# Geographic and Bathymetric Distributions for Many Commercially Important Fishes and Shellfishes Off the West Coast of North America, Based on Research Survey and Commercial Catch Data, 1912-84 

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#### Abstract

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Abstract: The report presents maps and tables that provide distribution information on 34 species of commercially important demersal fish and invertebrates found along the west coast of North America. They include such information as distributional range within the study region, relative abundance, presence by depth and region, frequency of occurrence by body size and depth, and locations of relatively recent (1981-83) commercial harvests. In addition to this information on demersal species, commercial harvest maps are also presented for six pelagic or anadromous fishes.

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## INTRODUCTION

From 1984 to 1989, elements of the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) collaborated with the National Ocean Survey's Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Division in developing a data atlas for marine resources off the west coast of North America. The document, the West Coast of North America Coastal and Ocean Zones Strategic Assessment: Data Atlas (NOAA, 1990), summarizes important information on marine resources of the region, including descriptions of their utilization and their association with other human activities. A major component of the atlas is the synthesis of scientific information on over 100 species of marine mammals, birds, fishes, and invertebrates. The synthesis includes life history descriptions and extensive distribution maps for all species, along with details about recent commerical and recreational harvests for fish and invertebrates. Information was incorporated into a digitized data base that, through computer graphics, portrays spatial distribution of resources and harvest areas.

The large volume of collected information presented a problem in the development of the living marine resources portion of the data atlas. While the atlas is a thorough condensation of salient features for various resources, its format restricts the quantity of information presented for each species, and the cartographic rendition limits mapping detail. Important information on geographic distribution and human utilization, acquired through computer mapping of various data, simply could not be incorporated. Consequently, atlas project participants from the AFSC's Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering (RACE) Division chose to present certain information for fish and invertebrates separately in this report. The report also documents computer procedures used to generate the maps and tables, describes information sets used to develop them, and evaluates their "representativeness" for depicting species distributions.

The following maps and tables that provide distribution information on 34 species of commercially important demersal fish and invertebrates found along the west coast of North America. They include such information as distributional range within the study region, relative abundance, presence by depth and region, frequency of occurrence by body size and depth, and locations of relatively recent (1981-83) commercial harvests. In addition to this information on demersal species, commercial harvest maps are also presented for six pelagic or anadromous fishes.

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## METHODS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP MAPS

Information in this report represents a consolidation of fishery research data and commercial harvest statistics from several sources within and outside the AFSC. The purpose of this data consolidation was to utilize as much information as possible for describing temporal and spatial distributions of commercially important species.

All computer mapping was conducted at the AFSC Sand Point facility located in Seattle, Washington, using RACE Division mapping software (Mintel and Oda 1983) as well as additional material specifically developed for producing computer maps for the West Coast of North America Data Atlas. One such addition was the incorporation of an adequate base map. A Lambert Conformal Conic projection was selected because of its relatively undistorted presentation of the large area addressed in the atlas. Incorporation of this projection into mapping subroutines on the AFSC Burroughs 7800 computer system and CALCOMP plotter was achieved using algorithms acquired from the SEA Division in Rockville, Maryland,

## Description of the Data

The region encompassed by the West Coast of North America...Data Atlas includes coastal and open ocean areas from arctic Alaska to northern Mexico. The focus is the Exclusive Economic Zones or synonomous areas for the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Data used for portraying species distributions in this region are largely from trawl surveys, although a minor amount of trap, pot, and long-line information is also utilized (Table 1). The following is a description of data sets used for mapping distributions.

## AFSC RACE Division Surveys

This data set is the cornerstone of distribution analyses performed for most species in the data atlas. RACE Division's resource assessment data is one of the most extensive sets of fishery research information in the world and includes decades of fishery data from throughout the northeast Pacific Ocean. The data base (RACEBASE) contains catch information (number and weight per species per sample or sampling location) and various biological data (e.g., size composition, length-weight-age, maturity) for hundreds of surveys performed off Alaska and the U.S. West Coast from 1953 through the present. Information from 1953 to 1984 was used.

Puke Bay Biological Laboratory Groundfish Surveys
The AFSC's Auke Bay Laboratory conducts periodic, coastal, bottom trawl surveys in northern Southeast Alaska. This data set contains unquantified catch information and sampling locations for nearly 60 surveys conducted from 1969 to 1982.

Table 1.-- Information on research data sets used for mapping distributions of fish and invertebrates off the west coast of North America.

