Point Conception represents different years than the index for
⁷⁵⁹ north of Point Conception (Table 6). The index starts in 1980 with continuous data through
⁷⁶⁰ 1986, and three additional years in 1996, 1998 and 1999. The index increases through 1983
⁷⁶¹ and a marked decrease to 1986. The index for the three years in the 1990s does not exhibit
⁷⁶² any significant trend.

⁷⁶³ CPFV Onboard Observer Surveys

⁷⁶⁴ Onboard observer survey data were available from three sources for this assessment, 1)
⁷⁶⁵ a CDFW survey in central California from 1987-1998 (referred to as the Deb Wilson-
⁷⁶⁶ Vandenberg onboard observer survey, (Reilly et al. 1998)), 2) the CDFW CPFV onboard
⁷⁶⁷ observer survey from 1999-2018, and 3) a Cal Poly survey from 2003-2018. During an on-
⁷⁶⁸ board observer trip the sampler rides along on the CPFV and records location-specific catch
⁷⁶⁹ and discard information to the species level for a subset of anglers onboard the vessel. The
⁷⁷⁰ subset of observed anglers is usually a maximum of 15 people the observed anglers change
⁷⁷¹ during each fishing stop. The catch cannot be linked to an individual, but rather to a specific
⁷⁷² fishing location. The sampler also records the starting and ending time, number of anglers
⁷⁷³ observed, starting and ending depth, and measures discarded fish.
⁷⁷⁴ The fine-scale catch and effort data allow us to better filter the data for indices to fishing
⁷⁷⁵ stops within suitable habitat for the target species.

⁷⁷⁶ California implemented a statewide sampling program in 1999 (Monk et al. 2014). California
⁷⁷⁷ Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly) has conducted an independent onboard sampling
⁷⁷⁸ program as of 2003 for boats in Port San Luis and Morro Bay, and follows the protocols
⁷⁷⁹ established in Reilly et al. (1998). Cal Poly has modified protocols reflect sampling changes
⁷⁸⁰ that CDFW has also adopted, e.g., observing fish as they are encountered instead of at the
⁷⁸¹ level of a fisher's bag. Therefore, the Cal Poly data area incorporated in the same index as

782 the CDFW data from 1999-2018. The only difference is that Cal Poly measures the lenght
783 of both retained and discarded fish.

784 We generated separate relative indices of abundance in for the 1987-1999 and 2000-2018
785 data sets due to the number of regulation changes occurring throughout the time period (see
786 [Appendix B](#)). Separate indices were also developed for north and south of Point Conception.

787 *Deb Wilson-Vandenberg Onboard Observer Index Filtering and Standardization.* The specific
788 fishing locations at each fishing stop were recorded at a finer scale than the catch data for
789 this survey. We aggregated the relevant location information (time and number of observed
790 anglers) to match the available catch information. Between April 1987 and July 1992 the
791 number of observed anglers was not recorded for each fishing stop, but the number of anglers
792 aboard the vessel is available. We imputed the number of observed anglers using the number
793 of anglers aboard the vessel and the number of observed anglers at each fishing stop from
794 the August 1992-December 1998 data (see Supplemental materials for details). In 1987,
795 trips were only observed in Monterey, CA and were therefore excluded from the analysis.
796 The years 1990 and 1991 were also removed for low sample sizes. Final data filters included
797 removing reefs that never encountered GBYR, drifts that had fishing times outside 95% of
798 the data, and fishing stops with depths <9 m and >69m. The final data set contained 2,411
799 fishing stops, with 1,096 of those encountering GBYR (Figure 18).

800 The index was fit using a delta-GLM model, with a lognormal model (AIC: 1,088) selected
801 over a gamma model (AIC: 1,143) for the positive encounters. Covariates considered in
802 the full model included year, depth, and month (Table 8). The model selected by AIC for
803 both the lognormal and binomial components of the delta-GLM included year, depth and
804 reef. Depth was included in 10 m depth bins and eight reefs were select in the final model
805 (Figure coming). The final index did not indicate an increasing trend that was seen in the
806 2005 gopher rockfish assessment using the same data set (Figure 19). A number of reasons
807 include that finer-scale location data was keypunched in 2012 for this survey, the index in
808 this assessment includes black-and-yellow rockfish, and different filters were applied to the
809 data. However, the the same peaks and decreases in the two indices are present.

810 *CDFW and Cal Poly Onboard Observer Index Filtering and Standardization* As described
811 above the CDFW and Cal Poly onboard observer programs are identical in that the same
812 protocols are followed. The only difference is that Cal Poly measures both retained and
813 discarded fish from the observed anglers. CDFW measures discarded fish only from the
814 observed anglers, and measures retained fish as part of the angler interview at the bag level.
815 Cal Poly has also begun collecting otoliths during the onboard observer trips, which are used
816 as conditional age-at-length data the recreational fishery north of Point Conception in this
817 assessment.

818 A number of filters are applied to these data. All of the Cal Poly data have been through
819 a QA/QC process once key-punched, whereas a number of errors remain in the data from
820 CDFW. Data sheets from CDFW are not longer available prior to 2012 and staff constraints
821 have also prevented a quality control review of the data.

822 Each drift was assigned to a reef (hard bottom). Hard bottom was extracted from the
823 [California Seafloor Mapping Project](#), with bathymetric data from state waters available at
824 a 2 m resolution. Reefs were developed based on a number of factors described in the
825 supplemental material (“Reef Delination”).

826 Initial filters were applied to the entire data set, north and south of Point Conception com-
827 bined. After an initial clean-up of the data, 67,850 drifts remained, with GBYR present in
828 9,317 (Table 9). This was reduced to 25,427 drifts GBYR present in 7,250 drifts) after fil-
829 tering the data to remove potential outliers in the time fished and observed anglers, limiting
830 the data to reefs that observed GBYR and were sampled in at least 2/3 of all years, and to
831 drifts with starting locations within 1,000 m of a reef.

832 Recreational fishing trips north and south of Point Conception can be fundamentally different
833 due to differences in habitat structure, target species, and weather.

834 *Filtering and Index Standardization for north of Point Conception* The number of drifts
835 remaining before region specific filtering was 13,792, with 6,036 drifts encountering GBYR
836 (Table 9).

837 Because GBYR are strongly associated with hard bottom habitat, the distance from a reef at
838 the start of a drift was re-examined for drifts encountering GBYR. The maximum distance
839 was 872 m, but the 97% quantile dropped to 42 m and was chosen as a reasonable cutoff
840 value, and only resulted in a reduction of 182 drifts that encountered gopher rockfish. The
841 final data were filtered to ensure all selected reefs were sampled in at least 2/3 of all years,
842 leaving 12,965 drifts for the final index, 5,796 of which encountered GBYR (Figure 20).

843 The index of abundance was modeled with the a delta-GLM modeling approach, with year,
844 month, 10 m depth bins from 10-59 m, and 12 reefs as possible covariates. A lognormal
845 model (AIC: 12,185) was selected over a gamma (AIC: 12,520) for the positive observations
846 using AIC. The full model was selected by AIC for the lognormal and binomial components
847 of the delta-GLM. The index indicates a relatively stable trend from 2001-2009 and a steady
848 decrease from 2010-2013. The relative index of abundance has increased since 2014.

849 *Filtering and Index Standardization for south of Point Conception* The bathymetric data is
850 not available at as fine-scale resolution for the Southern California Bight and more of the
851 trips and drifts target mid-water species, including mid-water rockfish (Table 9). Therefore,
852 instead of using distance to reef as a filter, we filtered the data to drifts that encountered
853 20% or more groundfish. This resulted in the total number of drifts decreasing from 11,635
854 to 5,495, but only decreased the number of drifts encountering GBYR from 1,277 to 1,171.
855 A final check was made to ensure all reefs were sampled in at least 2/3 of all years, leaving
856 5,440 drift for the final index, of which 1,132 encountered GBYR (Figure 21).

857 The index of abundance was modeled with the a delta-GLM modeling approach, with year,
858 month, 10 m depth bins from 10-59 m, and four reefs as possible covariates. A lognormal
859 model (AIC: 162) was selected over a gamma (AIC: 277) for the positive observations using
860 AIC. A model with year, depth and reef was selected by AIC for both the lognormal and

binomial components of the delta-GLM. The index indicates a relatively stable trend from 2001-2004 and a steady increase from 2005-2017.

863 2.1.7 Fishery-Dependent Indices: Available Length and Age Data

[fishery-dependent-indices-available-length-and-age-data](#)

Length data associated with the MRFSS dockside CPFV survey and the current onboard observer surveys conducted by CDFW are incorporated into the biological data pulled from the respective data sources, MRFSS and CRFS. The additional length data are not incorporated as separate length composition data as they represent the same portion of the population sampled by the CDFW onboard observer program.

Cal Poly collected otoliths from the onboard observer program starting in 2017 as part of a special study to correlate fish length before and after the fish was filleted by the deckhands onboard the CPFV vessels. All fish collected in 2017 only had associated post-fillet lengths and were not used in the assessment since the study has not been finalized nor has the method been endorsed by the SSC. A subset of fish from the 2018 collection included both pre- and post-fillet length and were used in the assessment as conditional age-at-length data associated with the recreational fleet north of Point Conception.

Length composition from Deb Wilson-Vandenberg's onboard observer survey are included in the assessment. This program measured both retained and discarded fish, and represent the portion of the population sampled with the spatial extent of the index. This onboard observer program continued during the period from 1990-1992 when MRFSS was on hiatus.

2.1.8 Fishery-Independent Data Sources

Neither of the two fishery-independent surveys described below have previously been used in stock assessments as indices of abundance.

883 California Collaborative Fisheries Research Project

The California Collaborative Fisheries Research Project, CCFRP, is a fishery-independent hook-and-line survey designed to monitor nearshore fish populations at a series of sampling locations both inside and adjacent to MPAs along the central California coast (Wendt and Starr 2009, Starr et al. 2015). The CCFRP survey began in 2007 and was originally designed as a statewide program in collaboration with NMFS scientists and fishermen. From 2007-2016 the CCFRP project was focused on the central California coast, and has monitored four MPAs consistently since then (Figure 22). In 2017, the program was expanded coastwide within California. The index of abundance was developed from the four MPAs sampled consistently (Año Nuevo and Point Lobos by Moss Landing Marine Labs; Point Buchon and Piedras Blancas by Cal Poly).

894 The survey design for CCFRP consists a number 500 x 500 m cells both within and outside
895 each MPA. On any given survey day for a chose site cells are randomly selected within a
896 stratum (MPA and/or reference cells). CPFVs are chartered for the survey and the fishing
897 captain is allowed to search within the cell for a fishing location. During a sampling event,
898 each cell is fished for a total of 45? minutes by volunteer anglers. Each fish encountered is
899 recorded, measured, and can be linked back to a particular angler, and released (or descended
900 to depth). Starting in 2017, a subset of fish have been retained to collect otoliths and fin clips,
901 needed biological information for nearshore species. For the index of abundance, CPUE was
902 modelled at the level of the drift, similar to the fishery-dependent onboard observer survey
903 described above.

904 The CCFRP data are quality controlled at the time they are key punched and little filtering
905 was needed for the index. Cells not consistently sampled over time were excluded as well as
906 cells that never encountered GBYR. CCFRP samples shallower depths to avoid barotrauma-
907 induced mortality. The index was constrained to 5-39m in 5 m depth bins. The final index
908 included 4,920 drifts, 3,848 of which encountered GBYR.

909 We modeled catch per angler hour (CPUE; number of fish per angler hour) using maximum
910 likelihood and Bayesian negative binomial regression. The proportion of zeroes in this data
911 was relatively small (22%), and if overdispersion were not present, the regression would
912 innately become Poisson. Models incorporating temporal (year, month) and geographic
913 (MPA site and MPA vs Reference cells) factors were evaluated. Based on AIC values from
914 maximum likelihood fits (Table 15), a main effects model including all factors (year, month,
915 site and MPA/REF) was fit in the “rstanarm” R package (version 2.18.2). Diagnostic checks
916 of the Bayesian model fit (Neff, Rhat, and Monte Carlo standard error values) were all
917 reasonable. Predicted means by stratum (Year) were strongly correlated with observed
918 means, suggesting a reasonable fit to the data (Figure 23). The NB model generated data
919 sets with roughly 18-22% zeros, compared to the observed 22% (Figure 16).

920 The CCFRP index of abundance closely matches the trend observers in the onboard observer
921 index from 2009-2018 (Figure 11). The index decreases from 2009 to 2013, and then exhibits
922 the same increase through 2018. When both indices are standardized to their means, the
923 values for 2013 and 2018 are the same.

924 *CCFRP Length Measurements and Available Ages*

925 The CCFRP program measures every fish encountered to the nearest half centimeter. A
926 total of 22,470 GBYR were measured by CCFRP from 2007-2018, of which only 212 were
927 black-and-yellow rockfish. The length distributions for each of the four MPAs used in the
928 index for this assessment show slight difference in their peaks (Figure 25). Año Nuevo is the
929 most northern site and Point Buchon the most southern.

930 Conditional age-at-length data were also incorporated into the assessment from the CCFRP
931 program, including two master’s theses that are products of the CCFRP. Erin Loury (Loury

932 2011) collected gopher rockfish otoliths as part of her thesis work from 2007-2009 that in-
933 cluded specimens from both inside and outside the MPAs. Natasha Meyers-Cherry (Meyers-
934 Cherry 2014) conducted another thesis focused on the life history of gopher rockfish and
935 collected otoliths from 2011-2012, also both inside and outside the MPAs. Both MLML and
936 Cal Poly began routinely collecting otoliths from a select number of fish in 2017 as part of
937 the CCFRP program. Also included in the conditional age-at-length dat for this fleet are
938 otoliths collected in 2018 by the University of California Davis Bodega Marine Lab CCFRP
939 program.

940 Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans

941 The Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans, [PISCO-UCSC](#), conducts
942 a number of surveys to monitor the kelp forests, one of which is a kelp forest fish survey.
943 PISCO has monitored fish population in the 0-20 m depth range as part of the Marine Life
944 Protection Act (MLPA) since 1998. Paired sites inside and outside MPAs are surveyed to
945 monitor the long-term dynamics of the kelp forest ecosystem and provide insight into the
946 effect of MPAs on kelp forest species. PISCO conducts the fish surveys from late July through
947 September. At each site, benthic, midwater, and canopy scuba transects are conducted at
948 5, 10, 15, and 20 m depth. All divers are trained in species identification. Along each 30
949 m transect, divers enumerate all identifiable non-cryptic fish, and measure total length to
950 the nearest centimeter. PISCO surveys are conducted by the University of California Santa
951 Cruz (UCSC) in central California and through the University of California Santa Barbara
952 in southern California. All PISCO data were provided by Dan Malone (UCSC).

953 The majority of filtering for the PISCO data set was to determine which sites to keep for
954 the final index. After initial filtering the data for GBYR in southern California were too
955 sparse to be considered for the index of abundance. Gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish
956 were also rarely observed in the midwater and canopy transects, and therefore the index is
957 based only on the benthic transects. Only sites sampled consistently throughout the time
958 period 2001-2018 were kept for the index. Multiple transects can be conducted along the
959 same line within a sampling event. All transects within a site were combined and effort was
960 modeled as the number of transects represented in the number of fish observed. The final
961 index included 3,231 transects, of which 1,729 observed GBYR (Figure 26).

962 We modeled number of fish observed per transect(s) using maximum likelihood and Bayesian
963 negative binomial regression. Models incorporating temporal (year, month) and geographic
964 (site and zone) factors were evaluated. The zone is a factor indicating the depth stratification
965 at a site, i.e., 5 m, 10 m, 15 m, or 20 m targeted bottom depth.. Based on AIC values from
966 maximum likelihood fits (Table 13), a main effects model including all factors (year, month,
967 site and zone) was fit in the “rstanarm” R package (version 2.18.2). Diagnostic checks of the
968 Bayesian model fit (Neff, Rhat, and Monte Carlo standard error values) were all reasonable.
969 Predicted means by stratum (Year) were strongly correlated with observed means, suggesting
970 a reasonable fit to the data (Figure 27). The NB model generated data sets with roughly
971 16-25% zeros, compared to the observed 23% (Figure 28).

972 The final index decreases from 2001 to the late 2000s, with lower estiamtes of relative abundance
973 from 2005-2010. From 2010 to 2015, the index increaes and peaks in 2015, before
974 the decreasing trends from 2016-2018. The pattern observed in this index indicates almost
975 an counter trend to that observed in the onboard observer and CCFRP indices for north of
976 Point Conception (Figure 11). The PISCO survey is sampling different habitat types than
977 the other two surveys, and covers much shallower depths.

978 *PISCO Length Measurements*

979 Every GBYR observed by PISCO divers except one, had an associated length measurement
980 ($N = 11,965$). Divers measure fish to the nearest centimeter, and are trained to measure fish
981 underwater and be aware of possible biases, e.g., ambient light, body color, visibility, and
982 body shape. Both juvenile and adult GBYR were observed in the PISCO kelp forest fish
983 survey data (Figure 29). Of note is the similarity in length distibutions both between the
984 species and for the two species combined across sites. Fish in the 10-17 cm size range (ap-
985 proximately) are not observed in this survey. There is significant post-settlement mortality
986 for both species, which is thought to be due to density-dependent predation (Johnson 2006,
987 2007). Secondly, both species are cryptic and observed more often at night than during the
988 day (Mark Carr, PISCO-UCSC, personal communication).

989 **2.1.9 Biological Parameters and Data**

biological-parameters-and-data

990 Neither gophr nor black-and-yellow rockfish have forked tails, therefore total legnth and fork
991 length are equal. All of the data provided for this assessment were either in fork length or
992 total length.

993 (Table 4)

994 **Length and Age Compositions**

995 Length compositions were provided from the following sources:

- 996 • CALCOM (*commercial retained dead fish*, 1987, 1992-2018)
- 997 • WCGOP (*commercial discarded fish*, 2004-2018)
- 998 • Deb Wilson-Vandenber's onboard observer survey (*recreational charter retained and*
999 *discarded catch*, 1987-1998)
- 1000 • California recreational sources combined (*recreational charter retained catch*)
 - 1001 – Miller and Gotshall dockside survey (1959-1966)
 - 1002 – Ally et al. onboard observer survey (1985-1987)
 - 1003 – Collins and Crooke onboard observer survey (1975-1978)
 - 1004 – MRFSS dockside survey (1980-2003)
 - 1005 – CRFS onboard and dockside survey (2004-2018)
- 1006 • PISCO dive survey (*research*, 2001-2018)

- 1007 • CCFRP hook-and-line survey (*research*, 2007-2018)

1008 The length composition of all fisheries aggregated across time by fleet is in Figure 30 and
1009 Table 4. Descriptions and details of the length composition data are in the above section for
1010 each fleet or survey.

1011 **Age Structures**

1012 A total of 2,467 otoliths were incorporated in this assessment and a summary by source can
1013 be found in Table 21. Gopher rockfish comprised 80% of the samples (946 females, 901 males,
1014 121 unknown sex), and all but a few black-and-yellow rockfish (247 females, 232 males, 20
1015 unknown sex) came from a directed study by Jody Zaitlin (1986) (Figure 31).

1016 Of the available ages, 91% were collected during fishery-independent surveys.

1017 An additional 36 otoliths were collected by Cal Poly during their CPFV onboard observer
1018 survey in 2018. The remaining 7.5% were from commercial port samples or recreational
1019 dockside surveys. Black-and-yellows represent 20% of the samples collected, and are mainly
1020 derived from Jody Zaitlin's work in Monterey Bay.

1021 All otoliths were read by Don Pearson (NMFS SWFSC, now retired) and ages ranged from
1022 1-28. The aged black-and-yellow rockfish ranged in length from 7-32 cm with a mean of 24
1023 cm and gopher rockfish ranged in length from 11-36 cm, with a mean of 26. In terms of
1024 ages, the black-and-yellow rockfish ranged from 2-19 and gophers from 2-28. Fits to the von
1025 Bertalanffy growth curve (Bertalanffy 1938), $L_i = L_\infty e^{(-k[t-t_0])}$, where L_i is the length (cm)
1026 at age i , t is age in years, k is rate of increase in growth, t_0 is the intercept, and L_∞ is the
1027 asymptotic length, were explore by species and sex.

1028 No significant differences were found in growth between gopher and black-and-yellow rock-
1029 fishes (Figure 32) or between males and females (Figure 33), species combined.

1030 **Aging Precision and Bias**

1031 Uncertainty in ageing error was estimated using a collection of xxx gopher and black-and-
1032 yellow rockfish scorpionfish otoliths with two age reads (Figure 35). Age-composition data
1033 used in the model were from a number of sources described above. All otoliths were read by
1034 Don Pearson (NMFS SWFSC, no retired) who also conducted all blink double reads.

1035 Ageing error was estimated using publicly available software (Thorson et al. 2012). The
1036 software setting for bias was set to unbiased since the same reader conducted the first and
1037 second readings. The best fit model chose by AIC for the standard deviation was a constant
1038 coefficient of variation for reader one ad mirrored for reader two (Figure 36).

1039 The resulting estimate indicated a standard deviation in age readings increasing from 0.74
1040 years at age 0 to a standard deviation of 2.07 years at age 28, the first year of the plus group
1041 in the assessment model.

1042 **Weight-Length**

1043 The weight-length relationship is based on the standard power function: $W = \alpha(L^\beta)$ where
1044 W is individual weight (kg), L is length (cm), and α and β are coefficients used as constants.

1045 The weight-length relationships was estimated from the three studies, Loury (2011), Meyers-
1046 Cherry (2014) (both gopher rockfish only from CCFRP) and Zaitlin (Zaitlin 1986) (black-
1047 and-yellow rockfish only). Only one weight-length relationship was estimated for the GBYR
1048 complex. The estimated parameters are $\alpha = 8.84e^{-006}$ and $\beta = 3.25584$. The estimated
1049 relationship is similar to that estimated by Lea et al. (1999) for gopher rockfish (Figure
1050 37). The weight-length relationship estimated here was used in the assessment model to
1051 best represent the GBYR complex.

1052 **Sex Ratio, Maturity, and Fecundity**

1053 The sex ratio for GBYR is assumed to be 50:50 as there is no evidence to suggest otherwise.

1054 Zaitlin (1986) found that females reached 50% maturity at 17.5 cm or 4 years of age in
1055 Central California and were 100% mature by age 6, with the same age of maturity found
1056 in southern California though individuals were smaller at age; all ages from this study were
1057 surface ages and have been re-read for this assessment. Echeverria (1987) estimated maturity
1058 for 17 rockfish species in central California. She found the size at first maturity and the size
1059 at 50% maturity for male and female gopher rockfish to be 17 cm total length, and 100%
1060 mature by 21 cm. Black-and-yellow rockfish males and females were first mature at 14 cm,
1061 50% of females were mature at 15 cm, 50% of males mature at 16 cm. Male black-and-yellow
1062 rockfish were 100% mature at 20 cm and females at 19 cm. In southern California waters,
1063 both males and females were found to reach first maturity at 13 cm total length (Larson
1064 1980). We did not have any samples from southern California to re-analyze the maturity
1065 ogive for that portion of the population.

1066 The maturity data from Zaitlin (1986) (422 black-and-yellow rockfish) were re-analyzed along
1067 with samples from Meyers-Cherry (2014) (115 gopher rockfish). Combining the two dataset
1068 provided an updated maturity ogive for the GBYR complex females (Figure 34). The first
1069 observed mature fish was 19 cm and the length at 50% was 21.66 cm, larger than suggested
1070 from the studies in the 1980s. Using only the gopher data, 50% was estimated at 23.33 cm
1071 and for black-and-yellow rockfish at 21.26 cm. An important note is that the smaller fish
1072 from these studies were black-and-yellow rockfish and the larger fish were gopher rockfish.
1073 Alhtough not used in this assessment, the estimate of 50% maturity for 23 GBYR from
1074 these studies was 21.88 cm. The age at 50% mature increased in this assessment to 21.66
1075 cm, which is 3.96 cm larger than the value used int eh 2005 assessment.

1076 Mature females in central California release larvae between January and July, peaking in
1077 February, March, and May (Larson 1980, Lea et al. 1999, Love et al. 2002). Both species of
1078 GBYR release one brood per season (Love et al. 2002). Black-and-yellow rockfish females

1079 can produce 25,000 - 450,000 eggs spawning from January to May. Gopher rockfish females
1080 ranging between 176 and 307 grams carry approximately 249 eggs per gram of body weight
1081 (MacGregor 1970). The fecundity estimates used in this assessment were provided by E.J.
1082 Dick (NMFS SWFSC) from a meta-analysis of fecundity in the genus *Sebastodes* (Dick et al.
1083 2017).

1084 **Natural Mortality**

1085 Hamel (2015) developed a method for combining meta-analytic approaches to relating the
1086 natural mortality rate M to other life-history parameters such as longevity, size, growth
1087 rate and reproductive effort, to provide a prior on M . In that same issue of ICESJMS,
1088 Then et al. (2015), provided an updated data set of estimates of M and related life history
1089 parameters across a large number of fish species, from which to develop an M estimator
1090 for fish species in general. They concluded by recommending M estimates be based on
1091 maximum age alone, based on an updated Hoenig non-linear least squares (nls) estimator
1092 $M = 4.899 * A_{max}^{-0.916}$. The approach of basing M priors on maximum age alone was one that
1093 was already being used for west coast rockfish assessments. However, in fitting the alternative
1094 model forms relating $-0.916M$ to A_{max} , Then et al. (2015) did not consistently apply their
1095 transformation. In particular, in real space, one would expect substantial heteroscedasticity
1096 in both the observation and process error associated with the observed relationship of M to
1097 A_{max} . Therefore, it would be reasonable to fit all models under a log transformation. This
1098 was not done. Reevaluating the data used in Then et al. (2015) by fitting the one-parameter
1099 A_{max} model under a log-log transformation (such that the slope is forced to be -1 in the
1100 transformed space (as in Hamel (2015)), the point estimate for M is:

$$M = \frac{5.4}{A_{max}} \quad (1)$$

1101 The above is also the median of the prior. The prior is defined as a lognormal with mean
1102 $\ln \frac{5.4}{A_{max}}$ and SE = 0.4384343 (Owen Hamel, personal communication, NMFS). Using a max-
1103 imum age of 28 the point estimate and median of the prior is 0.211138, which is used as a
1104 prior for in the assessment model.

1105 **2.1.10 Environmental or Ecosystem Data Included in the Assessment**
environmental-or-ecosystem-data-included-in-the-assessment

1106 In this assessment, neither environmental nor ecosystem considerations were explicitly in-
1107 cluded in the analysis. This is primarily due to a lack of relevant data and results of analyses
1108 (conducted elsewhere) that could contribute ecosystem-related quantitative information for
1109 the assessment.

1110 **2.2 Previous Assessments**

previous-assessments

1111 **2.2.1 History of Modeling Approaches Used for this Stock**

history-of-modeling-approaches-used-for-this-stock

1112 This is the first full assessment for black-and-yellow rockfish. Black-and-yellow rockfish was
1113 assessed coastwide as a data poor species using Depletion-Based Stock Reduction Analaysis
1114 (DB-SRA) (Dick and MacCall 2010). The DB-SRA model assigned a 40% probability that
1115 the then recent (2008-2009) catch exceeded the 2010 OFL.

1116 Gopher rockfish south of Point Conception was assessed as a data poor species in 2010 (Dick
1117 and MacCall 2010). A Depletion-Corrected Average Catch (DCAC) model was used due to
1118 time constraints. The mean yield from the DCAC distribution was 25.5 mt.

1119 Gopher rockfish north of Point Conception ($34^{\circ}27'$ N. latitude) was first assessed a full stock
1120 assessment in 2005 (Key et al. 2005) using SS2 (verion 1.19). The assessment was sensitive
1121 to the CPFV onboard observer index of abundance (referred to as Deb Wilson-Vandenber's
1122 onboard observer index in this assessment). THe final decision table was based around the
1123 emphasis given to the index, with a value of 5 given a 40% probability and used in the
1124 baseline model. The stock was found to be at 97% depletion.

1125 **2.2.2 2005 Assessment Recommendations**

assessment-recommendations

1126 The 2005 STAR panel only had one recommendation specific to gopher rockfish. However,
1127 they had a number of generic rockfish recommendations that can be found in the STAR
1128 panel report available [here](#).

1129 **Recommendation 1: Additional length and age composition data should be
1130 collected for gopher rockfish. This would help to characterize spatial and
1131 possibly temporal variation in growth**

1132
1133 2019 STAT response: Additional age and length data have been collected from a num-
1134 ber of sources, the majority of which have been fishery-independent studies, including
1135 two master's theses focused on gopher rockfish. Only a handful of otoliths have been
1136 collected for gopher rockfish south of Point Conception. Additional length composition
1137 data are available since the last assessment.

1138 **2.3 Model Description**

model-description

1139 The mode descriptions in the following sections reflect decisions and modelling choices the
1140 STAT team made prior to the STAR panel. Changes from the pre-STAR base model to the

1141 final post-STAR base model are documented in the “Responses to the Current STAR Panel
1142 Requests” section. None of the data changed during the STAR panel, and the figures and
1143 tables reflect the post-STAR final base model.

1144 2.3.1 Transition to the Current Stock Assessment 1145 [transition-to-the-current-stock-assessment](#)

1146 The first formal stock assessment for gopher rockfish was conducted in 2005 (Key et al.
1147 2005). There are two major differences between the 2005 assessment this assessment, 1) this
1148 assessment models gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish as a complex, and 2) this assessment includes the area south of Point Conception.

1149 The 2005 model conducted in SS2 version 1.19 was first transitioned to SS3.24z as a bridge
1150 model, before moving forward to SS3.30. Below, we describe the most important changes
1151 made since the last full assessment in 2005 and explain rationale for each change. Some of
1152 these items are changes due to structure changes with Stock Synthesis, and some denote
1153 parameters chosen for options that were not available in SS2 (version 1.19).

1154 Changes in the bridge model from SS2 version 1.9 to SS3.24z and SS3.30.13.08 include:

1155 The way growth is modeled for age-0 fish has changed. More recent versions of Stock Synthesis model length-at-age for fish below the first reference age (A_{min}) as linearly increasing from the initial length bin to the length given by the $L_{at_A_{min}}$ parameter. The minimum population length bin was reduced from 10 cm in the 2005 assessment to 4 cm in this assessment. The timing of settlement was set at July to reflect the month at which the young-of-the-year are expected to be at 4 cm (Figure 38). The length data leading to this decision were provided by Diana Baetscher (UCSC) and were collected via Standard Monitoring Unit for the Recruitment of Fishes (SMURFs) (Ammann 2004) from the UCSC-PISCO kelp forest fish survey as part of her dissertation work on rockfish genetics (Baetscher 2019).

1165 This stock assessment retains a single fleet for the commercial fishery, and also includes a commercial discard fleet. Data on commercial discards were not available for and not included in the 2005 assessment. The decision to retain one commercial fleet was made by examining the length distributions across species, fishing gears, and space, i.e., north and south of Point Conception (Figure 39). There is very little difference between the length composition of gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish landed in the commercial fleet north of Point Conception which contributed 97% of the commercial landings from 1978-2018. The length distributions suggest that gopher rockfish south of Point Conception landed dead south of Point Conception dead are slightly smaller on average than norht of Point CONcpetion. However, there is not enough data available to justify splitting the commercial fishery north and south of Point Conception. The length compositions of discarded fish are small in all for of the subplots, suggesting size-based discarding. Because Stock Synthesis is not set up to handle depth-dependent discard mortality rates and we’re modelling two

1178 species as a complex with differing depth-dependent discard mortality rates, the time series
1179 of commercial discards was incorporated as a fleet.

1180 This assessment incorporates the area south of Point Conception, which was previously
1181 excluded from the 2005 assessment. The length composition data suggested that while the
1182 lengths of gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish were similar, fish encountered south of Point
1183 Conception were smaller (Figure 40). The recreational catches from the man made mode
1184 are negligible and did not influence the decision to split the fleet at Point Conception. The
1185 similarity of the length distributions between species and among modes within a region were
1186 similar and justified one recreational fleet.

1187 The 2005 model was a length-based model. This assessment uses conditional age-at-length
1188 from fish aged from a number of sources (Table 21).

1189 Differences in both the recreational and commercial catches used in this assessment are
1190 described in detail in the 1.5 section.

1191 The bias adjustment for recruitment deviations did not exist in SS2 (version 1.19). We set
1192 1973-2012 as the range of years with full bias adjustment to span the time series that was
1193 modeled.

1194 The previous assessment modeled selectivity of the commercial fleet as logistic curve, and
1195 both parameters for the logistic selectivity were estimated. Selectivity for the onboard CPFV
1196 survey and recreational fleet were modelled using the double logistic. The current assessment
1197 uses the six parameter double normal for all fleets for which selectivity is estimated and not
1198 mirrored. The MRFSS dockside CPFV surveys and the CPFV onboard observer surveys are
1199 mirrored to the recreational fishing fleets, north and south of Point Conception, respectively.

1200 The 2005 assessment did not include any time blocks. This assessment includes two time
1201 blocks for the commercial fleet (1916-1998 and 1999-2018). A 10-inch minimum size limit
1202 was placed on the commercial fleet in 1999, which was reflected in the CALCOM length
1203 composition data. No additional time blocks were added for the recreational fleet. GBYR
1204 are a minor component of the nearshore rockfish complex and no significant changes were
1205 detected in the landings or length composition during the time when regulations changed
1206 (1999-2002).

1207 The 2005 assessment considered two candidate fishery-dependent indices of abundance, the
1208 Deb Wilson-Vandenbergh onboard observer CPFV survey and a dockside intercept survey
1209 from MRFSS and RecFIN from 1983-2003. However, the dockside index was removed at the
1210 request of the STAR panel, citing “did not provide a reliable measure of relative abundance
1211 due to changes in regulations and fishery targeting during the 1990s-2000s.” The current
1212 assessment uses a version of the MRFSS database that has been more robustly aggregated to
1213 the trip level. Starting in 1999, the CDFW began the onboard observer program (described
1214 in the indices of abundance). Once the program ramped up by the mid-2000s, almost all of
1215 the CPFV groundfish trips sampled as onboard observer trips were also sampled as angler

1216 intercept surveys, i.e., dockside interviews. Using both the onboard observer data and the
1217 dockside interviews for this time period would result in developing indices from the same
1218 fish. The onboard observer program provides greater detail in terms of catch and location
1219 than the dockside sampler examined catch. THe onboard observer indices do not include the
1220 years 1999 and 2000 due to the number of regulation changes occurring in those two years.

1221 The fishery-independent indices are all new for this assessment; the PISCO kelp forest fish
1222 survey and the CCFRP hook-and-line survey.

1223 Maturity was changed for this assessment based upon newly available data described in the
1224 biological specifications of this assessment.

1225 The 2005 assessment pre-STAR base model fixed steepness for gopher rockfish at 1.0, which
1226 was then changed to 0.65 (the Dorn prior at the time) during the STAR panel. In this
1227 assessment, steepness was set at 0.72, the mean of the prior developed from a meta-analysis of
1228 West Coast groundfish, with a standard deviation of 0.16 (see Accepted Practices Guidelines
1229 for Groundfish Stock Assessments in the supplemental material).

1230 The prior for female natural mortality was updated to the median of the prior from a meta-
1231 analysis conducted by Owen Hamel (see Accepted Practices Guidelines for Groundfish Stock
1232 Assessments in the supplemental material). Assuming a maximum age of 28 years, the
1233 median of the prior is 0.211138, close to the fixed value used in the 2005 assessment of 0.2.

1234 Due to the fact that the 2005 model only included gopher rockfish and excluded the area
1235 south of Point Conception, a complete bridge model was not developed. Comparison of
1236 the 2005 input data, catch streams, and indices are provided throughout the document in
1237 appropriate sections.

1238 2.3.2 Summary of Data for Fleets and Areas

summary-of-data-for-fleets-and-areas

1239 There are 12 fleets in the base model. They include:

1240 *Commercial*: The commercial fleets include two separate fleets, one for GBYR landed (all
1241 gears combined), and one for commercial dead discards.

1242 *Recreational*: The recreational fleets include two fleets, one for north of Point Conception
1243 and one for south of Point Conception (all mode combined).

1244 *Fishery-Dependent Surveys*: There are five fishery-dependent survey fleets, one each for
1245 north and south of Point Conception from the MRFRSS CPFV dockside survey, one each
1246 for north and south of Point Conception from the CDFW/Cal Poly onboard observer survey,
1247 and one from the Deb Wilson-Vandenberg CPFV onboard obsever survey that represents
1248 north of Point Conception only.

1249 *Research:* There are third main sources of fishery-independent data available the CCFRP
1250 survey the PISCO kelp forest fish survey. A third survey fleet is included as a “dummy”
1251 fleet to allow incorporation of additional conditional age-at-length composition data from the
1252 Zaitlin and Abrams theses, the Pearson groundfish cruise, and the special study conducted
1253 during the SWFSC’s juvenile rockfish and ecosystem cruise. This dummy fleet includes 1,067
1254 ages of gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish. This dummy fleet does not have any length or
1255 catches associated with it.

1256 **2.3.3 Other Specifications**

other-specifications

1257 Stock synthesis has a broad suite of structural options available. Where possible, the ‘default’
1258 or most commonly used approaches are applied to this stock assessment. The assessment
1259 is a one-sex model, as no significant differences in growth between males and females was
1260 detected in external analyses.

1261 The length composition data for some years and fleets was small, and may not be representative
1262 of the total catch. Length composition data were removed from the model if fewer
1263 than 20 fish were measured in a given year and fleet. From 1985-1989, two surveys measured
1264 fish from the recreational party/charter fleet, the Ally et al. (Ally et al. 1991) onboard
1265 observer survey and the dockside intercept survey. The number of trips and fish sampled by
1266 the onboard observer survey was far greater than the RecFIN survey and were used in the
1267 model. Initial input sample sizes were also capped at 400 for each set of length composition
1268 data.

1269 The time-series of landings begins in 1916 for the commercial fleet and in 1928 for the
1270 recreational fleet. This captures the inception of the fishery, so the stock is assumed to be
1271 in equilibrium at the beginning of the modeled period.

1272 The internal population dynamics model tracks ages 0-28, where age 28 is the ‘plus-group.’
1273 There are relatively few observations in the age compositions that are greater than age 28.
1274 The population length bins and the length composition length bins are set at 1-cm bins from
1275 fish 4-40 cm.

1276 The extra standard deviation parameter was added to all indices except the Deb Wilson-
1277 Vandenberg CPVF onboard observer index and the MRFSS dockside index for north of Point
1278 Conception that both had relatively large estimated variances associated with them. The
1279 extra parameter was explored, but estimated to be on the lower bound, and was removed
1280 for the final base model. All other indices, both recent recreational onboard obsever indices,
1281 CCFRP, PISCO, and the MRFSS dockside index south of Point Conception, were estimated
1282 with relatively small variances (10-20%) from their respective indices. Extra variance was
1283 estiamted for these indices in the base model.

1284 The following likelihood components are included in this model: catch, indices, discards,

1285 length compositions, age compositions, recruitments, parameter priors, and parameter soft
1286 bounds. See the SS technical documentation for details (Methot et al. 2019).

1287 Electronic SS model files including the data, control, starter, and forecast files can be found
1288 on the [PFMC ftp site](#).

1289 2.3.4 Modeling Software

`modeling-software`

1290 The STAT team used Stock Synthesis 3 version 3.30.13.08 by Dr. Richard Methot at the
1291 NWFSC. This most recent version was used, since it included improvements and corrections
1292 to older versions. The r4SS package (GitHub release number v1.35.1) was used to post-
1293 process output data from Stock Synthesis.

1294 2.3.5 Data Weighting

`data-weighting`

1295 Length composition and conditional-age-at-length (CAAL) compositions sample sizes for the
1296 base model were tuned by the “Francis method,” based on equation TA1.8 in Francis (2011),
1297 and implemented in the r4ss package. This approach involves comparing the residuals in the
1298 model’s expected mean length with respect to the observed mean length and associated
1299 uncertainty derived from the composition vectors and their associated input sample sizes.
1300 The sample sizes are then tuned so that the observed and expected variability are consistent.
1301 After adjustment to the sample sizes, models were not re-tuned if the bootstrap uncertainty
1302 value around the tuning factor overlapped 1.0.

1303 As outlined in the Best Practices, a sensitivity run was conducted with length and
1304 conditional-age-at-length (CAAL) compositions were re-weighted using the Ianelli-
1305 McAllister harmonic mean method (McAllister and Ianelli 1997). Additionally, weighting
1306 using the Dirichelet-Multinomial likelihood, that includes and estimable parameter (theta)
1307 that scales the input sample size, was explored. However, the model did not converge
1308 when the Dirichelet-Multinomial likelihood was applied to a number of of the fleets with
1309 composition data. Given this, and the current challenges with this method described in the
1310 Stock Synthesis manual (Methot et al. 2019), the Francis weightings were applied in the
1311 base model.

1312 A series of sensitivities were conducted to determine the need to estimate extra variability
1313 parameters were estimated and added to the survey CPUE indices, and described below in
1314 the Estimated Parameters section.

1315 **2.3.6 Priors** priors

1316 The log-normal prior for female natural mortality were based on a meta-analysis completed
1317 by Hamel (2015), as described under “Natural Mortality.” Natural mortality was estimated
1318 using with a prior of, 0.211 for an assumed maximum age of 28.

1319 The prior for steepness (h) assumes a beta distribution with parameters based on an update
1320 for the Thorson-Dorn rockfish prior (Dorn, M. and Thorson, J., pers. comm.), which was
1321 endorsed by the Science and Statistical Committee in 2019. The prior is a beta distribution
1322 with $mu=0.72$ and $sigma=0.16$. Steepness is fixed in the base model at the mean of the
1323 prior.

1324 **2.3.7 Estimated and Fixed Parameters** estimated-and-fixed-parameters

1325 A full list of all estimated and fixed parameters is provided in Tables 23. Time-invariant,
1326 growth is estimated in this assessment, with all SS growth parameters being estimated. The
1327 log of the unexploited recruitment level for the Beverton-Holt stock-recruit function is treated
1328 as an estimated parameter. Annual recruitment deviations are estimated beginning in 1978.
1329 The survey catchability parameters are calculated analytically (set as scaling factors) such
1330 that the estimate is median unbiased, which is comparable to the way q is treated in most
1331 groundfish assessments.

1332 The base model has a total of 111 estimated parameters in the following categories:

- 1333 • Natural mortality
- 1334 • Equilibrium recruitment (R_0) and 71 recruitment deviations
- 1335 • Stock recruitment autocorrelation parameter
- 1336 • Five growth parameters
- 1337 • Five index extra standard deviation parameter, and
- 1338 • 27 selectivity parameters

1339 The estimated parameters are described in greater detail below and a full list of all estimated
1340 and parameters is provided in Table 23.

1341 Growth. Five growth parameters were estiamted for the one-sex model: three von Bertal-
1342 lanffy parameters and two parameters for CV as a function of length-at-age related to vari-
1343 ability in length-at-age for small and large fish.

¹³⁴⁴ *Natural Mortality.* The estimated natural mortality of 0.217647 is close to the mean of the
¹³⁴⁵ prior, 0.1928571.

¹³⁴⁶ *Selectivity.* Selectivity for all fleets was estimated as double-normal.

¹³⁴⁷ Selectivity was estimated as asymptotic for the commercial fleet, with one time block.
¹³⁴⁸ Asymptotic selectivity was also estimated for both recreational fleets, Deb Wilson-
¹³⁴⁹ Vandenberg's onboard observer survey, and the PISCO. Three parameters were estimated
¹³⁵⁰ for each of these fleets, the peak, the ascending width, and the selectivity at the first bin.

¹³⁵¹ Dome-shaped selectivity was estimated for the commercial discard fleet and the CCFRP
¹³⁵² survey. Five of the size parameters were estimated for the commercial discard selectivity
¹³⁵³ (selectivity at the last bin was fixed). Four parameters were estimated for the CCFRP
¹³⁵⁴ length compositions (selectivity at the first and last bins was fixed)

¹³⁵⁵ *Other Estimated Parameters.* Recruitment deviations for the base model are estimated from
¹³⁵⁶ 1978 to 2018. The base model also included estimated recruitment deviations for the forecast
¹³⁵⁷ years, although these have no impact on the model estimates for the current year.

¹³⁵⁸ Many variations of the base case model were explored during this analysis. Sensitivities to
¹³⁵⁹ asymptotic vs. domed selectivity were explored for the appropriate fisheries, e.g. commercial
¹³⁶⁰ fisheries and surveys, as well as estimating selectivity and mirroring fleet selectivities. Time
¹³⁶¹ blocked selectivity without the time block from 1999-2019 for the recreational fisheries was
¹³⁶² investigated.

¹³⁶³ Much time was also spent tuning the advanced recruitment bias adjustment options.
¹³⁶⁴ Sensitivities were performed to each of the thirteen advanced options for recruitment, e.g.,
¹³⁶⁵ early recruitment deviation start year, early recruitment deviation phase, years with bias
¹³⁶⁶ adjustments, and maximum bias adjustment. The final base model sets the first year of
¹³⁶⁷ recruitment deviations just prior to when the majority of fishery/survey length composition
¹³⁶⁸ are available.

¹³⁶⁹ Initial runs showed that the estimated recruitments were highly auto-correlated.
¹³⁷⁰ Therefore, an auto-correlation parameter was late estimated and its value was estimated to
¹³⁷¹ be positive and significantly different from zero.

¹³⁷² Several models were also investigated where steepness and natural mortality were either
¹³⁷³ estimated, fixed at their respective priors.

¹³⁷⁴ Xi, Anything else to add to this section??

¹³⁷⁵ *Other Fixed Parameters.* The stock-recruitment steepness is fixed at the SSC approved
¹³⁷⁶ steepness prior for rockfish of 0.72.

1377 **2.4 Model Selection and Evaluation**

model-selection-and-evaluation

1378 **2.4.1 Key Assumptions and Structural Choices**

key-assumptions-and-structural-choices

1379 Key assumptions in the model are that it is appropriate to model gopher and black-and-
1380 yellow rockfish as a complex. The catch histories are inseparable at this time, especially
1381 for the commercial landings. The biological information available also precluded complete
1382 analyses of difference in growth, i.e., the majority of black-and-yellow rockfish aged were
1383 small fish and small fish were lacking for gopher rockfish. Data from both species were used
1384 to provide a complete picture of the growth curve.

1385 The assessment is a one area model with fleets as areas for the recreational fishery. There
1386 were only a handful of aged gopher rockfish from south of Point Conception, and not enough
1387 other biological information available that would have justified a multi-area model.

1388 **2.4.2 Alternate Models Considered**

alternate-models-considered

1389 A number of models were run with different catch histories for the recreational fleet south of
1390 Point Conception, given that the catch histories were modified from the original data. None
1391 of the alternatives explored altered the model at any significant level due to the fact that
1392 the recreational catches south of Point Conception are relatively small. Results from select
1393 sensitivity runs compared to the base model are in Table 26.

1394 Two sensitivities were also performed altering the commercial discard catch history. The
1395 discard catch was set to zero for all years prior to 2004, the year when WCGOP estimates
1396 were first available, and to a constant rate of 17% of the commercial landings, the maximum
1397 discard rate observed in the WCGOP data. Neither of these sensitivities resulted in any
1398 significant change to the model outputs.

1399 Sensitivities of the model to the spawning and settlement months were also explored. The
1400 base model originally set settlement month to January. Both gopher and black-and-yellow
1401 rockfish settle at a small size (~2 cm) and over a course of several months. After exploring the
1402 young-of-the-year length data made available by Diana Baetscher, the timing of settlement
1403 was moved to July for the base model, when the majority of GBYR are 4 cm, the size of the
1404 smallest length bin. The change of the timing of settlement had little effect on the model
1405 results.

1406 Runs of the base case model estimating steepness were also considered.

1407 A sensitivity of the model to using the commercial length composition data from PacFIN
1408 was also considered. The fits to the changed only slightly, (increasing depletion from 0.46
1409 to 0.48) but given the concerns outlined in the discussion on commercial length composition
1410 the base model includes the commercial length compositions from CALCOM.

1411 Sensitivities were developed to look at alternate selectivity patterns for the the commercial
1412 discard fleet and the CCFRP survey. Neither of the lenght compositions for these fleets
1413 observed larger fish. A time block for the commercial discard fishery was not considered
1414 since no length composition of discarded fish were available prior to 2004.

1415 Xi, any others to add here?

1416 2.4.3 Convergence

convergence

1417 Model convergence was determined by starting the minimization process from dispersed val-
1418 ues of the maximum likelihood estimates to determine if the model found a better minimum.
1419 Jitter is a SS option that generates random starting values from a normal distribution lo-
1420 gistically transformed into each parameter's range (Methot et al. 2019). This was repeated
1421 240 times and the minimum was reached in xx% of the runs (Table 22). The model did not
1422 experience convergence issues, e.g., final gradient was below 0.0001, when reasonable starting
1423 values were used and there were no difficulties in inverting the Hessian to obtain estimates of
1424 variability. We did sensitivity runs for convergence by changing the phases for key estimated
1425 parameters; neither the total log-likelihood nor the parameter estimates changed.