(1) Samples are trawl hauls, pot lifts, longline sets, etc.
(2) Shrimp trap data were used only for mapping spot and coonstripe shrimps, and scallop dredge data only for weathervane scallops.

## Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans (CDFO) Fishery Resource Assessment

This data set contains quantified trawl catch information for over 60 Canadian trawl surveys conducted in British Columbia waters and the western Gulf of Alaska. These data were obtained from numerous Canadian publications and represent a subset of Canadian resource assessment data for 1963-79. It does not include information from joint U.S.-Canada surveys already contained in RACEBASE.

## Alaska Department of Fish and Game Trawl Surveys

This data set contains quantified trawl catch information from crab assessment surveys conducted in the western Gulf of Alaska during 1982 and 1983.

Historic AFSC-archived Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research (EF\&GR) Surveys
This data set contains quantified trawl, crab pot, shrimp pot, and longline data gathered by the Bureau of Commerical Fisheries EF\&GR Bases in Juneau, Alaska and Seattle, Washington. during surveys conducted in Alaskan and U.S. West Coast waters from 1950 to 1970. This data set represents early survey information in addition to that already contained in RACEBASE.

## Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) Trawl Surveys

This data set contains enumerated trawl catch information (numbers caught per station or trawl haul) gathered by the SCCWRP in Southem California Bight from 1912 to 1977. NMFS and State/Federal Cooperative Scallop Surveys

This data set contains quantified scallop dredge data gathered during assessments of scallop stocks conducted in the Gulf of Alaska during 1968-69, and off Oregon in 1980.

In addition to research surveys, commercial harvests were also mapped to enhance descriptions of species distribution. Information on species harvest by statistical subarea during the period 198183 was obtained from several publications (e.g., Brown et al. 1984, Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans 1985, and International Pacific Halibut Commission 1986, and others) and from catch summaries from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Washington Department of Fisheries, Oregon Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, the Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN), and the NMFS Foreign Fishery Observer Program.

## Consolidation of Catch Data for Mapping

Survey information was converted into data records compatible with RACEBASE. For example, survey data were coded according to two file types: "haul-position" files containing location information for each sample, and "catch" files containing catch data (number and weight caught) for each species in the sample or catch, with a cross-referencing survey/haul identifier. Specific information in haul-position records included a survey number, haul or sample number, date/time
identifier, latitude and longitude coordinates, water depth, and gear type. Catch records usually included a survey/haul/sample number, species code, and weight and number caught. Some survey catch data were-not quantified since the original data listed catches as "few" or "many," and required special treatment for compatability with subroutines used to analyze the information. This special treatment did not affect data integrity, as this information was only incorporated into analyses for presence/absence, and not for relative abundance. After all non-RACE survey data were converted to RACEBASE format, these data were combined with the RACE information in all-inclusive files.

Commercial catch data were handled somewhat differently. Maps of statistical subareas were obtained from each agency providing commercial catch information. The perimeter for each harvest subarea was then sketched onto a nautical chart overlaid with grid lines drawn at every 10 minutes of latitude and 20 minutes longitude. All cells within a statistical subarea were assigned to that subarea; large subareas were often associated with several cells, whereas several small subareas were sometimes found within the same cell. Yearly subarea catches were apportioned equally into cells associated with that subarea.

Commercial catch information from foreign fleets was acquired from the NMFS Foreign Fishery Observer Program. This program records catches by areas of 30 minutes of latitude by 60 minutes of longitude. Consequently, commercial catch maps that contained both foreign and domestic data used the smallest common area, 30 minutes latitude by 60 minutes longitude, for presentation of the data.

## Development of Distribution Maps

Information from over 33,500 hauls or samples was derived from consolidating the various data sets. Distribution maps and figures were developed for
--overall range,
--range by stage of life stage (juveniles and adults),
--current relative abundance,
-distribution and relative abundance based on commercial harvests, and
--depth distribution by geographic region.
Geographic range maps and depth distribution profiles were generated through a simple "presence/absence" analysis of the combined data. Relative abundance or resource density was depicted using more detailed examinations of specific data subsets. The following describes how each distribution map/table was assembled.

## Overall Range

The combined set of research survey data was reorganized to examine the occurrence of a species by geographic location. This was performed using the general utility program, DMS III, which


Figure 1.--Geographic location of all samples contained in the combined data sets used from mapping species ranges.


Figure 2.--The distribution of sampling effort in all 10 minute latitude by 20 minute longitude cells containing samples used in mapping species range.
selects a subset of records that correspond, to another subset. (A description of this program is found in Mintel and Smith 1981). Two files were created for each species:, a sample with catch or "presence" file, and a sample without catch, or "absence" file.

Mapping species presence required further refinement since numerous samples were often taken at or near the same location (Fig. 1). The utility mapping program, UNDERPLOT, was employed' to eliminate confusing over-plotting. This program combines all information from a defined area into a single data point (e.g., the sum, the mean value, or the initial value). The presence-absence fileswere combined into cells of 10 minutes of latitude by 20 minutes of longitude (Fig. 2). All "presence" records were assigned a value of "1," and "absence" records were assigned zero. For maps shown in this report, values for all records in a cell were summed and those cells with values greater than zero were assigned a symbol and plotted on the range maps. It should be noted that other procedures also were used, such as dividing the sum of occurrences in a cell by the cell's total samples to identify the frequency of occurrence for a cell. In this case the frequency of species occurrence was indicated by symbol size. The frequency of occurrence data are not shown in this report because of the reduced size of the printed maps; symbols were too condensed and confusing.

## Range by Life Stage

Maps of the distribution of juveniles and adults were developed only for certain fish species. These maps were developed in a manner similar to that used for the overall range maps. However, rather than using the master catch file, geographic occurrence by life stage was developed from the RACEBASE biological data file (Table 2). A similar, although much smaller, set of size composition data from SCCWRP surveys was also used. Once a size group was identified for a species, the biological data files were searched for data records in that size group. The selected records within each grid cell were condensed into a single data point using UNDERPLOT.

Size categories included in the two mapped life stages were based on size at maturity information in the literature. Since size at maturity varies by sex and occurs over a range of sizes, data for intermediate size intervals containing both adults and juveniles were eliminated. Consequently, the range maps focus on fully "adult" and "juvenile" distributions.

## Relative Abundance

A subset of RACEBASE was used to develop maps of approximate population density. Only data from trawl surveys for 1980 through 1984 were used, as they were the most recent 5 -year time series available during initial preparation of the atlas. Relative abundance was expressed in a standarized weight caught per unit area fished (kilograms per hectare). The area fished was based on the average measured width of a trawl and the distance fished during a trawl haul. Catch from the trawl haul was then divided by the total area fished.

Before weight caught per area data could be mapped, catch rates for each type of trawl were adjusted to a standard. A net's relative fishing power for a species, or species group, was determined

Table 2 .--Summary of length information used from data bases.

| Species | West Coast (1) | British Columbia | Southeast Alaska | Gulf of Alaska | Aleutian Islands | Bering Sea | All areas combined |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Walleyo, pollock |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific cod | 298 | 224 | 294 | 63,014 | 39,784 | 250,504 | 354,118 |
| Pacificilinke | 14.699 | 331 |  |  |  |  | 142.030 |
| Sablefish | 54,369 | 196 | 25,429 | 29,664 | 27,210 | 25,638 | 162,506 |
| Akamackorol |  |  |  | 5.611 | 6,987 | 216 | 12.814 |
| Pacific ocean perch | 26,483 | 7,874 | 39,022 | 51,791 | 28,626 | 21,210 | 175,006 |
| Whow rochifis | 4.43 | 103 | Q4.4 | 35 |  |  | 4,364. |
| Bocaccio | 4,005 | 51 | -- | 1 |  |  | 4,057 |
| Arowionthlounost | 9,901 | 1230 | 91481. | 130.984 | 40,272 | 122.542 | 310,410 |
| Rex sole | 12.710 |  | 10,584 | 47,737 | 5,669 | 1,306 | 78,006 |
| Fathead sola | 870 | 199 | 2.502 | 104,476 | 22.206 | 239,901 | 370,154 |
| Pacitic halibut | 197 | 15 | 829 | 41,334 | 8,126 | 23,924 | 74,425 |
| Biocheole | 69 | 94 | 892 | 58, 397 | 243664 | 221,731 | 305,547. |
| Yellowtin sole |  |  | 264 | 10,814 | 2,499 | 841,402 | 854,979 |
| Doversolo | \$1,426 | 749 | 2,390 | 21, 149 | 838 |  | 76,552 |
| English sole | 9,386 |  | 159 | 1,346 | 1 |  | 10,892 |
| Stany founder |  |  | 17\% | 1.044 |  | 1.733 | 2,894 |
| Alaska plaice |  |  |  | 227 |  | 149.444 | 149,671 |
| Grienfand lumol |  |  |  | 46 | 26,478 | 243,546 | 270070 |
| Pacific herring | 1,366 |  |  | 1,243 | 212 | 38,030 | 40,851 |