1426 2.5 Response to the Current STAR Panel Requests

response-to-the-current-star-panel-requests

1427 To be populated after the STAR panel.

1428 2.6 Base Case Model Results

base-case-model-results

1429 The following description of the model results reflects a base model that was developed prior
1430 to the STAR panel (this section will be updated after the STAR panel). The base model
1431 parameter estimates and their approximate asymptotic standard errors are shown in Table
1432 23 and the likelihood components are in Table 24. Estimates of derived reference points
1433 and approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals are shown in Table e. Time-series of
1434 estimated stock size over time are shown in Table 25.

1435 Steepness of the assumed Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment relationship was fixed at 0.72,
1436 and natural mortality was estimated to be 0.22.

1437 2.6.1 Parameter Estimates

parameter-estimates

1438 The base model produces estimates of growth parameters different from the external esti-
1439 mates. The external estimate of the von Bertalanffy growth coefficient k was 0.2488, whereas

1440 the internal estiamte was much lower at 0.125. Using the Schnute parameterization with the
1441 age for L1 set at 2 and L2 at 23, the external estimates of lengths at Amin and Amax were
1442 11.8 and 28.28, respectively. The internal estimates of the lengths for Amin and Amax were
1443 9.67 and 28.35, respectively. Natural mortality was estimated in the base model and natural
1444 mortality and the growth parameter k are negatively correlated, and the model sensitivity
1445 to growth and natural mortality are explored in the sensitivities.

1446 The additional survey variability (process error added directly to each year's input variabil-
1447 ity) for all surveys was estimated within the model.

1448 Selectivity curves were estimated for the fishery and survey fleets. The estimated selectivities
1449 for all fleets within the model are shown in Figure 41. The commercial fishery selectivities
1450 are all asymptotic. Maximum selectivity for the commercial fleet is reached at 34 cm from
1451 1916-1998 and also selected fish smaller than recent years. The implementation of the 10-
1452 in size limit resulted in a steeper selectivity curve, with fish fully selected at 31 cm from
1453 1999-2018 (Figure 42).

1454 The commercial discard fleet did not observe any fish over 36 cm in the 14 years of available
1455 data. The majority of the nearshore fishery for GBYR is the live fish fishery, and fishermen
1456 are fishing shallower waters in order to ensure that the landed fish remain alive. The larger
1457 GBYR likely reside in waters deeper than typically fished by this fleet.

1458 The recreational fleet north of Point Conception selects the largest fish of the other fleets,
1459 with full selectivity at 34 cm. Fish south of Point Conception encountered in the recreational
1460 fleet were noticeably smaller, and fully selected at 29 cm.

1461 The two fishery-independent surveys sample differen habitats and dpeth ranges. The PISCO
1462 study only samples in 0-20 m dpeth and observes small young-of-the-year fish and adults,
1463 but not the 10-17 cm size range. The asmyptotic selecticity for the PISCO survey does not
1464 go to zero on the ascending side since the young-of-the-year fish are observed. The CCFRP
1465 survey does not see the largest size classes, possibly due to the shalowed maximum depth
1466 fished to reduce barotrauma. Dome shaped selectivity was estimated for this survey.

1467 The additional survey variability (process error added directly to each year's input variabil-
1468 ity) for all surveys was estimated within the model. The model estimated a small added
1469 variance for MRFSS dockside recreational index north of Point Conception that was then
1470 turned off for the final base model. The added variance for Deb's onboard observer survey
1471 was esimated at Deb's onboard observer survey 0.075698 but the model presented stability
1472 issues during jittering when the variability was turned off. Therefore, it was turned on for
1473 the final base model, and can be explored further. The added variances were highest for the
1474 recreational onboard observer survey north of Point Conception (0.227) and south of Point
1475 conception (0.596), the MRFSS dockside south of Point Conception (0.274), PISCO (0.198),
1476 and CCFRP (0.181).

1477 Recruitment deviations were estimated from 1978-2018 (Figure 43). Estimates of recruitment
1478 suggest that GBYR are characterized by cyclical years of high and low recruitment (Figure

1479 44). The years of highest estimated recruitment were in the early 1990s, followed by a
1480 period of below average recruitment, and another high recruitment pulse in the late 2010s.
1481 The PISCO kelp forest fish survey is the only fishery-independent survey that observed young-
1482 of-the-year GBYR in this assessment.

1483 The stock-recruit curve resulting from a fixed value of steepness is shown in Figure 45
1484 with estimated recruitments also shown. The stock is predicted to have never fallen to low
1485 enough levels that the steepness is obvious. Steepness was not estimated in this model,
1486 but sensitivities to estimating steepness when growth was fixed to an external estimate is
1487 discussed below.

1488 2.6.2 Fits to the Data

fits-to-the-data

1489 Model fits to the indices of abundance, fishery length composition, survey length composition,
1490 and conditional age-at-length observations are all discussed below. The full r4ss plotting
1491 output is available in the supplementary material.

1492 The fits to the five fishery-dependent and two fishery-independent survey indices are shown
1493 in Figures ?? - ?. The majority of the indices represent the area north of Point Conception
1494 only and not all of these were fit well by the assessment model. The MRFSS recreational
1495 dockside survey index north of Point Conception spanning the 1980s-1990s was fit well by the
1496 model without added variance, but relatively flat, and is not a very informative index. The
1497 index for Deb's CPFV onboard observer survey spanning 1988-1998 was well fit and indicates
1498 an increase in relative abundance in the last year of the survey. The current recreational
1499 CPFV onboard observer survey north of Point Conception from 2001-2018 was relatively
1500 well fit, except for the decline suggested 2013 and 2014. The increase in relative abundance
1501 observed in 2018 was not fit by the model, even with the added variance.

1502 The fishery-dependent indices for south of Point Conception were both relatively
1503 flat. The MRFSS CPFV dockside survey index was relatively well fit and indicated an
1504 increase in the last two years of the survey, 1998-1999. The current onboard observer survey
1505 representing 2001-2018 showed very little trend in the estimated CPUE, and the variance
1506 added to this survey was the highest for all indices.

1507 The fishery-independent PISCO kelp forest fish survey index indicates a cyclical trend that
1508 was not captured by the model fit. The fit to the index is relatively flat. This may be in part
1509 due to the observation of both young-of-the-year, small juveniles, and adults in the survey.
1510 An alternative index of abundance teasing apart the two life stages will be developed and
1511 presented at the STAR panel.

1512 The model was not able to capture the trends observed in the fishery-independent CCFRP
1513 hook-and-line survey. The index suggested the same depressed relative abundance in 2013
1514 as the fishery-dependent onboard observer survey, that was also not captured here by the

1515 fit. The increasing trends in abundance from 2016-2018 was also not captured by the model
1516 fit, and the fit suggests a declining trend over the entire time series from 2007-2018.

1517 Fits to the length data are shown based on the proportions of lengths observed by year and
1518 the Pearson residuals-at-length for all fleets. Detailed fits to the length data by year and
1519 fleet are provided in Appendix ???. Aggregate fits by fleet are shown in Figure 53. Overall,
1520 the length composition all fit well. The fit to the commercial discard length composition
1521 was underestimated at the peak, but otherwise captures the observations well. The same
1522 is true for one of the peaks at 25 cm for the PISCO data, that were the noisest of all the
1523 length composition data. There are a handful of years within some of the annual length
1524 composition data that were not particularly well fit, e.g., 1980 and 1996 for RecSouth, but
1525 these were usually due to high frequencies of fish in a small number of length bins.

1526 The observed and expected conditional age-at-length fits are shown in Figure ?? for the
1527 Some outliers are apparent with large residuals.

1528 **2.6.3 Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analyses** uncertainty-and-sensitivity-analyses

1529 A number of sensitivity analyses were conducted, including:

- 1530 1. Sensitivity 1
- 1531 2. Sensitivity 2
- 1532 3. Sensitivity 3
- 1533 4. Sensitivity 4
- 1534 5. Sensitivity 5, etc/

1535 **2.6.4 Retrospective Analysis** retrospective-analysis

1536 **2.6.5 Likelihood Profiles** likelihood-profiles

1537 **2.6.6 Reference Points** reference-points-1

1538 Reference points were calculated using the estimated selectivities and catch distribution
1539 among fleets in the most recent year of the model, (2017). Sustainable total yield (landings
1540 plus discards) were 190 mt when using an $SPR_{50\%}$ reference harvest rate and with a 95%
1541 confidence interval of 104 mt based on estimates of uncertainty. The spawning biomass
1542 equivalent to 40% of the unfished level ($SB_{40\%}$) was 531 mt.

1543 (Figure 63

1544 The 2018 spawning biomass relative to unfished equilibrium spawning biomass is
1545 above/below the target of 40% of unfished levels (Figure ??). The relative fishing intensity,
1546 $(1 - SPR)/(1 - SPR_{50\%})$, has been xxx the management target for the entire time series
1547 of the model.

1548 Table e shows the full suite of estimated reference points for the base model and Figure 65
1549 shows the equilibrium curve based on a steepness value xxx.

1550 3 Harvest Projections and Decision Tables

harvest-projections-and-decision-tables

1551 This section will be completed at or after the STAR panel.

1552 4 Regional Management Considerations

regional-management-considerations

1553 While the proportion of the stock residing within U.S. waters is unknown, the assessment
1554 provides an adequate geographic representation of the portion assessed for management
1555 purposes. There is little evidence that black-and-yellow rockfish extend into Mexico, and
1556 the proportion of gopher rockfish residing south of Pt. Conception is small. while there
1557 has been work on the genetic structure of the two species, there has not been work done
1558 within species to inform whether or not there is genetic spatial structure to the population.
1559 Given the relatively small area in the waters of California where these species occur, there
1560 is relatively little concern regarding exploitation in proportion to the regional distribution
1561 of abundance in the area assessed in this study.

1562 The state of California implements regional management for the recreational fleet in the
1563 form of five regions. Neither gopher nor black-and-yellow rockfish are a large component
1564 of the total recreational landings and are managed as part of a shallow nearshore rockfish
1565 complex. Current regional management appears appropriate for these species.

1566 5 Research Needs

research-needs

1567 This section will be completed at or after the STAR panel.

1568 **6 Acknowledgments**

acknowledgments

1569 This section will be completed at or after the STAR panel.

7 Tables

tables

Table 1: Commercial landings and discards (mt) from the commercial fisheries. Data sources are the California Catch Reconstruction, CALCOM, PacFIN, and WCGOP GEMM report.

Year	Landings	Discards	Total Commercial Removals	Source
1916	3.88	0.38	4.27	Catch Reconstruction
1917	6.03	0.59	6.63	Catch Reconstruction
1918	7.06	0.69	7.75	Catch Reconstruction
1919	4.91	0.48	5.39	Catch Reconstruction
1920	5.01	0.49	5.50	Catch Reconstruction
1921	4.13	0.41	4.54	Catch Reconstruction
1922	3.56	0.35	3.90	Catch Reconstruction
1923	3.84	0.38	4.22	Catch Reconstruction
1924	2.22	0.22	2.44	Catch Reconstruction
1925	2.78	0.27	3.05	Catch Reconstruction
1926	4.48	0.44	4.92	Catch Reconstruction
1927	3.81	0.37	4.18	Catch Reconstruction
1928	4.60	0.45	5.06	Catch Reconstruction
1929	3.81	0.37	4.18	Catch Reconstruction
1930	5.40	0.53	5.93	Catch Reconstruction
1931	1.93	0.19	2.11	Catch Reconstruction
1932	6.24	0.61	6.85	Catch Reconstruction
1933	2.58	0.25	2.84	Catch Reconstruction
1934	1.75	0.17	1.92	Catch Reconstruction
1935	0.43	0.04	0.47	Catch Reconstruction
1936	0.01	0.00	0.01	Catch Reconstruction
1937	7.27	0.71	7.98	Catch Reconstruction
1938	10.29	1.01	11.30	Catch Reconstruction
1939	13.13	1.29	14.42	Catch Reconstruction
1940	16.90	1.66	18.56	Catch Reconstruction
1941	17.06	1.67	18.73	Catch Reconstruction
1942	8.55	0.84	9.38	Catch Reconstruction
1943	11.00	1.08	12.08	Catch Reconstruction
1944	0.05	0.00	0.05	Catch Reconstruction
1945	0.59	0.06	0.65	Catch Reconstruction
1946	16.71	1.64	18.35	Catch Reconstruction
1947	26.71	2.62	29.33	Catch Reconstruction
1948	23.95	2.35	26.30	Catch Reconstruction
1949	18.29	1.79	20.09	Catch Reconstruction
1950	17.15	1.68	18.83	Catch Reconstruction
1951	24.83	2.44	27.26	Catch Reconstruction

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Table 1: Commercial landings and discards (mt) from the commercial fisheries. Data sources are the California Catch Reconstruction, CALCOM, PacFIN, and WCGOP GEMM report.

Year	Landings	Discards	Total	Source
			Commercial Removals	
1952	27.59	2.71	30.29	Catch Reconstruction
1953	32.30	3.17	35.47	Catch Reconstruction
1954	40.75	4.00	44.74	Catch Reconstruction
1955	29.49	2.89	32.38	Catch Reconstruction
1956	40.66	3.99	44.65	Catch Reconstruction
1957	37.52	3.68	41.20	Catch Reconstruction
1958	33.56	3.29	36.86	Catch Reconstruction
1959	19.62	1.92	21.54	Catch Reconstruction
1960	11.30	1.11	12.41	Catch Reconstruction
1961	17.49	1.72	19.20	Catch Reconstruction
1962	27.18	2.67	29.85	Catch Reconstruction
1963	22.29	2.19	24.48	Catch Reconstruction
1964	16.55	1.62	18.17	Catch Reconstruction
1965	21.50	2.11	23.61	Catch Reconstruction
1966	13.44	1.32	14.76	Catch Reconstruction
1967	6.70	0.66	7.36	Catch Reconstruction
1968	8.29	0.81	9.10	Catch Reconstruction
1969	9.99	0.98	10.97	CALCOM
1970	14.21	1.39	15.60	CALCOM
1971	14.41	1.41	15.83	CALCOM
1972	19.42	1.91	21.33	CALCOM
1973	31.43	3.08	34.51	CALCOM
1974	33.41	3.28	36.69	CALCOM
1975	33.08	3.25	36.33	CALCOM
1976	33.90	3.33	37.23	CALCOM
1977	30.13	2.96	33.09	CALCOM
1978	43.41	4.26	47.67	CALCOM
1979	34.24	3.36	37.60	CALCOM
1980	63.65	6.24	69.89	CALCOM
1981	52.71	5.17	57.87	PacFIN
1982	38.97	3.82	42.79	PacFIN
1983	28.67	2.64	31.30	PacFIN
1984	16.74	1.45	18.20	PacFIN
1985	8.54	0.83	9.37	PacFIN
1986	25.16	2.50	27.66	PacFIN
1987	34.05	3.36	37.40	PacFIN
1988	54.98	5.47	60.44	PacFIN
1989	45.22	4.46	49.68	PacFIN

Continues next page

tab:CommCatches

Table 1: Commercial landings and discards (mt) from the commercial fisheries. Data sources are the California Catch Reconstruction, CALCOM, PacFIN, and WCGOP GEMM report.

Year	Landings	Discards	Total	Source
			Commercial Removals	
1990	46.08	4.59	50.67	PacFIN
1991	67.98	6.75	74.73	PacFIN
1992	83.91	8.24	92.15	PacFIN
1993	73.43	7.27	80.70	PacFIN
1994	54.84	5.89	60.74	PacFIN
1995	91.10	8.97	100.07	PacFIN
1996	95.08	9.29	104.37	PacFIN
1997	69.99	6.81	76.80	PacFIN
1998	65.29	6.40	71.70	PacFIN
1999	62.65	6.15	68.80	PacFIN
2000	54.44	5.29	59.72	PacFIN
2001	53.76	5.24	59.00	PacFIN
2002	42.64	4.15	46.79	PacFIN
2003	21.08	13.04	34.12	PacFIN & WCGOP
2004	26.25	2.66	28.91	PacFIN & WCGOP
2005	28.67	3.33	31.99	PacFIN & WCGOP
2006	24.05	4.10	28.15	PacFIN & WCGOP
2007	30.36	4.50	34.87	PacFIN & WCGOP
2008	36.22	1.63	37.85	PacFIN & WCGOP
2009	35.62	5.38	40.99	PacFIN & WCGOP
2010	38.83	3.92	42.75	PacFIN & WCGOP
2011	42.39	5.72	48.12	PacFIN & WCGOP
2012	33.55	1.93	35.48	PacFIN & WCGOP
2013	33.45	2.85	36.31	PacFIN & WCGOP
2014	36.40	2.85	39.24	PacFIN & WCGOP
2015	43.25	2.93	46.18	PacFIN & WCGOP
2016	36.96	2.42	39.38	PacFIN & WCGOP
2017	42.04	1.65	43.68	PacFIN & WCGOP
2018	47.00	2.54	49.54	PacFIN & WCGOP

Table 2: Length composition sample sizes for fishery dependent data. Continuous years begin in 1975. Recreational north samples include Karpov et al., MRFSS, and CRFS data. Recreational south samples include Karpov et al., Collins and Crooke unpub., Ally et al. 1991, MRFSS, and CRFS data.

Year	CALCOM		WCGOP		Rec North		Rec South		Deb VW		tab:length_samples_fishery
	Trips	Lengths	Trips	Lengths	Trips	Lengths	Trips	Lengths	Trips	Lengths	
1959					27	271	2.10	21			
1960					39	394	1.40	14			
1961					1	8	0.10	1			
1966					1	7					
1975							50.00	159			
1976							73.00	224			
1977							96.00	392			
1978							91.00	533			
1979											
1980					4	164	21.00	53			
1981					1	19	30.00	100			
1982					1	50	17.00	58			
1983					6	323	60.00	170			
1984					14	849	42.00	150			
1985					35	1027	34.00	180			
1986					36	826	28.00	86			
1987	2	82			28	392	5.00	7	14	73	
1988					30	303	10.00	30	54	664	
1989					19	303	7.00	11	70	727	
1990									17	109	
1991										38	722
1992	56	671								55	838
1993	148	1648			14	1094	8.00	24	75	614	
1994	170	1379			12	608	1.00	15	86	735	
1995	174	1523							90	1171	
1996	256	3270			74	607	14.00	32	100	1364	
1997	140	1319			95	1424	7.00	23	107	1415	
1998	206	2549			89	614	19.00	66	83	1048	
1999	251	3283			49	1112	33.00	301			
2000	384	4918			21	695	12.00	58			
2001	142	2179			46	929	14.00	35			
2002	59	870			58	1656	22.00	65			
2003	55	625			72	1690	15.00	100			
2004	63	770	72	572	19	2023	3.00	42			
2005	72	700	42	260	30	3217	8.00	93			
2006	31	478	42	266	35	3737	9.00	106			
2007	80	1165	37	268	30	3200	10.00	126			
2008	46	503	12	46	39	4165	11.00	132			
2009	73	854	22	263	43	4612	15.00	184			
2010	75	925	37	344	47	4992	16.00	192			
2011	61	858	68	366	44	4692	22.00	270			
2012	57	709	69	302	46	4904	89.00	1081			
2013	48	581	56	348	40	4339	77.00	930			
2014	15	184	62	388	44	4746	49.00	595			
2015	48	578	93	521	54	5789	36.00	436			
2016	77	928	56	317	58	6265	37.00	444			
2017	67	1581	49	226	44	4691	39.00	478			
2018	67	1210			33	3563	26.00	317			

Table 3: Recreational removals (mt) of GBYR. Data sources are the California Catch Reconstruction (modified for south of Pt. Conception), MRFSS (modified for 1981-1982), and CRFS.

Year	North of Pt. Conception	South of Pt. Conception	Total Recreational Removals	Source
1928	0.84	0.02	0.85	Catch Reconstruction
1929	1.67	0.03	1.70	Catch Reconstruction
1930	1.92	0.05	1.97	Catch Reconstruction
1931	2.56	0.06	2.62	Catch Reconstruction
1932	3.20	0.08	3.28	Catch Reconstruction
1933	3.84	0.09	3.93	Catch Reconstruction
1934	4.48	0.11	4.59	Catch Reconstruction
1935	5.12	0.12	5.24	Catch Reconstruction
1936	5.76	0.22	5.98	Catch Reconstruction
1937	6.82	0.31	7.14	Catch Reconstruction
1938	6.71	0.41	7.12	Catch Reconstruction
1939	5.87	0.50	6.37	Catch Reconstruction
1940	8.45	0.60	9.05	Catch Reconstruction
1941	7.81	0.69	8.51	Catch Reconstruction
1942	4.15	0.79	4.94	Catch Reconstruction
1943	3.97	0.88	4.85	Catch Reconstruction
1944	3.26	0.98	4.24	Catch Reconstruction
1945	4.35	1.07	5.42	Catch Reconstruction
1946	7.48	1.17	8.65	Catch Reconstruction
1947	5.92	1.26	7.18	Catch Reconstruction
1948	11.81	1.36	13.17	Catch Reconstruction
1949	15.30	1.45	16.76	Catch Reconstruction
1950	18.65	1.55	20.20	Catch Reconstruction
1951	22.97	1.64	24.61	Catch Reconstruction
1952	19.99	1.74	21.73	Catch Reconstruction
1953	17.02	1.83	18.85	Catch Reconstruction
1954	21.16	1.93	23.09	Catch Reconstruction
1955	25.23	2.02	27.25	Catch Reconstruction
1956	28.17	2.12	30.28	Catch Reconstruction
1957	31.80	2.21	34.01	Catch Reconstruction
1958	48.15	2.31	50.46	Catch Reconstruction
1959	38.25	2.40	40.65	Catch Reconstruction
1960	28.66	2.50	31.15	Catch Reconstruction
1961	27.74	2.59	30.33	Catch Reconstruction
1962	28.04	2.69	30.73	Catch Reconstruction
1963	27.53	2.78	30.32	Catch Reconstruction
1964	21.73	2.88	24.61	Catch Reconstruction

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Table 3: Recreational removals (mt) of GBYR. Data sources are the California Catch Reconstruction (modified for south of Pt. Conception), MRFSS (modified for 1981-1982), and CRFS.

Year	North of Pt. Conception	South of Pt. Conception	Total Recreational Removals	Source
1965	31.10	2.97	34.07	Catch Reconstruction
1966	33.85	3.07	36.91	Catch Reconstruction
1967	37.08	3.16	40.25	Catch Reconstruction
1968	36.78	3.26	40.03	Catch Reconstruction
1969	31.46	3.35	34.81	Catch Reconstruction
1970	41.25	3.45	44.70	Catch Reconstruction
1971	31.18	3.54	34.72	Catch Reconstruction
1972	41.50	3.64	45.13	Catch Reconstruction
1973	50.02	3.73	53.75	Catch Reconstruction
1974	51.60	3.83	55.43	Catch Reconstruction
1975	49.01	3.92	52.93	Catch Reconstruction
1976	49.30	4.02	53.32	Catch Reconstruction
1977	41.99	4.11	46.10	Catch Reconstruction
1978	32.57	4.21	36.77	Catch Reconstruction
1979	36.23	4.30	40.53	Catch Reconstruction
1980	80.56	4.54	85.10	MRFSS
1981	81.32	1.42	82.74	Estimated
1982	82.08	0.90	82.99	Estimated
1983	82.85	3.29	86.14	MRFSS
1984	150.47	5.58	156.05	MRFSS
1985	158.34	5.74	164.08	MRFSS
1986	171.81	6.52	178.33	MRFSS
1987	118.51	5.78	124.29	MRFSS
1988	79.43	4.80	84.23	MRFSS
1989	66.61	3.57	70.19	MRFSS
1990	82.33	2.73	85.06	MRFSS
1991	98.04	1.89	99.93	MRFSS
1992	113.76	1.04	114.80	MRFSS
1993	127.71	1.97	129.68	MRFSS
1994	97.39	3.03	100.42	MRFSS
1995	49.25	1.19	50.44	MRFSS
1996	38.06	5.23	43.28	MRFSS
1997	38.15	2.84	40.99	MRFSS
1998	43.55	2.52	46.07	MRFSS
1999	48.17	10.45	58.61	MRFSS
2000	66.53	4.39	70.92	MRFSS
2001	106.23	3.29	109.53	MRFSS

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Table 3: Recreational removals (mt) of GBYR. Data sources are the California Catch Reconstruction (modified for south of Pt. Conception), MRFSS (modified for 1981-1982), and CRFS.

Year	North of Pt. Conception	South of Pt. Conception	Total Recreational Removals	Source
2002	84.28	2.15	86.43	MRFSS
2003	111.50	2.70	114.20	MRFSS
2004	41.75	0.98	42.73	CRFS
2005	47.51	6.59	54.10	CRFS
2006	48.10	2.13	50.22	CRFS
2007	32.88	2.70	35.58	CRFS
2008	45.14	3.61	48.74	CRFS
2009	65.64	4.30	69.94	CRFS
2010	106.76	3.90	110.67	CRFS
2011	76.16	10.24	86.40	CRFS
2012	48.25	9.89	58.14	CRFS
2013	38.43	8.86	47.28	CRFS
2014	56.96	9.06	66.02	CRFS
2015	58.09	5.00	63.09	CRFS
2016	65.72	6.57	72.29	CRFS
2017	49.36	11.15	60.51	CRFS
2018	36.48	6.30	42.78	CRFS

Table 4: Length composition sample sizes for survey data.

CCFRP		PISCO		
Year	Trips	Lengths	Trips	Lengths
2001			55	222
2002			56	438
2003			64	473
2004			64	312
2005			65	241
2006			68	220
2007	35	2147	68	156
2008	52	3143	67	198
2009	35	1579	68	154
2010	32	2201	58	144
2011	32	1727	68	260
2012	32	1820	40	183
2013	32	685	61	258
2014	32	1655	61	313
2015	18	1121	64	622
2016	32	2015	56	346
2017	58	2402	58	317
2018	29	1975	60	264

Table 5: Summary of indices used in this assessment.

Fleet	Years	Name	Type	Area	Method	tab:Index_summary Endorsed
5	1988-1998	Deb Wilson-Vandenberg's Onboard Observer Survey	Fishery-dependent	Central California	Delta lognormal	SSC
6	2001-2018	CRFSS CPFV Onboard Observer Survey	Fishery-dependent	North of Pt. Conception	Delta lognormal	SSC
7	2001-2018	CRFSS CPFV Onboard Observer Survey	Fishery-dependent	South of Pt. Conception	Delta lognormal	SSC
8	2001-2018	PISCO Dive Survey	Fishery-independent	North of Pt. Conception	Negative Binomial	First use in stock assessment
9	2007-2018	CCFRP Hook-and-Line Survey	Fishery-independent	Central California	Negative Binomial	First use in stock assessment
10	1984-1999	MRFSS Dockside Survey	Fishery-dependent	North of Pt. Conception	Negative Binomial	SSC
11	1980-1999	MRFSS Dockside Survey	Fishery-dependent	South of Pt. Conception	Negative Binomial	SSC

Table 6: Index inputs.

tab:Indices

Year	Deb WV		MRFSS N		MRFSS S		Onboard N		Onboard S		CCFRP		PISCO	
	Obs	se_log	Obs	se_log	Obs	se_log	Obs	se_log	Obs	se_log	Obs	se_log	Obs	se_log
1980					0.08	0.21								
1981					0.05	0.24								
1982					0.07	0.25								
1983					0.13	0.13								
1984		0.04	0.60	0.09	0.17									
1985		0.03	0.55	0.09	0.21									
1986		0.09	0.58	0.03	0.19									
1987		0.02	0.66											
1988	0.22	0.17	0.03	0.61										
1989	0.34	0.15	0.02	0.66										
1990														
1991														
1992	0.30	0.17												
1993	0.20	0.14												
1994	0.23	0.12												
1995	0.25	0.10	0.04	0.64										
1996	0.28	0.10	0.04	0.52	0.04	0.28								
1997	0.21	0.09												
1998	0.24	0.11			0.05	0.26								
1999		0.03	0.53	0.05	0.22									
2000														
2001					0.32	0.12	0.01	0.52			1.66	0.23		
2002					0.19	0.14	0.01	0.37			2.05	0.21		
2003					0.28	0.07	0.03	0.33			2.53	0.19		
2004					0.27	0.06	0.01	0.37			1.29	0.22		
2005					0.26	0.08	0.02	0.24			0.91	0.24		
2006					0.34	0.08	0.04	0.21			0.87	0.23		
2007					0.33	0.08	0.08	0.16	1.20	0.15	0.69	0.24		
2008					0.33	0.08	0.06	0.16	1.14	0.16	0.92	0.22		
2009					0.27	0.08	0.07	0.16	1.13	0.16	0.59	0.22		
2010					0.26	0.07	0.08	0.15	1.32	0.16	0.67	0.21		
2011					0.24	0.07	0.15	0.11	0.97	0.16	1.24	0.19		
2012					0.18	0.08	0.09	0.11	1.00	0.15	1.34	0.23		
2013					0.09	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.38	0.16	1.45	0.22		
2014					0.10	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.81	0.15	1.43	0.23		
2015					0.17	0.10	0.06	0.17	1.03	0.16	2.55	0.22		
2016					0.18	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.96	0.16	2.17	0.22		
2017					0.15	0.12	0.08	0.17	1.18	0.16	1.80	0.23		
2018					0.30	0.10	0.08	0.18	1.33	0.16	1.24	0.19		

Table 7: Data filtering steps for Deb Wilson-Vandenberg's CPFV onboard observer index of abundance

Filter	tab:Fleet5_Filter	
	Drifts	Positive Drifts
Remove errors, missing data	6691	1470
Remove 1987 (sampled only MNT), 1990-1991 low sample sizes	4283	1372
Remove reefs that never encountered GBY	4022	1372
Remove lower and upper 2.5% of time fished	3762	1300
Remove depth less than 9 m and greater than 69 m	3515	1279
Remove reefs with low sample rates	2411	1096

Table 8: Model selection for Deb Wilson-Vandenberg's CPFV onboard observer index of abundance. Bold values indicate the model selected.

Model	Lognormal	Binomial	tab:Fleet5_AIC
Year	2834	3330	
Year + Depth	2781	2906	
Year + Reef	2716	2880	
Year + Month	2839	3286	
Year + Depth + Reef	2625	2488	
Year + Month+ Reef	2725	2844	
Year + Depth + Month	2780	2902	
Year+ Depth+Month+Reef	2632	2479	

Table 9: Data filtering steps for the CRFS CPFV onboard observer index of abundance for north and south of Pt. Conception.

Filter	Drifts	Positive Drifts	tab:Fleet6_7_Filter
Data from SQL filtered for missing data	67850	9317	
Remove years prior to 2001 and north of Cape Mendocino	64448	9129	
Depth, remove 1% data on each tail of positive catches	50846	8955	
Time fished, remove 1% data on each tail	50100	8903	
Observed anglers, remove 1% data on each tail	48089	8774	
Limit to reefs observering gopher/byel in at least 20 drifts	29639	8025	
Limit to reefs sampled in at least 2/3 of all years	32672	7517	
Limit to drifts within 1000 m of a reef	27355	7358	
Put depth in 10m depth bins, remove 0-9 and 60-69 m bins	25427	7250	
Start of north filtering	13792	6036	
Filter to drifts within 43 m of a reef, 97% quantile	13145	5854	
Make sure reefs still sampled at least 2/3 of years	12965	5796	
Start of south filtering	11635	1277	
Filter to drifts with $\geq=20\%$ groundfish and recheck reefs	5495	1171	
Make sure reefs still sampled at least 2/3 of years	5440	1132	

Table 10: Model selection for the CRFS CPFV onboard observer index of abundance for north of Pt. Conception. Bold values indicate the model selected.

Model	Lognormal	Binomial	tab:Fleet6_AIC
Year	14135	17531	
Year + Month	14120	17529	
Year + Depth	13953	17025	
Year + Reef	14126	17293	
Year + Month + Depth	13951	17027	
Year + Month + Depth + Reef	13921	16674	

Table 11: Model selection for the CRFS CPFV onboard observer index of abundance for south of Pt. Conception. Bold values indicate the model selected.

Model	Lognormal	Binomial	tab:Fleet7_AIC
Year	2798	5490	
Year + Month	2799	5487	
Year + Depth	2744	5159	
Year + Reef	2653	5390	
Year + Depth + Reef	2652	5071	
Year + Depth + Reef + Month	2663	5072	

Table 12: Data filtering steps for the PISCO dive survey.

Filter	Transects	Positive Transects	tab:Fleet8_Filter
Remove missing data and retain only bottom transects	22,055	6,330	
Remove month of June - few samples	21,941	6,318	
Remove dives earlier than 2004 for UCSB and 2001 for UCSC	20,659	6,165	
Keep sites sampled in at least half of all years (UCSC and UCSB separate)	14,721	4,097	
Keep sites observing GBYR in at least half of all years	12,139	4,002	
Remove transects denoted as old, no longer sampled	10,712	3,268	
Subset to just UCSC sites	5,686	2,939	
Use only consistently sampled sites	3,231	1,729	
Collapse repeated transects	1,928	1,487	

Table 13: Model selection for the PISCO dive survey data.

Model	AIC	tab:Fleet8_AIC
Year	5,687	
Year + Month	5,672	
Year + Month + Site	5,623	
Year + Month + Site + Zone	5,512	

Table 14: Data filtering steps for the fishery-independent CCFRP hook-and-line survey.

Filter	Drifts	Positive Drifts	tab:Fleet9_Filter
All data	5,886	Drift and catch data not merged	
Remove missing data and cells not sampled consistently at Piedras Blancas	4,942	3,857	
Remove cells that never encountered GBYR	4,934	3,857	
Remove depth bins with little or no sampling (keep 5-39 m)	4,920	3,848	

Table 15: Model selection for the fishery-independent CCFRP hook-and-line survey.

`tab:Fleet9_AIC`

Model	AIC
Year	23,212
Year + Month	23,214
Year + Depth	22,901
Year + Depth + Site	22,642
Year + Depth + Site + MPA/REF	22,341

Table 16: Data filtering steps for the MRFSS dockside intercept survey index of abundance for north and south of Pt. Conception.

`tab:Fleet10_11_Filter`

Filter	Trips	Positive Trips
All data	10,392	1,061
Remove north of Cape Mendocino	10,327	1,061
Remove trips targetting offshore species	10,122	1,061
Start northern filtering	2,788	620
Remove species that never co-occur and not present in at least 1% of all	2,788	620
Stephens-MacCall filter (keep all positives - selected filter)	806	620
Alternate Stephens-MacCall filter (keep only above threshold)	623	437
Remove years after 1999 due to regulation changes and with fewer than 20 trips	544	220
Start southern filtering	7,334	441
Remove species that never co-occur and not present in at least 1% of all	7,334	441
Stephens-MacCall filter (keep all positives - selected filter)	687	441
Alternate Stephens-MacCall filter (keep only above threshold)	430	184
Remove years after 1999 due to regulation changes and with fewer than 20 trips	475	342

Table 17: Model selection for the MRFSS dockside intercept survey north of Pt. Conception. Bold values indicate the model selected.

Model	AIC	tab:Fleet10_AIC
Year	1,481	
Year + Region	1,429	
Year + Region + Area_X	1,403	
Year + Region + Area_X + Wave	1,397	

Table 18: Model selection for the MRFSS dockside intercept survey south of Pt. Conception. Bold values indicate the model selected.

Model	Lognormal	Binomial	tab:Fleet11_AIC
Year	911	552	
Year+ Wave	908	538	
Year + Wave + Area_X	905	540	
Year + Wave + Area_X + SubRegion	903	537	
Year + Wave + SubRegion	908	536	

Table 19: Contingency table for the Stephens-MacCall filtering for the MRFSS dockside CPFV index for GBYR north of Pt. Conception.

	GBYR absent	GBYR present	tab:Fleet10_contingency
Above 0.4	186	437	
Below 0.4	1982	183	

Table 20: Contingency table for the Stephens-MacCall filtering for the MRFSS dockside CPFV index for GBYR south of Pt. Conception.

	GBYR absent	GBYR present	tab:Fleet11_contingency
Above 0.22	246	184	
Below 0.22	6647	257	

Table 21: Summary of age data used in the assessment.

Project	Source	Years	Region	Gear	Black-and-yellow	tab:Age_data_Gopher
Port sampling	Commercial	2009-2010; 2018	Bodega; Morro Bay	hook-and-line	0	46
CDFW sampling	Recreational	1978; 1980; 1982-1986	Morro Bay; San Francisco	hook-and-line	0	138
Cal Poly onboard observer	Recreational	2018	Morro Bay	hook-and-line	0	36
E.J.'s trap survey	Research	2012	Monterey	trap	1	25
Zaitlin thesis	Research	1983-1986	Monterey	spear	491	0
Pearson groundfish cruise	Research	2002-2005	Monterey	hook-and-line	0	118
Hanan CPFFV survey	Research	2003-2004	Morro Bay; Santa Barbara	hook-and-line	0	189
Juv. rockfish cruise special study	Research	2004-2005	Monterey	hook-and-line	0	79
CCFRP	Research	2007-2013	Central CA	hook-and-line	7	1,191
CCFRP trap	Research	2008-2009	Central CA	trap	0	87
Abrams thesis	Research	2010-2011	Fort Bragg	hook-and-line	0	59
Total					499	1,968

Table 22: Results from 240 jitters from the base case model.

Description	Value	tab:jitter
Returned to base case	-	
Found local minimum	-	
Found better solution	-	
Error in likelihood	-	
Total	240	

Table 23: List of parameters used in the base model, including estimated values and standard deviations (SD), bounds (minimum and maximum), estimation phase (negative values indicate not estimated), status (indicates if parameters are near bounds, and prior type information (mean, SD)).

No.	Parameter	Value	Phase	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior (Exp.Val, SD)
1	NatM_p_1_Fem_GP_-1	0.223	2	(0.05, 0.4)	OK	0.031	Log_Norm (-1.6458, 0.4384)
2	L_at_Amin_Fem_GP_-1	9.669	3	(4, 50)	OK	0.727	None
3	L_at_Amax_Fem_GP_-1	28.351	3	(20, 60)	OK	0.962	None
4	VonBert_K_Fem_GP_-1	0.125	3	(0.01, 0.3)	OK	0.029	None
5	CV_young_Fem_GP_-1	0.260	3	(0.05, 0.5)	OK	0.032	None
6	CV_old_Fem_GP_-1	0.119	3	(0.03, 0.3)	OK	0.014	None
7	Wtlen_1_Fem_GP_-1	0.000	-3	(-3, 3)	None	None	None
8	Wtlen_2_Fem_GP_-1	3.256	-3	(2, 4)	None	None	None
9	Mat50%_Fem_GP_-1	21.666	-3	(-3, 3)	None	None	None
10	Mat_slope_Fem_GP_-1	-0.906	-3	(-6, 3)	None	None	None
11	Eggs/kg_inter_Fem_GP_-1	1.000	-3	(-3, 3)	None	None	None
12	Eggs/kg_slope_wt_Fem_GP_-1	0.000	-3	(-3, 3)	None	None	None
13	CohortGrowDev	1.000	-1	(0.1, 10)	None	None	None
14	FracFemale_GP_-1	0.500	-4	(0.000001, 0.999999)	OK	0.423	None
15	SR_LN(R0)	8.691	1	(2, 15)	OK	0.423	None
16	SR_BH_stEEP	0.720	-1	(0.2, 1)	Full_Beta (0.72, 0.16)	None	None
17	SR_sigmaR	0.500	-2	(0, 2)	None	None	None
18	SR_regime	0.000	-4	(-5, 5)	None	None	None
19	SR_autocorr	0.641	4	(-1, 1)	OK	0.121	None
103	LnQ_base_DebCPFV(5)	-6.949	-1	(-15, 15)	None	None	None
104	Q_extraSD_DebCPFV(5)	0.076	4	(0, 2)	OK	0.050	None
105	LnQ_base_RecOnboardNorth(6)	-7.656	-1	(-15, 15)	None	None	None
106	Q_extraSD_RecOnboardNorth(6)	0.227	4	(0.0001, 2)	OK	0.056	None
107	LnQ_base_RecOnboardSouth(7)	-10.246	-1	(-15, 15)	None	None	None
108	Q_extraSD_RecOnboardSouth(7)	0.596	4	(0.0001, 2)	OK	0.148	None

Continued on next page

Table 23: List of parameters used in the base model, including estimated values and standard deviations (SD), bounds (minimum and maximum), estimation phase (negative values indicate not estimated), status (indicates if parameters are near bounds, and prior type information (mean, SD)).

No.	Parameter	Value	Phase	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior (Exp.Val, SD)
109	LnQ_base_PISCO(8)	-7.517	-1	(-15, 15) (0.0001, 2)	OK	0.072	None
110	Q_extraSD_PISCO(8)	0.198	4	(-15, 15) (0.0001, 2)	OK	0.072	None
111	LnQ_base_CCFRP(9)	-6.404	-1	(-15, 15) (0.0001, 2)	OK	0.073	None
112	Q_extraSD_CCFRP(9)	0.181	4	(-15, 15) (0.0001, 2)	OK	0.073	None
113	LnQ_base_RecDocksideNorth(10)	-8.721	-1	(-15, 15) (0, 2)	OK	None	None
114	Q_extraSD_RecDocksideNorth(10)	0.000	-4	(-15, 15) (0, 2)	OK	None	None
115	LnQ_base_RecDocksideSouth(11)	-9.673	-1	(-15, 15) (0.0001, 2)	OK	None	None
116	Q_extraSD_RecDocksideSouth(11)	0.274	4	(-15, 15) (0.0001, 2)	OK	0.108	None
117	Size_DbIN_peak_Com(1)	32.375	1	(19, 38) (-5, 10)	OK	0.701	None
118	Size_DbIN_top_logit_Com(1)	8.000	-5	(-5, 10) (-9, 10)	OK	0.701	None
119	Size_DbIN_ascend_se_Com(1)	3.109	5	(-9, 9) (-15, -5)	OK	0.124	None
120	Size_DbIN_descend_se_Com(1)	5.000	-5	(-9, 9) (-5, 15)	OK	1.742	None
121	Size_DbIN_start_logit_Com(1)	-11.962	5	(-9, 9) (-15, -5)	OK	0.124	None
122	Size_DbIN_end_logit_Com(1)	10.000	-5	(-9, 9) (-5, 15)	OK	1.742	None
123	Size_DbIN_peak_ComDisc(2)	25.110	2	(19, 38) (-15, 10)	OK	0.460	None
124	Size_DbIN_top_logit_ComDisc(2)	1.241	5	(-15, 10) (-9, 10)	OK	3.583	None
125	Size_DbIN_ascend_se_ComDisc(2)	2.037	5	(-9, 10) (-9, 9)	OK	0.219	None
126	Size_DbIN_descend_se_ComDisc(2)	-3.352	5	(-9, 9) (-15, -5)	OK	48.494	None
127	Size_DbIN_start_logit_ComDisc(2)	-14.223	5	(-9, 9) (-5, 10)	OK	18.283	None
128	Size_DbIN_end_logit_ComDisc(2)	-999.000	-5	(-9, 9) (-5, 10)	OK	None	None
129	Size_DbIN_peak_RecNorth(3)	32.519	3	(19, 39) (-5, 10)	OK	0.416	None
130	Size_DbIN_top_logit_RecNorth(3)	8.000	-5	(-9, 10) (-9, 9)	OK	0.075	None
131	Size_DbIN_ascend_se_RecNorth(3)	3.255	5	(-9, 10) (-15, -5)	OK	0.075	None
132	Size_DbIN_descend_se_RecNorth(3)	5.000	-5	(-9, 9) (-5, 15)	OK	1.543	None
133	Size_DbIN_start_logit_RecNorth(3)	-12.263	5	(-9, 9) (-5, 15)	OK	1.543	None
134	Size_DbIN_end_logit_RecNorth(3)	10.000	-5	(-9, 9) (-5, 15)	OK	1.028	None
135	Size_DbIN_peak_RecSouth(4)	27.835	4	(19, 38)	OK	1.028	None

Continued on next page

Table 23: List of parameters used in the base model, including estimated values and standard deviations (SD), bounds (minimum and maximum), estimation phase (negative values indicate not estimated), status (indicates if parameters are near bounds, and prior type information (mean, SD)).

No.	Parameter	Value	Phase	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior (Exp.Val, SD)
136	Size_DbIN_top_logit_RecSouth(4)	8.000	-5	(-5, 10)	OK	0.231	None
137	Size_DbIN_ascend_se_RecSouth(4)	3.107	5	(-9, 10)	OK	0.231	None
138	Size_DbIN_descend_se_RecSouth(4)	5.000	-5	(-9, 9)	OK	2.256	None
139	Size_DbIN_start_logit_RecSouth(4)	-8.904	5	(-15, -5)	OK	2.256	None
140	Size_DbIN_end_logit_RecSouth(4)	10.000	-5	(-5, 15)	OK	None	None
141	Size_DbIN_peak_DebCPFV(5)	30.944	5	(19, 38)	OK	0.570	None
142	Size_DbIN_top_logit_DebCPFV(5)	8.000	-5	(-5, 10)	OK	0.570	None
143	Size_DbIN_ascend_se_DebCPFV(5)	2.988	5	(-9, 10)	OK	0.108	None
144	Size_DbIN_descend_se_DebCPFV(5)	5.000	-5	(-9, 9)	OK	0.108	None
145	Size_DbIN_start_logit_DebCPFV(5)	-18.116	5	(-20, -5)	OK	34.762	None
146	Size_DbIN_end_logit_DebCPFV(5)	10.000	-5	(-5, 15)	OK	34.762	None
147	SizeSel_P1_RecOnboardNorth(6)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)	OK	0.494	None
148	SizeSel_P2_RecOnboardNorth(6)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)	OK	0.494	None
149	SizeSel_P1_RecOnboardSouth(7)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)	OK	0.494	None
150	SizeSel_P2_RecOnboardSouth(7)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)	OK	0.494	None
151	Size_DbIN_peak_PISCO(8)	31.380	5	(19, 38)	OK	3.481	None
152	Size_DbIN_top_logit_PISCO(8)	8.000	-5	(-15, 10)	OK	3.481	None
153	Size_DbIN_ascend_se_PISCO(8)	4.012	5	(-9, 10)	OK	0.494	None
154	Size_DbIN_descend_se_PISCO(8)	5.000	-5	(-9, 9)	OK	0.494	None
155	Size_DbIN_start_logit_PISCO(8)	-3.133	5	(-15, 15)	OK	0.722	None
156	Size_DbIN_end_logit_PISCO(8)	10.000	-5	(-5, 15)	OK	0.722	None
157	Size_DbIN_peak_CCFRP(9)	31.168	5	(19, 38)	OK	0.650	None
158	Size_DbIN_top_logit_CCFRP(9)	-10.582	5	(-15, 10)	OK	65.743	None
159	Size_DbIN_ascend_se_CCFRP(9)	3.124	5	(-9, 10)	OK	0.153	None
160	Size_DbIN_descend_se_CCFRP(9)	1.622	5	(-15, 9)	OK	0.851	None
161	Size_DbIN_start_logit_CCFRP(9)	-999.000	-5	(-15, -5)	OK	None	None
162	Size_DbIN_end_logit_CCFRP(9)	-999.000	-5	(-5, 10)	OK	None	None

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Table 23: List of parameters used in the base model, including estimated values and standard deviations (SD), bounds (minimum and maximum), estimation phase (negative values indicate not estimated), status (indicates if parameters are near bounds, and prior type information (mean, SD)).

No.	Parameter	Value	Phase	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior (Exp.Val, SD)
163	SizeSel_P1_RecDocksideNorth(10)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)			None
164	SizeSel_P2_RecDocksideNorth(10)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)			None
165	SizeSel_P1_RecDocksideSouth(11)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)			None
166	SizeSel_P2_RecDocksideSouth(11)	-1.000	-5	(-1, 10)			None
167	Size_DblIN_peak_Com(1)_BLK1rep1_1999	28.983	6	(19, 38)	OK	0.305	None
168	Size_DblIN_ascend_se_Com(1)_BLK1rep1_1999	1.610	6	(-9, 10)	OK	0.151	None
169	Size_DblIN_start_logit_Com(1)_BLK1rep1_1999	-12.495	6	(-15, -5)	OK	4.068	None

tab-model-params

Table 24: Likelihood components from the base model.

Likelihood component	Value	tab:like_components
TOTAL		
Catch		
Survey		
Length composition		
Age composition		
Recruitment		
Forecast recruitment		
Parameter priors		
Parameter soft bounds		

Table 25: Time-series of population estimates from the base-case model. Relative exploitation rate is $(1 - SPR)/(1 - SPR_{50\%})$.

Year	Total biomass (mt)	Spawning biomass (mt)	Depletion	Age-0 recruits	Total catch (mt)	Relative exploitation rate	SPR
1916	2304	1328	0.000	5951	4	0.00	0.99
1917	2301	1326	0.998	5950	7	0.00	0.98
1918	2297	1322	0.996	5948	8	0.00	0.98
1919	2294	1319	0.993	5947	5	0.00	0.99
1920	2292	1317	0.992	5946	5	0.00	0.99
1921	2290	1316	0.991	5945	5	0.00	0.99
1922	2290	1315	0.990	5945	4	0.00	0.99
1923	2289	1315	0.990	5945	4	0.00	0.99
1924	2289	1314	0.990	5945	2	0.00	0.99
1925	2290	1315	0.990	5945	3	0.00	0.99
1926	2290	1315	0.991	5945	5	0.00	0.99
1927	2289	1315	0.990	5945	4	0.00	0.99
1928	2288	1314	0.990	5945	6	0.00	0.98
1929	2287	1313	0.989	5944	6	0.00	0.98
1930	2286	1312	0.988	5944	8	0.00	0.98
1931	2284	1310	0.986	5943	5	0.00	0.99
1932	2284	1310	0.986	5943	10	0.00	0.97
1933	2280	1307	0.984	5941	7	0.00	0.98
1934	2280	1306	0.984	5941	7	0.00	0.98
1935	2279	1306	0.983	5941	6	0.00	0.99
1936	2279	1306	0.983	5941	6	0.00	0.98
1937	2279	1306	0.983	5941	15	0.01	0.96
1938	2273	1301	0.979	5939	18	0.01	0.95
1939	2266	1295	0.975	5936	21	0.01	0.95
1940	2259	1288	0.970	5933	28	0.01	0.93
1941	2249	1278	0.963	5928	27	0.01	0.93
1942	2240	1270	0.957	5925	14	0.01	0.96
1943	2241	1271	0.957	5925	17	0.01	0.96
1944	2239	1270	0.956	5924	4	0.00	0.99
1945	2246	1276	0.961	5927	6	0.00	0.98
1946	2251	1281	0.964	5929	27	0.01	0.93
1947	2242	1273	0.958	5926	37	0.02	0.91
1948	2228	1261	0.949	5920	39	0.02	0.91
1949	2215	1249	0.940	5914	37	0.02	0.91
1950	2205	1240	0.933	5910	39	0.02	0.90
1951	2195	1231	0.927	5905	52	0.02	0.88
1952	2179	1216	0.916	5898	52	0.02	0.88

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Table 25: Time-series of population estimates from the base-case model. Relative exploitation rate is $(1 - SPR)/(1 - SPR_{50\%})$.

Year	Total biomass (mt)	Spawning biomass (mt)	Depletion	Age-0 recruits	Total catch (mt)	Relative exploitation rate	SPR
1953	2165	1204	0.907	5892	55	0.03	0.87
1954	2152	1192	0.898	5886	68	0.03	0.84
1955	2132	1175	0.885	5876	60	0.03	0.85
1956	2121	1164	0.877	5870	76	0.04	0.83
1957	2101	1147	0.864	5861	76	0.04	0.82
1958	2084	1133	0.853	5853	88	0.04	0.80
1959	2063	1114	0.839	5842	62	0.03	0.84
1960	2057	1111	0.837	3723	44	0.02	0.88
1961	2059	1119	0.843	3309	50	0.02	0.87
1962	2044	1123	0.845	3019	61	0.03	0.84
1963	2004	1119	0.843	2823	56	0.03	0.86
1964	1950	1118	0.842	2721	43	0.02	0.88
1965	1886	1118	0.842	2720	58	0.03	0.85
1966	1800	1099	0.827	2827	52	0.03	0.86
1967	1711	1071	0.807	3064	48	0.03	0.87
1968	1622	1034	0.778	3439	49	0.03	0.87
1969	1537	986	0.742	3790	46	0.03	0.87
1970	1462	933	0.702	3900	60	0.04	0.83
1971	1391	870	0.655	3721	51	0.04	0.85
1972	1340	815	0.613	3329	66	0.05	0.81
1973	1291	756	0.569	3048	88	0.07	0.75
1974	1239	695	0.523	3184	92	0.07	0.73
1975	1193	645	0.485	3681	89	0.08	0.71
1976	1157	608	0.458	4233	91	0.08	0.69
1977	1129	581	0.438	4585	79	0.07	0.70
1978	1119	566	0.426	4662	84	0.08	0.68
1979	1117	552	0.416	4320	78	0.07	0.69
1980	1130	544	0.409	4434	155	0.14	0.55
1981	1107	502	0.378	4568	143	0.13	0.54
1982	1102	478	0.360	4795	129	0.12	0.55
1983	1113	470	0.354	4253	118	0.11	0.56
1984	1134	476	0.359	3113	174	0.15	0.48
1985	1123	464	0.349	2551	173	0.16	0.47
1986	1108	458	0.345	2383	206	0.19	0.43
1987	1066	444	0.335	2573	162	0.15	0.47
1988	1038	450	0.339	3252	145	0.14	0.49
1989	1009	459	0.346	4626	120	0.12	0.53

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Table 25: Time-series of population estimates from the base-case model. Relative exploitation rate is $(1 - SPR)/(1 - SPR_{50\%})$.

Year	Total biomass (mt)	Spawning biomass (mt)	Depletion	Age-0 recruits	Total catch (mt)	Relative exploitation rate	SPR
1990	993	470	0.354	6758	136	0.14	0.52
1991	979	462	0.348	8745	175	0.18	0.47
1992	969	429	0.323	9501	207	0.22	0.43
1993	984	378	0.284	9228	210	0.22	0.40
1994	1043	332	0.250	8632	161	0.16	0.42
1995	1167	325	0.245	7754	150	0.13	0.42
1996	1318	349	0.263	6635	148	0.11	0.42
1997	1474	406	0.306	5174	118	0.08	0.48
1998	1630	502	0.378	4238	118	0.07	0.52
1999	1754	613	0.461	3821	127	0.07	0.55
2000	1832	723	0.544	3729	131	0.07	0.58
2001	1867	821	0.618	4574	169	0.09	0.57
2002	1846	884	0.665	5376	133	0.07	0.64
2003	1817	932	0.702	4265	148	0.08	0.64
2004	1764	943	0.710	3399	72	0.04	0.78
2005	1746	963	0.725	3243	86	0.05	0.76
2006	1707	955	0.719	3314	78	0.05	0.78
2007	1661	940	0.708	3507	70	0.04	0.80
2008	1612	923	0.695	3897	87	0.05	0.77
2009	1551	893	0.673	4603	111	0.07	0.72
2010	1478	847	0.638	4849	153	0.10	0.66
2011	1392	777	0.585	3953	135	0.10	0.66
2012	1333	719	0.541	3872	94	0.07	0.71
2013	1313	687	0.517	4926	84	0.06	0.72
2014	1311	665	0.501	8705	105	0.08	0.67
2015	1314	639	0.481	13320	109	0.08	0.66
2016	1344	619	0.466	9847	112	0.08	0.64
2017	1424	606	0.456	6377	104	0.07	0.64
2018	1549	605	0.455	4783	92	0.06	0.67
2019	1690	626	0.472	5112			

Table 26: Sensitivity of the base model to dropping or down-weighting data sources and alternative assumptions about growth.

Label	Base (Francis weights)	Default weights	Harmonic mean weights	Estimate equal M and h	Drop PR data	Drop PC data	tab:Sensitivity_model1
TOTAL_like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catch_like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equil_catch_like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survey_like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length_comp_like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age_comp_like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parm_priors_like	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSB_Unfished_thousand_mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TotBio_U_nfished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SmryBio_Unfished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recr_Unfished_billions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSB_Btgt_thousand_mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPR_Btgt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fstd_Btgt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TotYield_Btgt_thousand_mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSB_SPRtgt_thousand_mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fstd_SPRtgt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TotYield_SPRtgt_thousand_mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSB_MSY_thousand_mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPR_MSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fstd_MSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TotYield_MSY_thousand_mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RetYield_MSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bratio_2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPRratio_2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recr_2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recr_Virgin_billions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_at_Amin_Fem_GP_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_at_Amax_Fem_GP_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VonBert_K_Fem_GP_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CV_young_Fem_GP_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CV_old_Fem_GP_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 27: Summary of the biomass/abundance time series used in the stock assessment.

Fleet	Years	Name	Fishery ind.	Filtering	Method	tab:Index_summary Endorsed
5	1988-1998	Deb Wilson-Vandenberg's Onboard Observer Survey	Fishery-dependent	Central California	Delta lognormal	SSC
6	2001-2018	CRFS CPFV Onboard Observer Survey	Fishery-North of Pt. Conception dependent	Delta lognormal	SSC	
7	2001-2018	CRFS CPFV Onboard Observer Survey	Fishery-South of Pt. Conception dependent	Delta lognormal	SSC	
8	2001-2018	PISCO Dive Survey	Fishery-North of Pt. Conception independent	Negative Binomial	First use in stock assessment	
9	2007-2018	CCFRP Hook-and-Line Survey	Fishery-independent	Binomial	First use in stock assessment	
10	1984-1999	MRFSS Dockside Survey	Fishery-North of Pt. Conception dependent	Negative Binomial	SSC	
11	1980-1999	MRFSS Dockside Survey	Fishery-South of Pt. Conception dependent	Negative Binomial	SSC	

Table 28: Summaries of key assessment outputs and likelihood values from the retrospective analysis. Note that male growth parameters are exponential offsets from female parameters, and depletion and SPR ratio are for the year of 2017. The base model includes all of the data. Retro1 removes the last year of data (2016), Retro2 removes the last two years of data, Retro3 removes three years and Retro4 removes four years.

Label	Base	Retro1	Retro2	Retro3	Retro4
Female natural mortality					
Steepness					
InR0					
Total Biomass (mt)					
Depletion					
SPR ratio					
Female Lmin					
Female Lmax					
Female K					
Male Lmin (offset)					
Male Lmax (offset)					
Male K (offset)					
Negative log-likelihood					
No. parameters					
TOTAL					
Equilibrium catch					
Survey					
Length composition					
Age composition					
Recruitment					
Forecast Recruitment					
Parameter priors					

Table 29: Summaries of key assessment outputs and likelihood values from selected likelihood profile runs on virgin recruitment ($\ln R_0$) and steepness. Note that male growth parameters are exponential offsets from female parameters, and depletion and SPR ratio are for the year of 2017.

Label	R07400	R07800	R08200	R08600	R09000	h0410	h0570	h0710	h0870	h0990
Female M										
Steepness										
$\ln R_0$										
Total biomass (m)										
Depletion (%)										
SPR_ratio										
Female Lmin										
Female Lmax										
Female K										
Male Lmin (offset)										
Male Lmax (offset)										
Male K (offset)										
Negative log-likelihood										
TOTAL										
Catch										
Equil_catch										
Survey										
Length_comp										
Age_comp										
Recruitment										
Forecast_Recruitment										
Parm_priors										
Parm_softbounds										
Parm_devs										
Crash_Pen										

Table 30: Summaries of key assessment outputs and likelihood values from selected likelihood profile runs on female natural mortality. Note that male growth parameters are exponential offsets from female parameters, and depletion and SPR ratio are for the year of 2017.

`tab:like_profiles`

Label	M0220	M0260	M0300	M0350	M0400
Female M					
Steepness					
InR0					
Total biomass (m)					
Depletion (%)					
SPR ratio					
Female Lmin					
Female Lmax					
Female K					
Male Lmin (offset)					
Male Lmax (offset)					
Male K (offset)					
Negative log-likelihood					
TOTAL					
Catch					
Equil_catch					
Survey					
Length_comp					
Age_comp					
Recruitment					
Forecast_Recruitment					
Parm_priors					
Parm_softbounds					
Parm_devs					
Crash_Pen					

Table 31: Projection of potential OFL, spawning biomass, and depletion for the base case model.

Yr	OFL contribution (mt)	ACL landings (mt)	Age 5+ biomass (mt)	Spawning Biomass (mt)	tab:Forecast_mod1
2019	215.531	215.531	1681.430	626.209	0.472
2020	197.853	197.853	1735.710	626.209	0.472
2021	196.899	196.899	1782.260	626.209	0.472
2022	209.554	209.554	1807.750	626.209	0.472
2023	230.168	230.169	1806.370	626.209	0.472
2024	250.810	250.810	1778.350	626.209	0.472
2025	264.227	264.227	1728.900	626.209	0.472
2026	266.808	266.808	1667.060	626.209	0.472
2027	259.435	259.435	1603.330	626.209	0.472
2028	246.066	246.066	1546.680	626.209	0.472
2029	231.334	231.334	1502.390	626.209	0.472
2030	218.655	218.655	1471.530	626.209	0.472

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figures

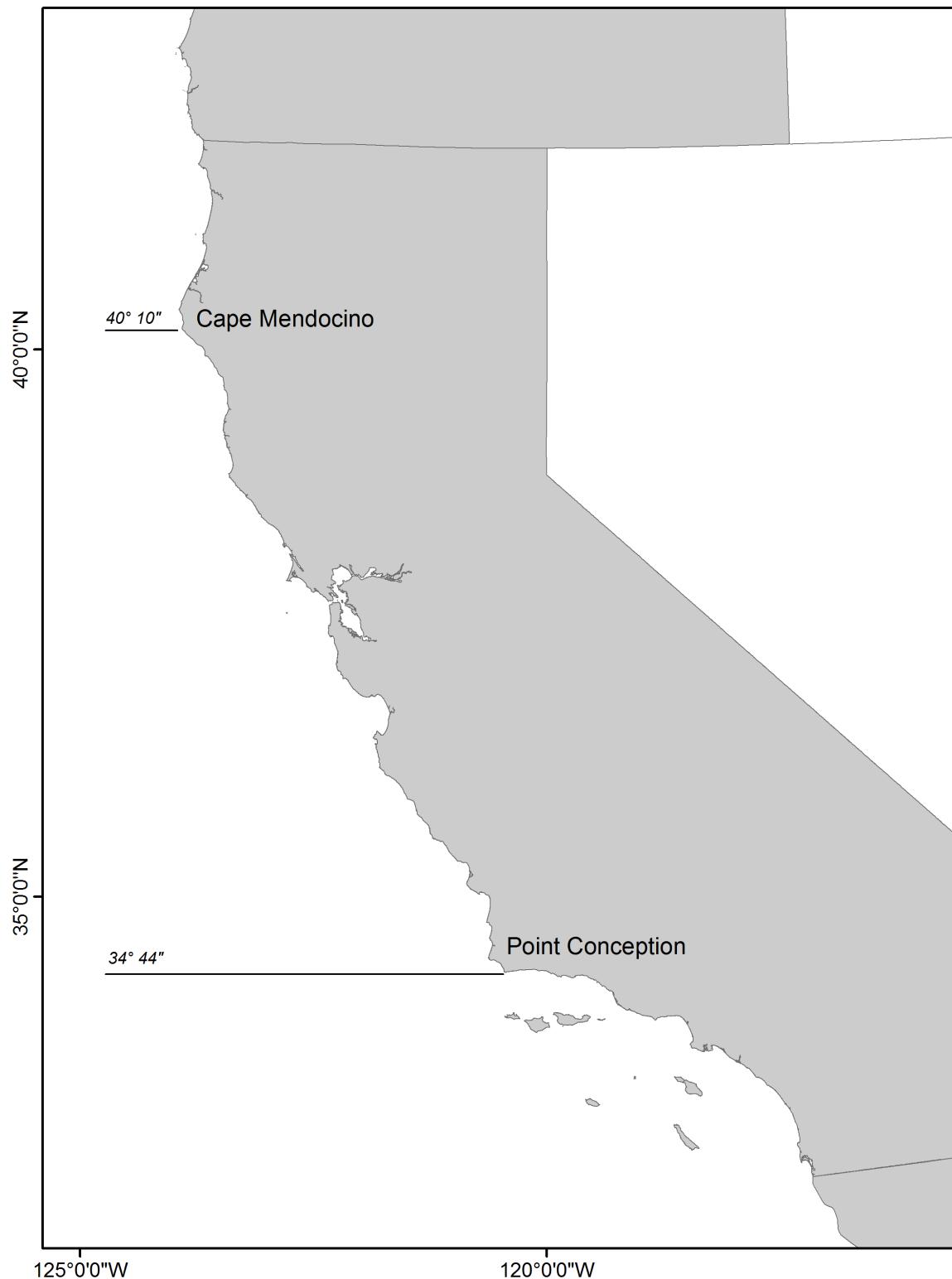


Figure 1: Map showing the management area for gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish from Cape Mendocino to the U.S.-Mexico border.

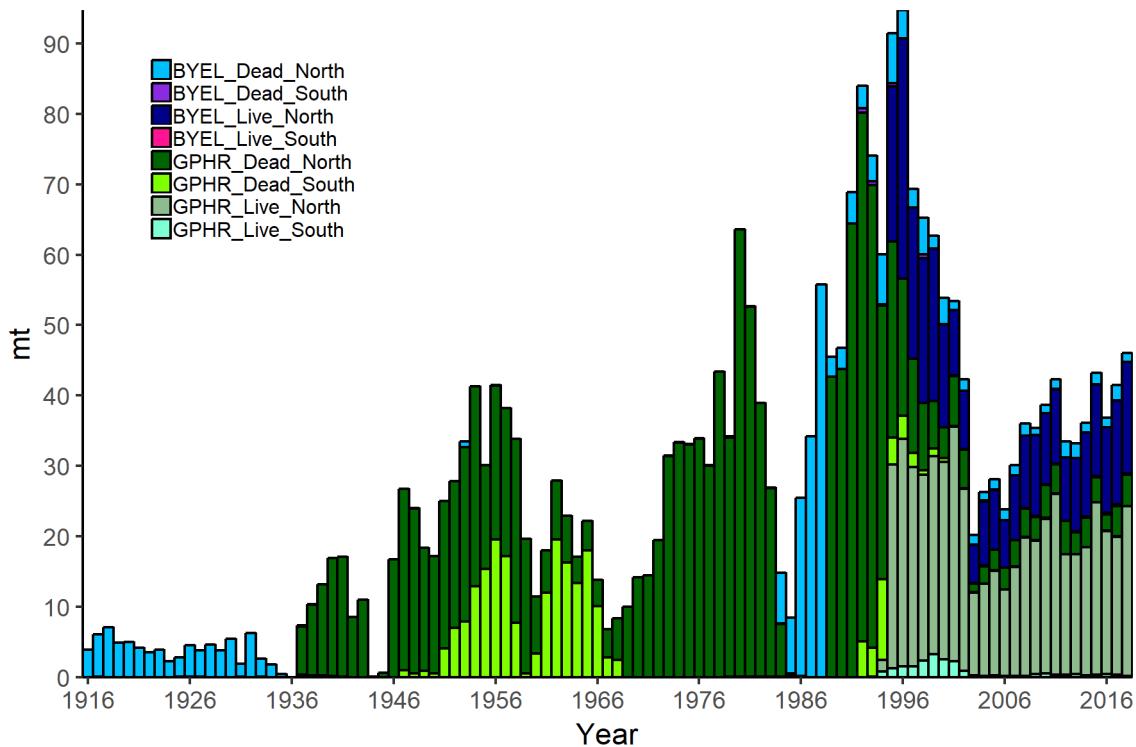


Figure 2: Commercial landings for gopher (GPHR) and black-and-yellow (BYEL) rockfishes landed live and dead north and south of Point Conception. All catch time series were combined for the assessment into one commercial fleet.

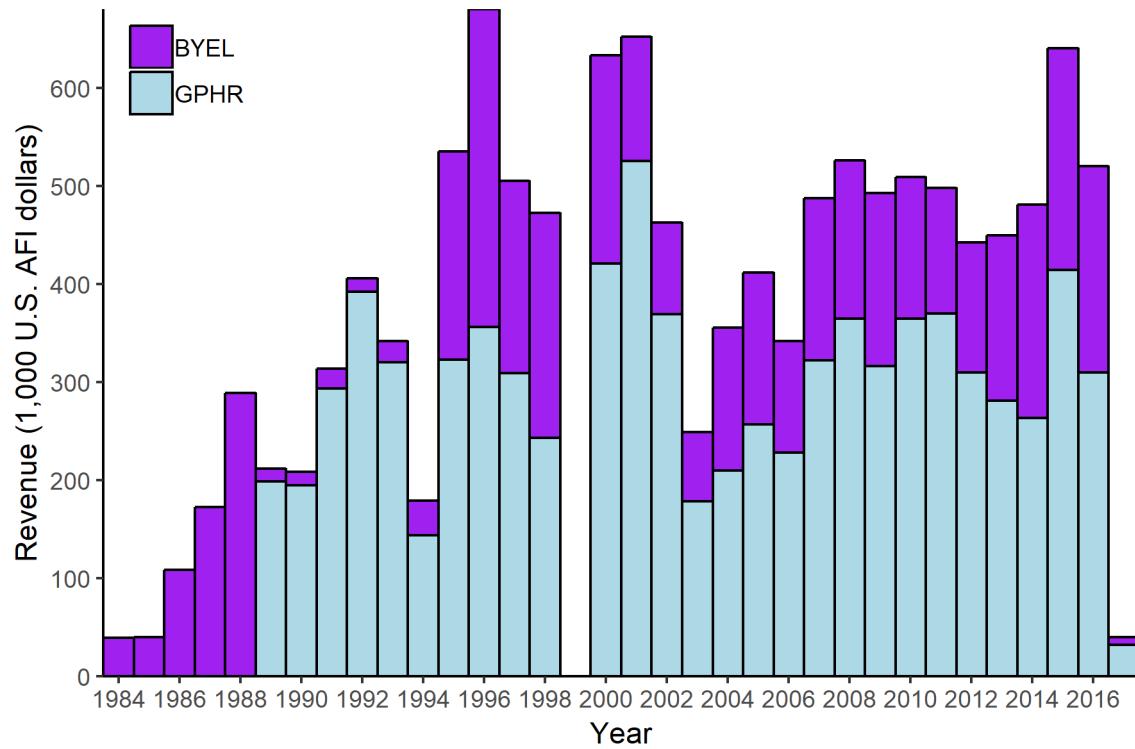


Figure 3: Annual ex-vessel revenue, adjusted for inflation (AFI) in thousands of dollars for gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish. [fig:GBY_revenue](#)

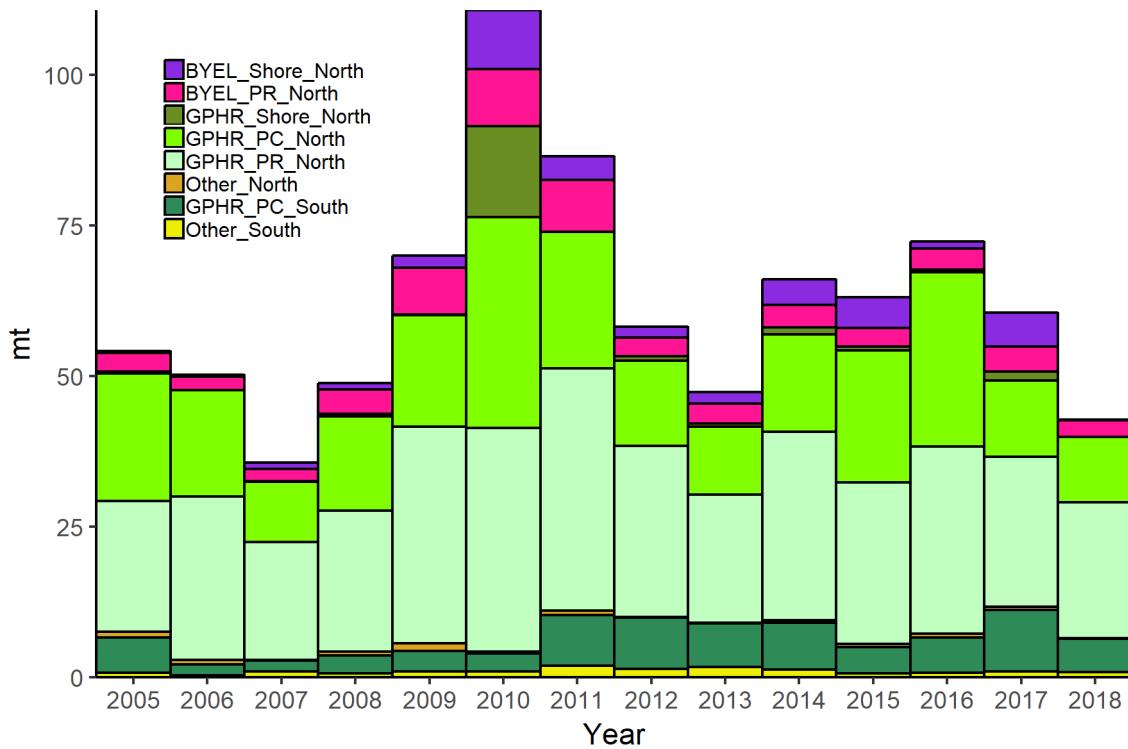


Figure 4: Recreational total mortality for gopher rockfish (GPHR) and black-and-yellow (BYEL) rockfish from the CDFW CRFS sampling era by mode and split north and south of Point Conception. fig:CFRS_catches

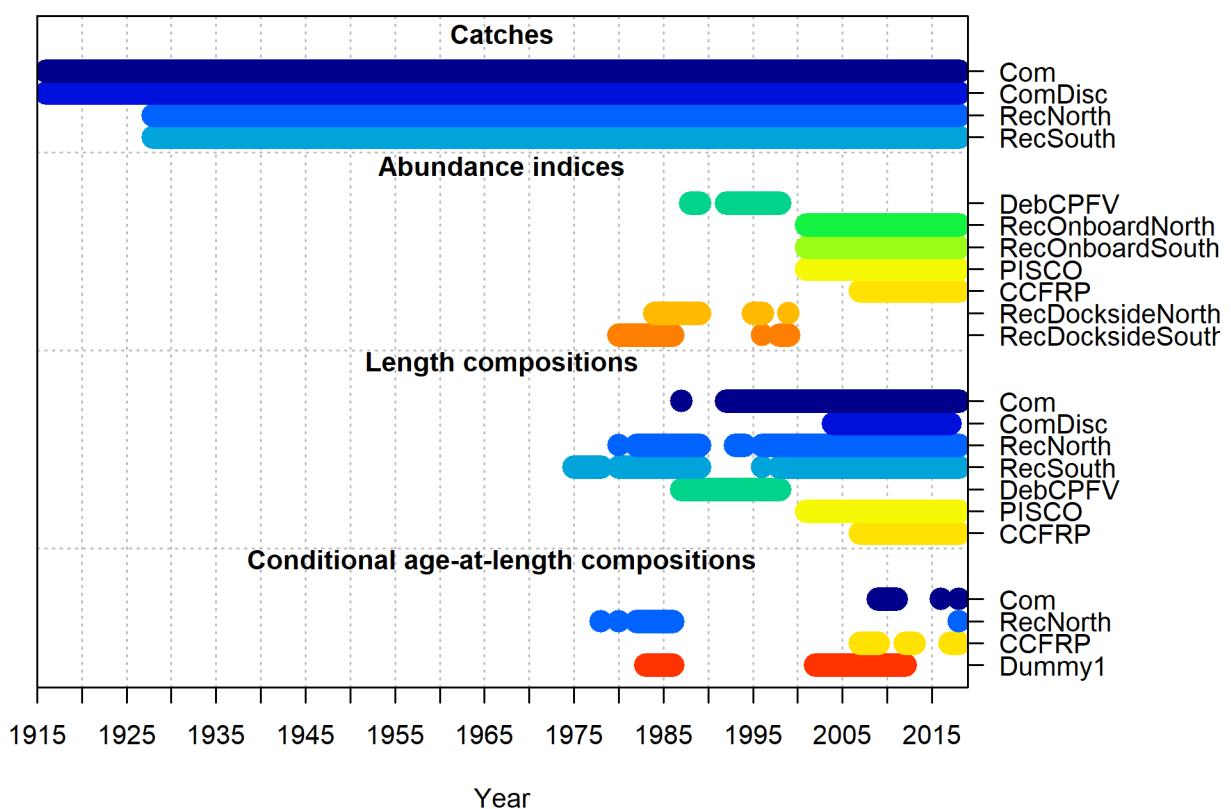


Figure 5: Summary of data sources used in the model. `fig: data_plot`

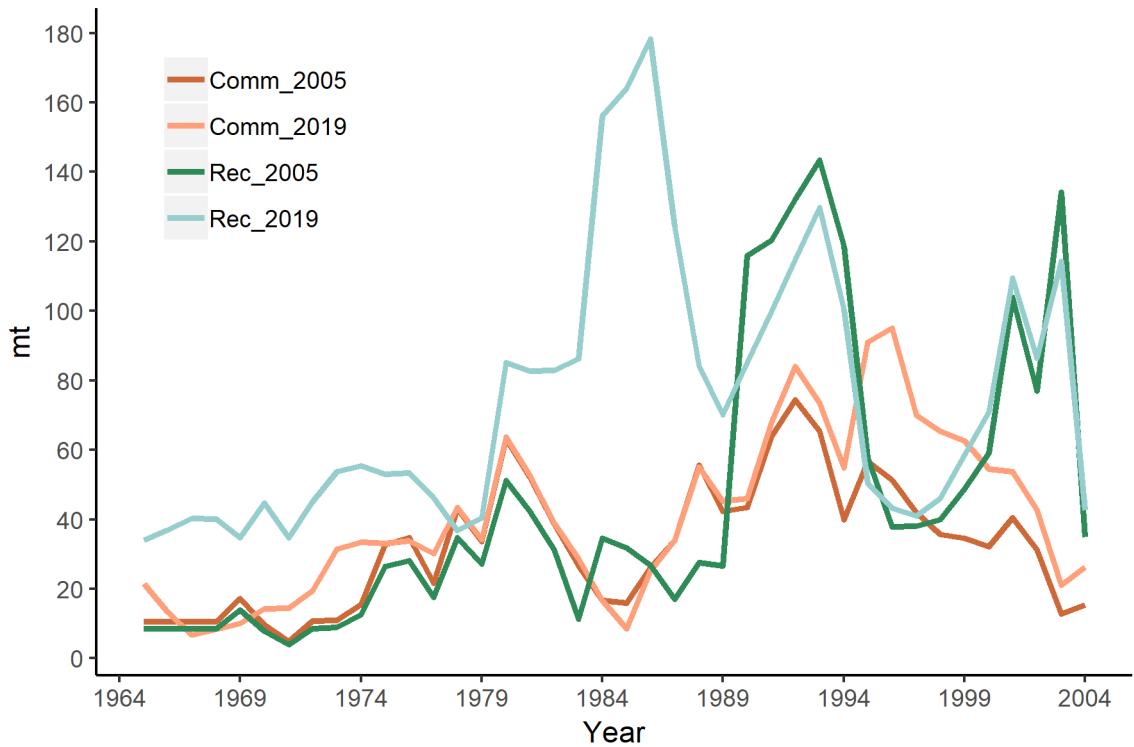


Figure 6: Comparison of the recreational and commercial fishery landings from the 2005 assessment to this 2019 assessment. Note that the 2019 assessment includes both gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish where the 2005 assessment represents gopher rockfish only. The 2005 assessment also did not include landings from south of Point Conception. | [fig:Assessment_comp](#)

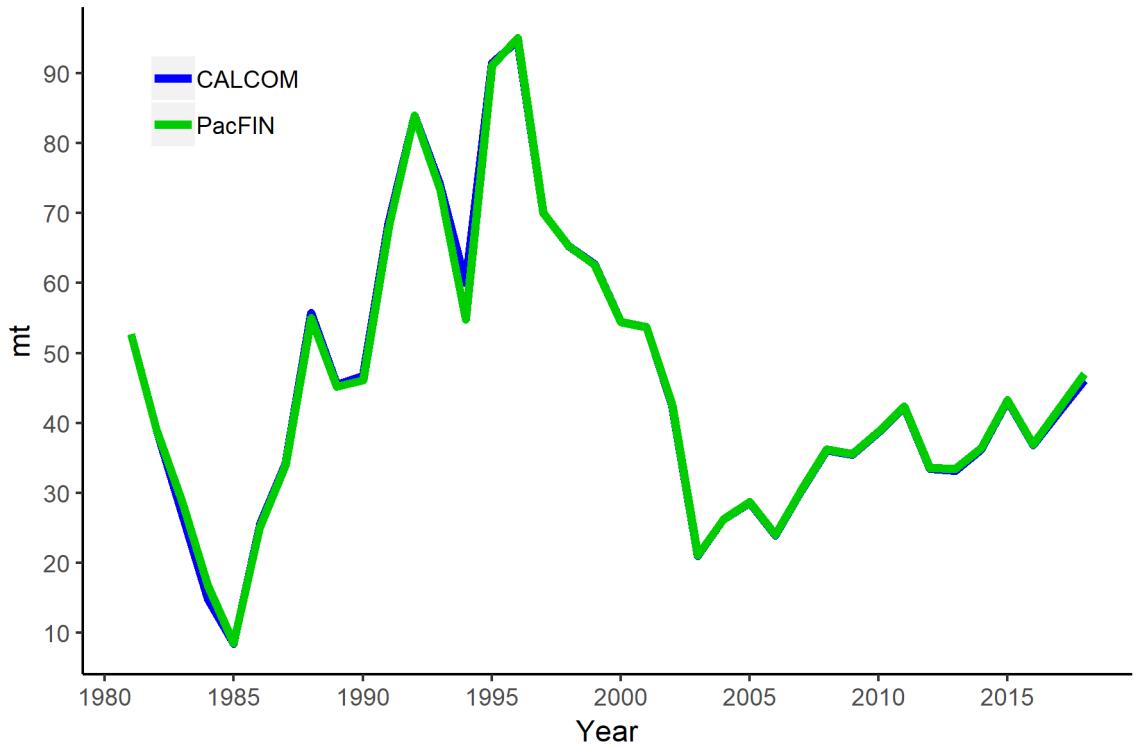


Figure 7: Commercial landings estimates from CALCOM add PacFIN. fig:Calcom_vs_Pacfin

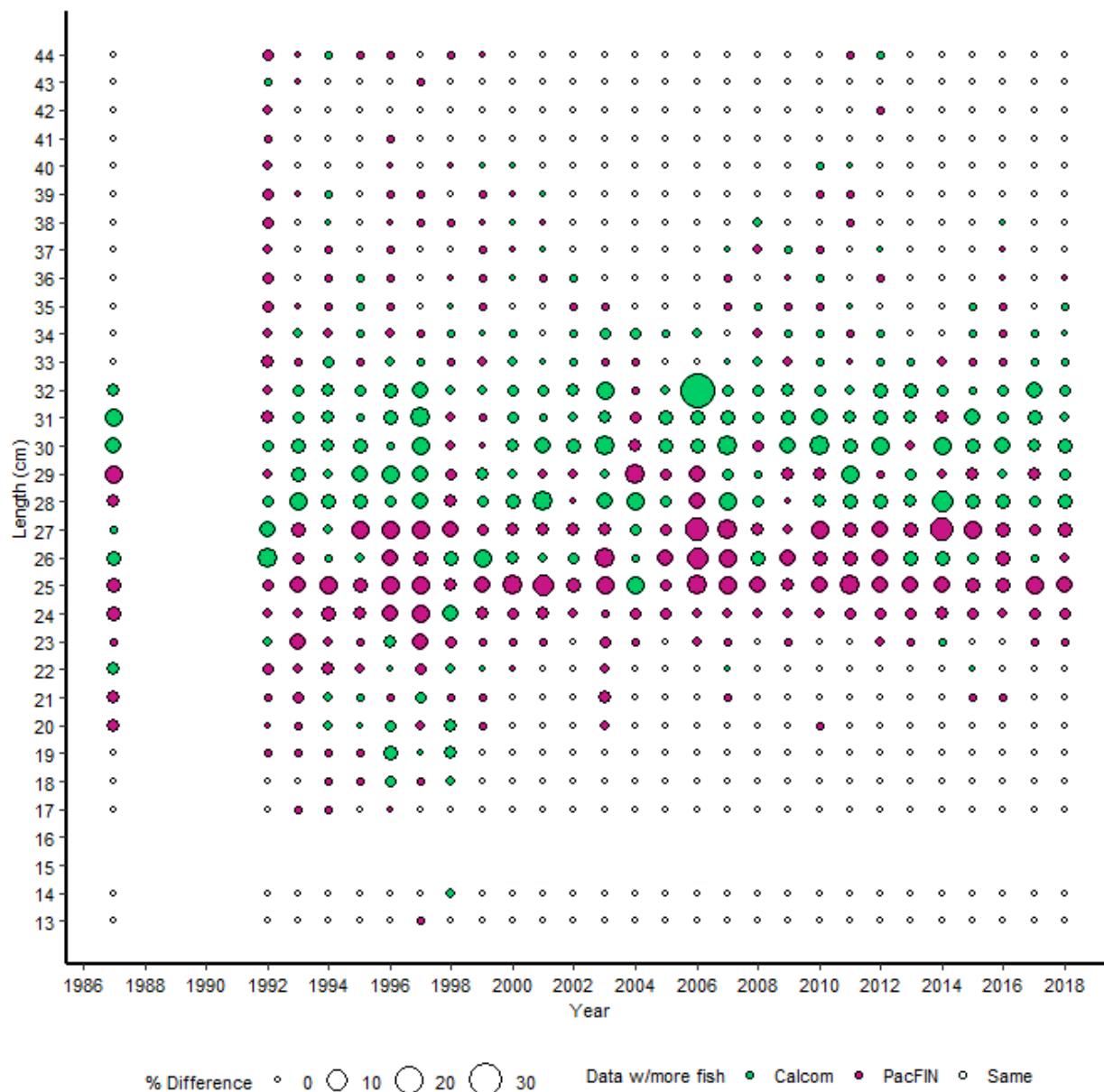


Figure 8: Percent differences in the expanded length compositions by year from CALCOM and PacFIN. The same market categories were used for each dataset, but each database was subject to further independent filtering criteria and expansion algorithms. fig:Calcom_vs_pacfin_length

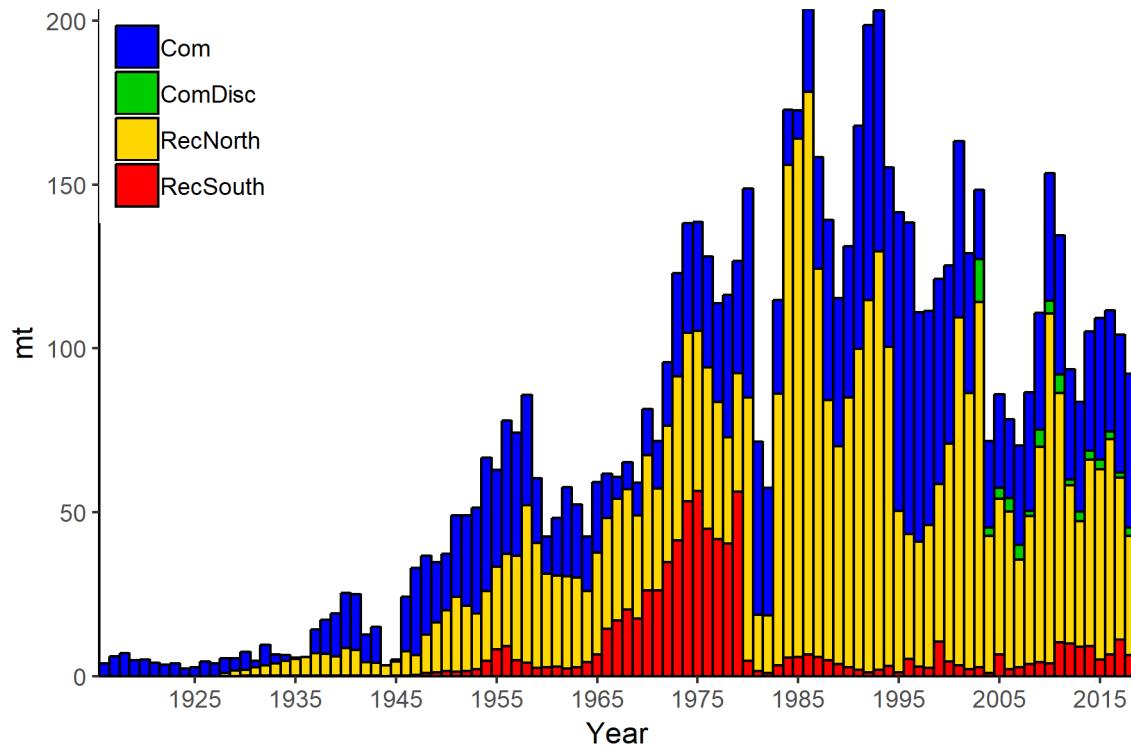


Figure 9: Commercial and recreational landings estimates prior to any data modification or interpolation to the recreational catches or hindcasting of commercial discards. [fig:Catches_original](#)

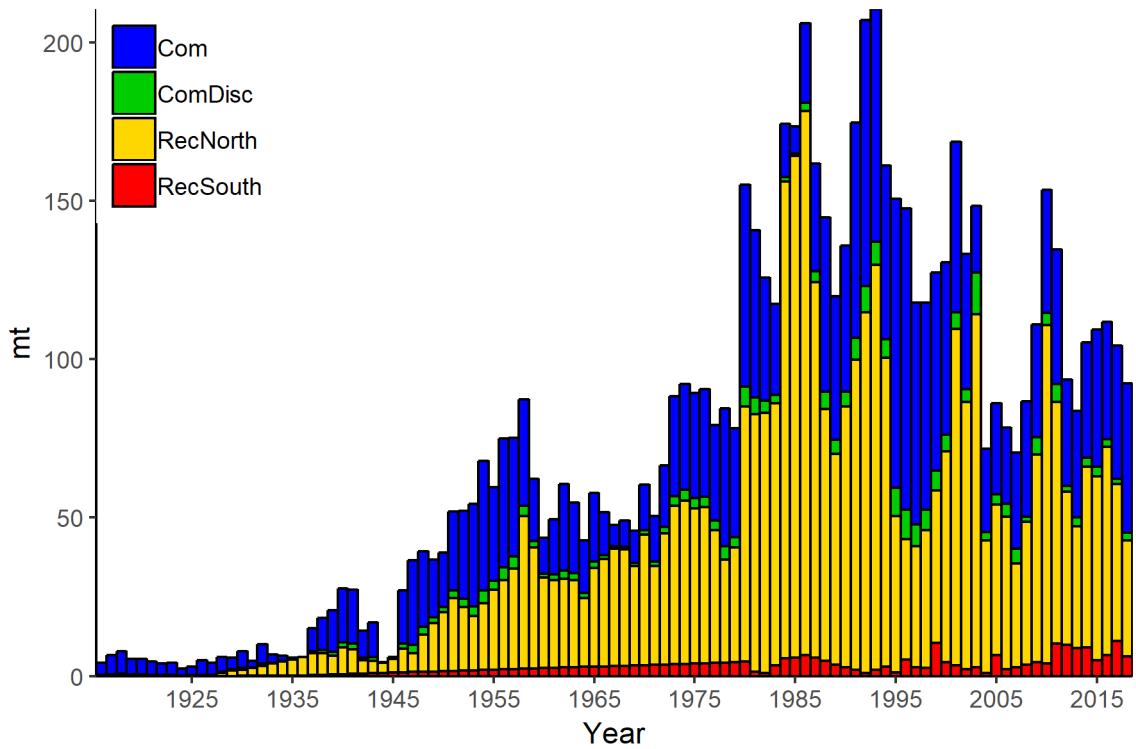


Figure 10: Commercial and recreational landings estimates after data modification and interpolations were made to the recreational catches and commercial discards. [fig:Catches_alternate](#)

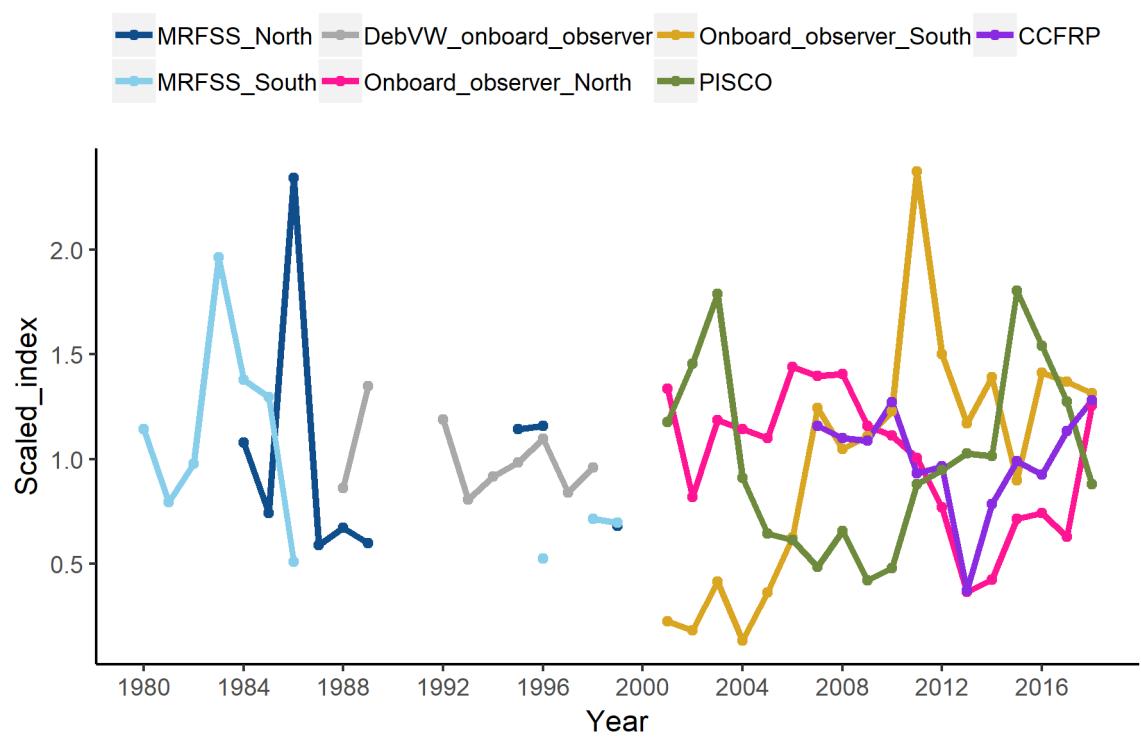


Figure 11: Comparison of all indices of abundance (scaled to their means). fig:All_index_compar

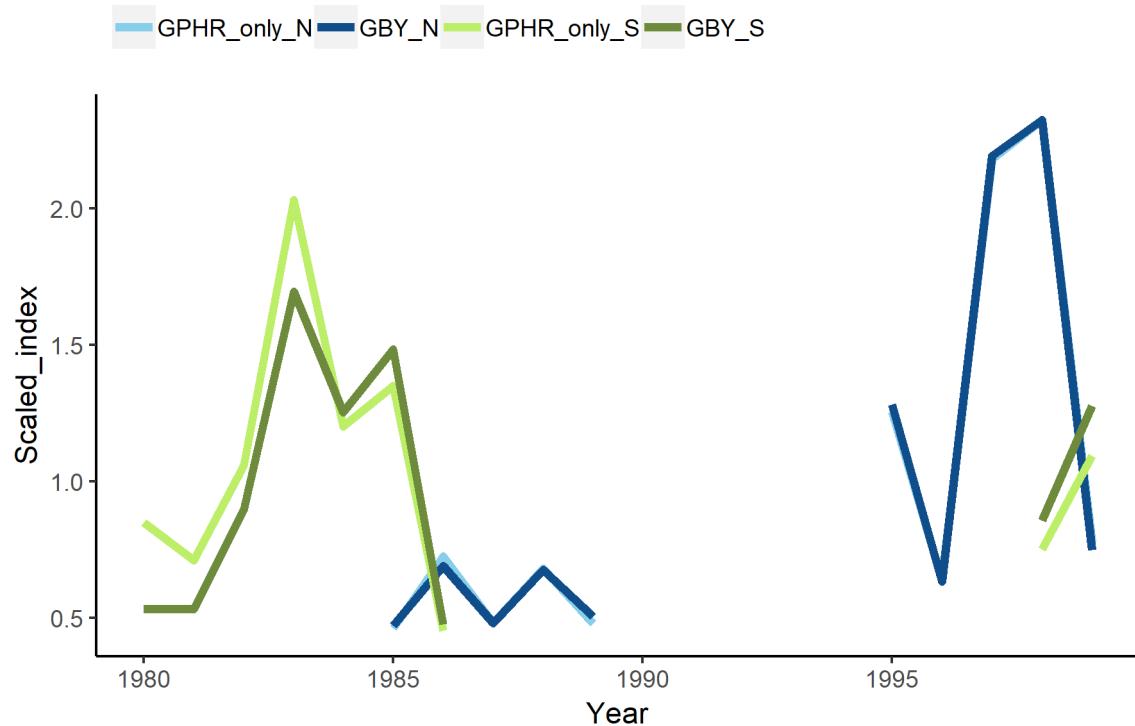


Figure 12: Comparison of indices of abundance (scaled to their means) for the MRFSS dockside CPFV survey between a gopher-only and GBYR complex index for north and south of Point Conception. [fig:MRFSS_index_compare](#)

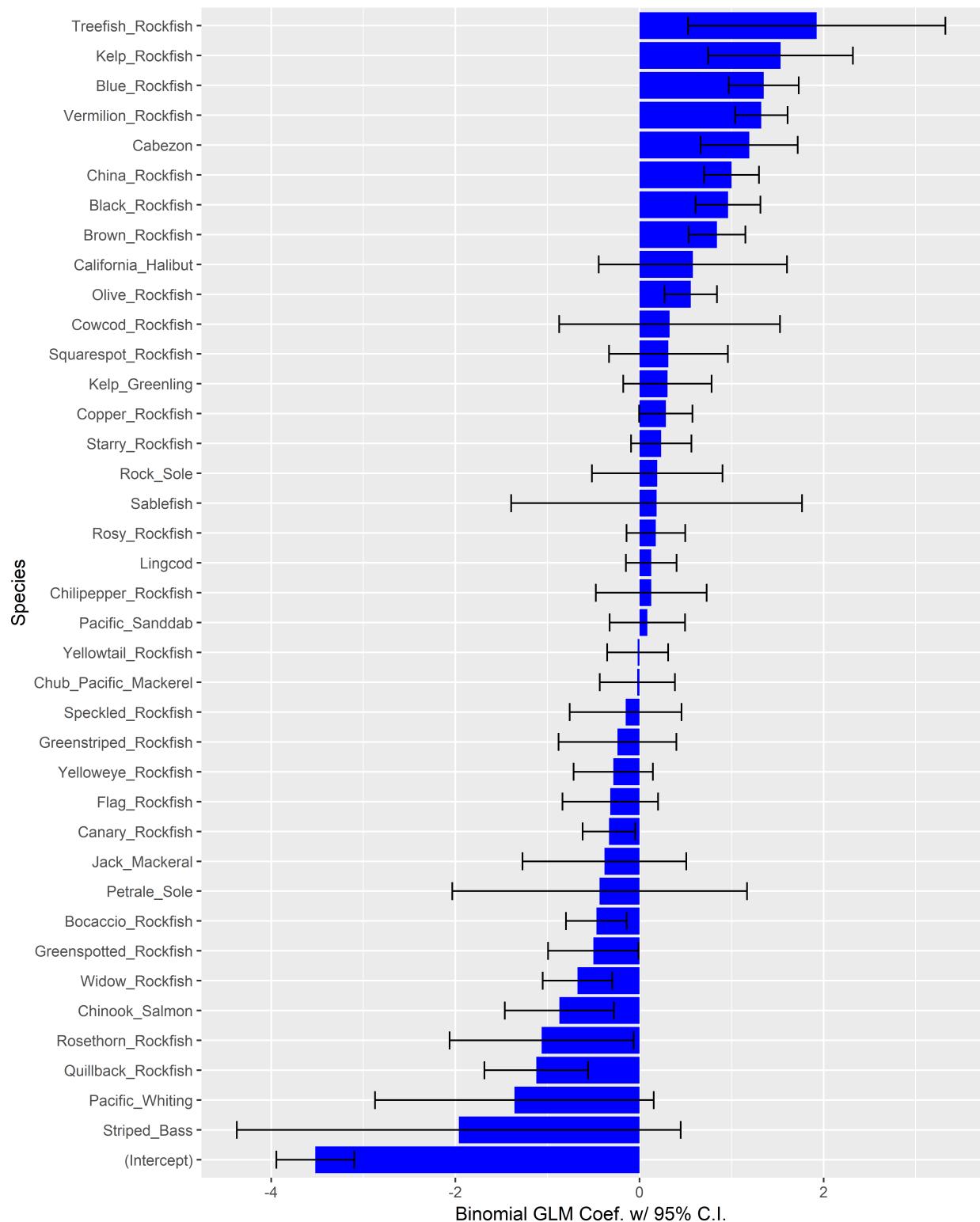


Figure 13: Species coefficients from the binomial GLM for presence/absence of GBYR in the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) CPV mode dockside survey data set north of Point Conception. Horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals. fig:Fleet10_SM_filter

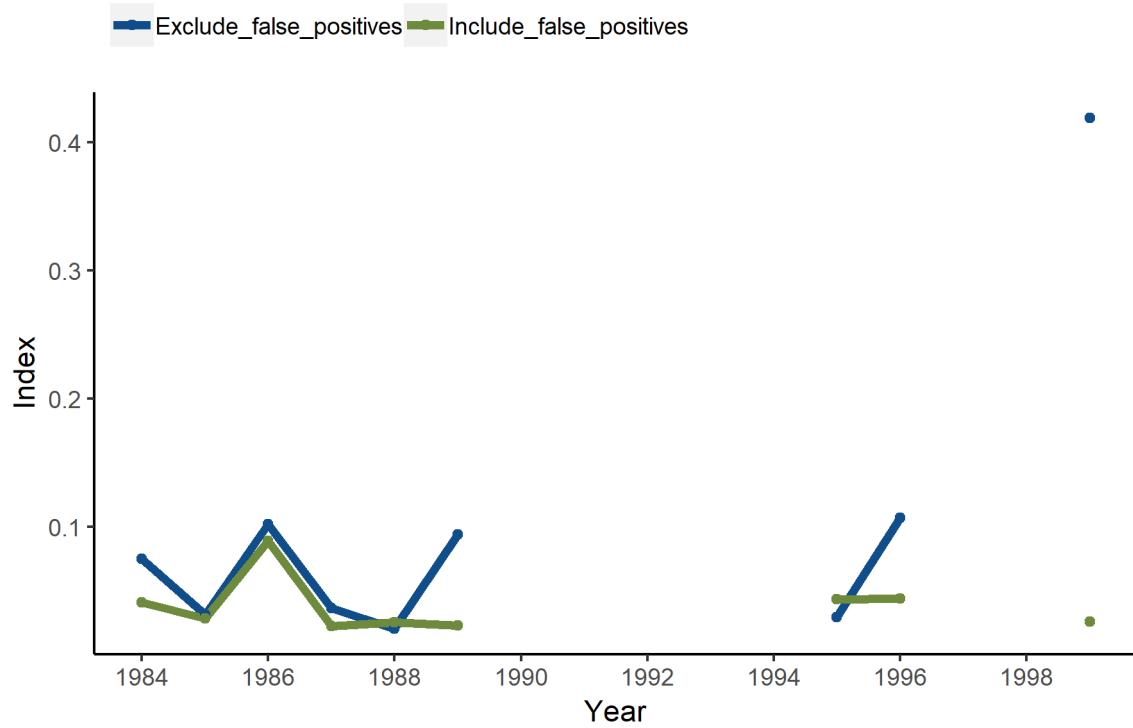


Figure 14: Comparisons of the indices of abundance for GBYR north of Point Conception from the MRFSS dockside CPVS survey that either include or exclude the trips identified as false positives from the Stephens-MacCall filter. [fig:MRFSS_index_N_SM_falsepos](#)

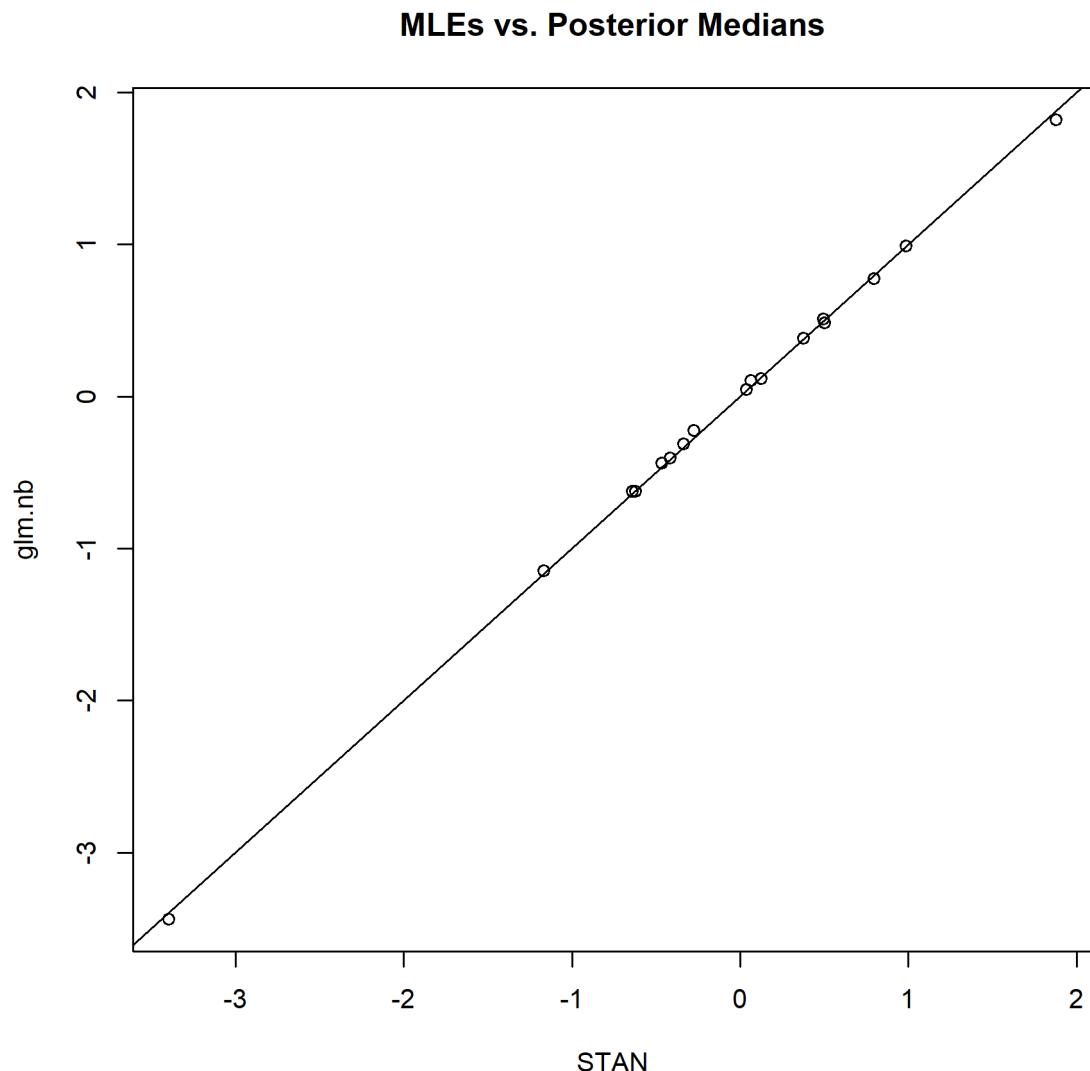


Figure 15: Comparison of negative binomial predictions (CPUE) to observed means in each stratum (year). MRFSS CPFV dockside index north of Point Conception. The 1:1 plot is for reference. [fig:Fleet10_MLE_stan](#)

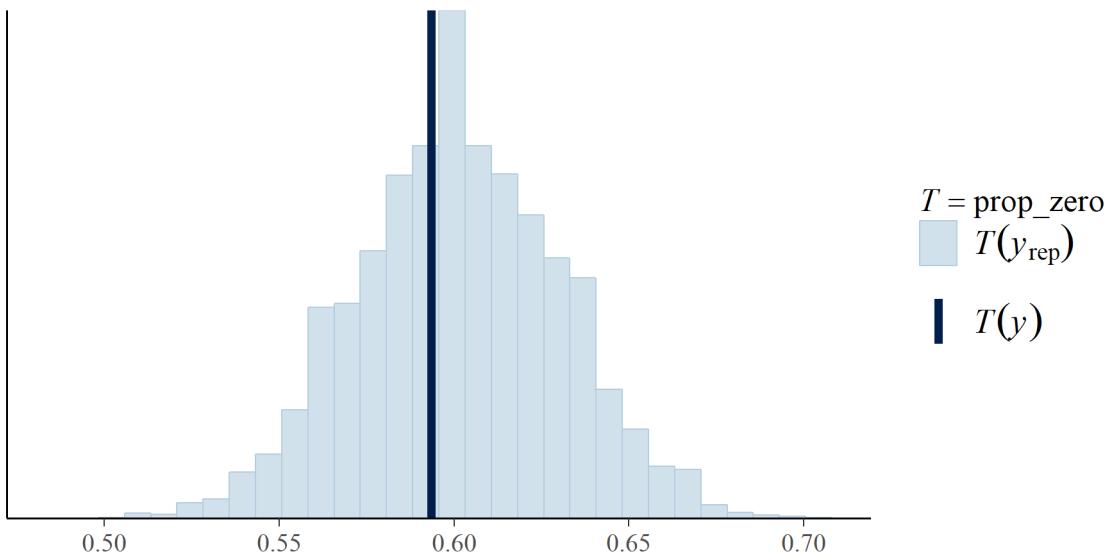


Figure 16: Posterior predictive distribution of the proportion of zero observations in replicate data sets generated by the negative binomial model for MRFSS dockside CPFV index north of Point Conception. [fig:Fleet10_prop_zero_STAN](#)

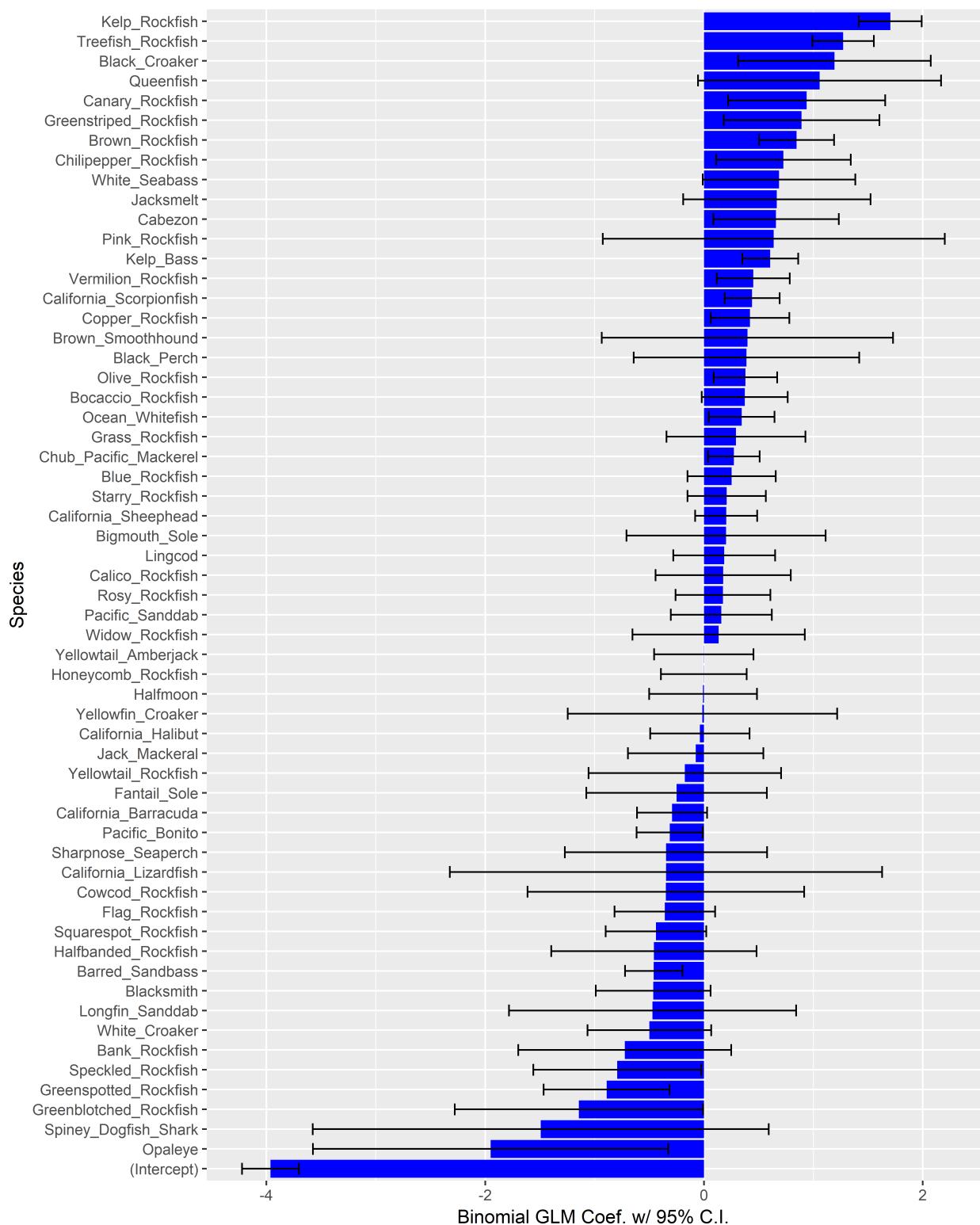


Figure 17: Species coefficients from the binomial GLM for presence/absence of GBYR in the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) CPFV mode dockside survey data set north of Point Conception. Horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals. fig:Fleet11_SM_filter

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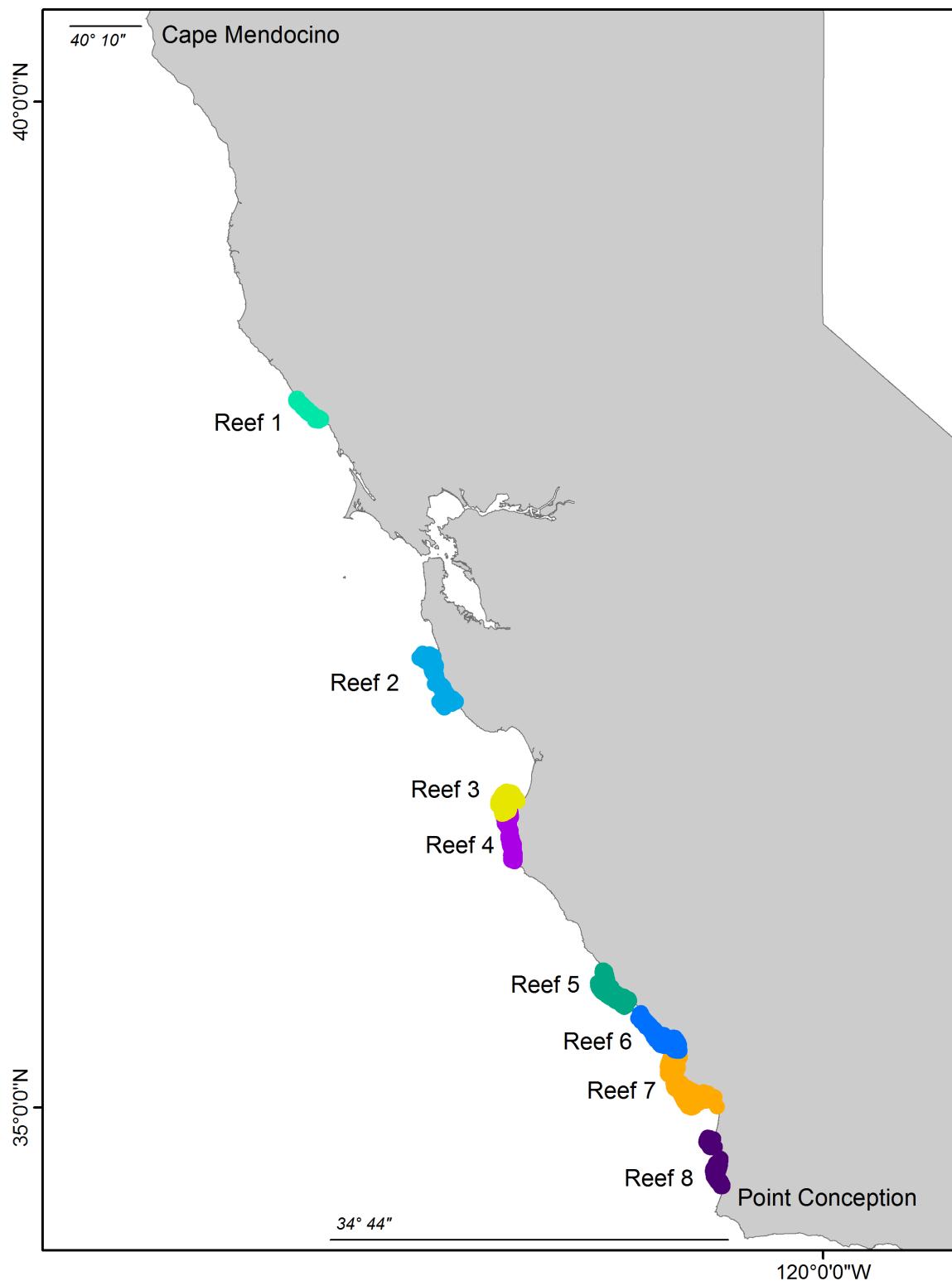


Figure 18: Map of the reefs used in the Deb Wilson-Vandenbervy CPFV onboard observer survey index of abundance. [fig:DebWV_sites](#)

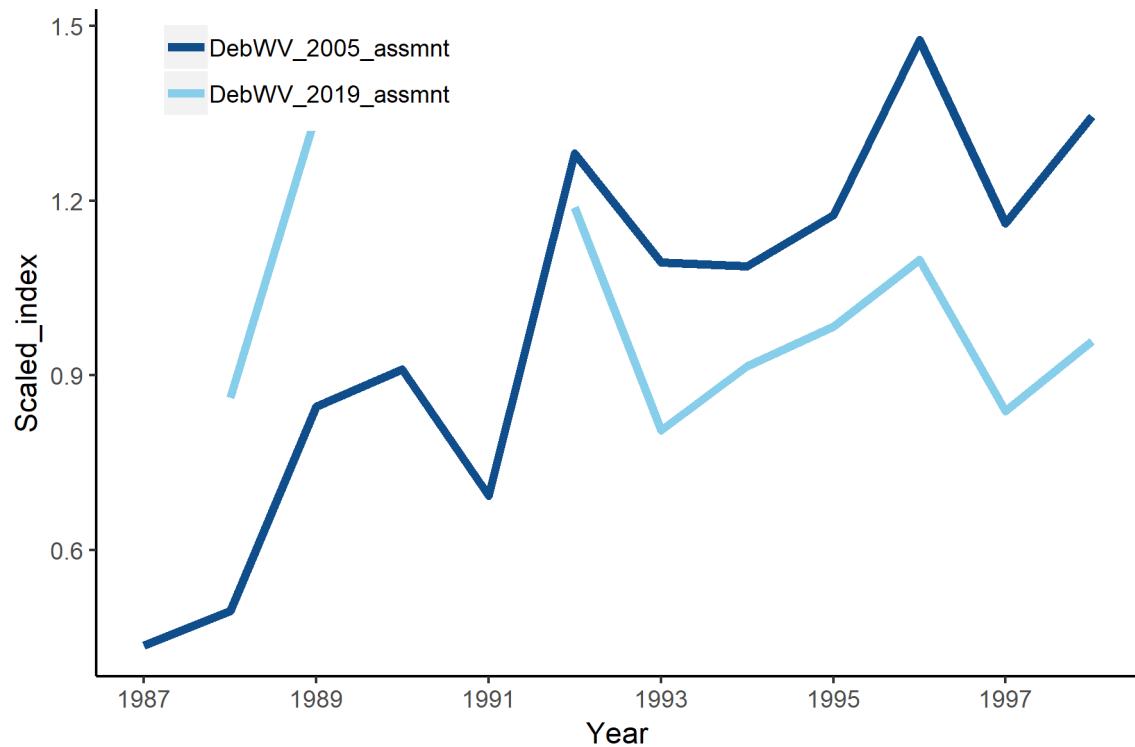


Figure 19: Comparison of the index developed for the Deb Wilson-Vandenberg CPFV onboard observer survey from the 2005 assessment and for the 2019 assessment. | Fig:DebWV_index_compare

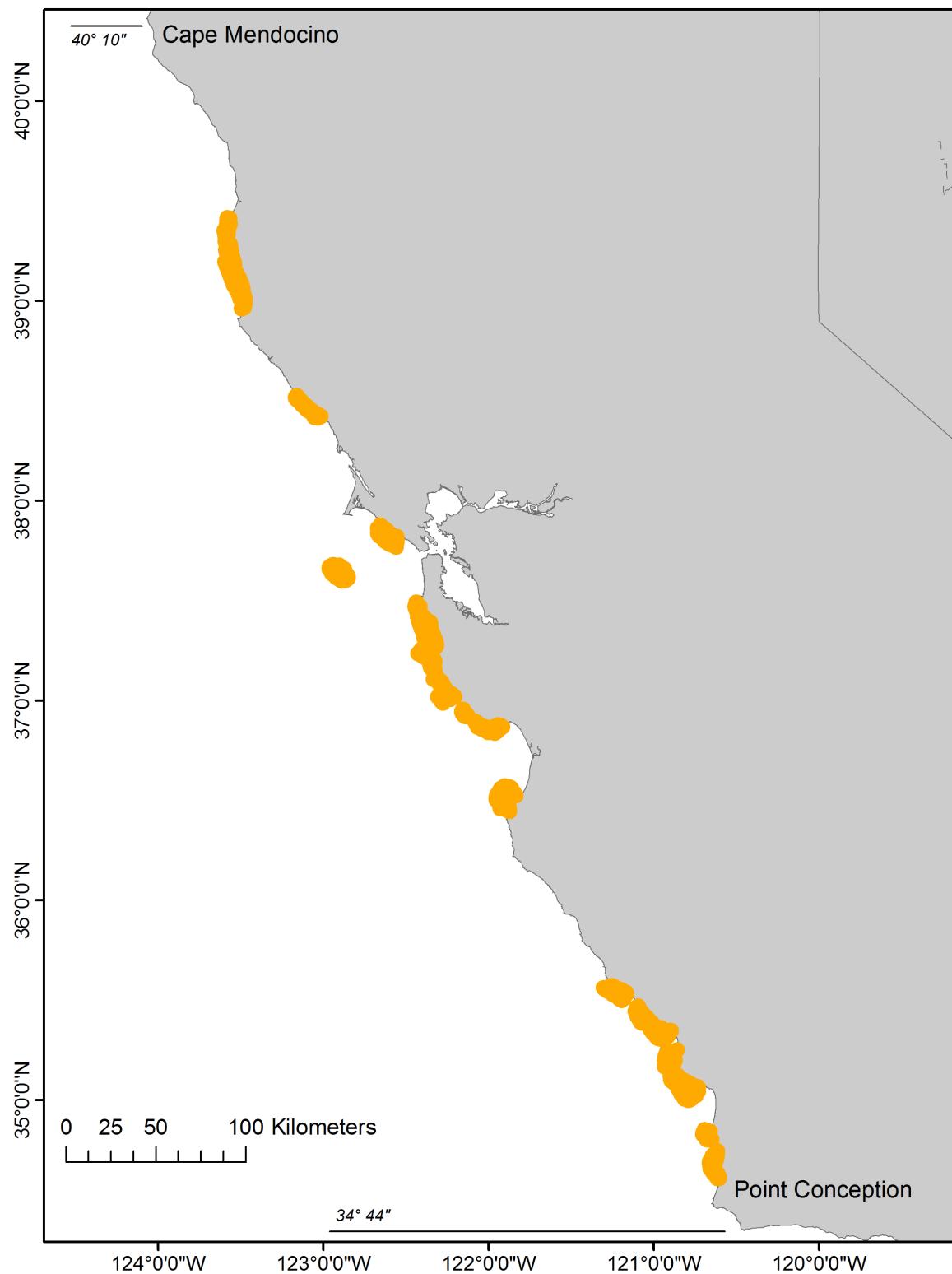


Figure 20: Map of the reefs selected for the final index for the onboard observer surveys (CDFW and Cal Poly) north of Point Conception

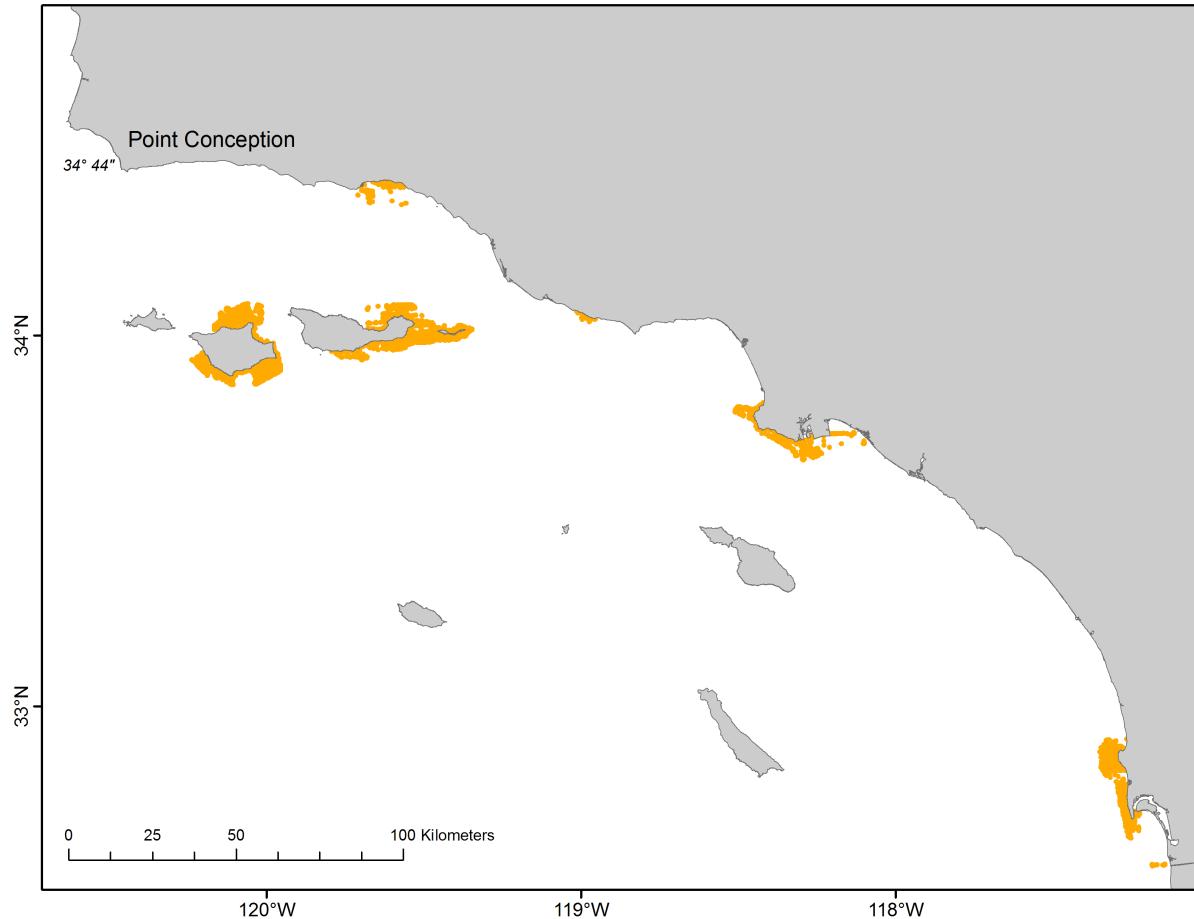


Figure 21: Map of the reefs selected for the final index for the CDFW onboard observer survey south of Point Conception | [fig:Unboard_observer_south_sites](#)

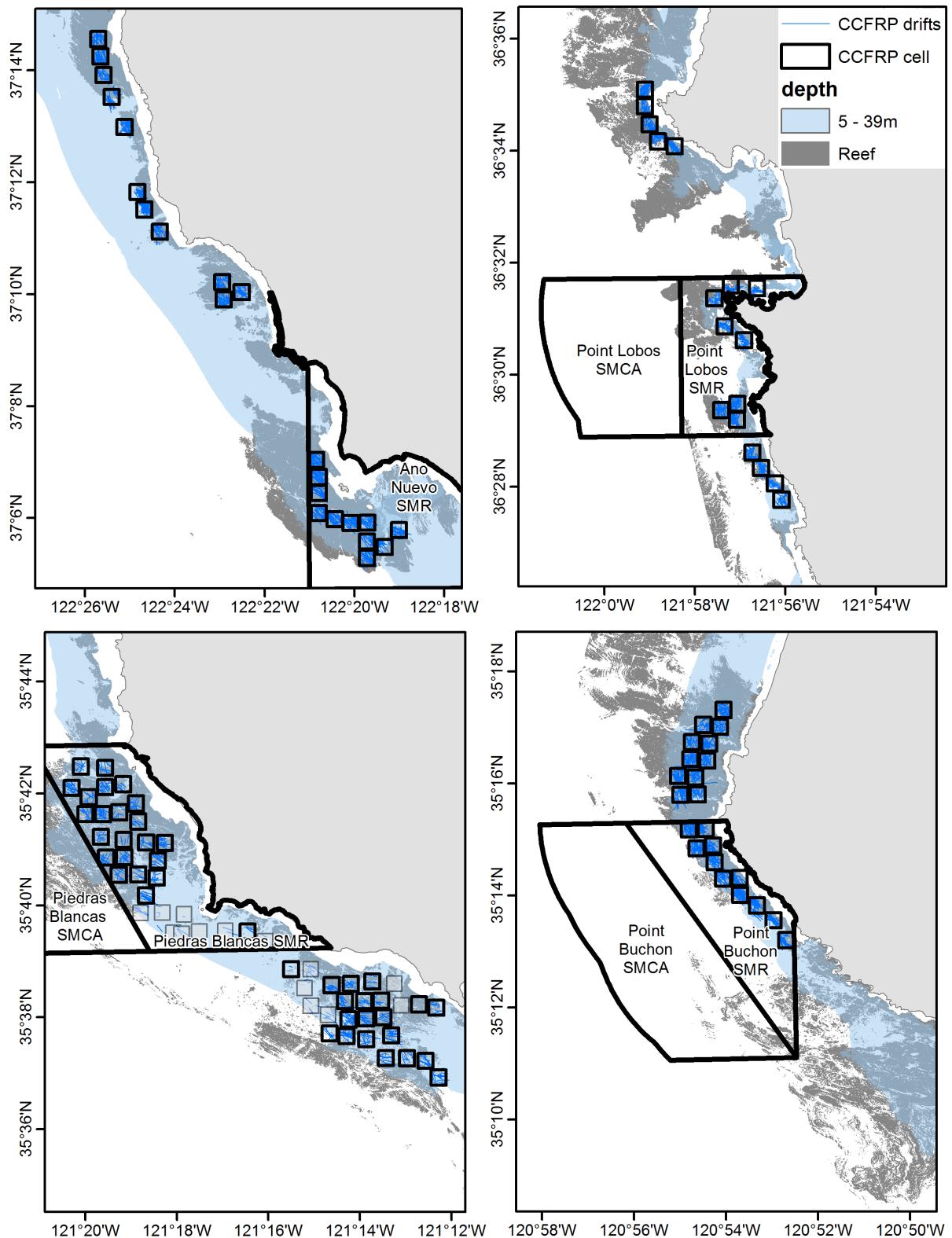


Figure 22: Map of the four MPAs sample consistently through time for the CCFRP fishery-independent survey.

MLEs vs. Posterior Medians

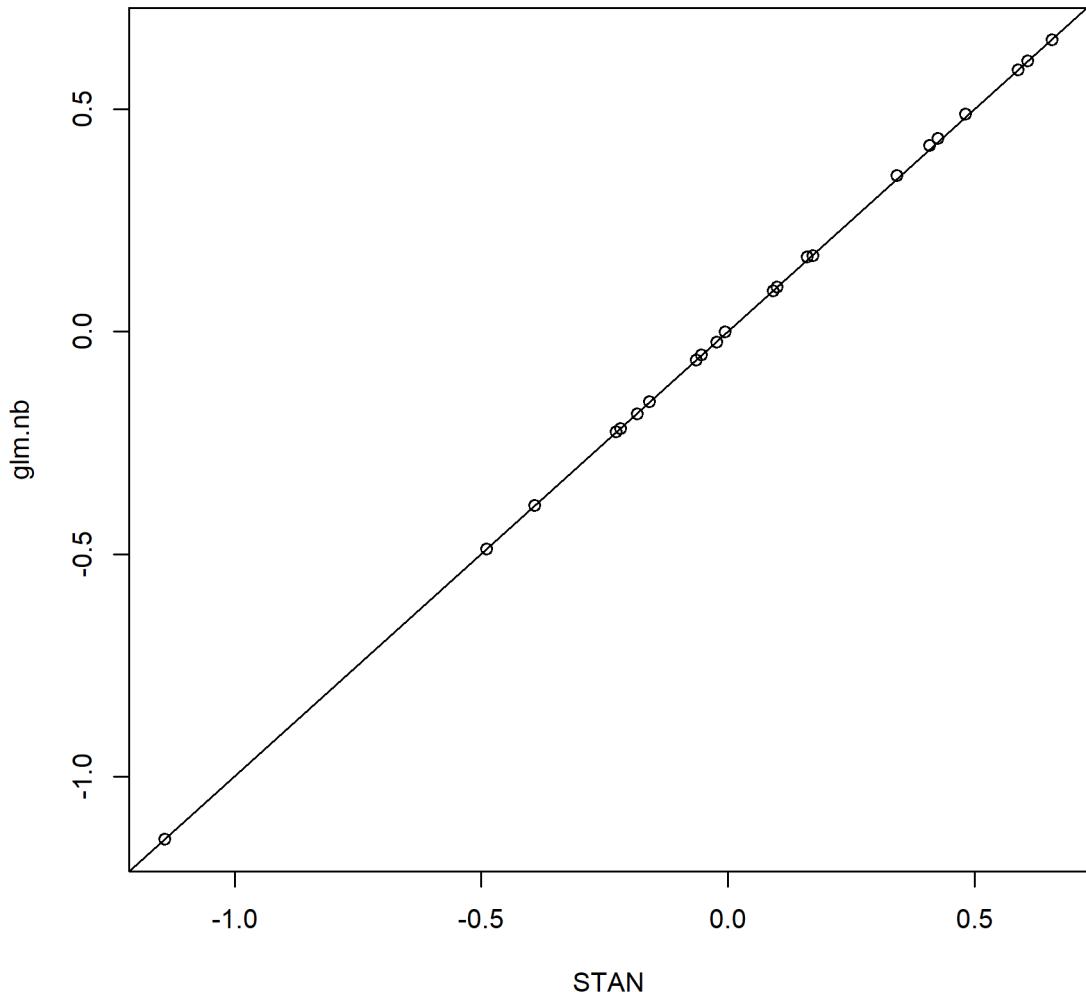


Figure 23: Comparison of negative binomial predictions (CPUE) to observed means in each stratum (year) for the CCFRP index. The 1:1 plot is for reference. [fig:Fleet9_MLE_stan](#)

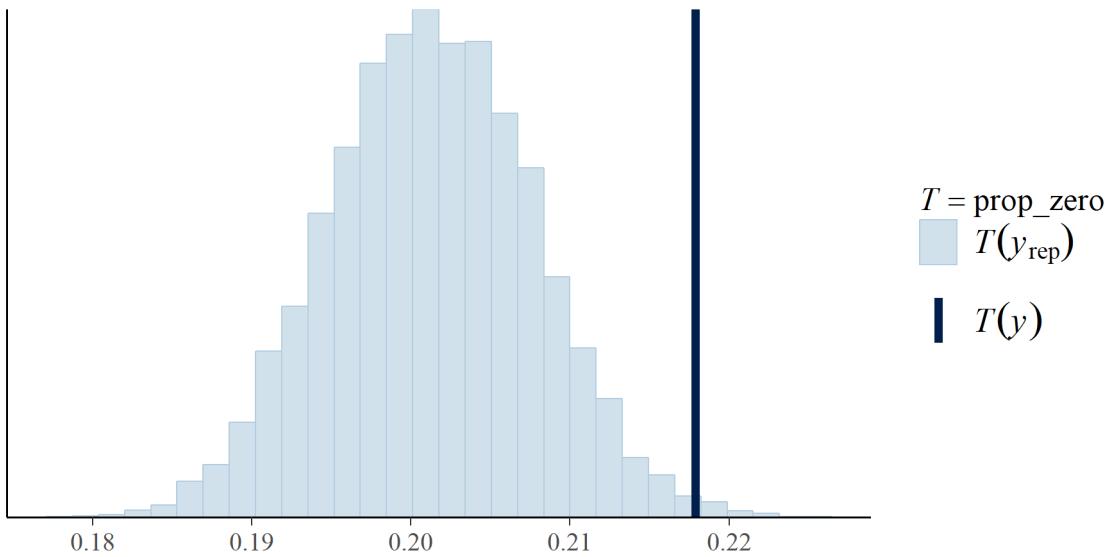


Figure 24: Posterior predictive distribution of the proportion of zero observations in replicate data sets generated by the negative binomial model for the CCFRP index. [fig:Fleet9_prop_zero_STAN](#)

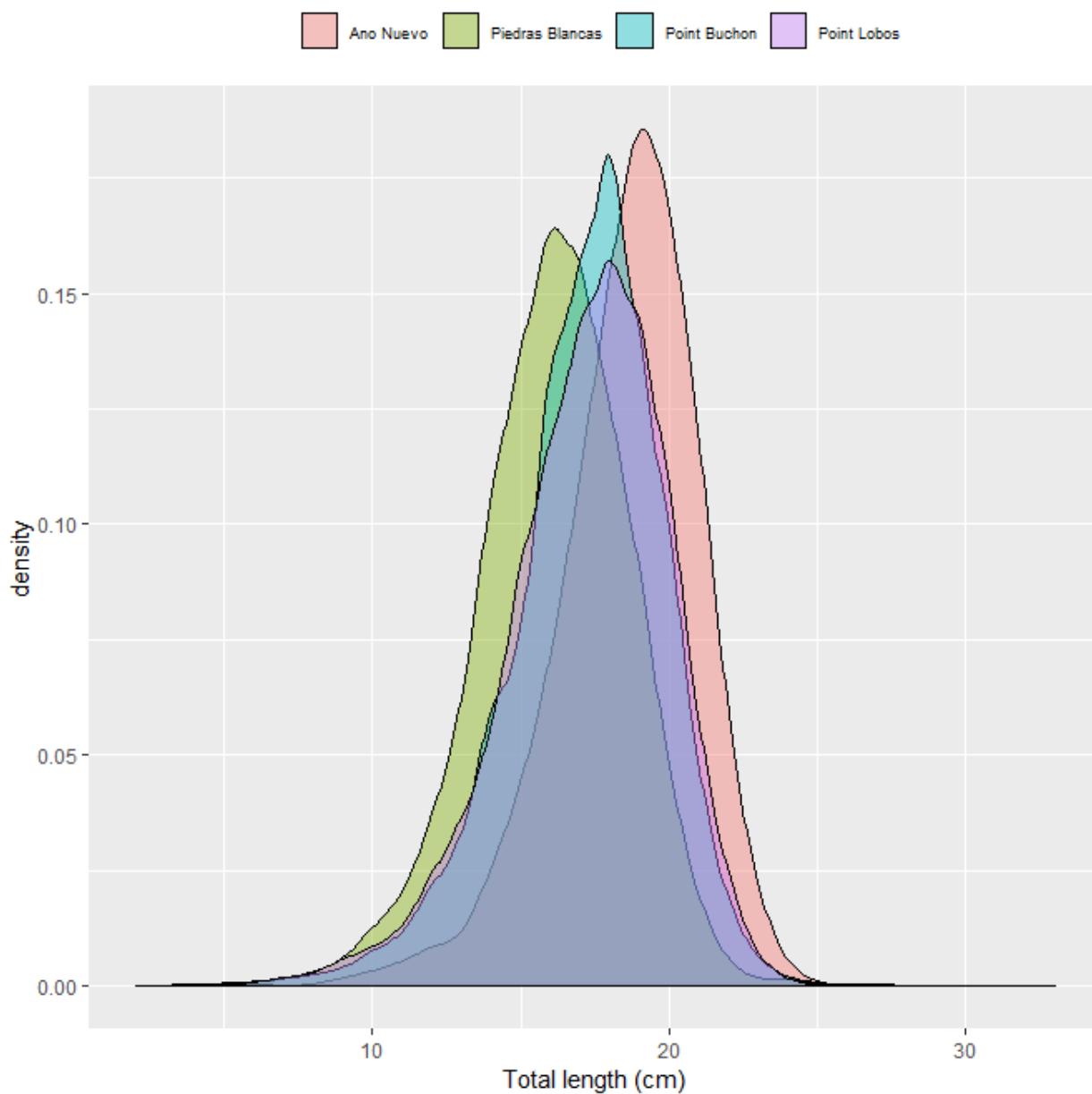


Figure 25: Length distributions of GBYR for the four MPAs sampled by the CCFRP survey used in this assessment. | [CCFRP_lengths_by_site](#)

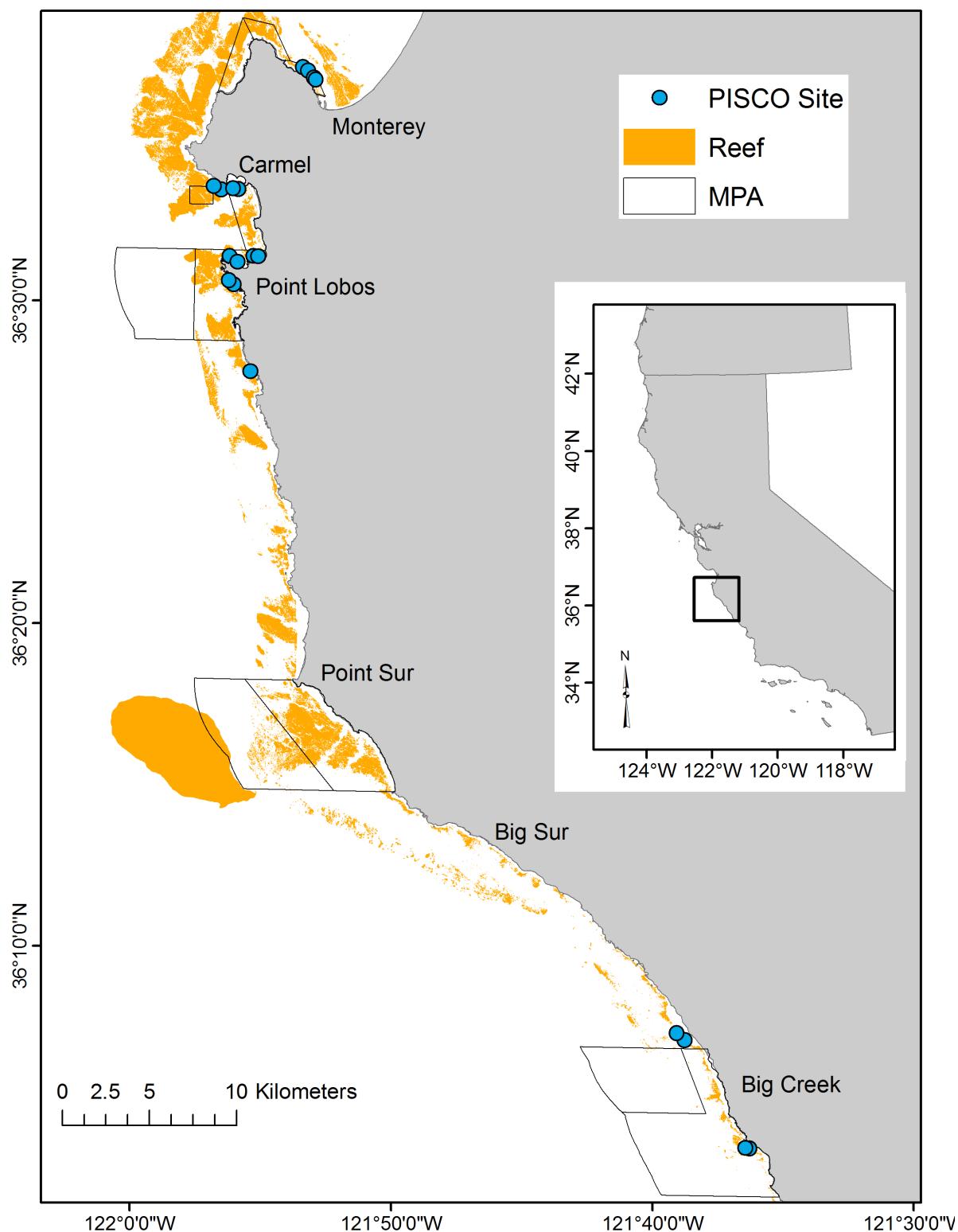


Figure 26: Map of the sites sampled consistently through time for the PISCO kelp forest fish survey.

MLEs vs. Posterior Medians

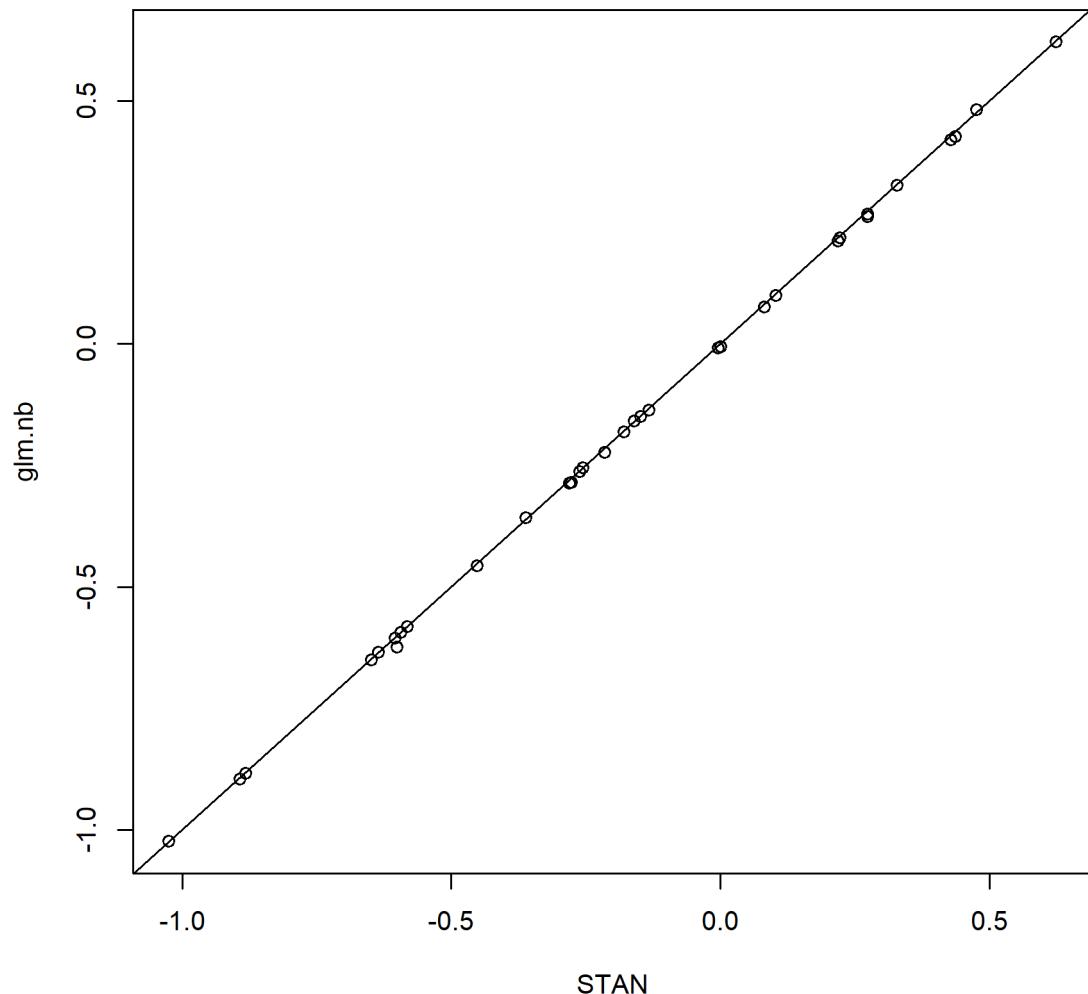


Figure 27: Comparison of negative binomial predictions (CPUE) to observed means in each stratum (year) for the PISCO kelp forest fish survey index. The 1:1 plot is for reference. [fig:Fleet8_MLE](#)

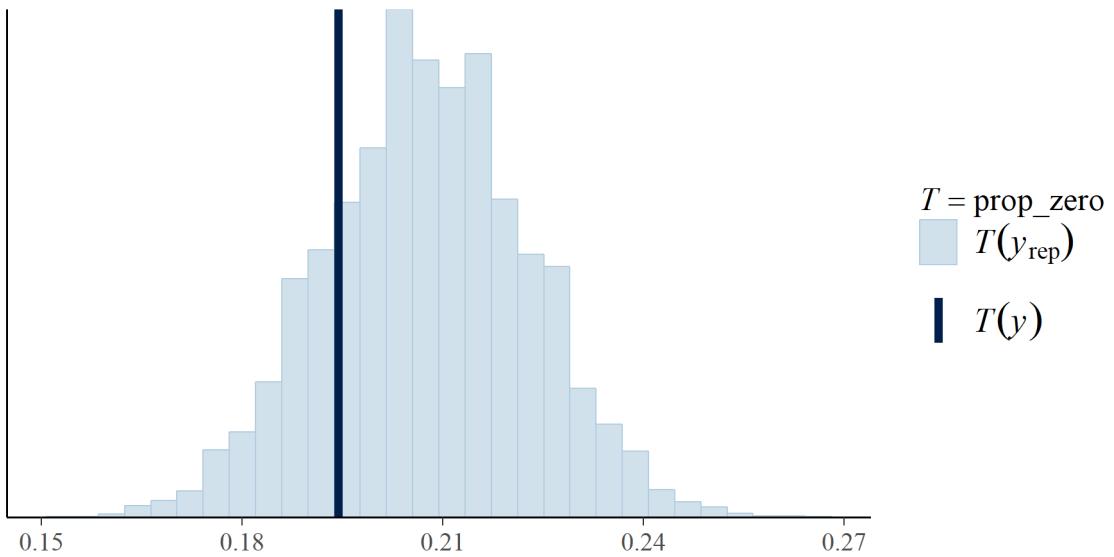


Figure 28: Posterior predictive distribution of the proportion of zero observations in replicate data sets generated by the negative binomial model for the PISCO kelp forest fish survey. fig:Fleet8_pr

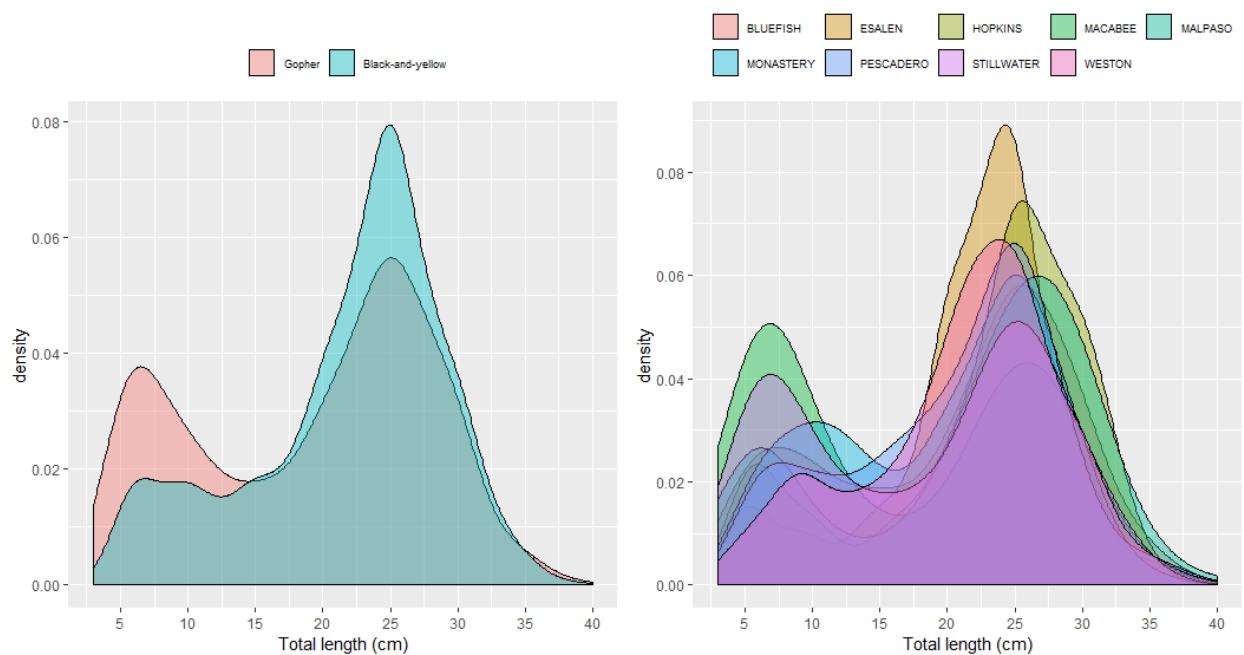


Figure 29: Plots of the length distributions from the PISCO kelp forest fish survey by species (left) and for combined species by site (right) for sites included in the final index of abundance. [fig:PISCO_Lengths](#)

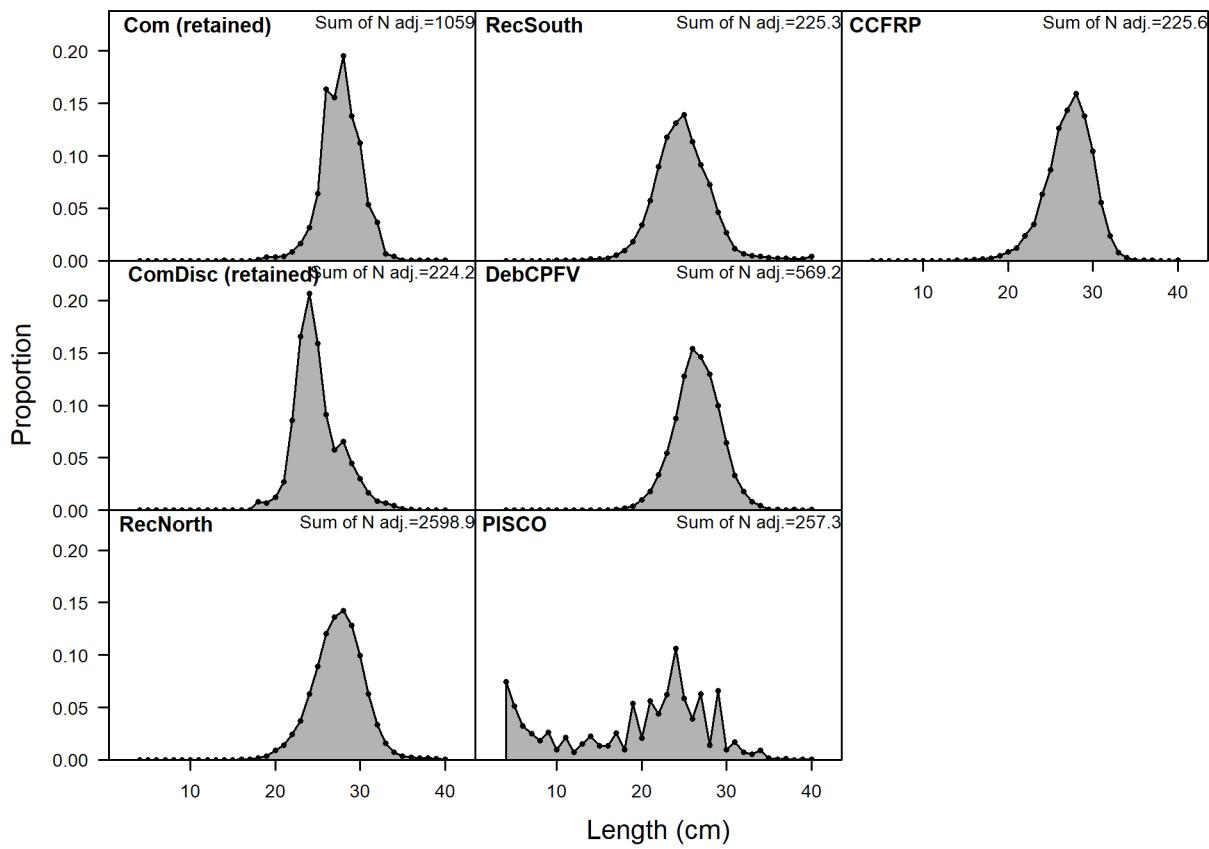


Figure 30: Length comp data, aggregated across time by fleet. Labels ‘retained’ and ‘discard’ indicate discarded or retained sampled for each fleet. Panels without this designation represent the whole catch.

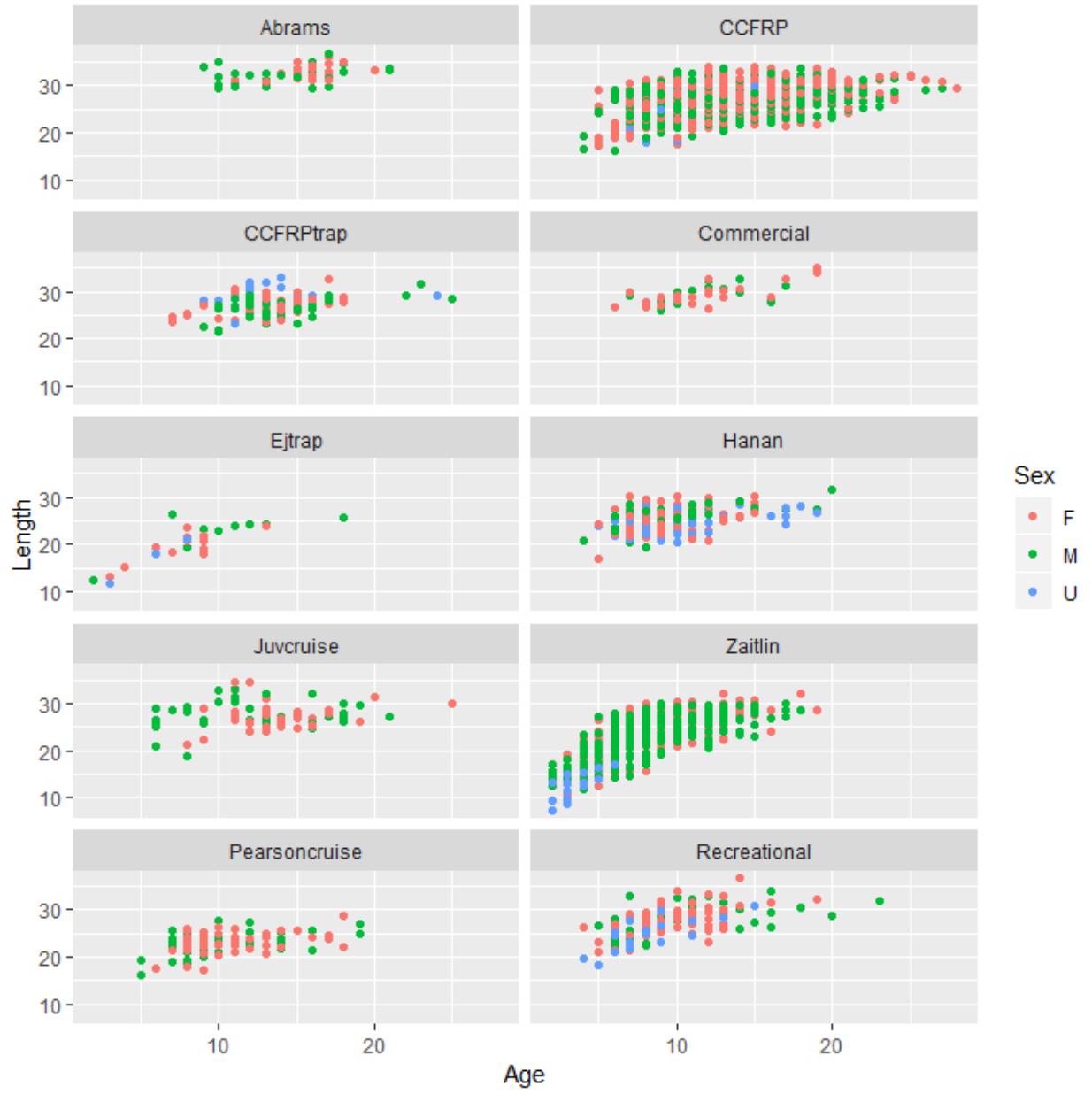


Figure 31: Available length-at-age data for gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish by sex and data source. The Zaitlin study is all black-and-yellow rockfish. The remaining plots represent gopher rockfish

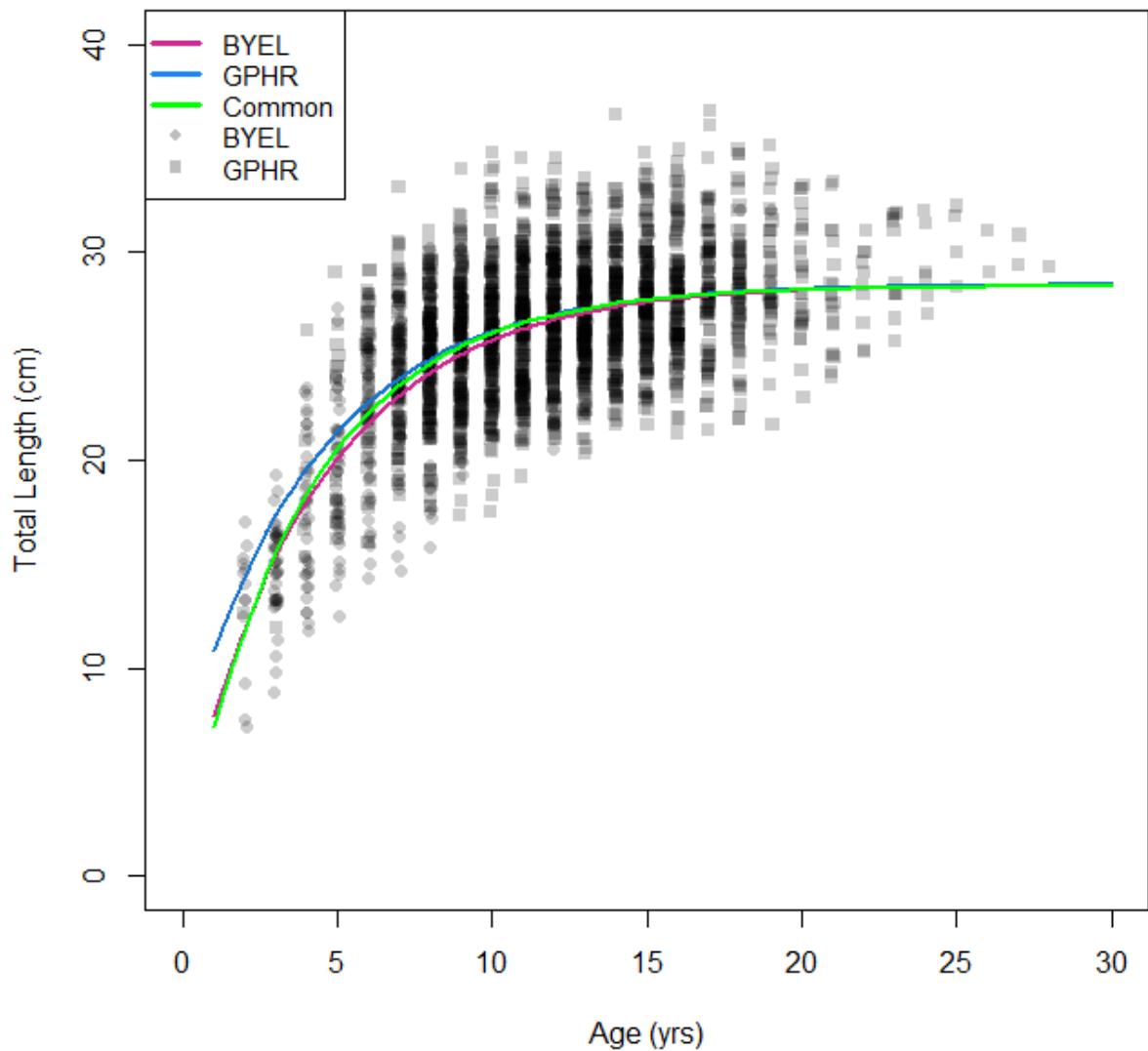


Figure 32: External estimates of growth for gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish from fits to von Bertalanffy growth models. | [Growth_by_species](#)

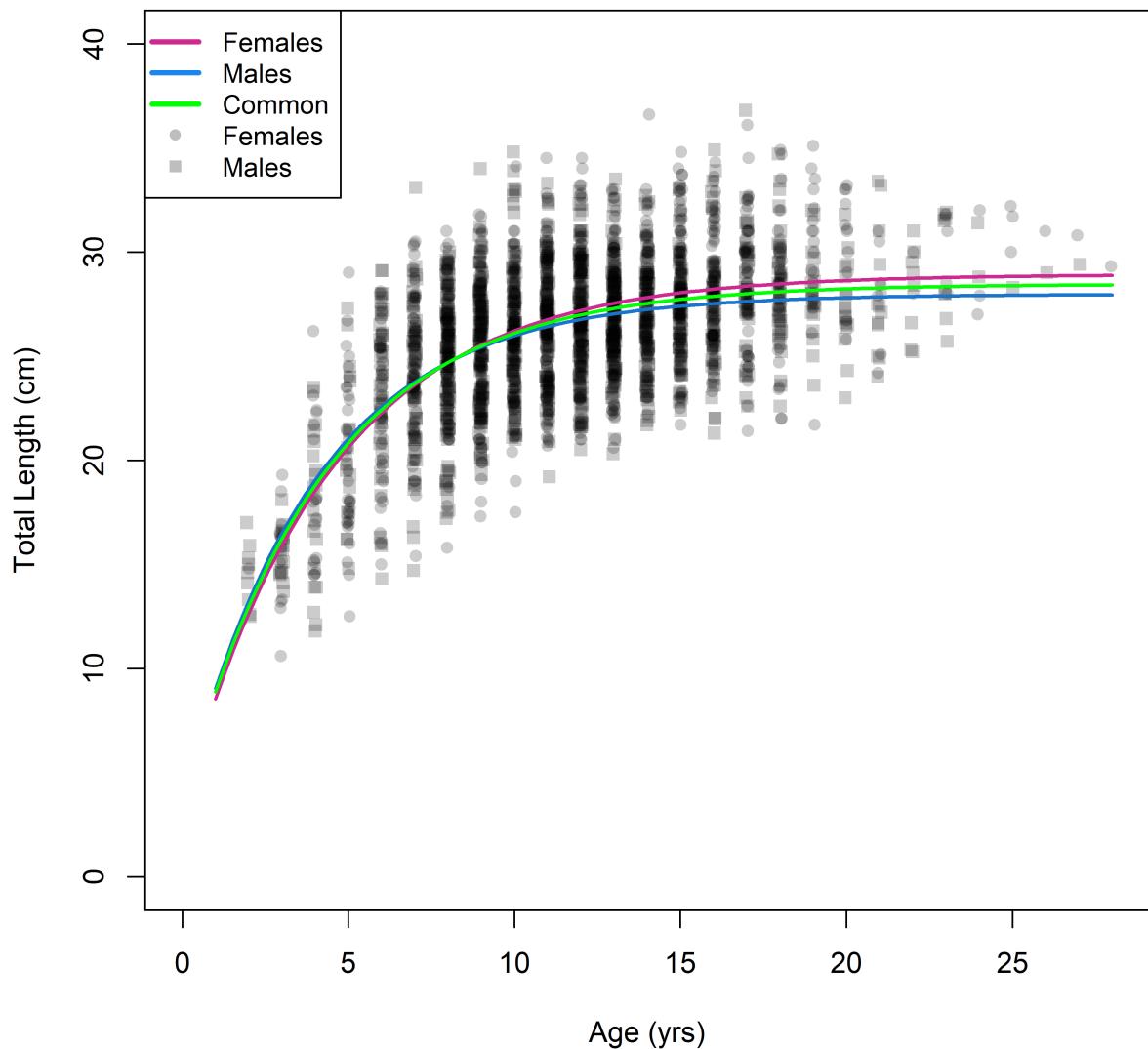


Figure 33: External estimates of growth for GBYR combined by sex from fits to von Bertalanffy growth models. | [Growth_by_sex](#)

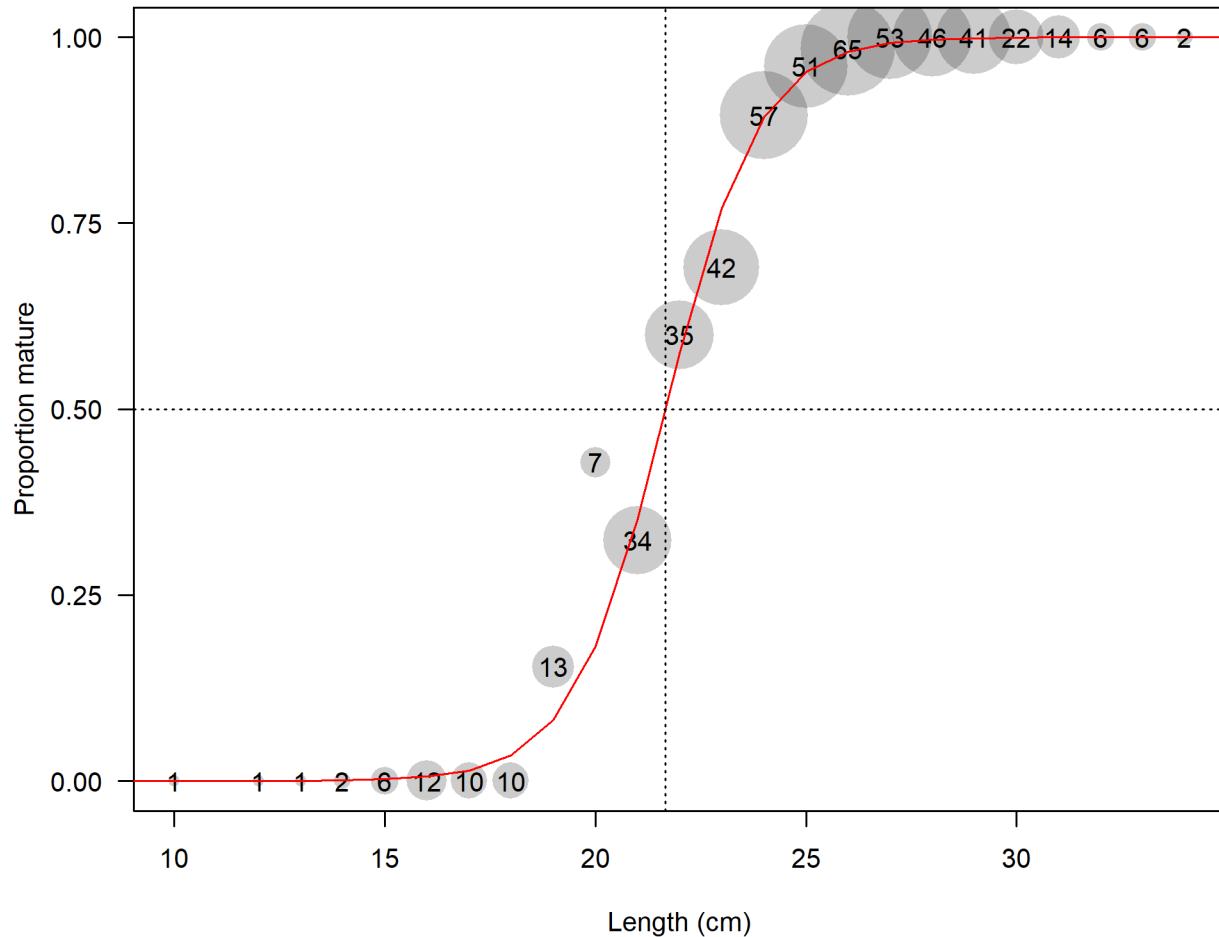


Figure 34: Maturity ogive for females estimated from black-and-yellow rockfish from Zaitlin (1986) and gopher rockfish from Meyers-Cherry (2014). Sample sizes at a given length are shown in the circles. [fig:GBY_maturity_ogive](#)

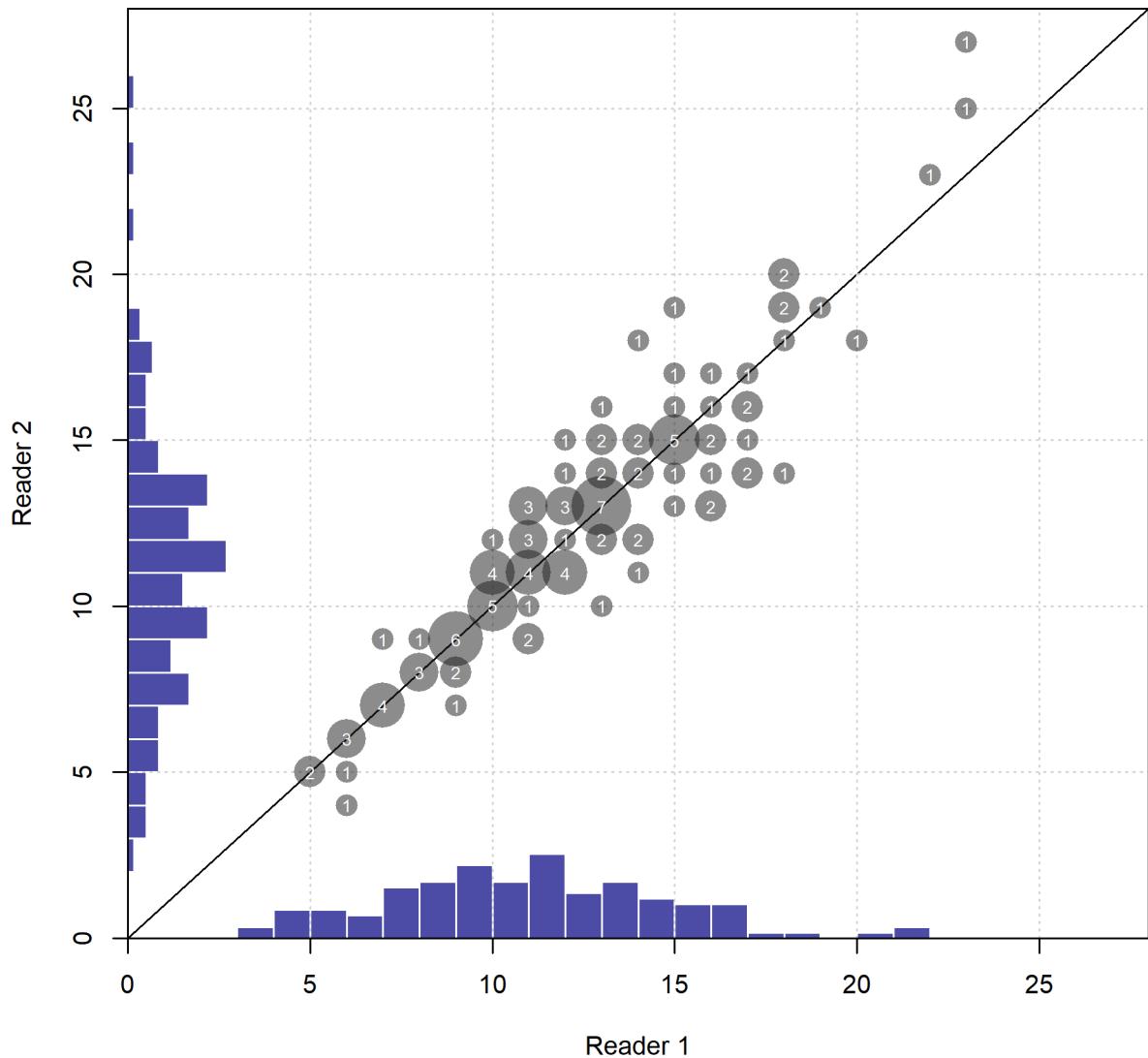


Figure 35: Aging precision between initial and blind double reads for GBYR. Numbers in the bubbles are the sample sizes of otoliths cross-read. [fig:GBY_age_error](#)

Reads(dot), Sd(blue), expected_read(red solid line),
and 95% CI for expected_read(red dotted line)

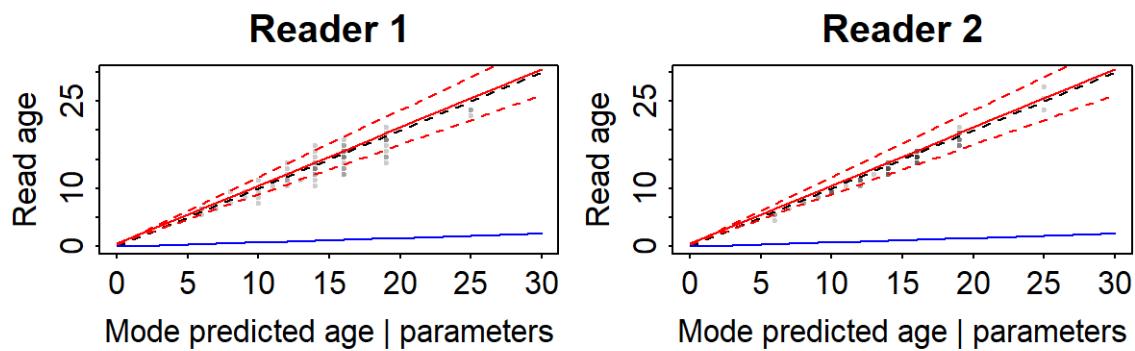


Figure 36: True versus predicted age for two current age readers at the NWFSC from the ageing error software with unbiased reads and curvilinear standard deviation for both readers.
fig:GBY_age_error2

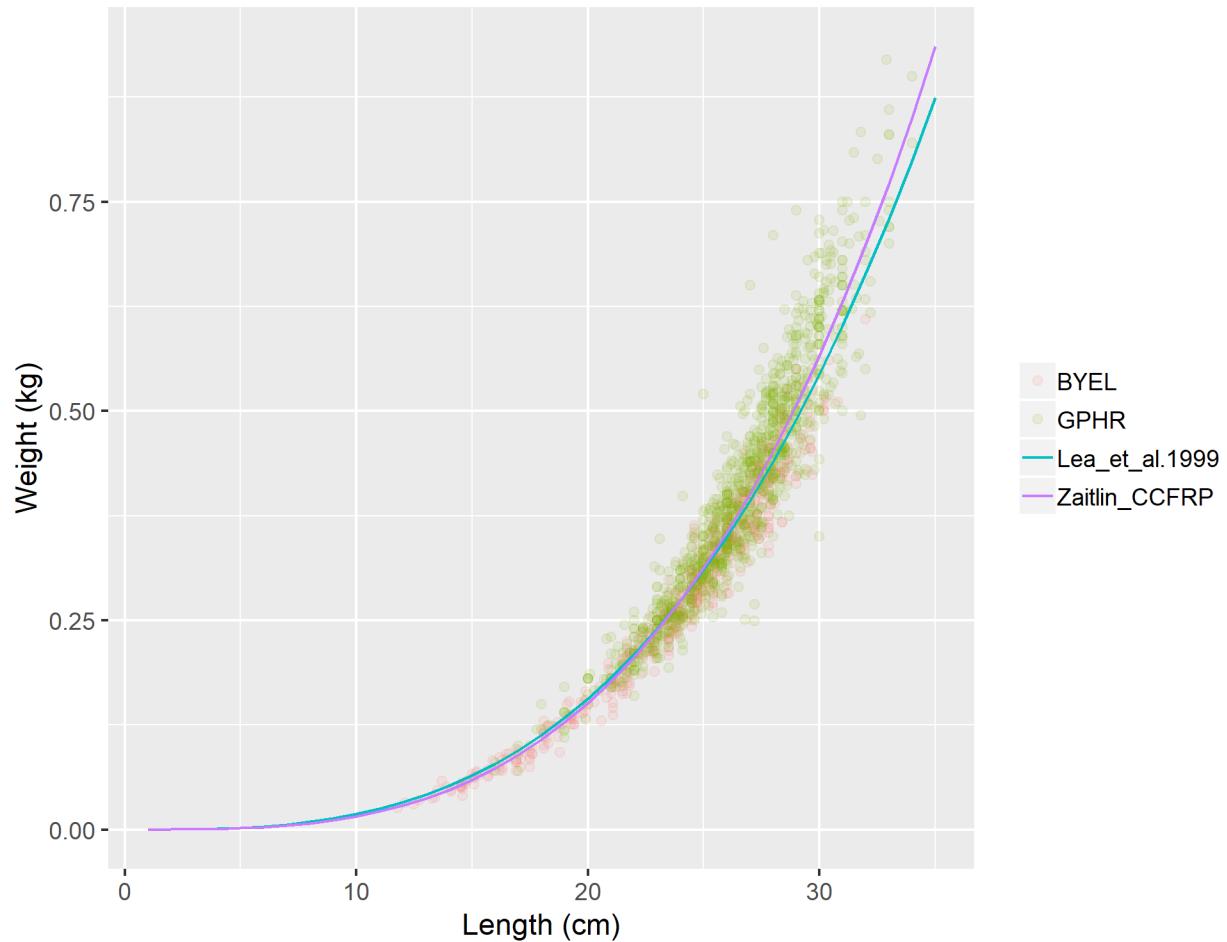


Figure 37: Comparison of the gopher rockfish weight-length curves from Lee et al. (1999) and the estimated from black-and-yellow rockfishes from Zaitlin (1986), and gopher rockfishes from Loury (2011) and Meyers-Cherry(2014). The estimated curve from the current data is used in this assessment. [fig:GBY_weight_length](#)

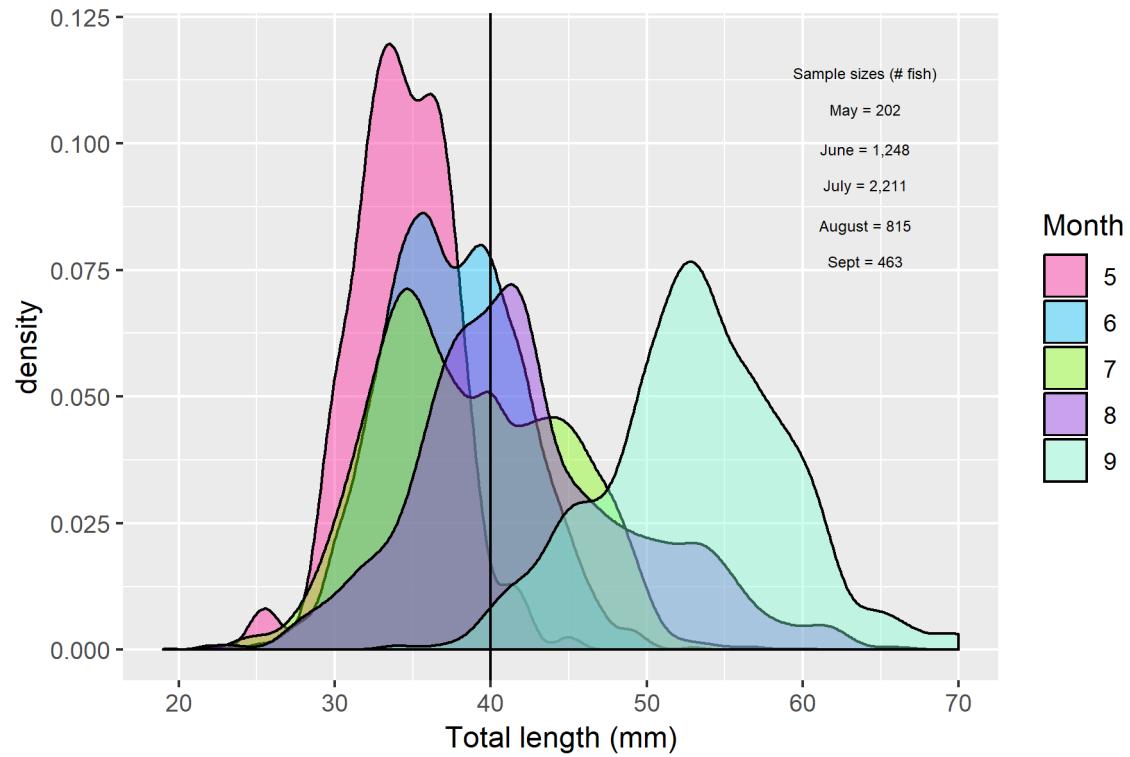


Figure 38: Length distribution by month for GBYR captured using a sampling tool called a Standard Monitoring Unit for the Recruitment of Fishes (SMURFs) from the UCSC-PISCO kelp forest fish survey, specifically as part of Diana Baetscher's dissertation work (Baetscher 2019). [fig:SMURF_lengths](#)

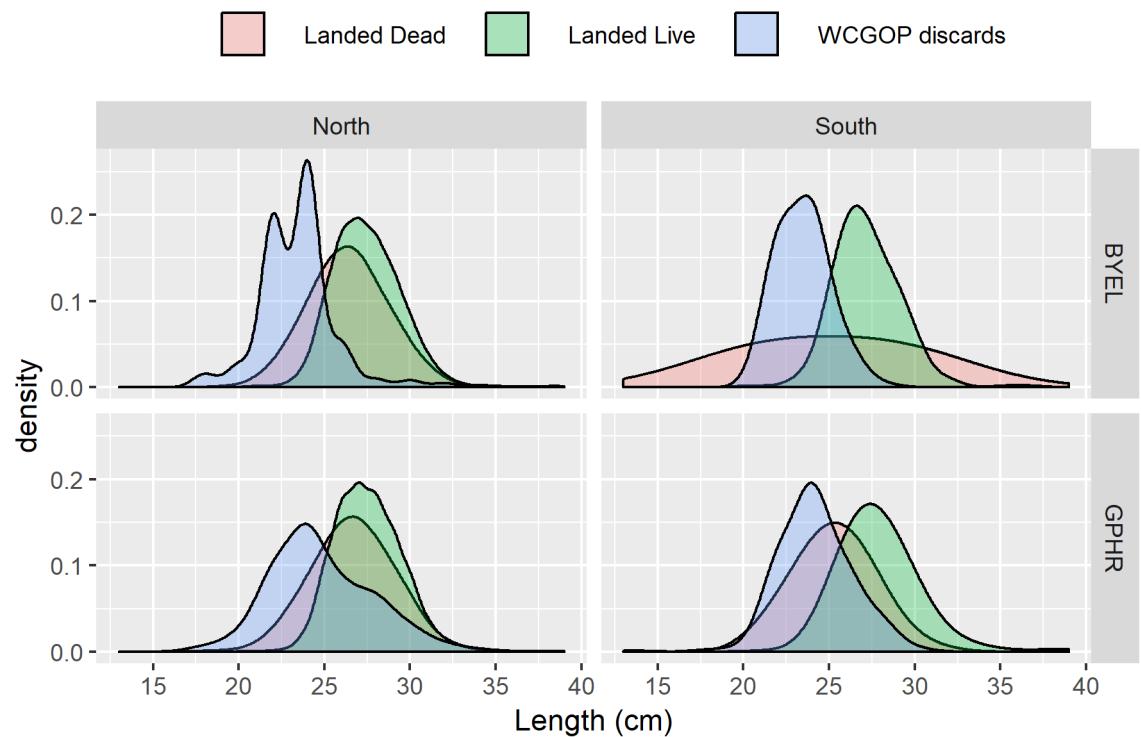


Figure 39: Length distributions of gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish for the commercial fleet and WCGOP discards north and south of Point Conception. The commercial landings were also separated between fish landed live and fish landed dead for this figure. [fig:Comm_lengths_justified](#)

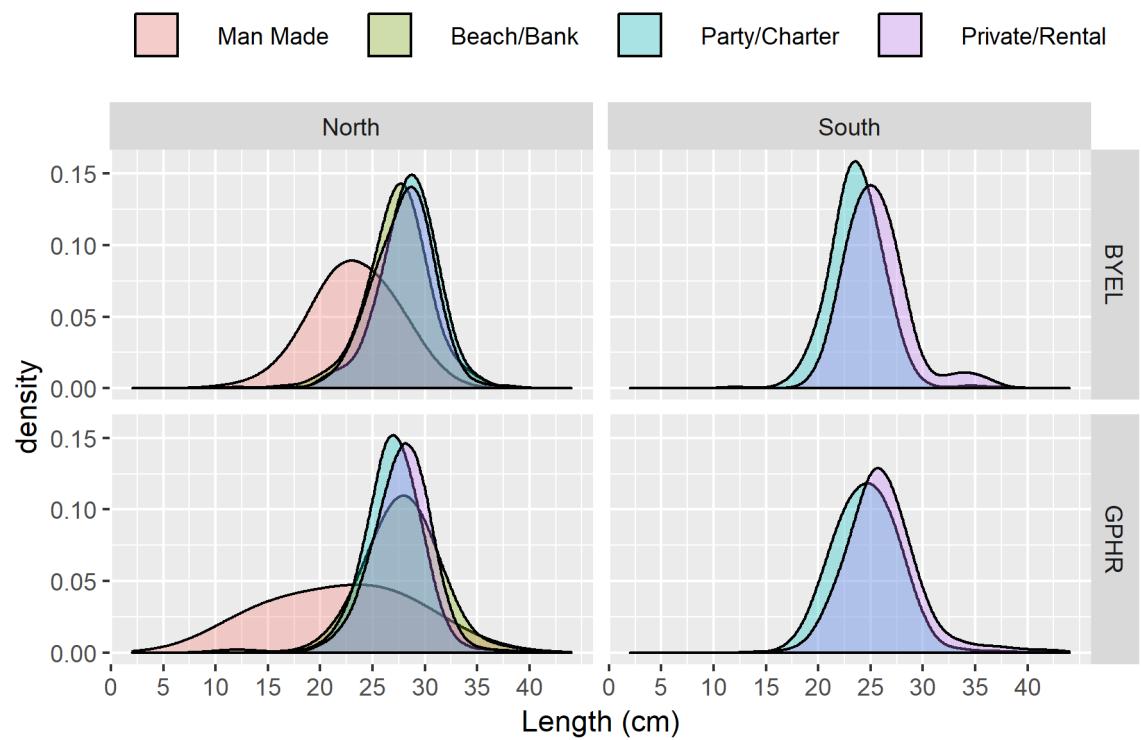


Figure 40: Length distributions of gopher and black-and-yellow rockfish for the recreational fleet north and south of Point Conception and by mode. fig:Rec_lengths_justification

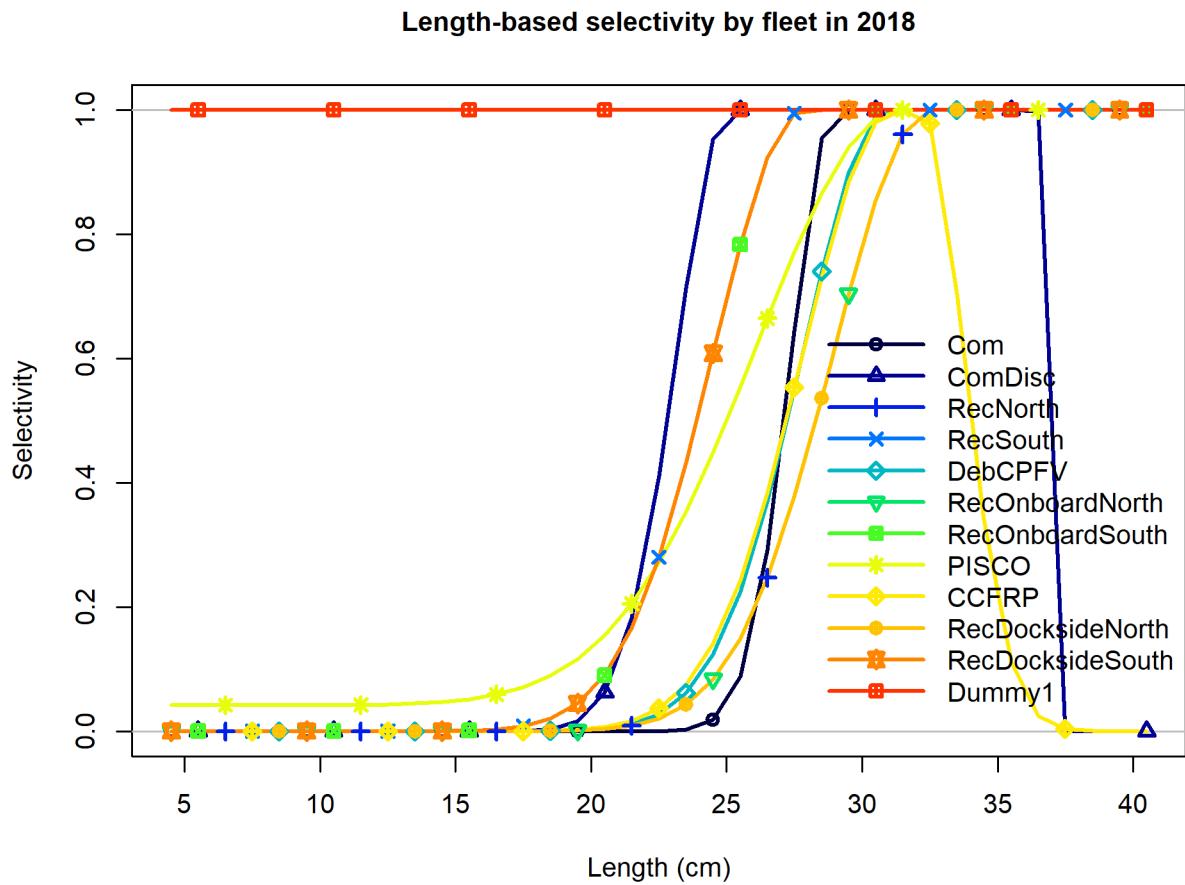


Figure 41: Selectivity at length for all of the fleets in the base model. fig:sel01_multiple_fle

Time-varying selectivity for Com

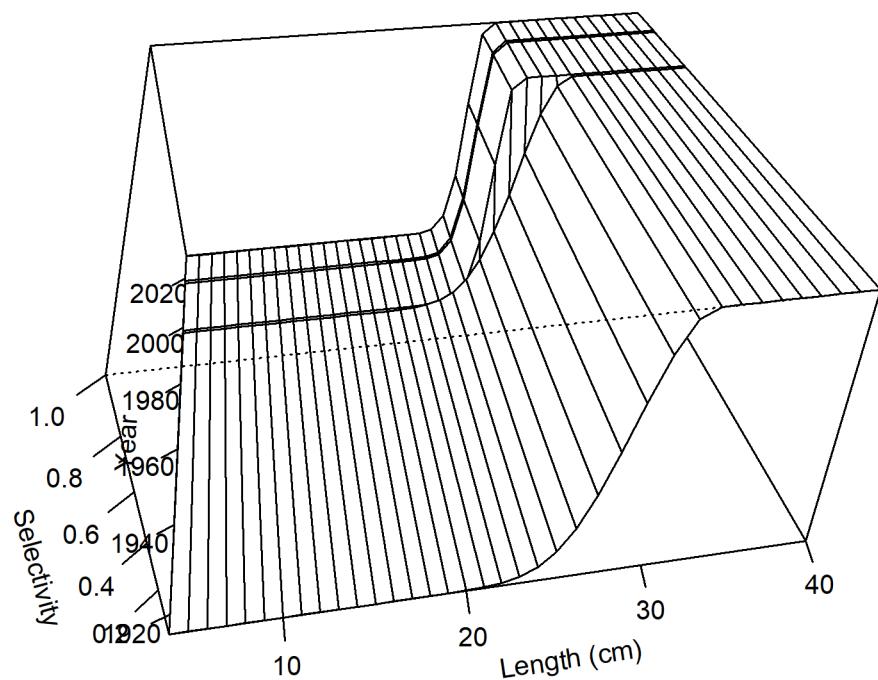


Figure 42: Surface plot of Female time-varying selectivity for the commercial fleet, with time blocks from 1916-1998 and 1999-2018. fig:sel03_len_timevary_surf_flt1sex1

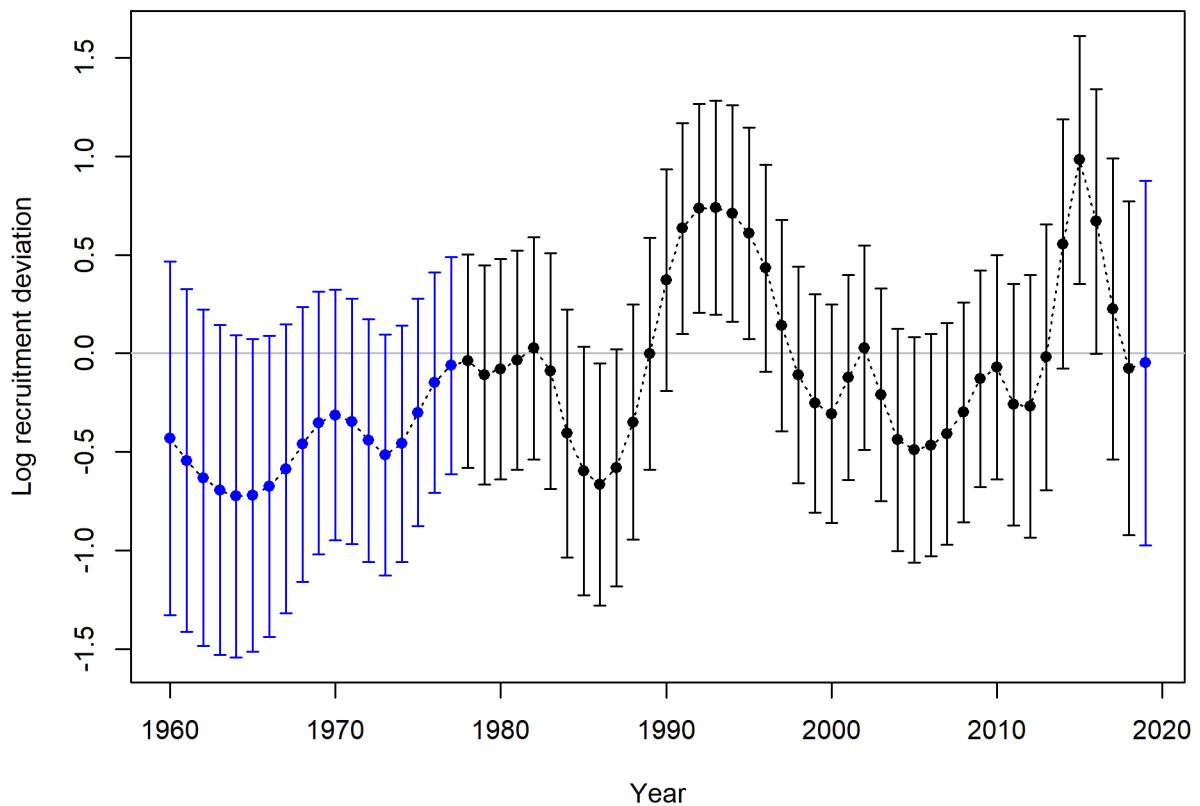


Figure 43: Estimated time-series of recruitment deviations for GBYR with 95% intervals. `fig:recdevs2`

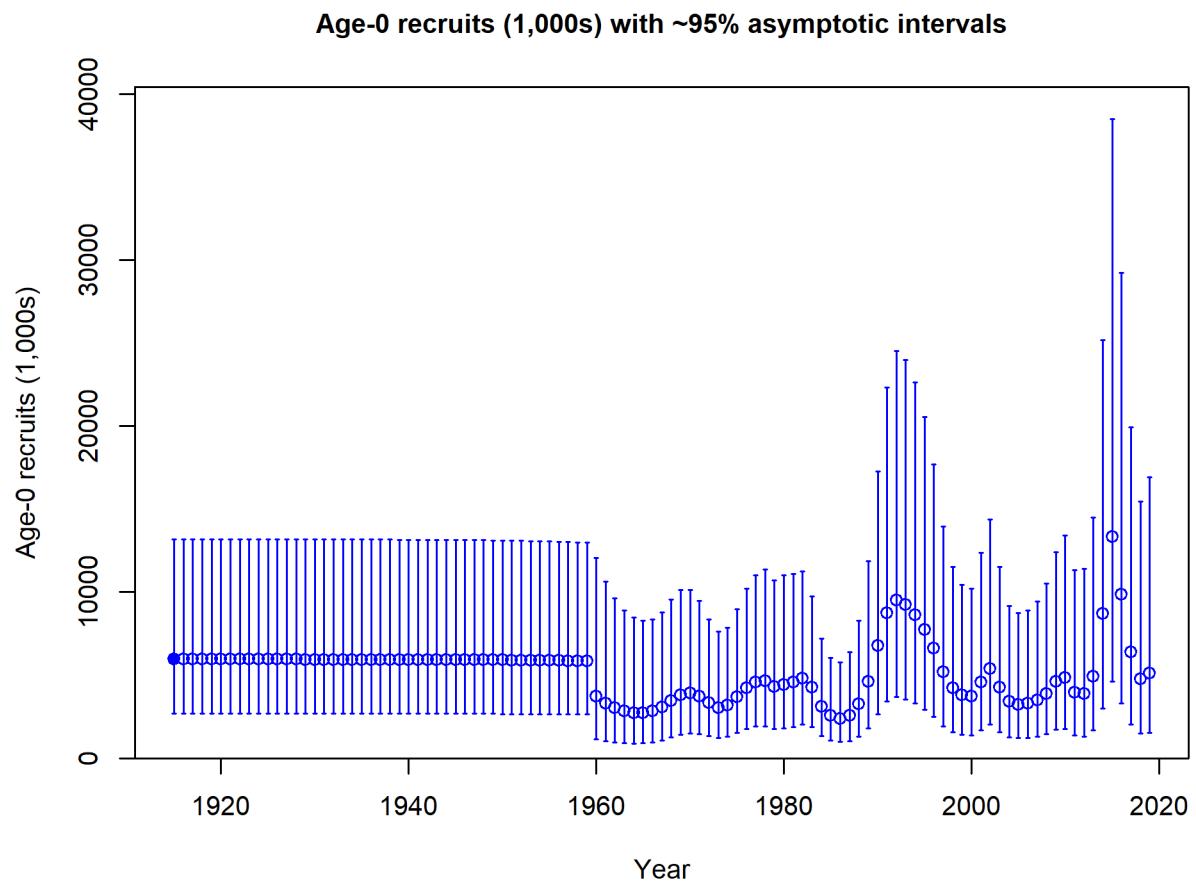


Figure 44: Time series of estimated GBYR recruitments for the base-case model with 95% confidence or credibility intervals. [fig:Recruit_mod1](#)

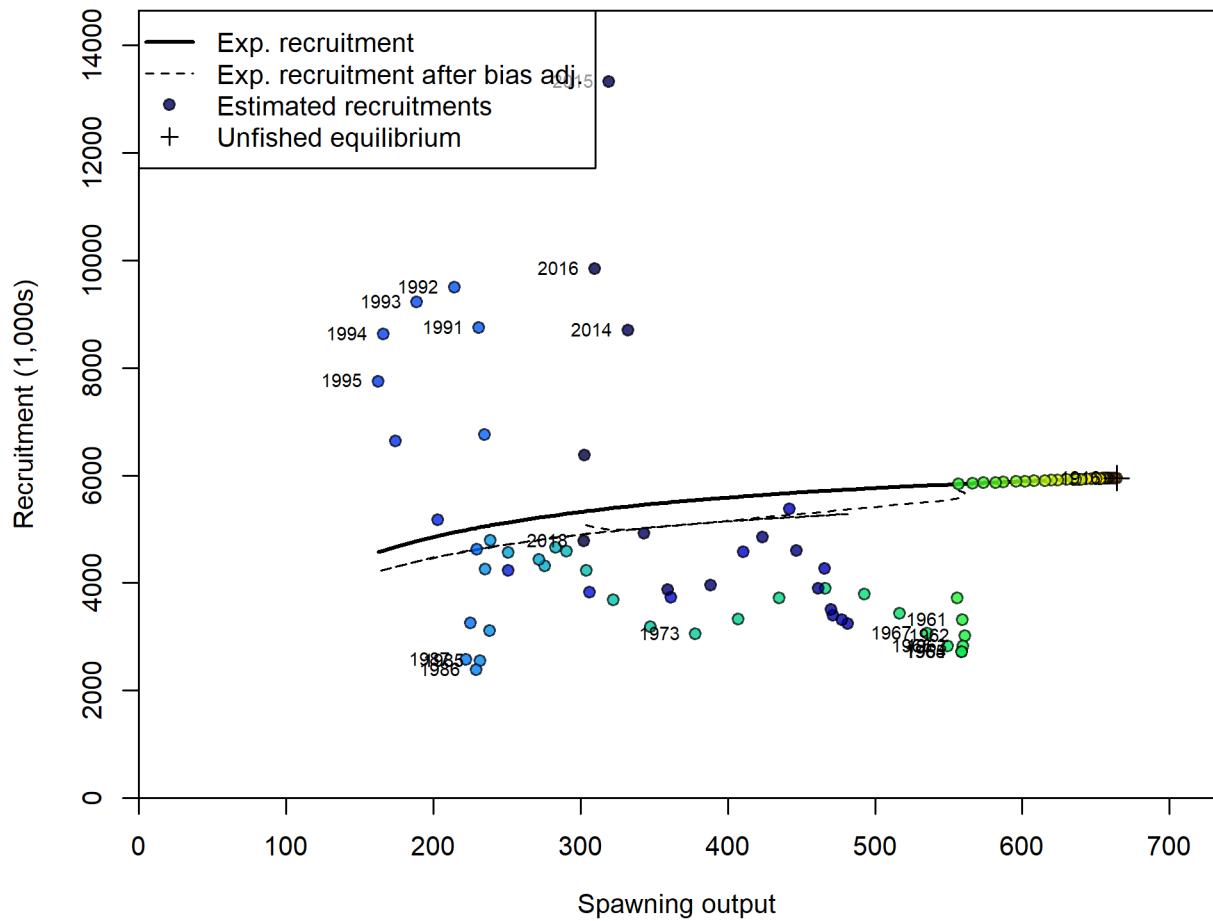


Figure 45: Estimated recruitment (red circles) and the assumed stock-recruit relationship (black line) for GBYR. The green line shows the effect of the bias correction for the lognormal distribution. [fig:SR_curve2](#)

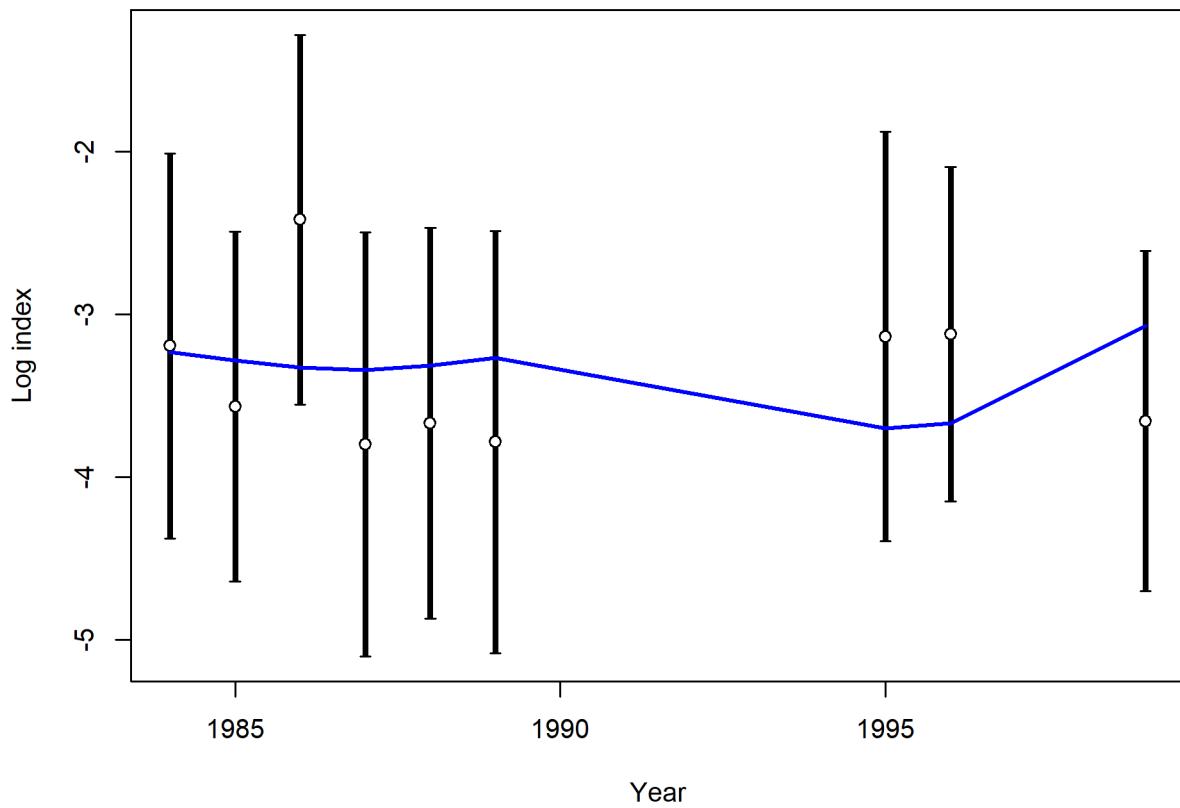


Figure 46: Fit to log index data on log scale for the recreational MRFSS dockside CPFV fishery north of Point Conception. Lines indicate 95% uncertainty interval around index values. Thicker lines indicate input uncertainty before addition of estimated additional uncertainty parameter. |
fig:index5_logcpuefit_RecDocksideNorth

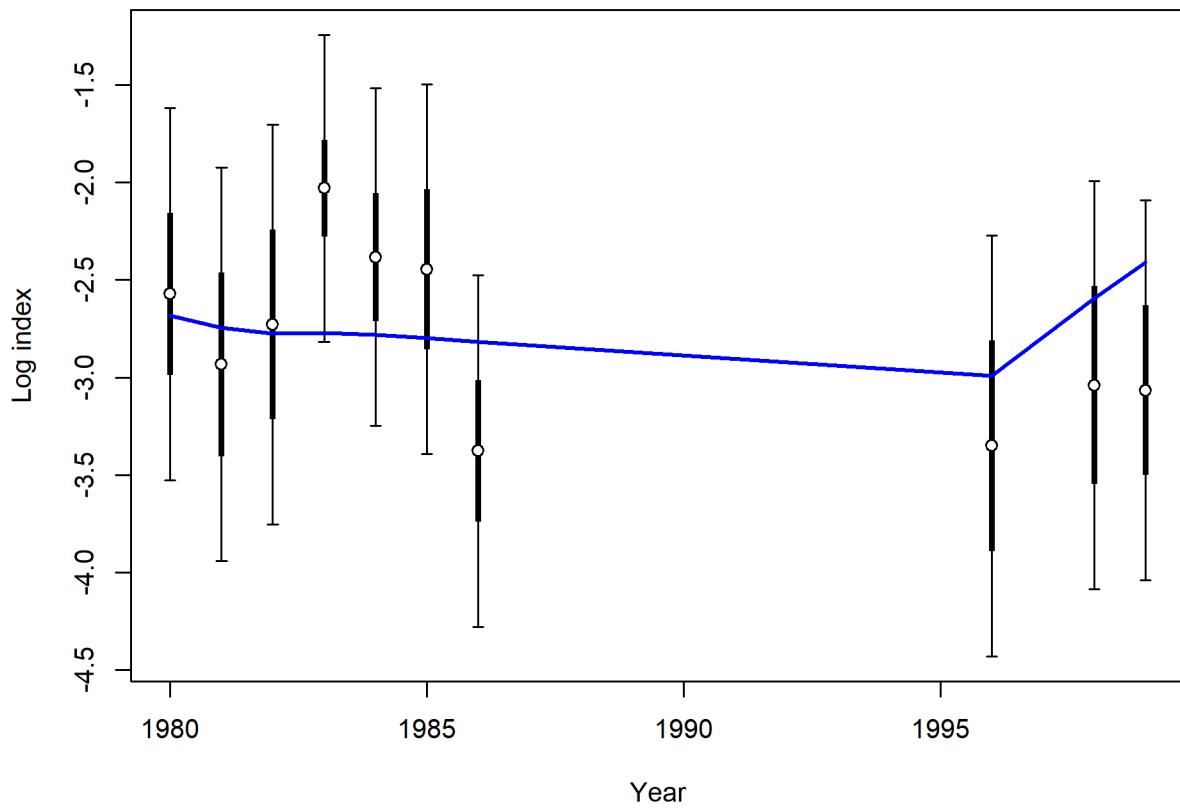


Figure 47: Fit to log index data on log scale for the recreational MRFSS dockside CPFV fishery south of Point Conception. Lines indicate 95% uncertainty interval around index values. Thicker lines indicate input uncertainty before addition of estimated additional uncertainty parameter. [fig:index5_logcpuefit_RecDocksideSouth](#)

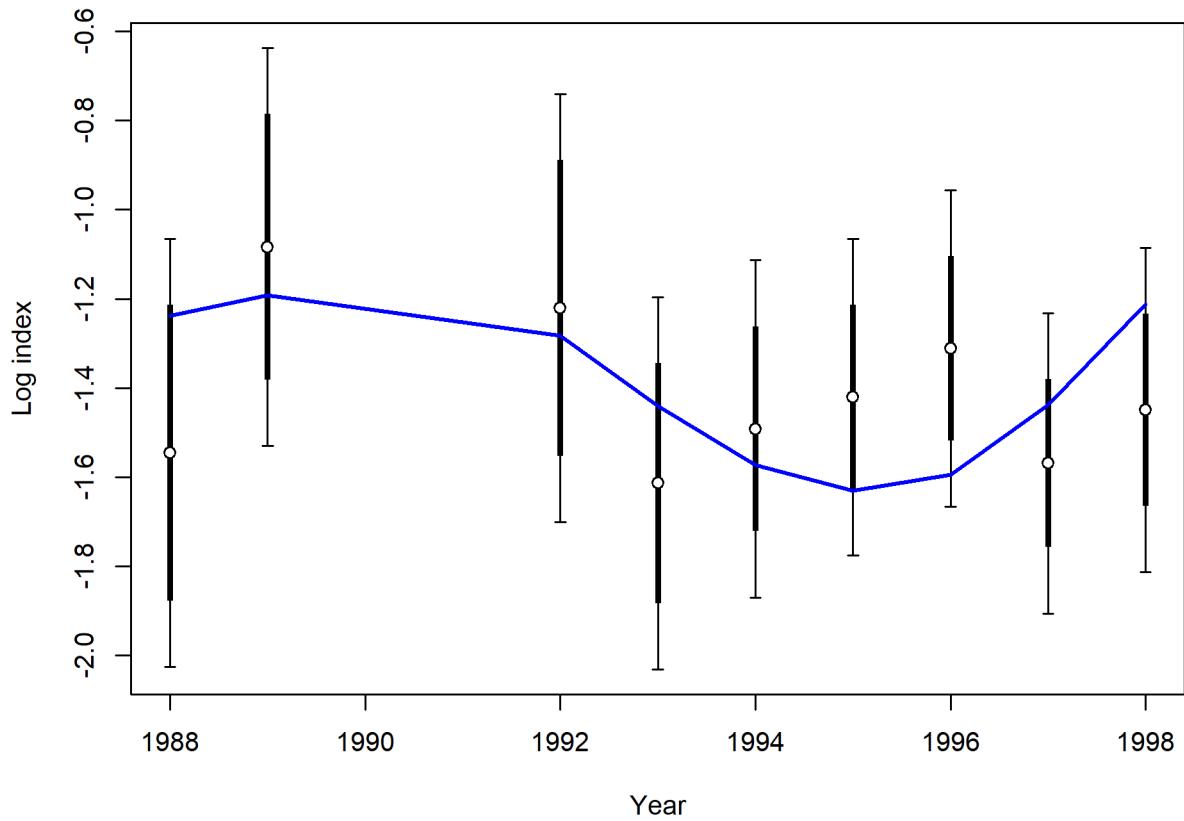


Figure 48: Fit to log index data on log scale for the recerational Deb's CPFV onboard observer program, representing north of Point Conception. Lines indicate 95% uncertainty interval around index values. Thicker lines indicate input uncertainty before addition of estimated additional uncertainty parameter. [fig:index5_logcpuefit_DebCPFV](#)

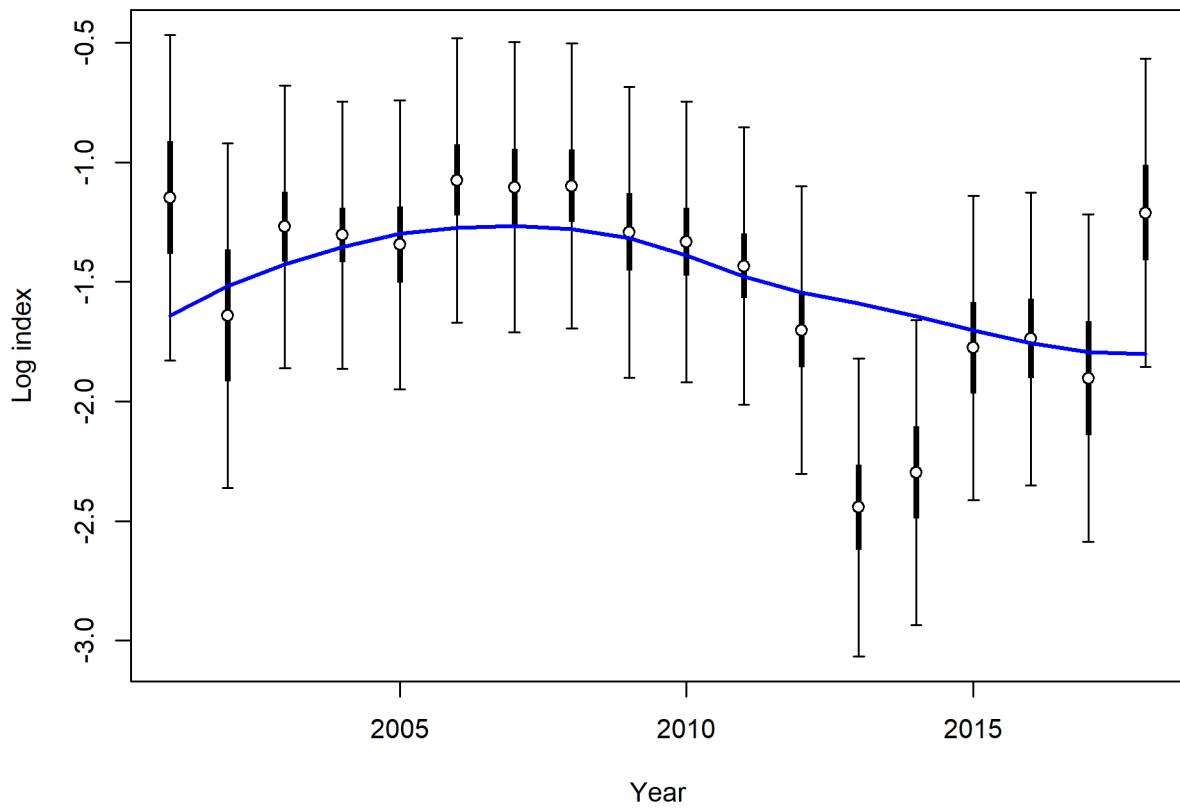


Figure 49: Fit to log index data on log scale for the recerational current CPFV onboard observer program north of Point Conception. Lines indicate 95% uncertainty interval around index values. Thicker lines indicate input uncertainty before addition of estimated additional uncertainty parameter. [fig:index5_logcpuefit_RecOnboardNorth](#)

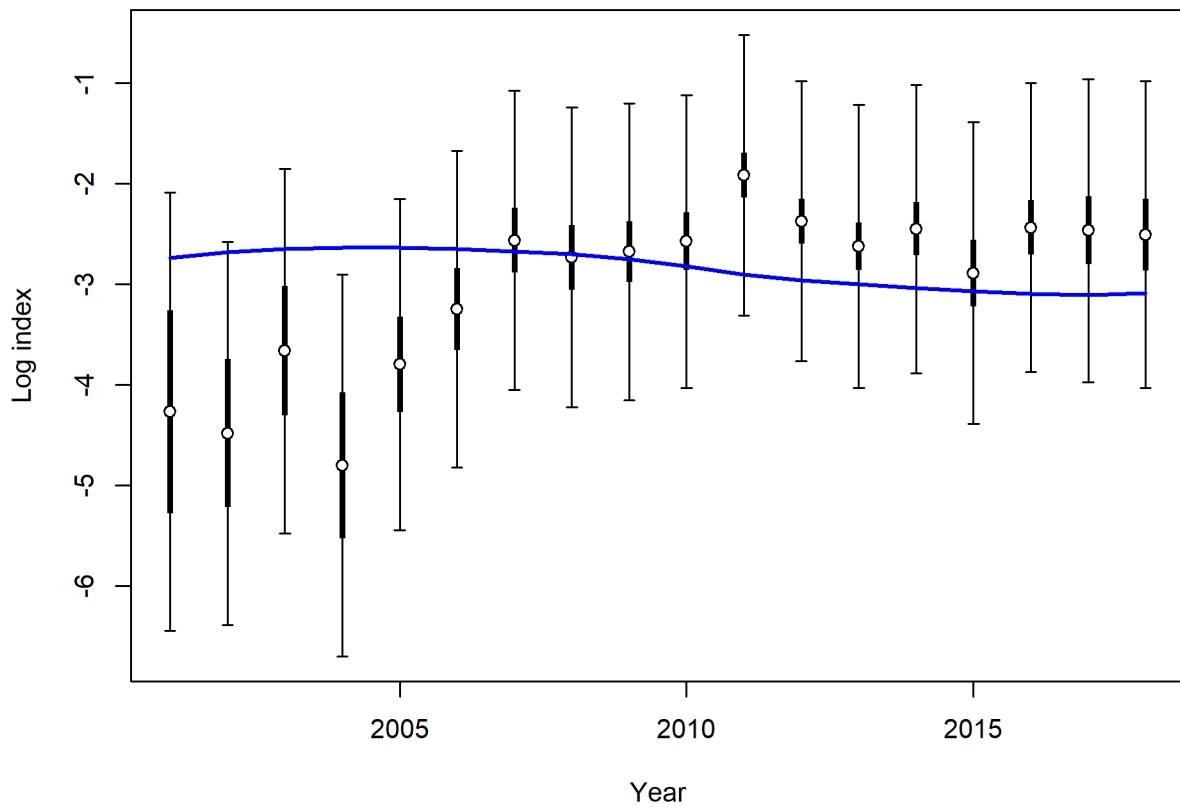


Figure 50: Fit to log index data on log scale for the recerational current CPFV onboard observer program south of Point Conception. Lines indicate 95% uncertainty interval around index values. Thicker lines indicate input uncertainty before addition of estimated additional uncertainty parameter. [fig:index5_logcpuefit_RecOnboardSouth](#)

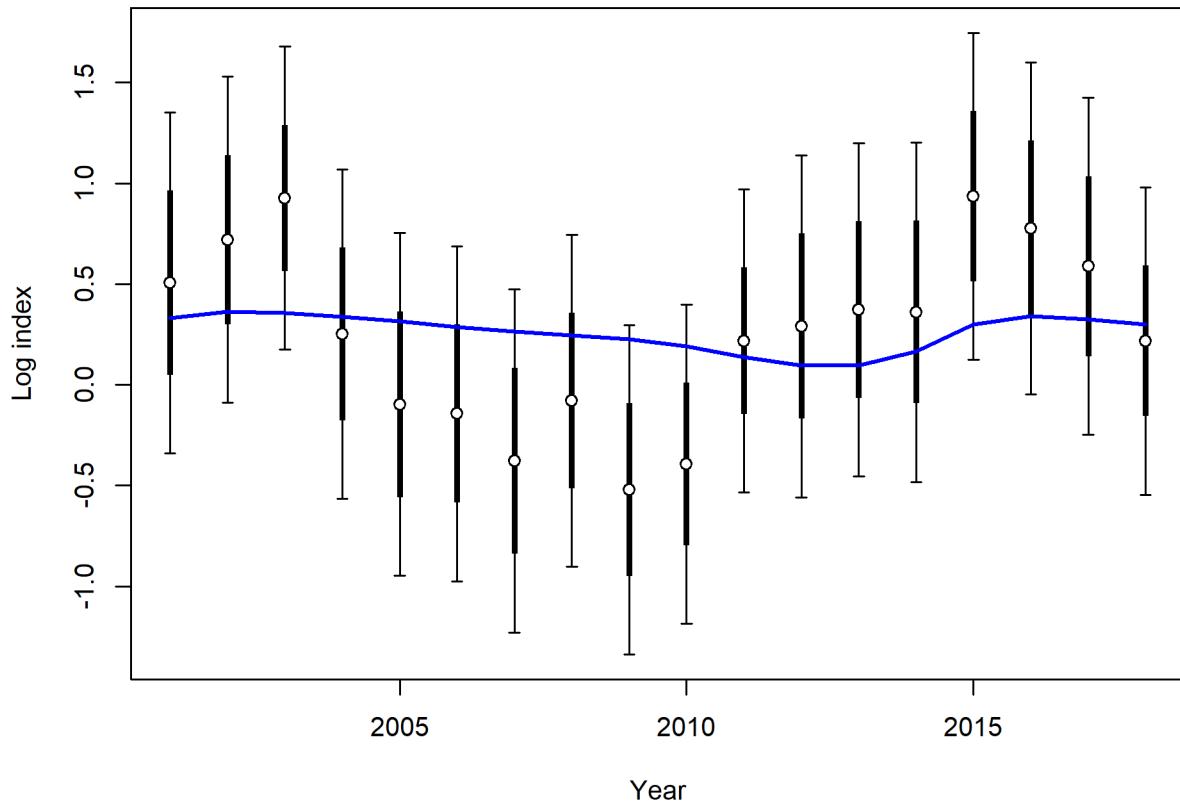


Figure 51: Fit to log index data on log scale for the fishery-independent PISCO kelp forest fish survey. Lines indicate 95% uncertainty interval around index values. Thicker lines indicate input uncertainty before addition of estimated additional uncertainty parameter. fig:index5_log

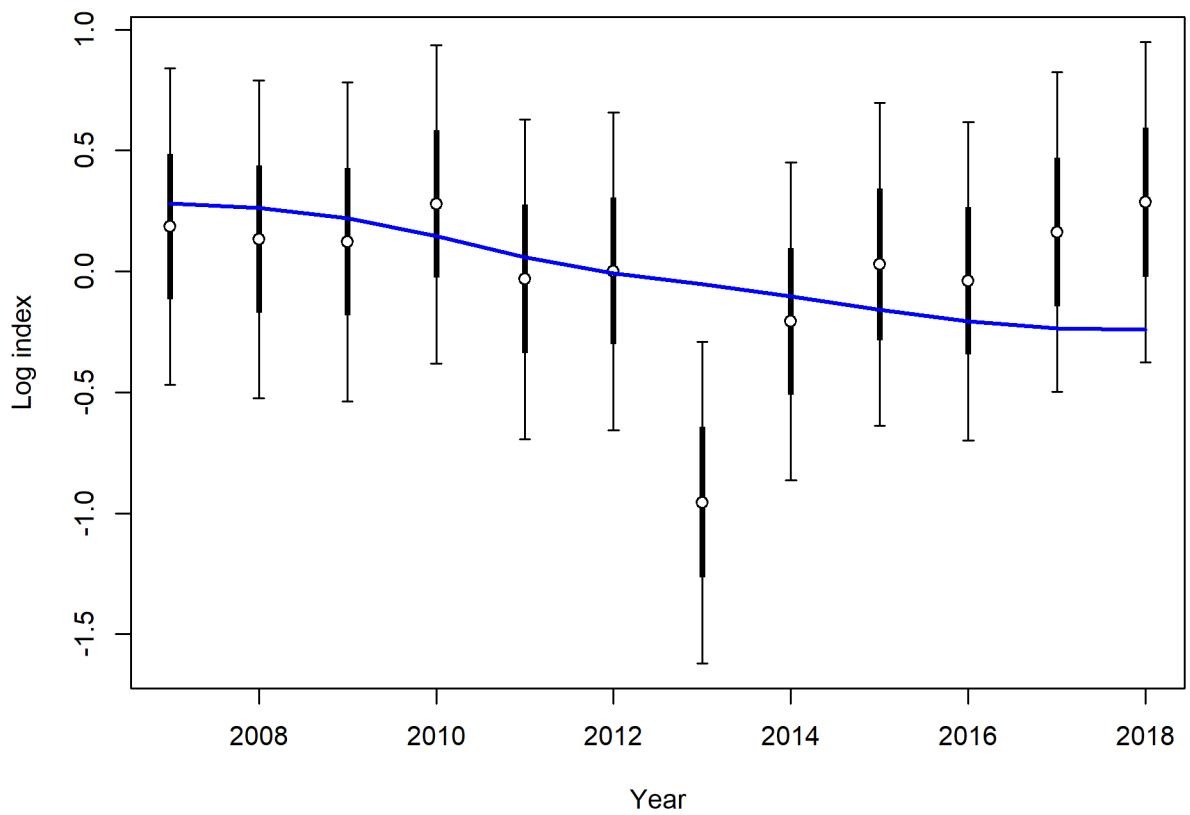


Figure 52: Fit to log index data on log scale for the fishery-independent CCFRP hook-and-line survey. Lines indicate 95% uncertainty interval around index values. Thicker lines indicate input uncertainty before addition of estimated additional uncertainty parameter. fig:index5_log

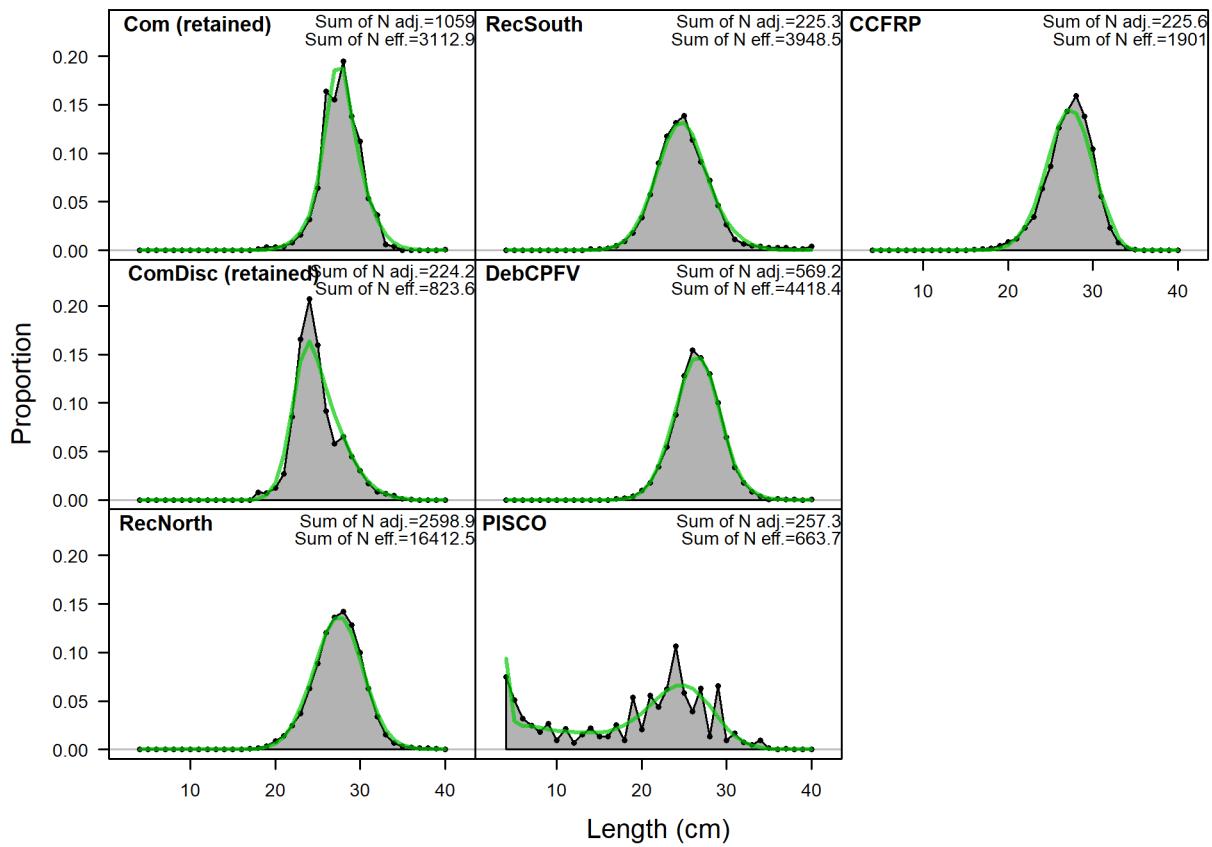
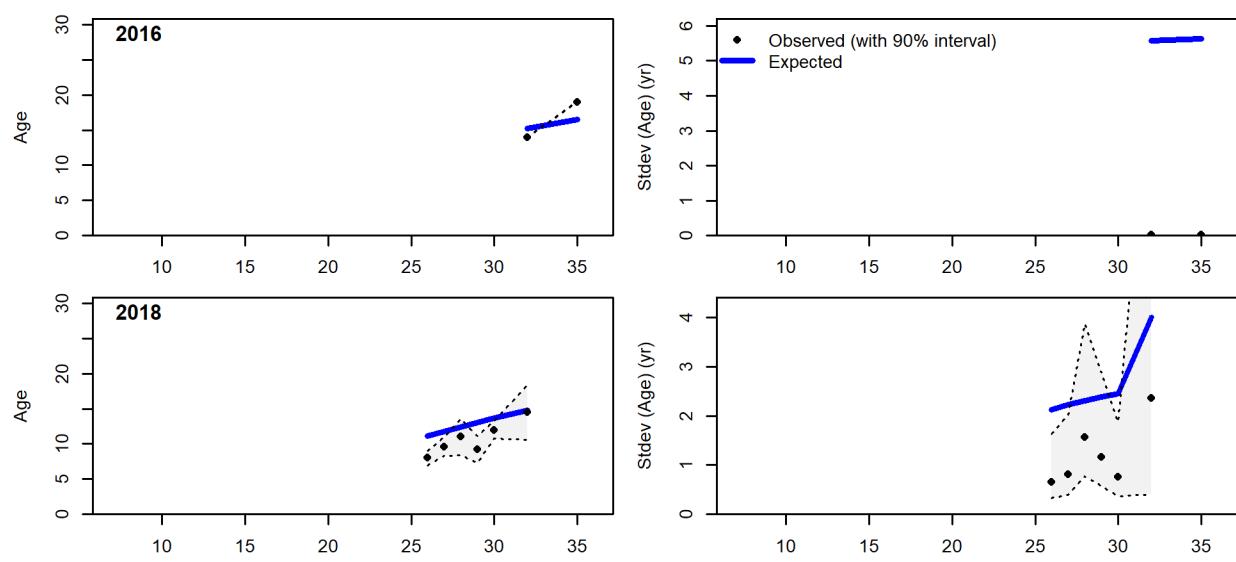


Figure 53: Length compositions aggregated across time by fleet. [fig:comp_lenfit__aggregat](#)



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Length (cm)

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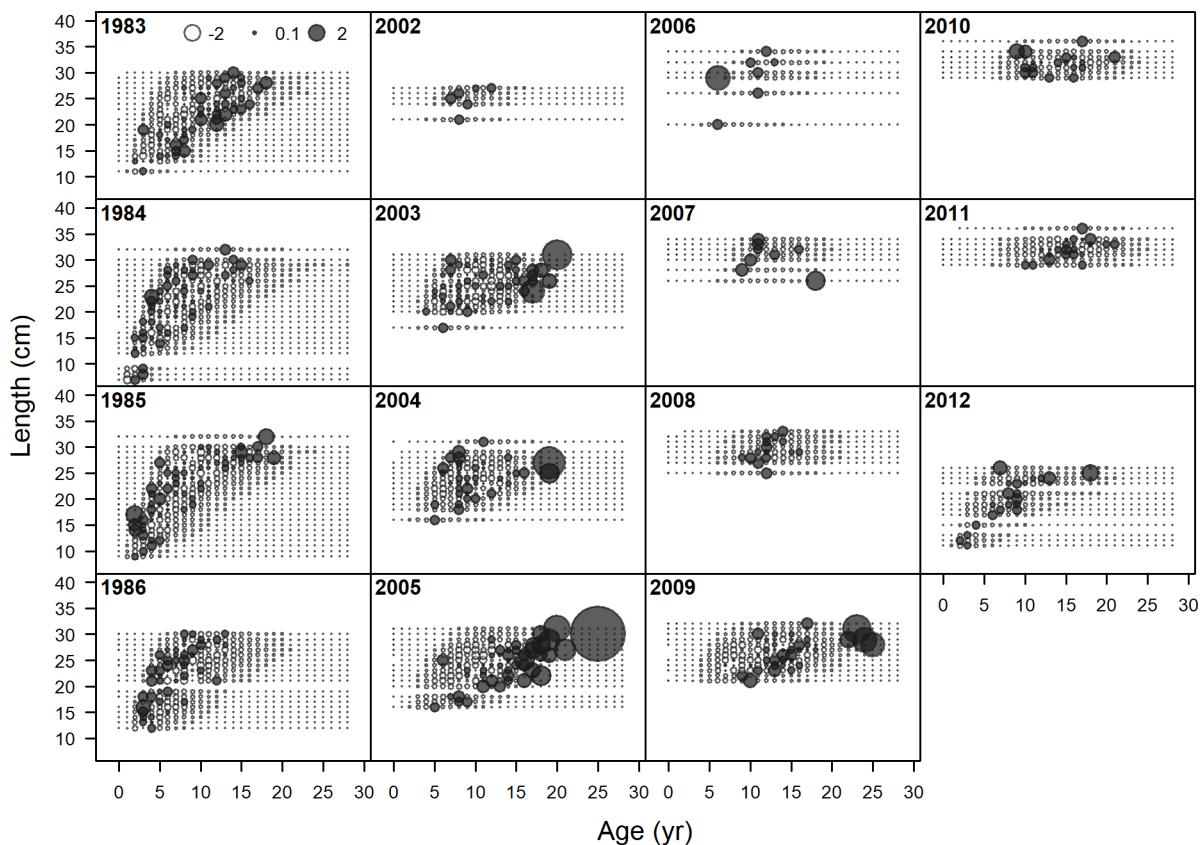


Figure 54: Pearson residuals, whole catch, Dummy1 (max=22.07) `fig:mod1_4_comp_condAALf`

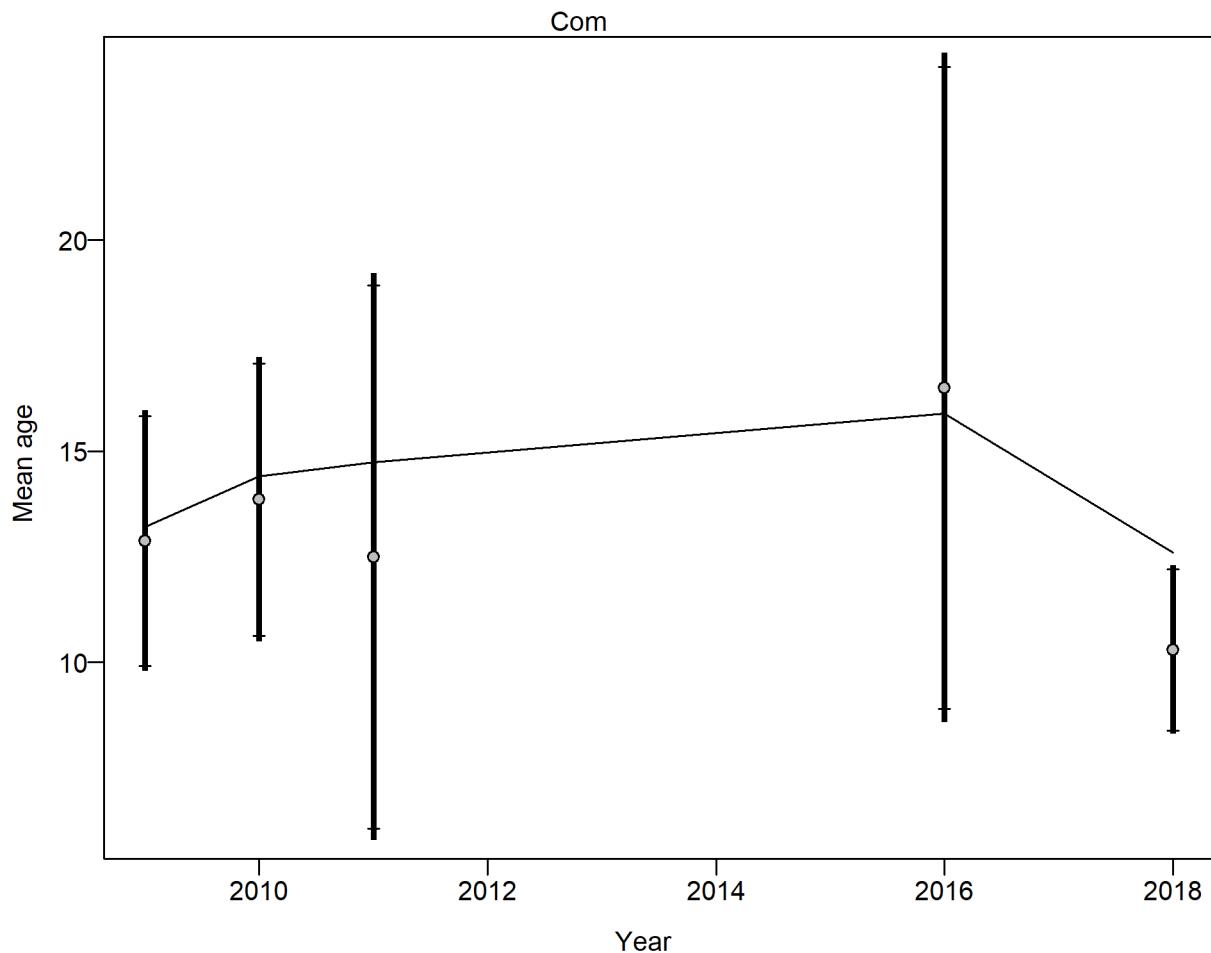


Figure 55: Mean age from conditional data (aggregated across length bins) for Com with 95% confidence intervals based on current samples sizes. Francis data weighting method TA1.8: thinner intervals (with capped ends) show result of further adjusting sample sizes based on suggested multiplier (with 95% interval) for conditional age_at_length data from Com: 1.0892 (0.6381_34.361) For more info, see Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011). Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 68: 1124_1138. fig:mod1_5_comp-

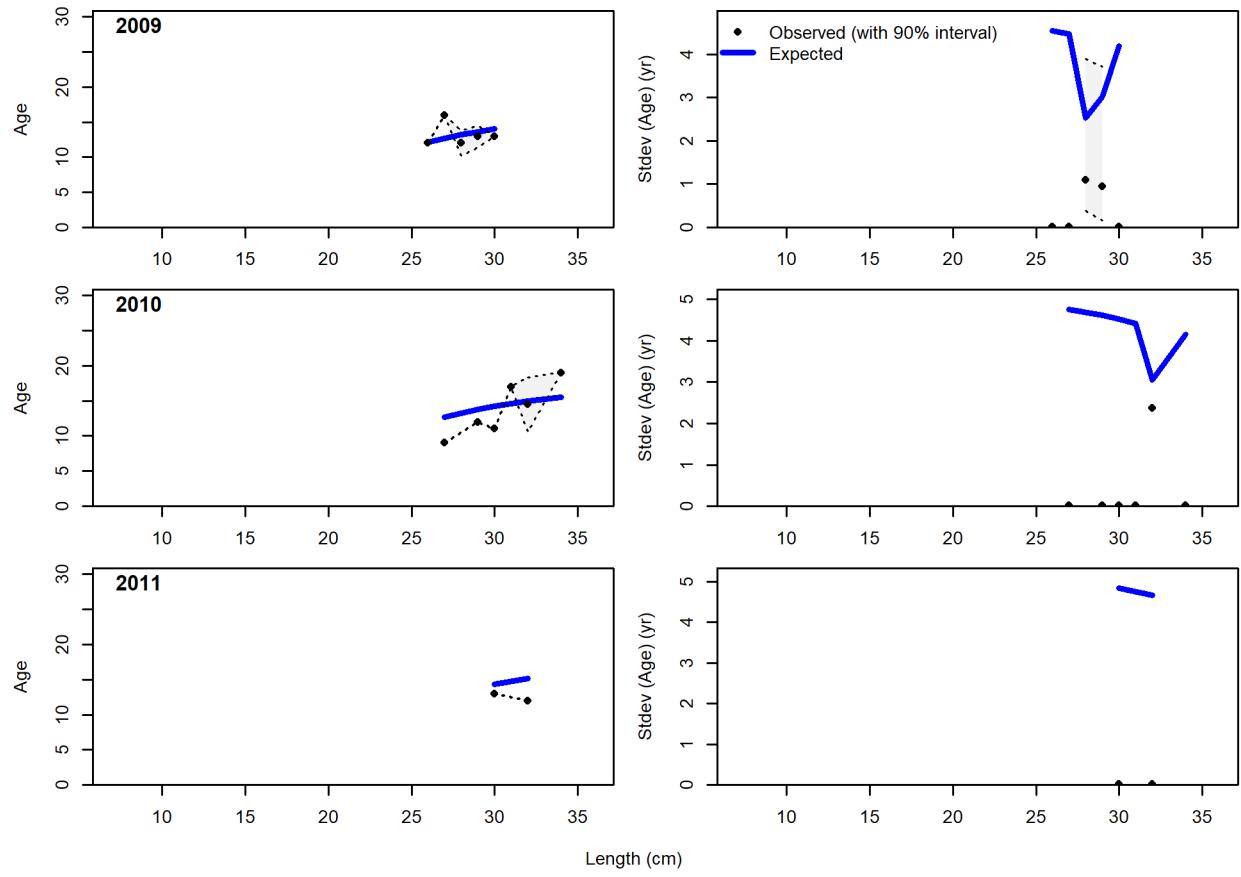


Figure 56: Conditional AAL plot, whole catch, Com (plot 1 of 2) These plots show mean age and std. dev. in conditional AAL. Left plots are mean AAL by size_class (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on adding 1.64 SE of mean to the data. Right plots in each pair are SE of mean AAL (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on the chi_square distribution. [fig:mod1_6_comp_cond](#)

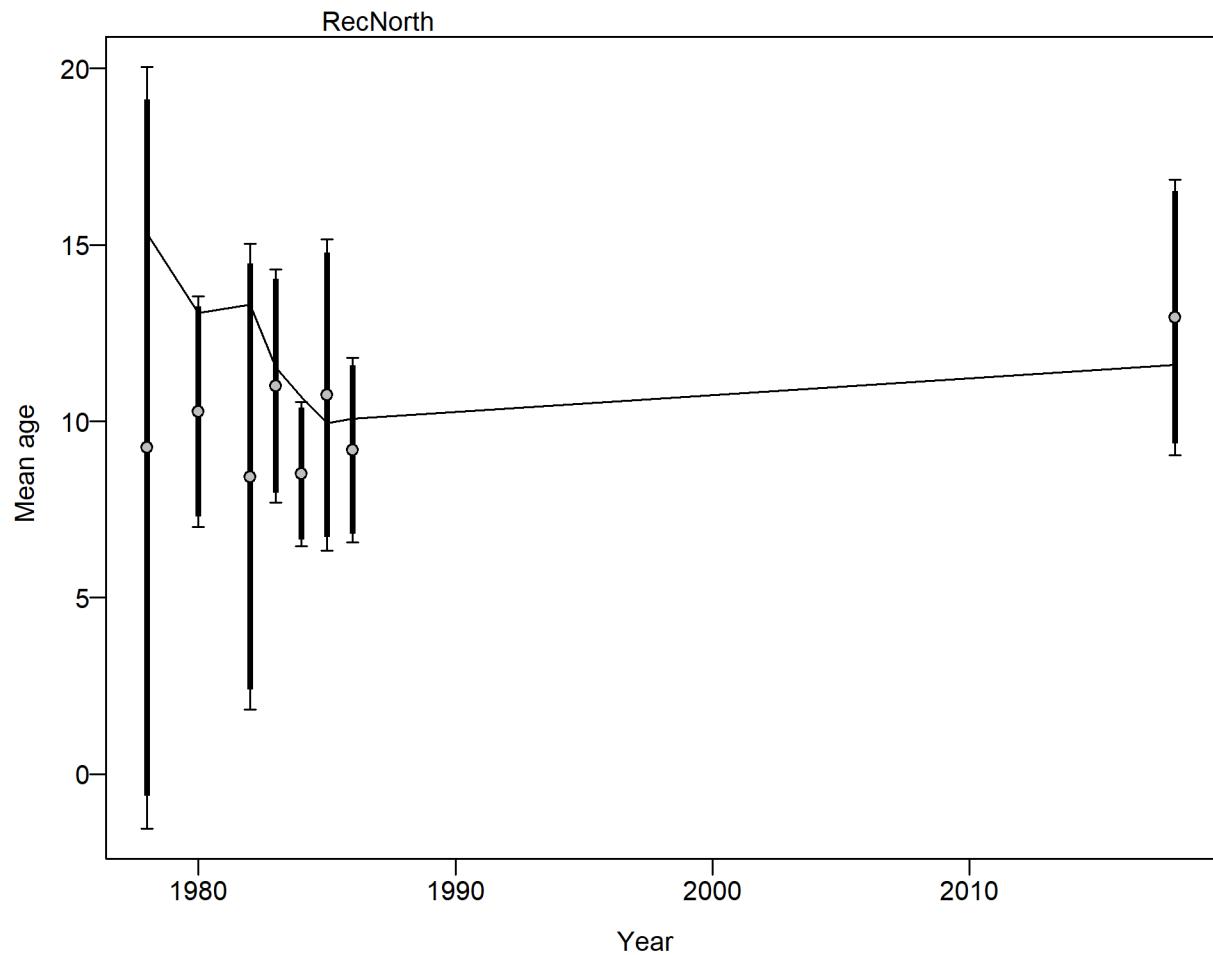


Figure 57: Mean age from conditional data (aggregated across length bins) for RecNorth with 95% confidence intervals based on current sample sizes. Francis data weighting method TA1.8: thinner intervals (with capped ends) show result of further adjusting sample sizes based on suggested multiplier (with 95% interval) for conditional age_at_length data from RecNorth: 0.8355 (0.564_3.4723) For more info, see Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011). Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 68: 1124_1138. fig:mod1_8_com

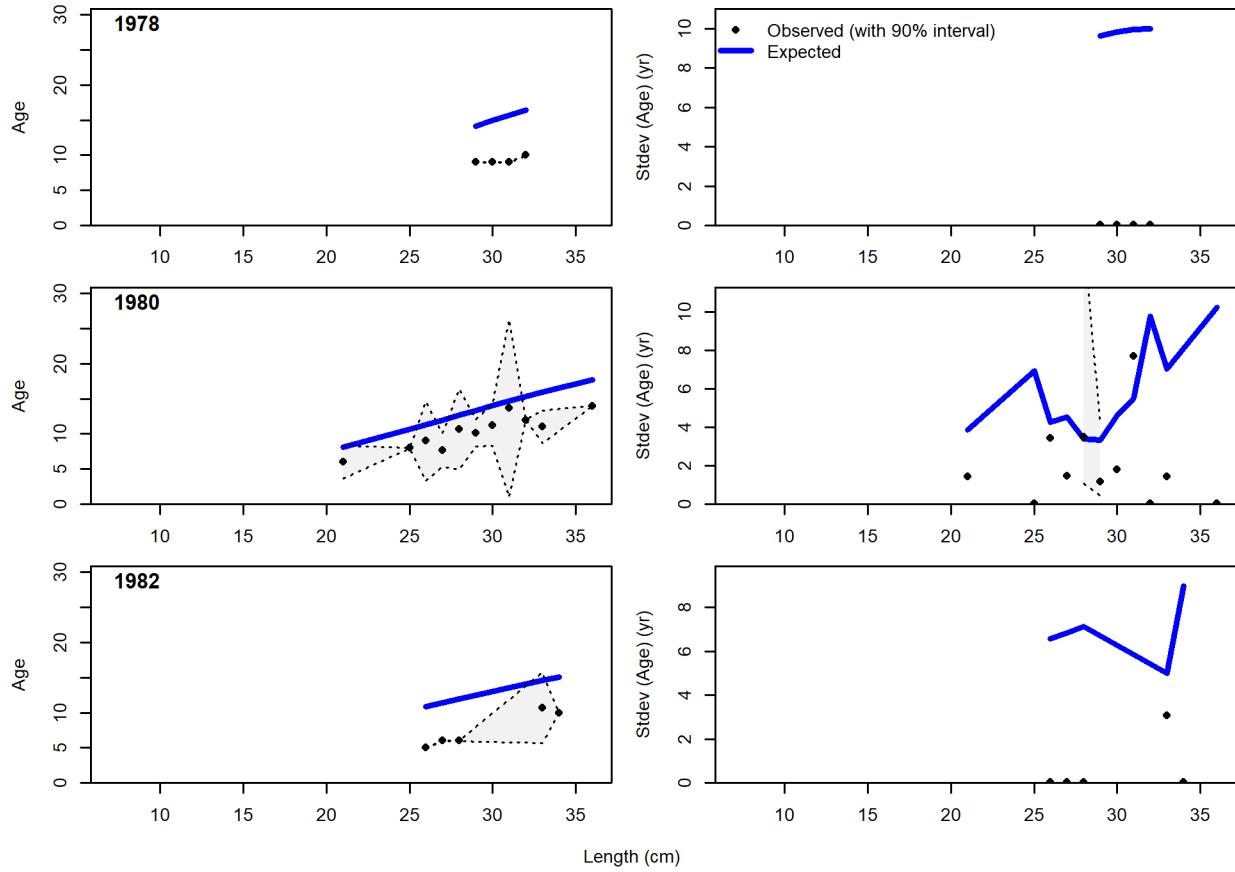
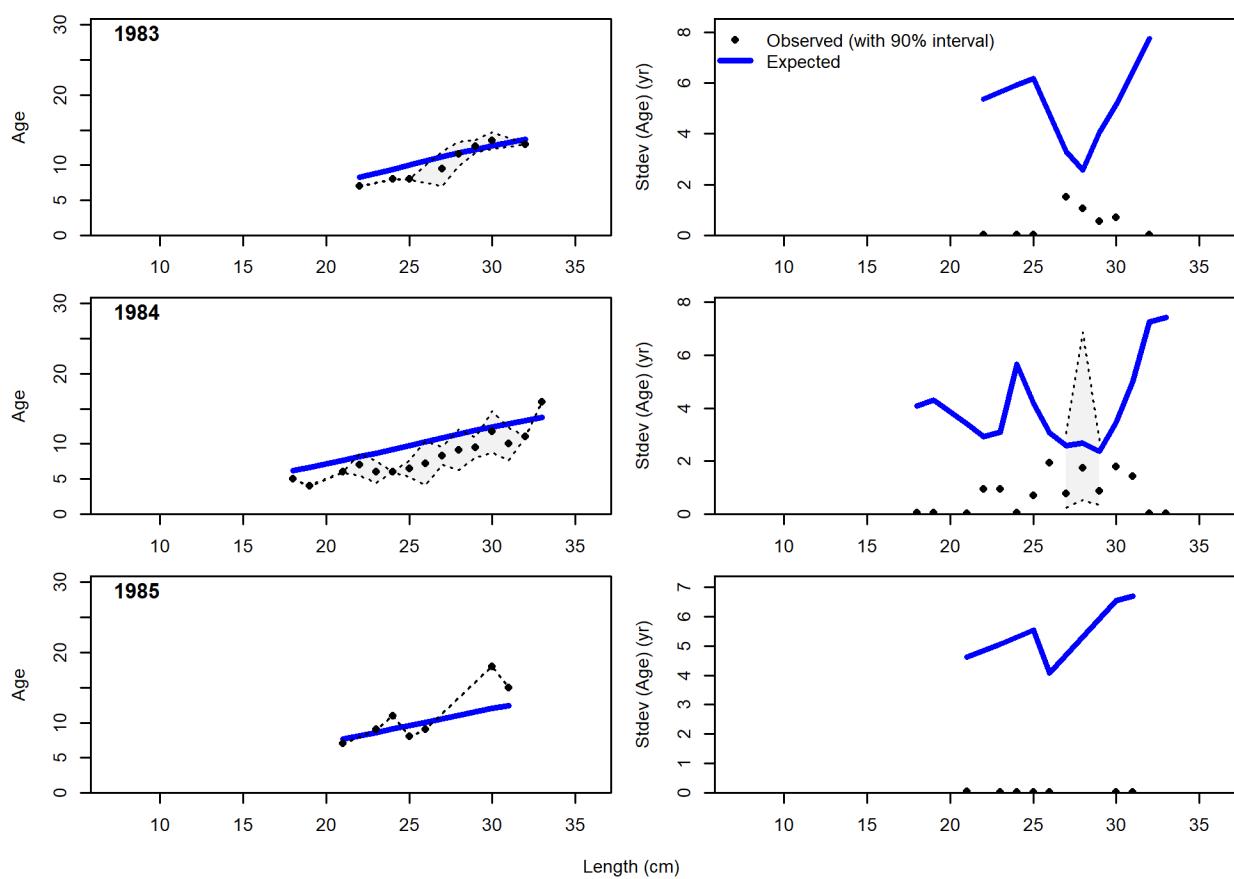


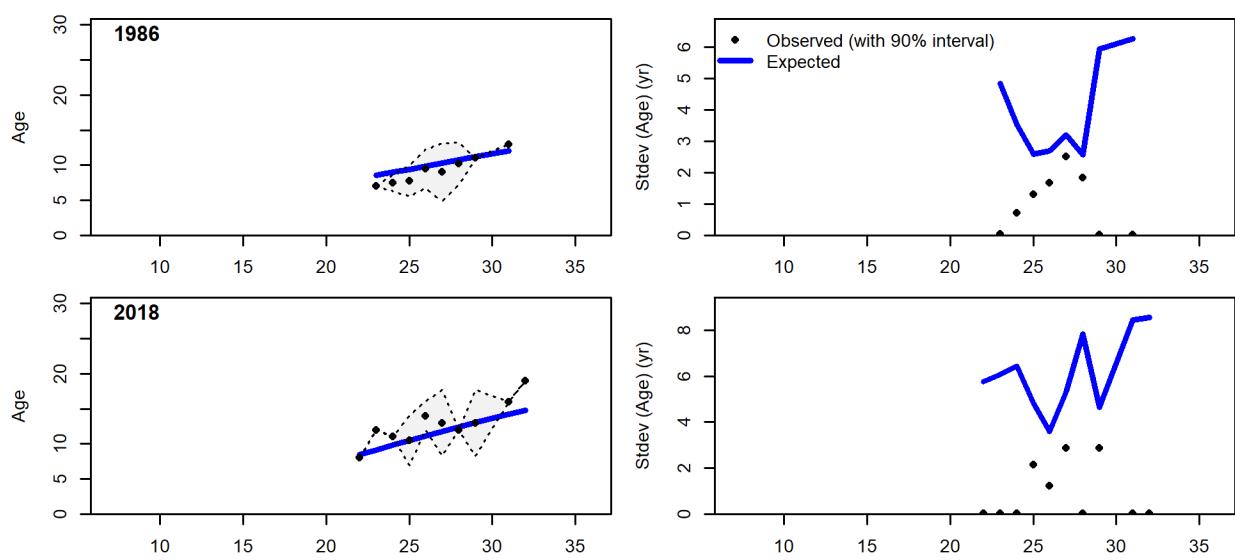
Figure 58: Conditional AAL plot, whole catch, RecNorth (plot 1 of 3) These plots show mean age and std. dev. in conditional AAL. Left plots are mean AAL by size_class (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on adding 1.64 SE of mean to the data. Right plots in each pair are SE of mean AAL (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on the chi_square distribution.



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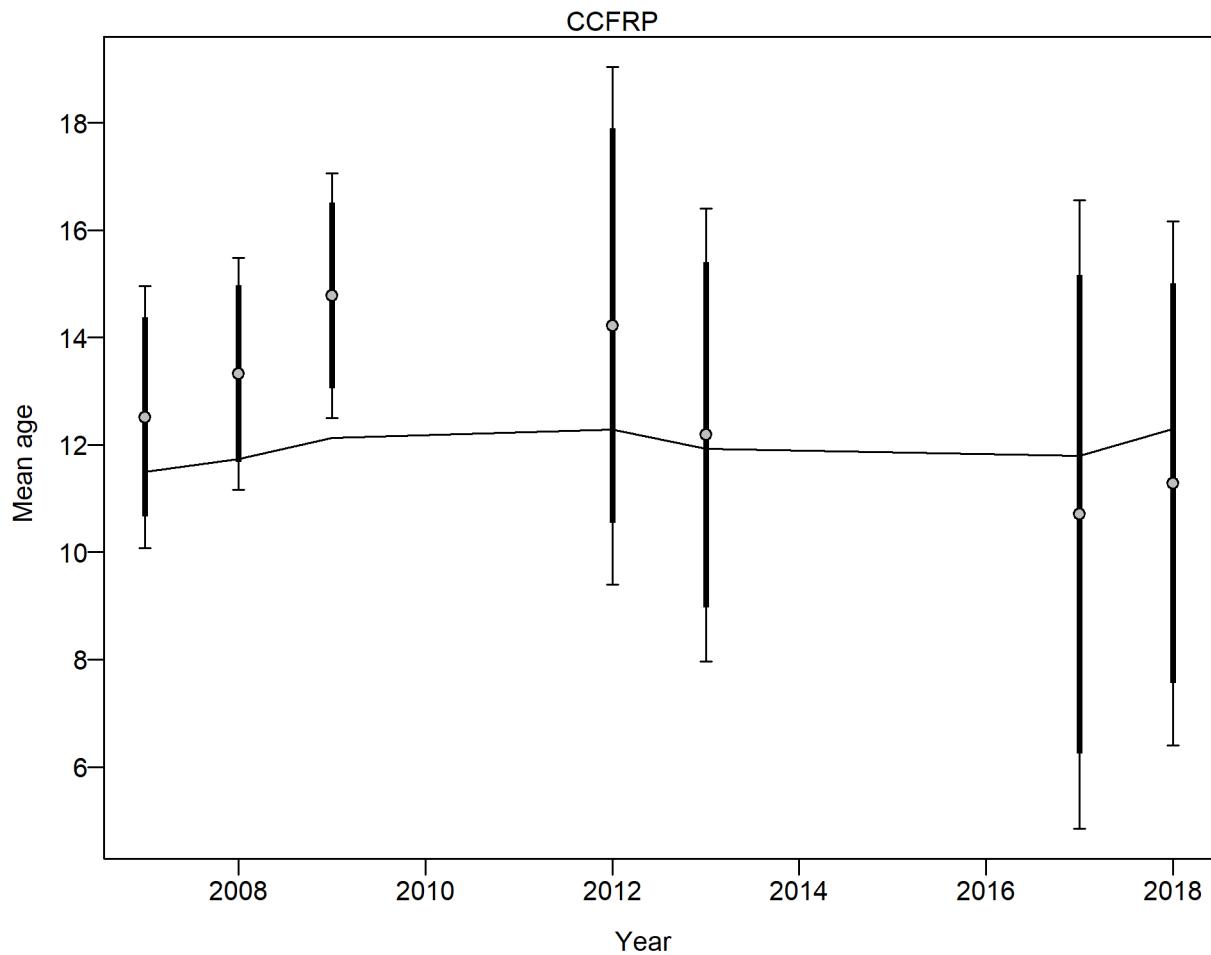


Figure 59: Mean age from conditional data (aggregated across length bins) for CCFRP with 95% confidence intervals based on current samples sizes. Francis data weighting method TA1.8: thinner intervals (with capped ends) show result of further adjusting sample sizes based on suggested multiplier (with 95% interval) for conditional age_at_length data from CCFRP: 0.581 (0.3526_2.4603) For more info, see Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011). Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 68: 1124_1138. fig:mod1_12_c...

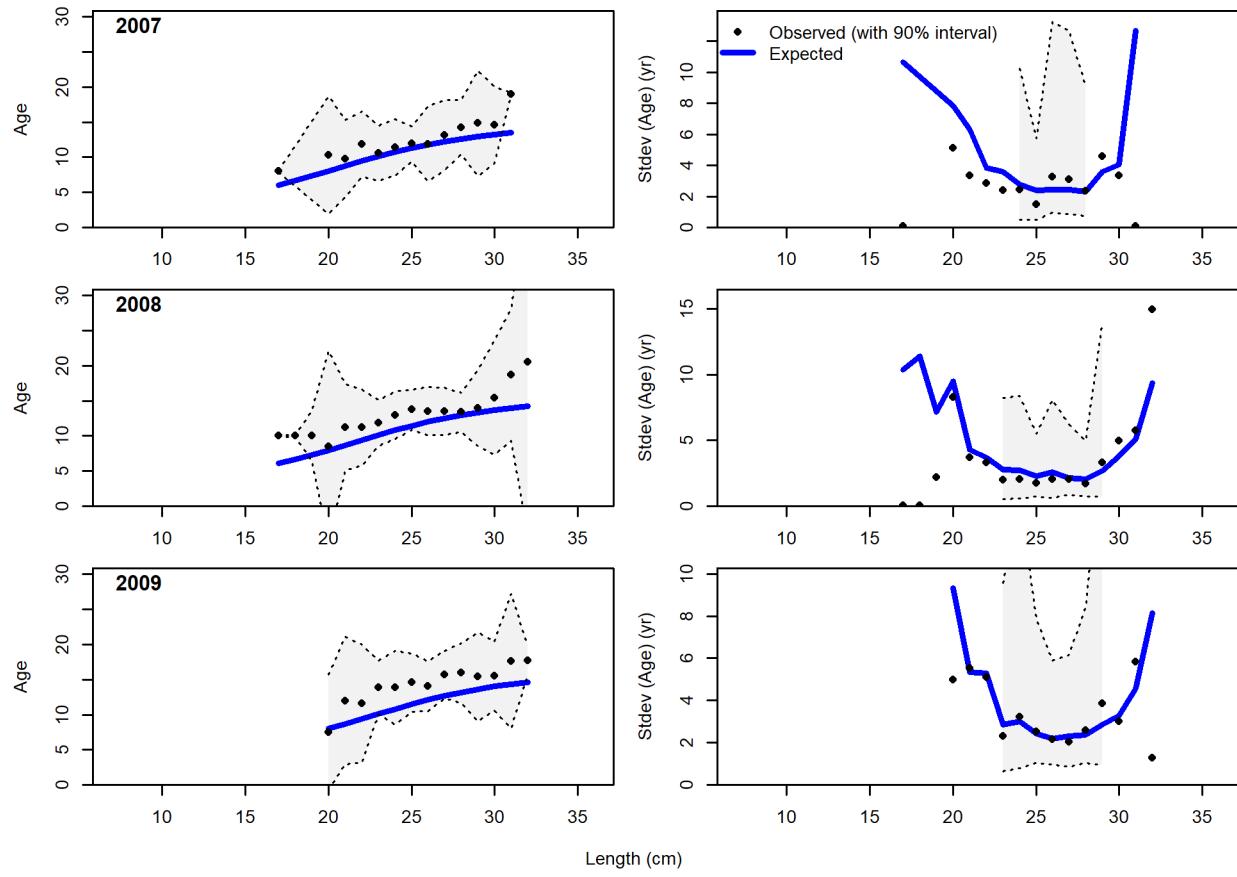
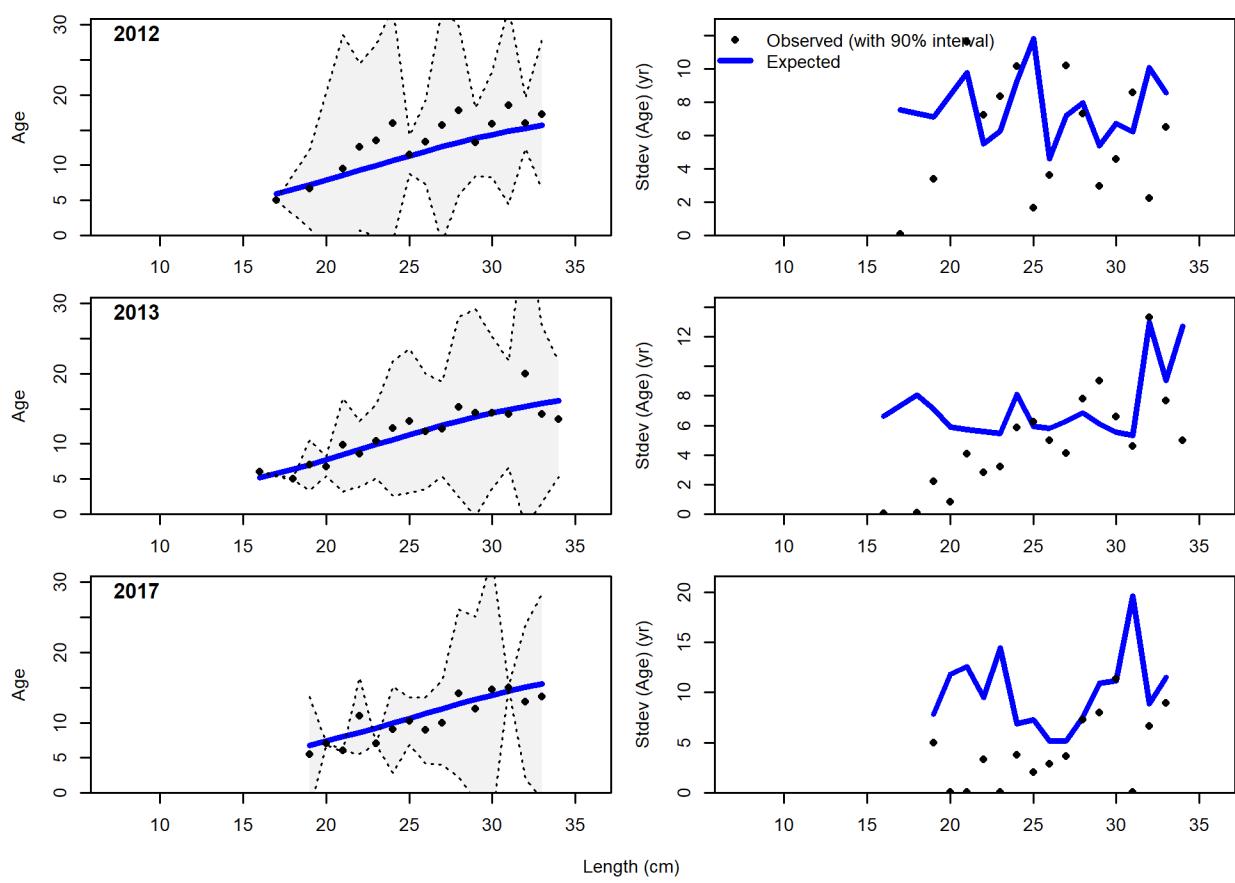


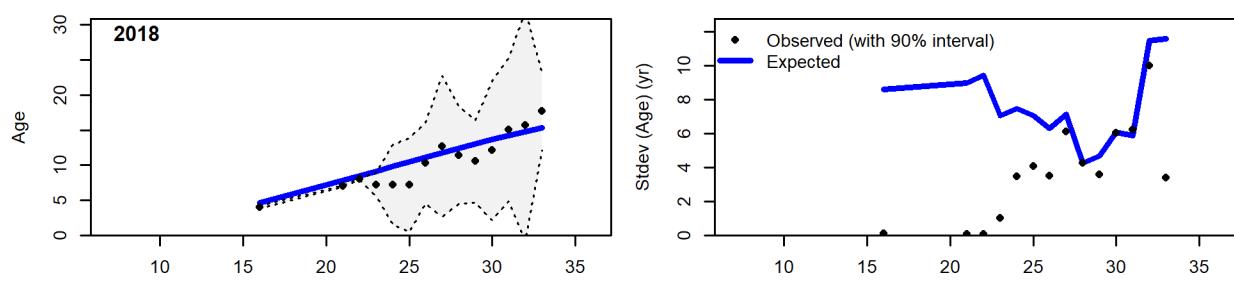
Figure 60: Conditional AAL plot, whole catch, CCFRP (plot 1 of 3) These plots show mean age and std. dev. in conditional AAL. Left plots are mean AAL by size_class (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on adding 1.64 SE of mean to the data. Right plots in each pair are SE of mean AAL (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on the chi_square distribution. fig:mod1_13_c



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Length (cm)

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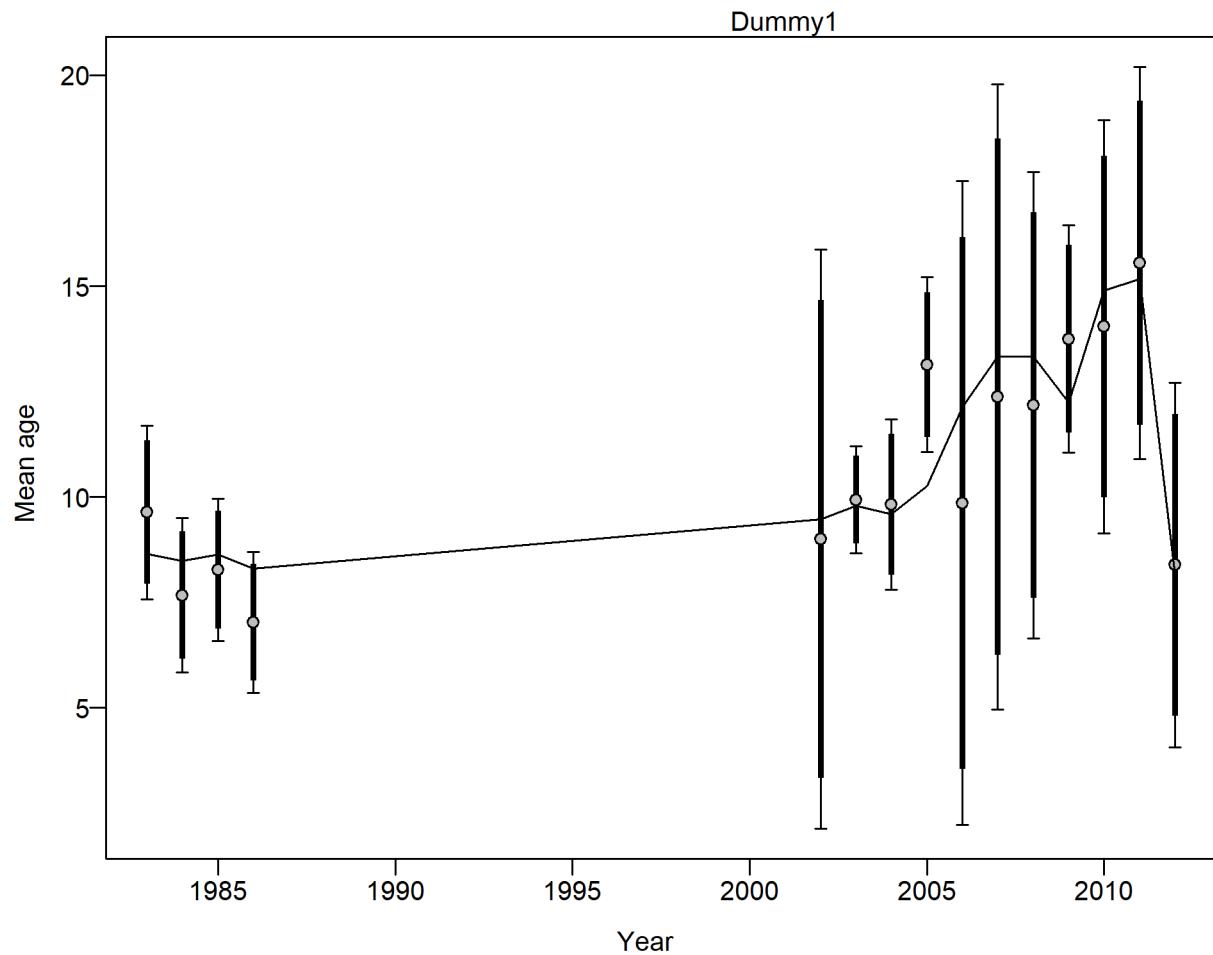


Figure 61: Mean age from conditional data (aggregated across length bins) for Dummy1 with 95% confidence intervals based on current samples sizes. Francis data weighting method TA1.8: thinner intervals (with capped ends) show result of further adjusting sample sizes based on suggested multiplier (with 95% interval) for conditional age_at_length data from Dummy1: 0.6827 (0.3299_3.1452) For more info, see Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011). Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 68: 1124_1138. fig:mod1_16_c0

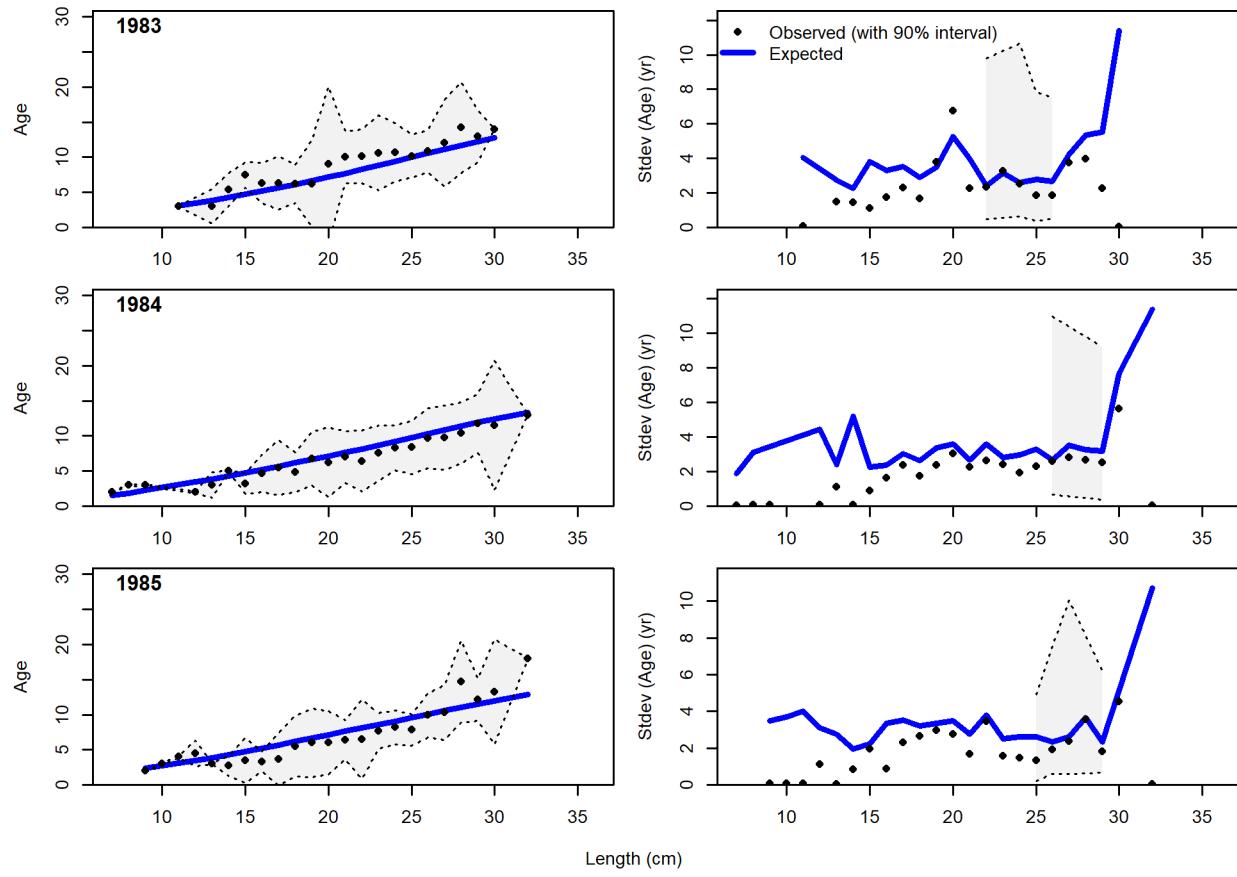
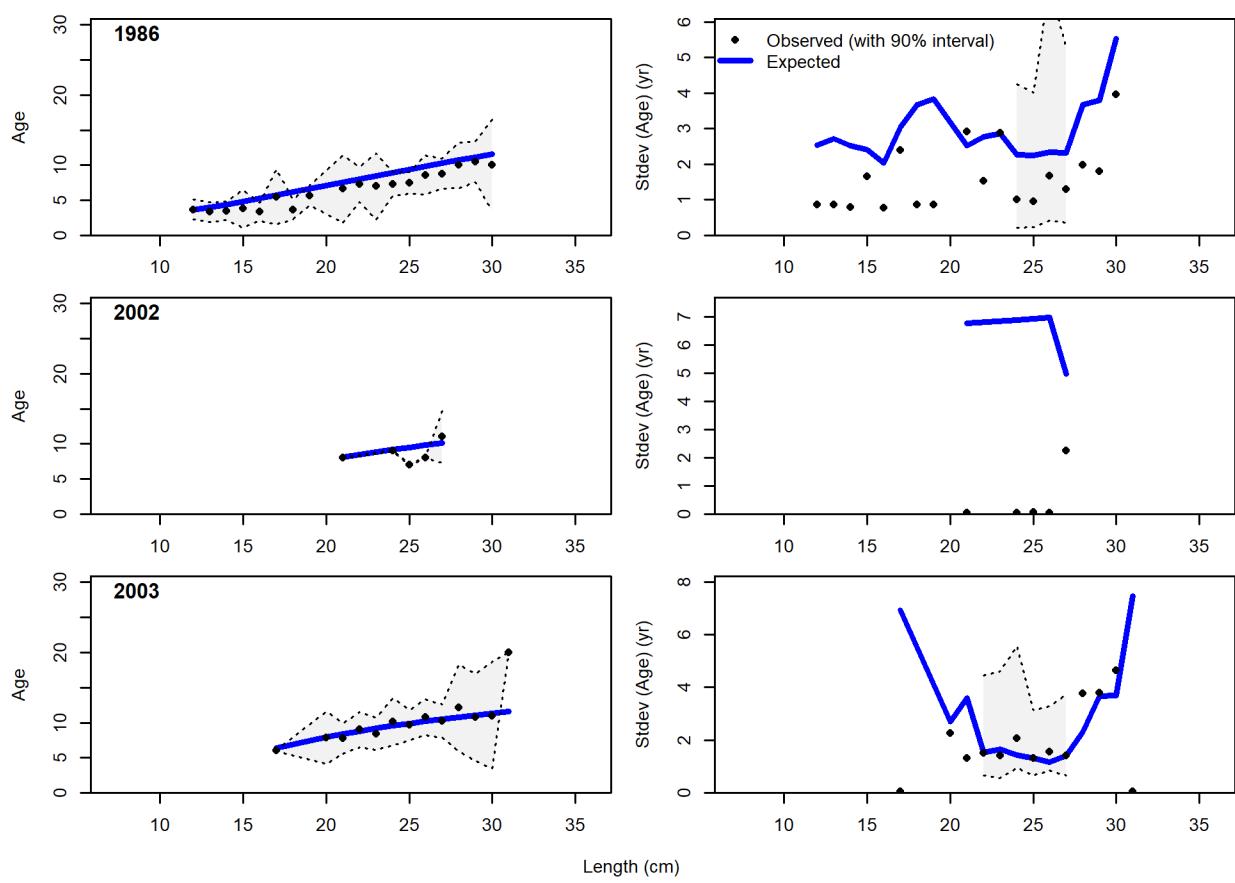


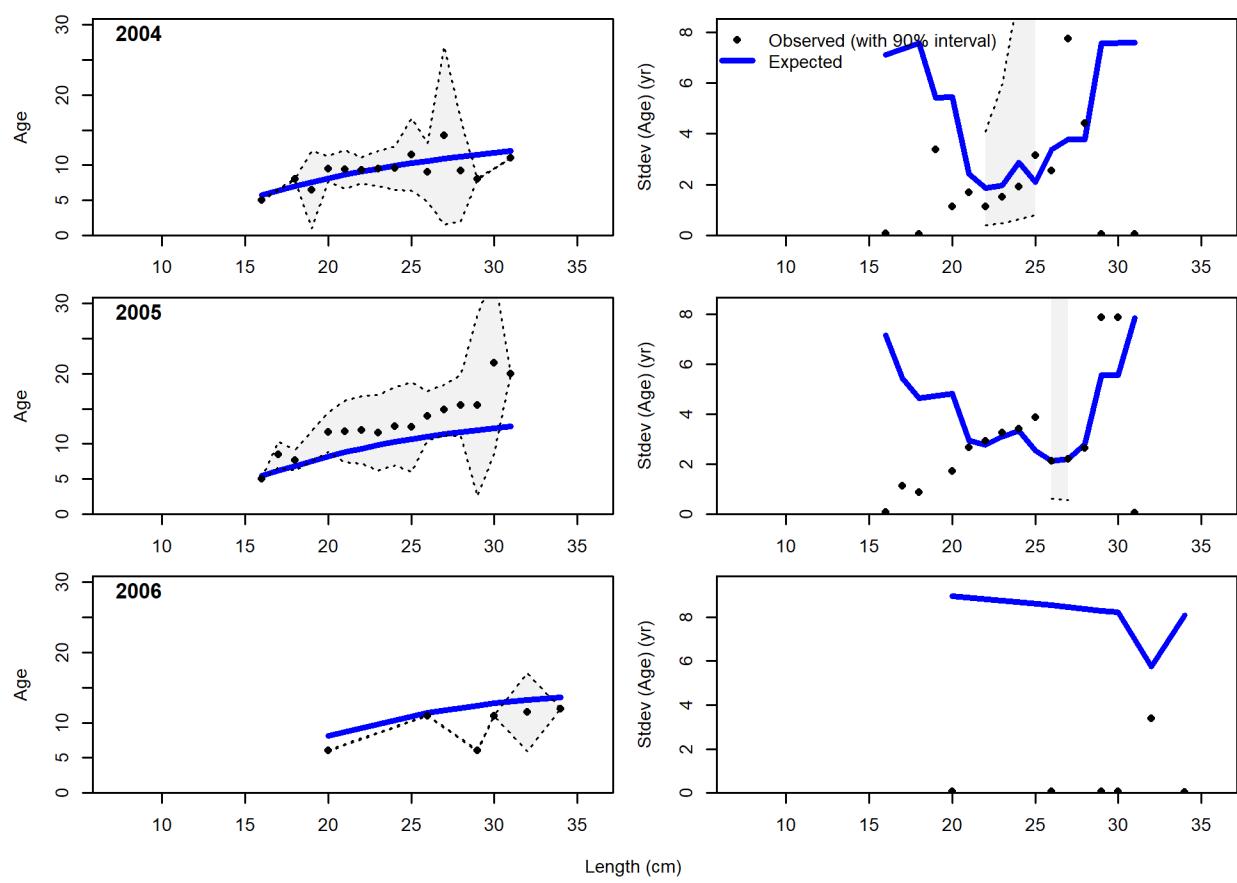
Figure 62: Conditional AAL plot, whole catch, Dummy1 (plot 1 of 5) These plots show mean age and std. dev. in conditional AAL. Left plots are mean AAL by size_class (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on adding 1.64 SE of mean to the data. Right plots in each pair are SE of mean AAL (obs. and pred.) with 90% CIs based on the chi_square distribution. fig:mod1_17_c



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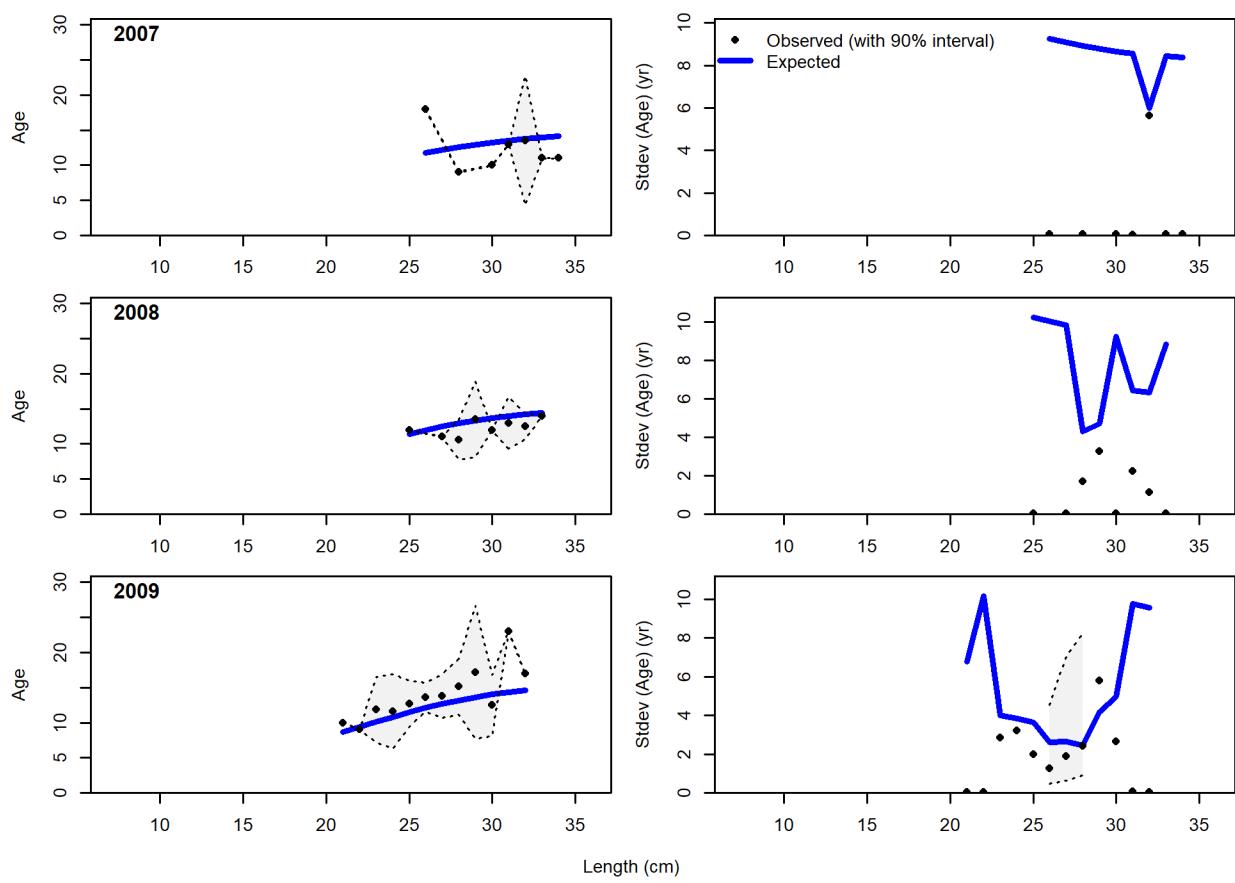
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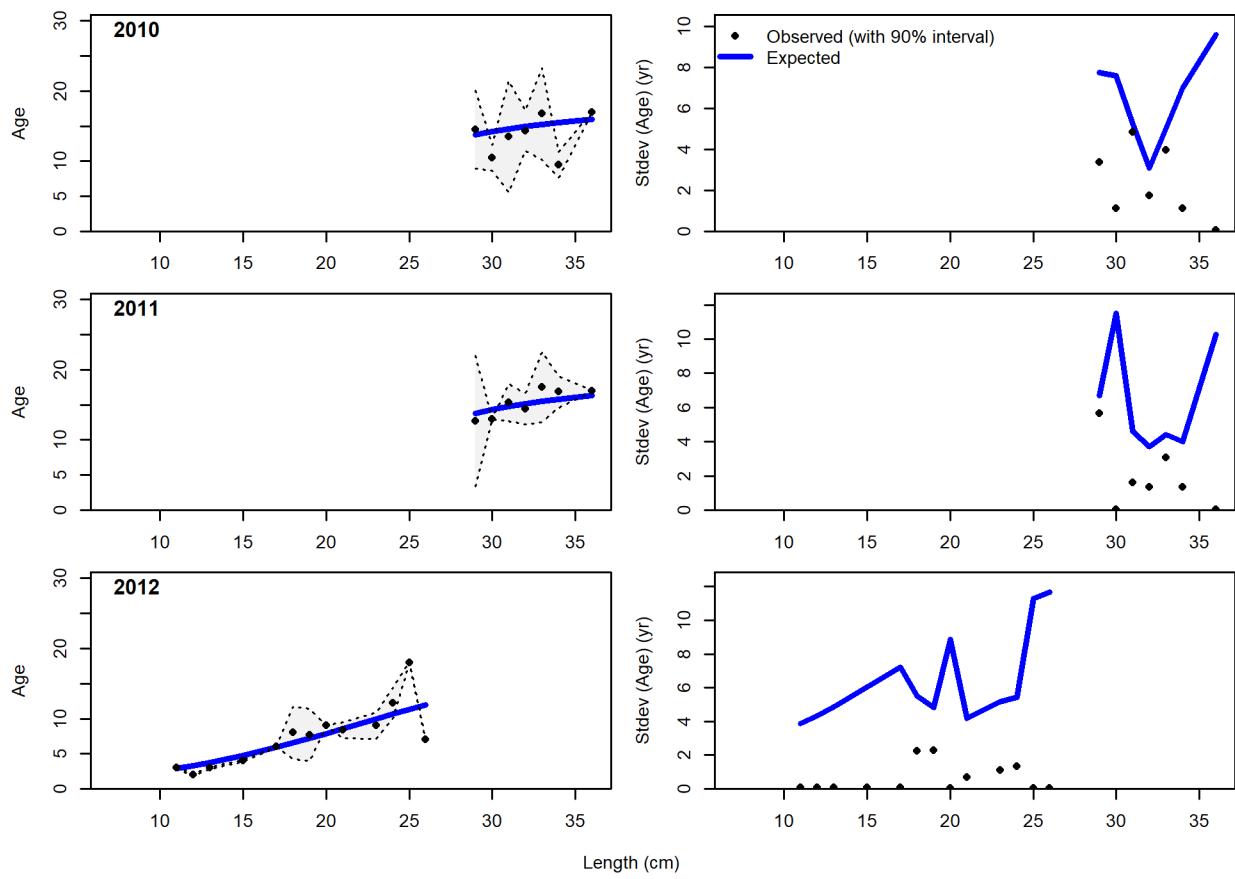
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1592 j!*****h Likelihood profile FIGURES***** -j

1593 j!***** -j

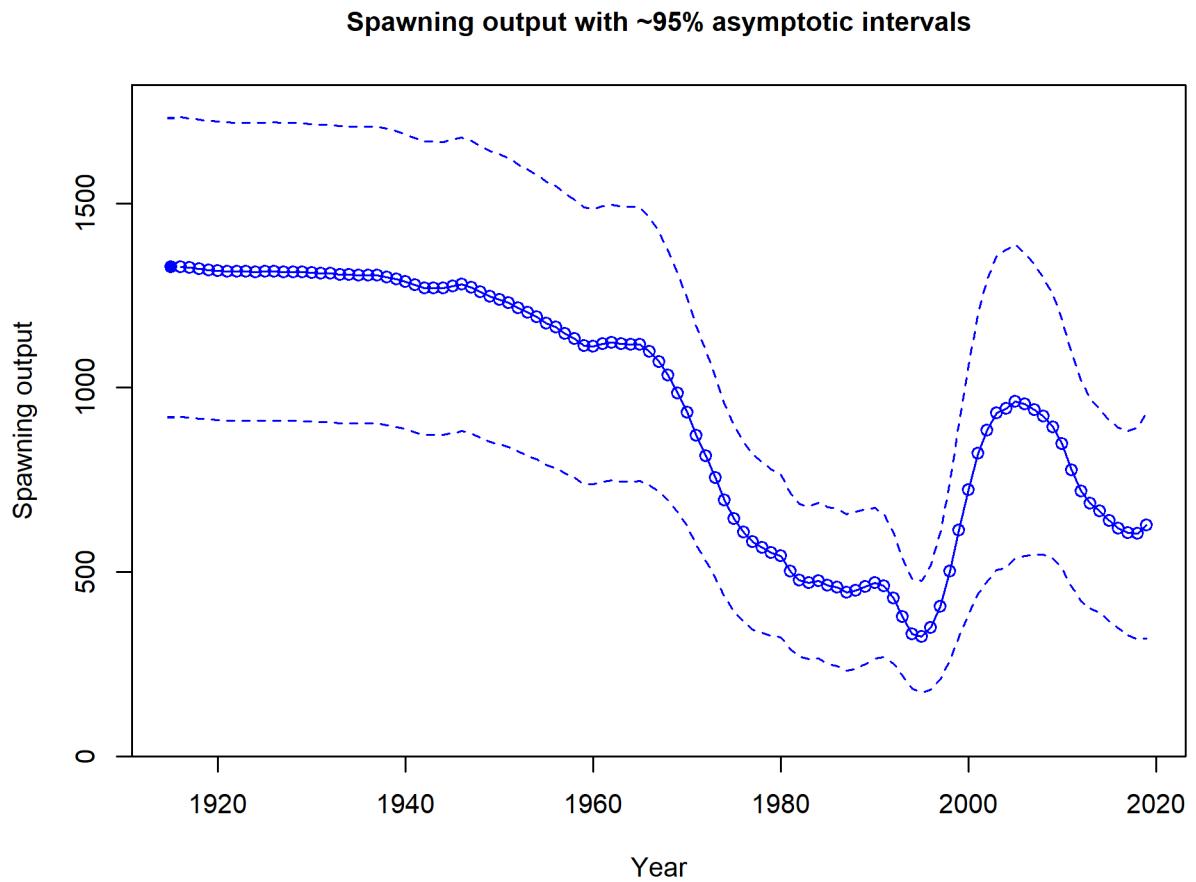


Figure 63: Estimated spawning biomass (mt) with approximate 95% asymptotic intervals. fig:ts7_Spawn

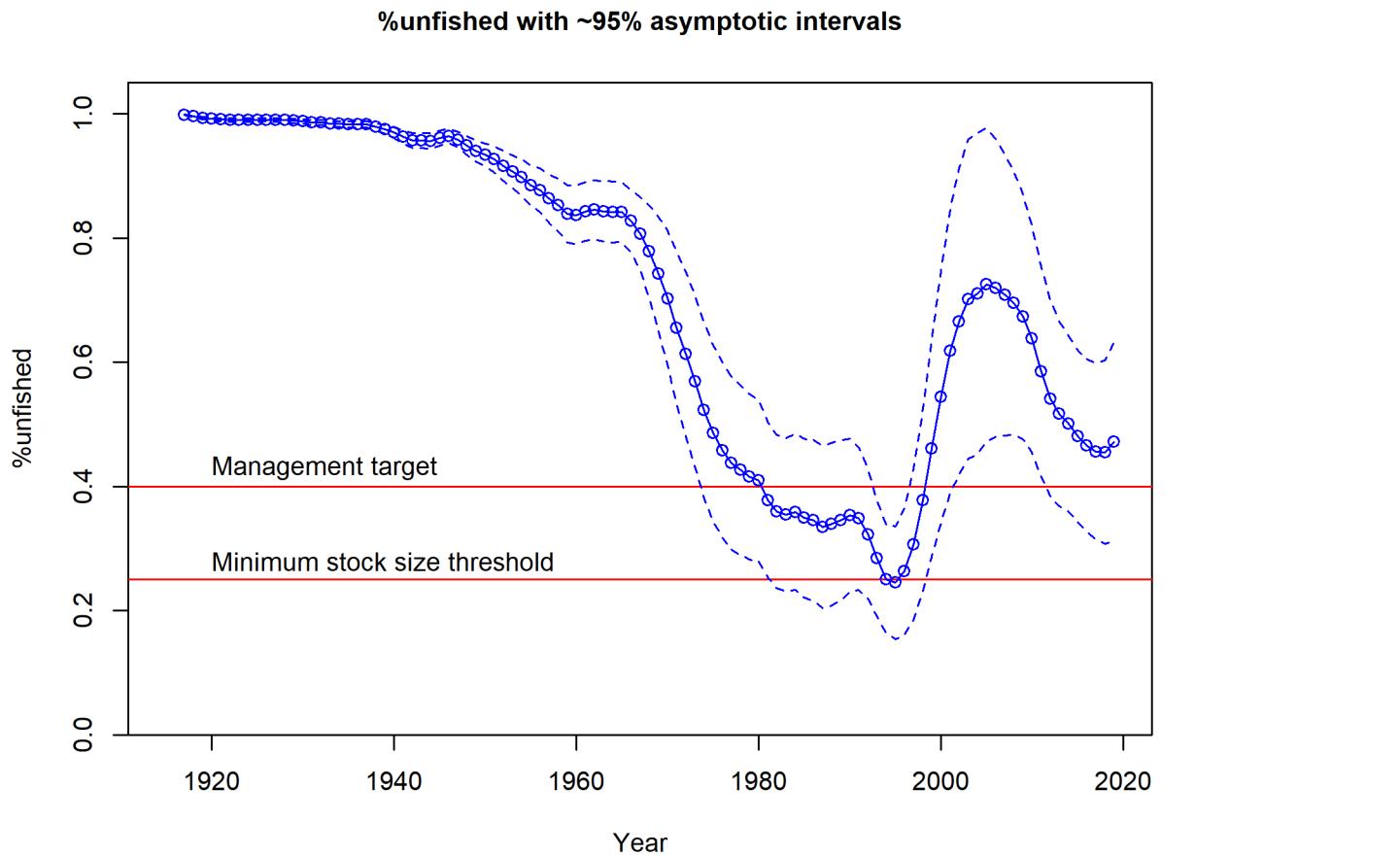


Figure 64: Estimated spawning depletion with approximate 95% asymptotic intervals. fig:ts9_unfish

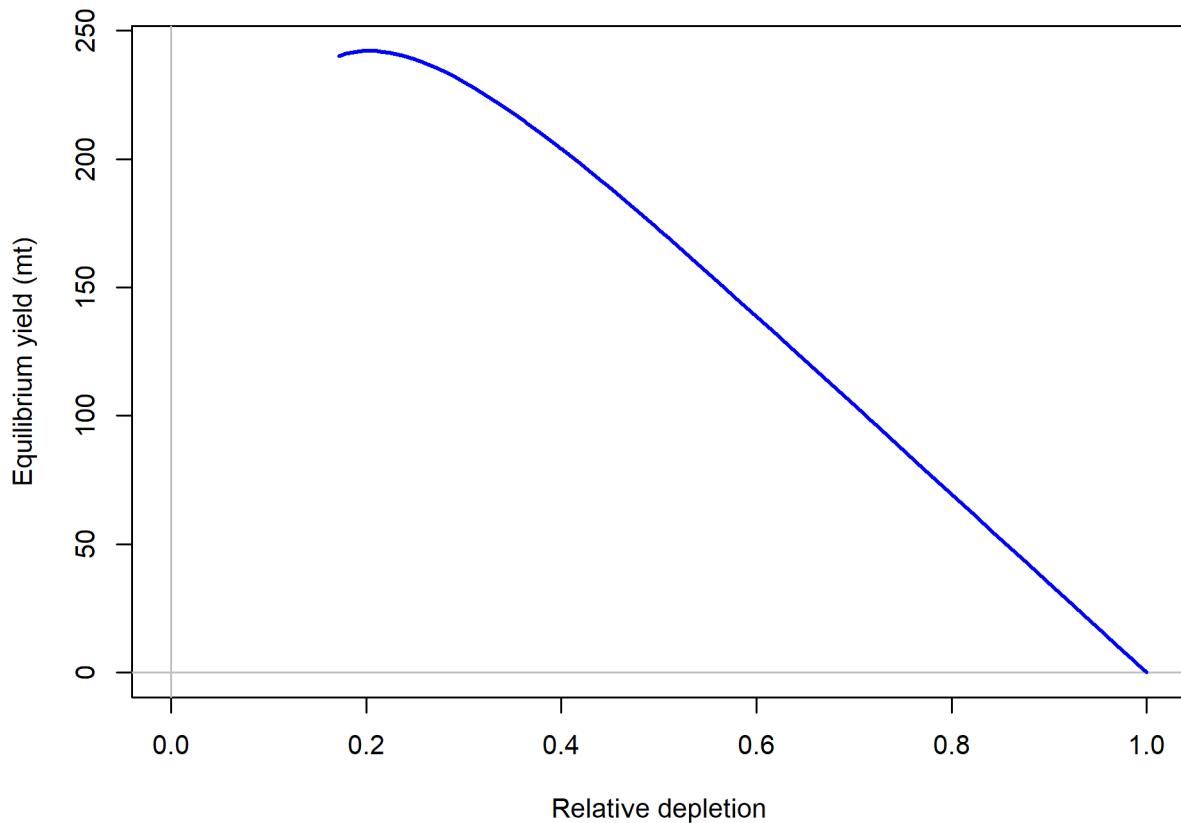


Figure 65: Equilibrium yield curve for the base case model. Values are based on the 2018 fishery selectivity and with steepness fixed at 0.718. | [fig:yield1-yield_curve](#)

1595 **Appendix A. California's Commercial Fishery Regula-**
1596 **tions**

appendix-a.-californias-commercial-fishery-regulations

California Commercial Regulations for Open Access Fixed Gear			
Year Month	40°10'-34°27'	34°27' - Mex.	40°10' - Mex.
2000 Jan	550 lbs/2 mths*	Closed*	
2000 Mar	Closed*	550 lbs/2 mths*	
2000 May	550 lbs/2 mths		
		800 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed	
2001 Jan	1800 lbs/2 mths		
2001 Mar	Closed	1800 lbs/2 mths	
		800 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed	
2001 May			
2001 Jul	1800 lbs/2 mths	1800 lbs/2 mths	
2002 Jan	1200 lbs/2 mths	Closed	
2002 Mar	Closed	1200 lbs/2 mths	
		1200 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed	
2002 May			
2002 Jul	1200 lbs/2 mths		
		1200 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed	
2002 Sep			
2002 Nov	Closed	Closed	
2003 Jan			200 lbs/2 mths
2003 Mar			Closed
2003 May			400 lbs/2 mths
2003 Jul			400 lbs/2 mths
2003 Sep			300 lbs/2 mths
2003 Nov			200 lbs/2 mths
2004 Jan	300 lbs/2 mths	Closed	
2004 Mar	Closed	300 lbs/2 mths	
2004 May	500 lbs/2 mths	500 lbs/2 mths	
2004 Jul	600 lbs/2 mths	600 lbs/2 mths	
2004 Sep	500 lbs/2 mths	500 lbs/2 mths	
2004 Nov	300 lbs/2 mths	300 lbs/2 mths	
2005-2006 Jan			300 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Mar			Closed
2005-2006 May			500 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Jul			600 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Sep			500 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Nov			300 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Jan			600 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Mar			Closed
2007-2008 May			800 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Jul			900 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Sep			800 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Nov			600 lbs/2 mths
2009-2016 Jan			600 lbs/2 mths
2009-2016 Mar			Closed
2009-2016 May			800 lbs/2 mths
2009-2016 Jul			900 lbs/2 mths
2009-2016 Sep			800 lbs/2 mths
2009-2016 Nov			1000 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Jan			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Mar			Closed
2017-2018 May			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Jul			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Sep			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Nov			1200 lbs/2 mths

Figure A2^{fig:Comm_regs1}

California Commercial Regulations for Limited Entry Fixed Gear			
Year Month	40°10'-34°27'	34°27' - Mex.	40°10' - Mex.
2000 Jan	1000 lbs/2 mths*	closed*	
2000 Mar	closed*	1000 lbs/2 mths*	
2000 May	1000 lbs/2 mths*	1000 lbs/2 mths*	
2001 Jan	2000 lbs/2 mths	2000 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed	
2001 Apr	closed	2000 lbs/2 mths	
2001 May	2000 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed		
2001 Jul	2000 lbs/2 mths	2000 lbs/2 mths	
2002 Jan	1600 lbs/2 mths	closed	
2002 Mar	closed		
2002 May	1600 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed	2000 lbs/2 mths	
2002 Jul	1600 lbs/2 mths		
2002 Sep	1600 lbs/2 mths shoreward of 20 fm; otherwise closed		
2002 Nov	closed	closed	
2003 Jan			200 lbs/2 mths
2003 Mar			closed
2003 May			400 lbs/2 mths
2003 Jul			400 lbs/2 mths
2003 Sep			300 lbs/2 mths
2003 Nov			200 lbs/2 mths
2004 Jan	300 lbs/2 mths	closed	
2004 Mar	closed	300 lbs/2 mths	
2004 May	500 lbs/2 mths	500 lbs/2 mths	
2004 Jul	600 lbs/2 mths	600 lbs/2 mths	
2004 Sep	500 lbs/2 mths	500 lbs/2 mths	
2004 Nov	300 lbs/2 mths	300 lbs/2 mths	
2005-2006 Jan			300 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Mar			closed
2005-2006 May			500 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Jul			600 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Sep			500 lbs/2 mths
2005-2006 Nov			300 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Jan			600 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Mar			closed
2007-2008 May			800 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Jul			900 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Sep			800 lbs/2 mths
2007-2008 Nov			600 lbs/2 mths
2009 Jan			600 lbs/2 mths
2009 Mar			closed
2009 May			800 lbs/2 mths
2009 Jul			900 lbs/2 mths
2009 Sep			800 lbs/2 mths
2009 Nov			800 lbs/2 mths
2010-2011 Jan			600 lbs/2 mths
2010-2011 Mar			closed
2010-2011 May			800 lbs/2 mths
2010-2011 Jul			900 lbs/2 mths
2010-2011 Sep			800 lbs/2 mths
2010-2011 Nov			600 lbs/2 mths
2012-2016 Jan			600 lbs/2 mths
2012-2016 Mar			closed
2012-2016 May			800 lbs/2 mths
2012-2016 Jul			900 lbs/2 mths
2012-2016 Sep			800 lbs/2 mths
2012-2016 Nov			1000 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Jan			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Mar			closed
2017-2018 May			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Jul			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Sep			1200 lbs/2 mths
2017-2018 Nov			1200 lbs/2 mths

Figure A3^{fig:Comm_regs2}

California Commercial Regulations for Limited Entry Trawl for 40°10' - Mex.			
Year Month	All trawls	Large footrope or midwater trawl	Small footrope
2000-2001 Jan	200 lbs/mth		
2002-2003 Jan	300 lbs/mth		
2004 Jan		closed	300 lbs/mth
2004 Nov			closed
2005-2010 Jan		closed	300 lbs/mth
2011-2018 Jan	300 lbs/mth, nonIFQ species		

Figure A4^{fig:Comm_regs3}

1597 **Appendix B. California's Recreational Fishery Regula-**
1598 **tions**

appendix-b.-californias-recreational-fishery-regulations

California's Recreational Fishing Regulations										
Year	Month	Northern	Mendocino	North-Central	San Francisco	South-Central	Central	South-Central	Southern	
2000	Jan	Open					Open		Closed	
2000	Feb	Open					Open		Closed	
2000	Mar	Open					Closed		Open	
2000	Apr	Open					Closed		Open	
2000	May	Open					Open		Open	
2000	Jun	Open					Open		Open	
2000	Jul	Open					Open		Open	
2000	Aug	Open					Open		Open	
2000	Sep	Open					Open		Open	
2000	Oct	Open					Open		Open	
2000	Nov	Open					Open		Open	
2000	Dec	Open					Open		Open	
2001	Jan	Open					Open		Closed	
2001	Feb	Open					Open		Closed	
2001	Mar	Open					Closed		Open	
2001	Apr	Open					Closed		Open	
2001	May	Open					20		Open	
2001	Jun	Open					20		Open	
2001	Jul	Open					Open		Open	
2001	Aug	Open					Open		Open	
2001	Sep	Open					Open		Open	
2001	Oct	Open					Open		Open	
2001	Nov	Open					20		Open	
2001	Dec	Open					20		20	
2002	Jan	Open					Open		Closed	
2002	Feb	Open					Open		Closed	
2002	Mar	Open					Closed		Open	
2002	Apr	Open					Closed		Open	
2002	May	Open					20		Open	
2002	Jun	Open					20		Open	
2002	Jul	Open					20		20	
2002	Aug	Open					20		20	
2002	Sep	Open					20		20	
2002	Oct	Open					20		20	
2002	Nov	Open					Closed		Closed	
2002	Dec	Open					Closed		Closed	
2003	Jan	Open					Closed		Closed	
2003	Feb	Open					Closed		Closed	
2003	Mar	Open					Closed		Closed	
2003	Apr	Open					Closed		Closed	
2003	May	Open					Closed		Closed	
2003	Jun	Open					Closed		Closed	
2003	Jul	Open					20		20	
2003	Aug	Open					20		20	
2003	Sep	Open					20		30	
2003	Oct	Open					20		30	
2003	Nov	Open					20		30	
2003	Dec	Open->Closed					20->Closed		30->Closed	
2004	Jan	Open					30		Closed	
2004	Feb	Open					30		Closed	
2004	Mar	Open					Closed		60	
2004	Apr	Open					Closed		60	
2004	May	30					20		60	
2004	Jun	30					20		60	
2004	Jul	30					Closed		60	
2004	Aug	30					20		60	
2004	Sep	30					20		30	
2004	Oct	30					20		30	
2004	Nov	30					20		60	
2004	Dec	30					20		60	

Figure B2^{fig:Rec_regs1}

Latitude Range		42°-40°10'	40°10'-38°57'	40°10'-37°11'	38°57'-37°11'	37°11'-36°	37°11'-34°27'	36°-34°27'	34°27'-Mex.
Year	Month	Northern	Mendocino	North-Central	San Francisco	South-Central	Central	South-Central	Southern
2005	Jan	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed
2005	Feb	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed
2005	Mar	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	60
2005	Apr	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	60
2005	May	30		Closed		Closed		40	60
2005	Jun	30		Closed		Closed		40	60
2005	Jul	30		20		20		40	60
2005	Aug	30		20		20		40	60
2005	Sep	30		20		20		40	30
2005	Oct	30		20		20		Closed	30
2005	Nov	30		20		20		Closed	60
2005	Dec	30		20		20		Closed	60
2006	Jan	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed
2006	Feb	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed
2006	Mar	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	60
2006	Apr	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	60
2006	May	30		Closed		Closed		40	60
2006	Jun	30		Closed		Closed		40	60
2006	Jul	30		30		30		40	60
2006	Aug	30		30		30		40	60
2006	Sep	30		30		30		40	60
2006	Oct	30		30		30		40	60
2006	Nov	30		30		30		Closed	60
2006	Dec	30		30		30		Closed	60
2007	Jan	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed
2007	Feb	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed
2007	Mar	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	60
2007	Apr	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	60
2007	May	30		Closed		40		40	60
2007	Jun	30		30		40		40	60
2007	Jul	30		30		40		40	60
2007	Aug	30		30		40		40	60
2007	Sep	30		30		40		40	60
2007	Oct	Closed		Closed		40		40	60
2007	Nov	Closed		Closed		40		40	60
2007	Dec	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed	60
2008	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed
2008	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed
2008	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2008	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2008	May	20	Closed		Closed	40		40	60
2008	Jun	20	20		20	40		40	60
2008	Jul	20	20		20	40		40	60
2008	Aug	20	20		20	40		40	60
2008	Sep	Closed	Closed		20	40		40	60
2008	Oct	Closed	Closed		20	40		40	60
2008	Nov	Closed	Closed		20	40		40	60
2008	Dec	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2009	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed
2009	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed
2009	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2009	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2009	May	Closed->20	Closed->20		Closed	40		40	60
2009	Jun	20	20		Closed->20	40		40	60
2009	Jul	20	20		20	40		40	60
2009	Aug	20	20->Closed		20	40		40	60
2009	Sep	20->Closed	Closed		20	40		40	60
2009	Oct	Closed	Closed		20	40		40	60
2009	Nov	Closed	Closed		Closed	40->Closed		40->Closed	60
2009	Dec	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60

Figure B3
fig:Rec_regs2

Latitude Range		42°-40°10'	40°10'-38°57'	40°10'-37°11'	38°57'-37°11'	37°11'-36°	37°11'-34°27'	36°-34°27'	34°27'-Mex.
Year	Month	Northern	Mendocino	North-Central	San Francisco	South-Central	Central	South-Central	Southern
2010	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed
2010	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed
2010	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2010	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2010	May	Closed->20	Closed->20		Closed	Closed		40	60
2010	Jun	20	20		Closed->30	Closed->20		40	60
2010	Jul	20	20		30	20		40	60
2010	Aug	20	20->Closed		30	20		40	60
2010	Sep	20->Closed	Closed		30	20		40	60
2010	Oct	Closed	Closed		30	20		40	60
2010	Nov	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		40->Closed	60
2010	Dec	Closed	Closed		Closed	Closed		Closed	60
2011	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2011	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2011	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	60	60
2011	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	60	60
2011	May	Closed->20	Closed->20		Closed		40	60	60
2011	Jun	20	20		Closed->30		40	60	60
2011	Jul	20	20		30		40	60	60
2011	Aug	20	20->Closed		30		40	60	60
2011	Sep	20	Closed		30		40	60	60
2011	Oct	20	Closed		30		40	60	60
2011	Nov	Closed	Closed		30		40	60	60
2011	Dec	Closed	Closed		30		40	60	60
2012	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2012	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2012	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	60	60
2012	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	60	60
2012	May	Closed->20	20->Closed		Closed		40	60	60
2012	Jun	20	20		30		40	60	60
2012	Jul	20	20		30		40	60	60
2012	Aug	20	20->Closed		30		40	60	60
2012	Sep	20	Closed		30		40	60	60
2012	Oct	20	Closed		30		40	60	60
2012	Nov	Closed	Closed		30		40	50	50
2012	Dec	Closed	Closed		30		40	50	50
2013	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2013	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2013	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	50	50
2013	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	50	50
2013	May	Closed->20	Closed->20		Closed		40	50	50
2013	Jun	20	20		30		40	50	50
2013	Jul	20	20		30		40	50	50
2013	Aug	20	20		30		40	50	50
2013	Sep	20	20->Closed		30		40	50	50
2013	Oct	20	Closed		30		40	50	50
2013	Nov	Closed	Closed		30		40	50	50
2013	Dec	Closed	Closed		30		40	50	50
2014	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2014	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	Closed	Closed
2014	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	50	50
2014	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed	50	50
2014	May	Closed->20	Closed->20		Closed		40	50	50
2014	Jun	20	20		30		40	50	50
2014	Jul	20	20		30		40	50	50
2014	Aug	20	20		30		40	50	50
2014	Sep	20	20->Closed		30		40	50	50
2014	Oct	20	Closed		30		40	50	50
2014	Nov	Closed	Closed		30		40	50	50
2014	Dec	Closed	Closed		30		40	50	50

Figure B4^{fig:Rec_regs3}

Latitude Range		42°-40°10'	40°10'-38°57'	40°10'-37°11'	38°57'-37°11'	37°11'-36°	37°11'-34°27'	36°-34°27'	34°27'-Mex.
Year	Month	Northern	Mendocino	North-Central	San Francisco	South-Central	Central	South-Central	Southern
2015	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2015	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2015	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2015	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed->30		40		Closed
2015	May	Closed->20	Closed->20		30		40		Closed
2015	Jun	20	20		30		40		Closed
2015	Jul	20	20		30		40		Closed
2015	Aug	20	20		30		40		Closed
2015	Sep	20	20		30		40		Closed
2015	Oct	20	20		30		40		Closed
2015	Nov	Closed	Closed		30		40		Closed
2015	Dec	Closed	Closed		30		40		Closed
2016	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2016	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2016	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2016	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed->30		40		Closed
2016	May	Closed->20	Closed->20		30		40		Closed
2016	Jun	20	20		30		40		Closed
2016	Jul	20	20		30		40		Closed
2016	Aug	20	20		30		40		Closed
2016	Sep	20	20		30		40		Closed
2016	Oct	20	20		30		40		Closed
2016	Nov	Closed	Closed		30		40		Closed
2016	Dec	Closed	Closed		30		40		Closed
2017	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2017	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		Closed
2017	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		60
2017	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed		50		60
2017	May	30	20		40		50		60
2017	Jun	30	20		40		50		60
2017	Jul	30	20		40		50		60
2017	Aug	30	20		40		50		60
2017	Sep	30	20		40		50		60
2017	Oct	30->20	20		40->30		50->40		60
2017	Nov	20	20		30		40		60
2017	Dec	20	20		30		40		60
2018	Jan	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		60
2018	Feb	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		60
2018	Mar	Closed	Closed		Closed		Closed		60
2018	Apr	Closed	Closed		Closed		50		60
2018	May	30	20		40		50		60
2018	Jun	30	20		40		50		60
2018	Jul	30	20		40		50		60
2018	Aug	30->20	20		40->30		50->40		60
2018	Sep	20	20		30		40		60
2018	Oct	20	20		30		40		60
2018	Nov	20	20		30		40		60
2018	Dec	20	20		30		40		60

Figure B5^{fig:Rec_reg4}

1599 **Appendix C. Detailed fits to length composition data**

appendix-c.-detailed-fits-to-length-composition-data

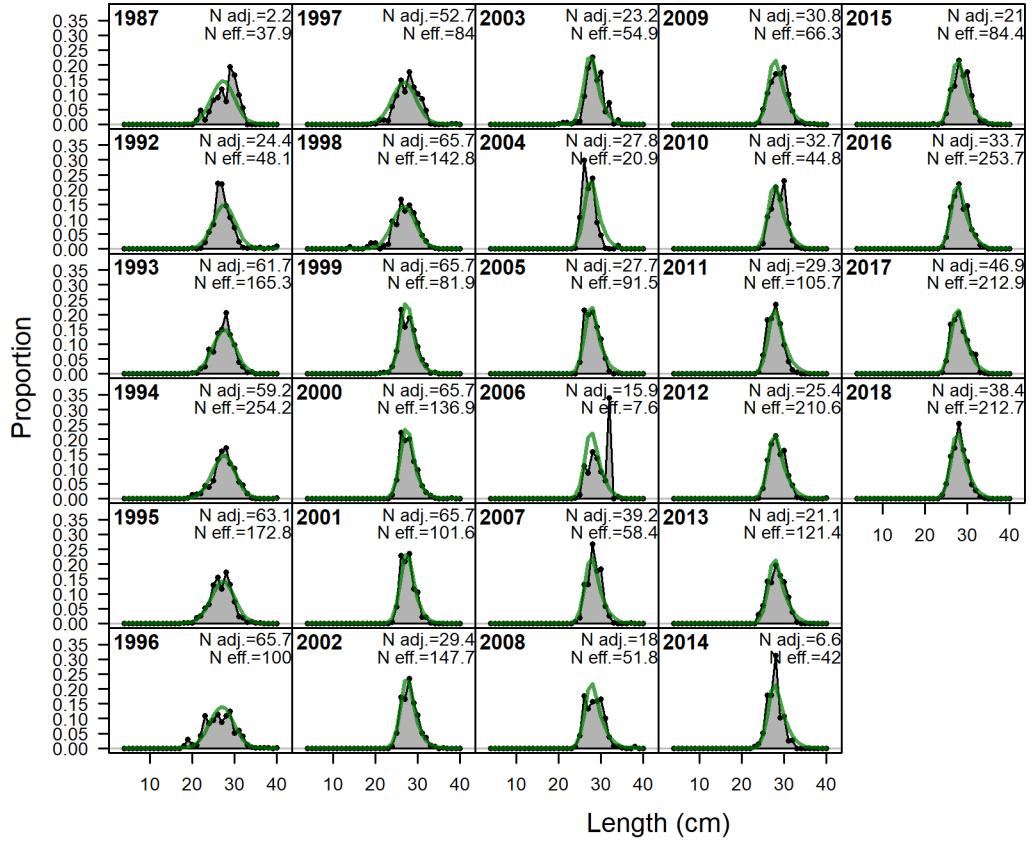


Figure C2: Length comps, retained, Com. ‘N adj.’ is the input sample size after data_weighting adjustment. N eff. is the calculated effective sample size used in the McAlister_Iannelli tuning method.

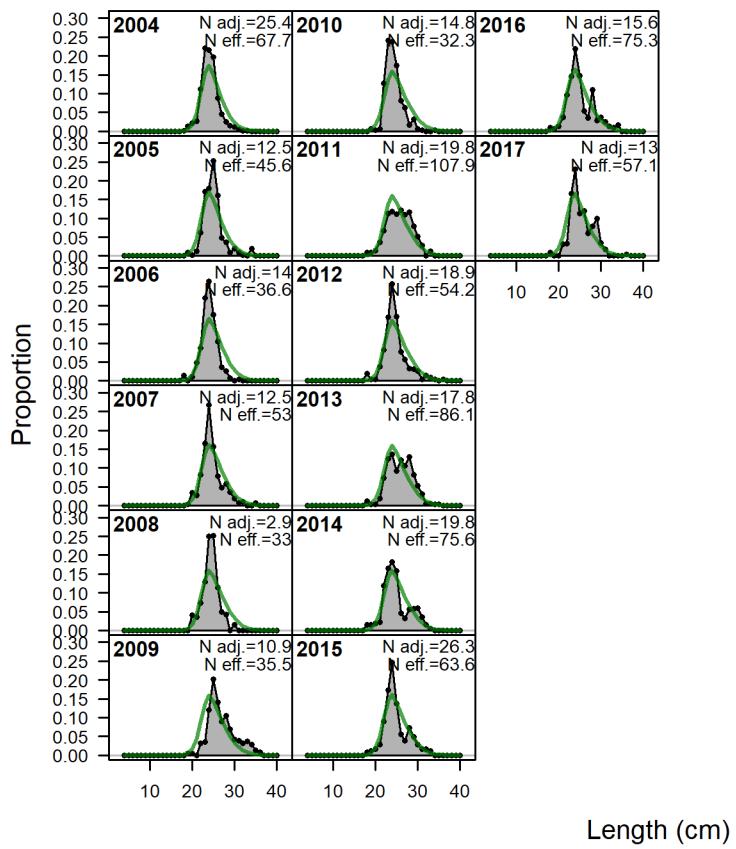


Figure C3: Length comps, retained, ComDisc. ‘N adj.’ is the input sample size after data_weighting adjustment. N eff. is the calculated effective sample size used in the McAlister_Iannelli tuning method. ^{fig:mod1_2_comp_1enfit_flt2mkt2}

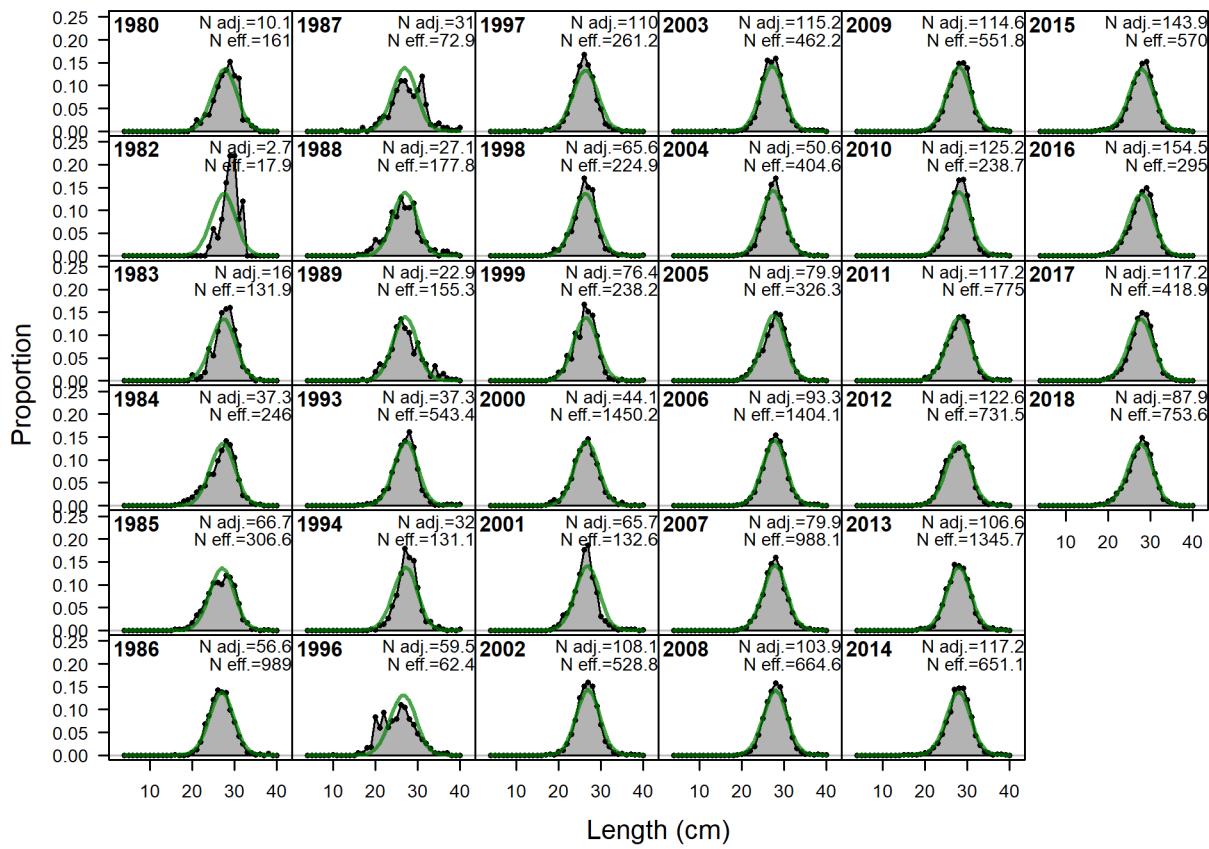


Figure C4: Length comps, whole catch, RecNorth. 'N adj.' is the input sample size after data_weighting adjustment. N eff. is the calculated effective sample size used in the McAllister_Iannelli tuning method. | [fig:mod1_3_comp_lenfit_flt3mkto](#)

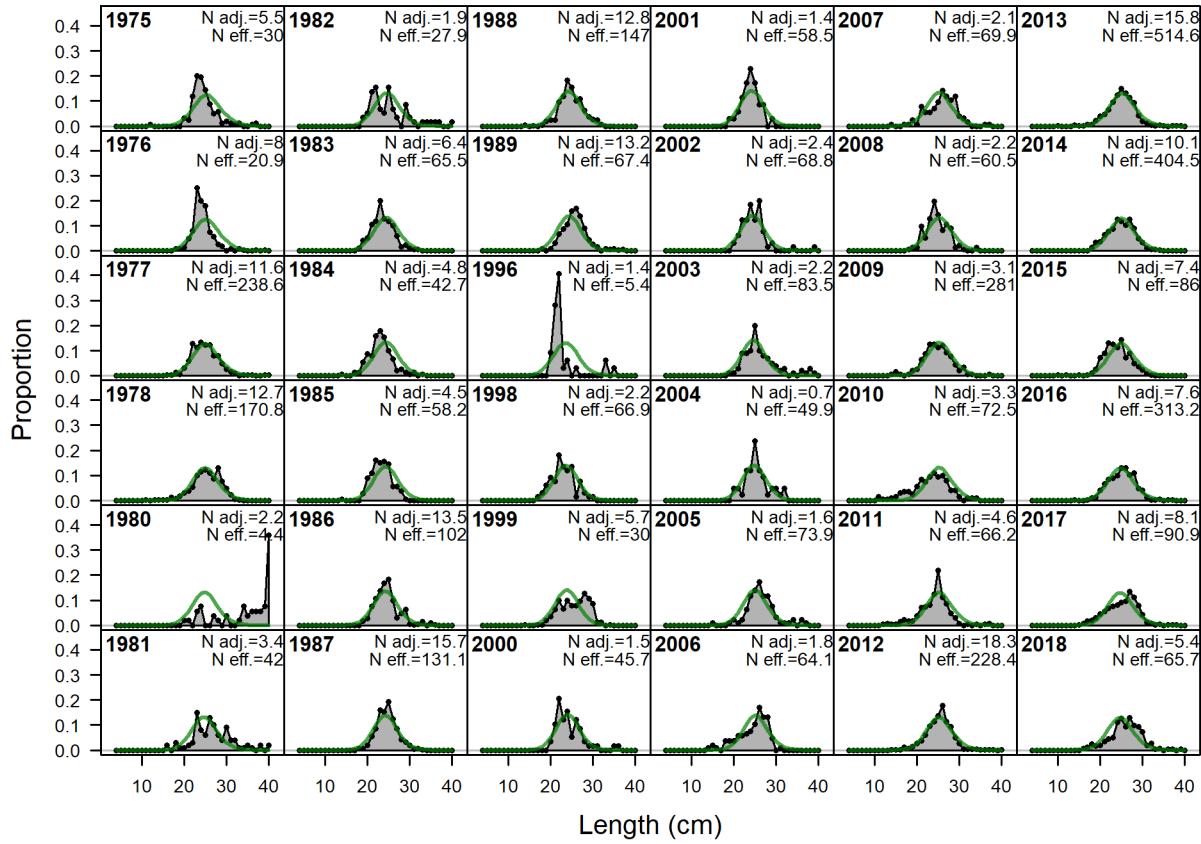


Figure C5: Length comps, whole catch, RecSouth. 'N adj.' is the input sample size after data_weighting adjustment. N eff. is the calculated effective sample size used in the McAllister_Iannelli tuning method. | [fig:mod1_4_comp_lenfit_flt4mkt0](#)

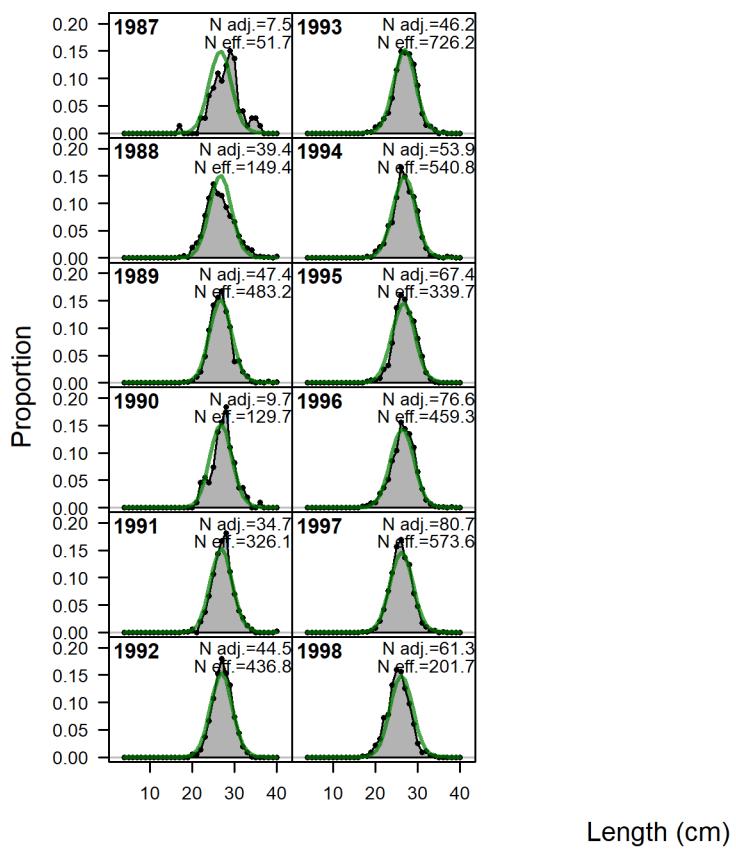


Figure C6: Length comps, whole catch, DebCPFV. 'N adj.' is the input sample size after data_weighting adjustment. N eff. is the calculated effective sample size used in the McAllister_Iannelli tuning method. | [fig:mod1_5_comp_lenfit_flt5mkto](#)

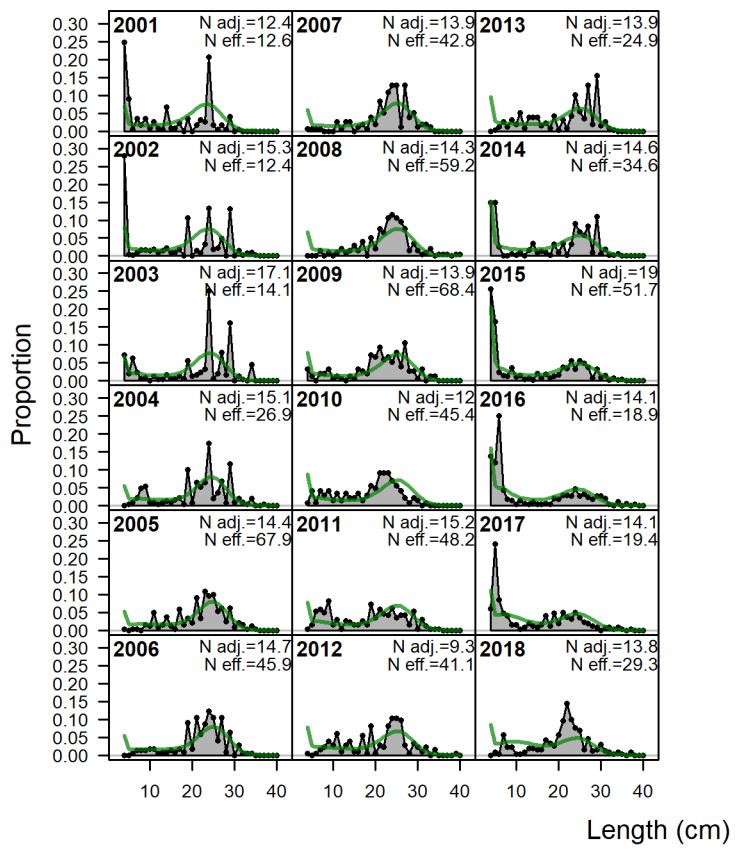


Figure C7: Length comps, whole catch, PISCO. ‘N adj.’ is the input sample size after data_weighting adjustment. N eff. is the calculated effective sample size used in the McAlister_Iannelli tuning method. [fig:mod1_6_comp_1enfit_flt8mkt0](#)

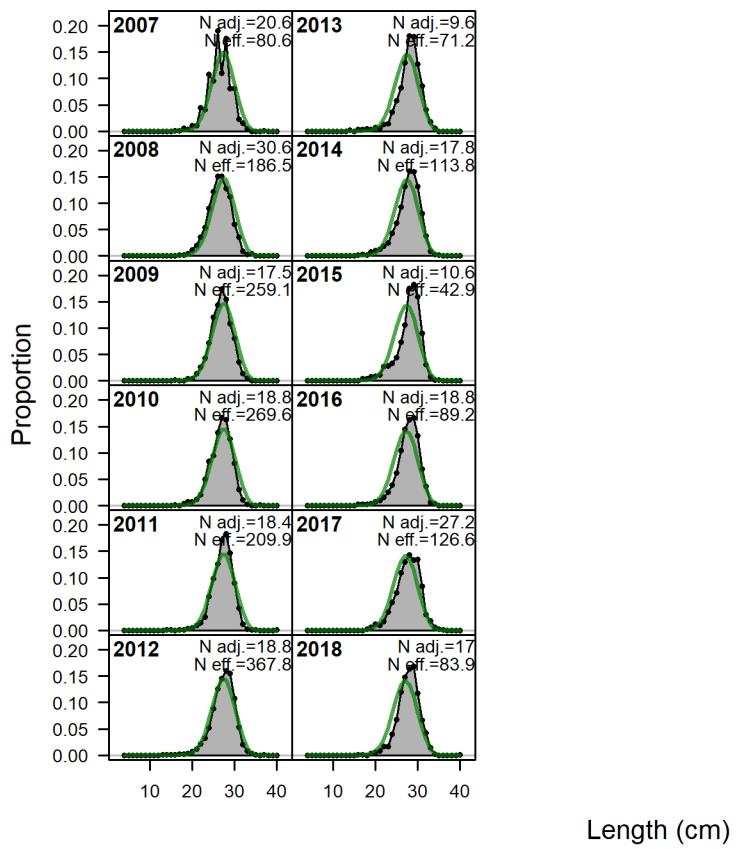


Figure C8: Length comps, whole catch, CCFRP. ‘N adj.’ is the input sample size after data_weighting adjustment. N_eff. is the calculated effective sample size used in the McAlister_Iannelli tuning method. [fig:mod1_7_comp_1enfit_flt9mkt0](#)

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