(1) Values for West Coast include measurements taken during Southern California Coastal Water Research Project surveys;
all other measurements are from RACEBASE.
(2) Includes measurements that were extrapolated from smaller samples; actual measurements likely less than one million.
through documented gear comparison studies (Craig Rose, AFSC, pers.commun., August 1988) and by relating the effective fishing area of the net (i.e., the measured width and height of the trawl while fishing) to that of a selected standard trawl type. This simple approach was not designed to identify the precise magnitude of the resource, but rather to relate catches from an array of different nets to identify areas of relatively high or low density. The method of standardization and fishing power values are presented in Appendix A.

Once the data were standardized, they were averaged for each grid cell. Several levels of density were defined, based on the range of relative abundance values for a species; lightest shading was used for lowest density, darkest shading for the highest.

## Distribution and Relative Abundance Based on Commercial_Harvests

Relative abundance was also portrayed by mapping the locations of commercial harvests. This was performed in a manner similar to that described in the previous section, but with commercial catch data instead of research survey information. Catches of-a species were summed for all fishing gears and years in each map cell.

## Depth Distribution by Geographic Region

Mapping information by area grid cells does not always provide a clear image of species distribution. The occurrence of a species is often depth dependent, and much of the atlas region contains steep seabed profiles. Consequently, a "frequency of occurrence by depth interval" table was developed for each species. Frequencies of occurrence (ratios of the number of samples containing a species to the total number of samples) were determined for nine depth intervals in six major geographic areas: Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, Gulf of Alaska, Southeast Alaska, British Columbia, and the U.S. West Coast (fig. 3).


Figure 3.--Geographic location of the six regions used in describing species depth distribution by region. The ""ss indicate all 10 minute latitude by 20 minute longitude ceils where data are present.

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## METHODS USED TO EVALUATE MAPS

These maps and tables are depictions of species distributions based on the assembled data, and they are only as good as the information used to create them. The adequacy of these-data for addressing species distribution depends on several factors, such as the economic value of the species, its abundance, distribution by life stage, substrate preference, and its depth distribution. Each of these factors influences data availability or representativeness as follows.

## Economic Value

Most information in the data-sets was obtained during research surveys that focused on. demersal species of high economic interest. These surveys were designed to locate targeted species and identify their distributions, abundances, and biological characteristics. Examples of species with high economic values and resulting high data volumes are walleye pollock (Theragra chalcogramma), Pacific cod (Gadus macrocephalus), Pacific halibut (Hippoglossus stenolepis) and red king crab (Paralithodes camtschaticus). Another aspect of economic value is the availability of harvest statistics. Even if a species is not targeted by research surveys, substantial information about distribution may be available through catch statistics. These harvest data often reflect distribution and abundance through where, when and how much is taken. Pacific herring. (Clupea pallasi) and salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.) are examples of species that infrequently occur in our survey data, but a wealth of information about their distributions can be obtained from commercial catch statistics.

## Abundance

Substantial information is sometimes acquired for species that are not economically important, but are highly abundant and have distributions which match those of targeted species. Arrowtooth flounder (Atheresthes stomias) is a demersal fish of low economic value. However, it is abundant, widely distributed, and frequently encountered during surveys for desirable species such as several other flatfishes, Pacific cod, sablefish (Anoplopoma fimbria), and walleye pollock.

## Distribution by Life Stage

Some species are accessible to demersal sampling gear throughout most of their juvenile and adult lives. Others are accessible only at certain times, and the extent of their availability affects the magnitude of data gathered on them. An example is Atka mackerel (Pleurogrammus monopterygius). It is usually found on or near the bottom as adults, but juveniles inhabit epipelagic, oceanic waters. Other pelagic species, such as Pacific herring and salmon, are available to the sampling gear of our data sets in very limited amounts at any life stage.

## Substrate preference

Most sampling gears used in research surveys (except for traps or longlines) are designed for use on relative smooth bottoms. Consequently, organisms that occur mostly in rocky or steep habitats are not likely to be extensively surveyed, and they are infrequently present in our combined
data sets. Golden (or brown) king crab (Lithodes aequispina) is a species that prefers a steep slope habitat rarely sampled during surveys. Also, rockfishes often occur over rocky, difficult-to-sample substrates.

## Depth distribution

Some species occur at depths shallower or deeper than most waters surveyed. Hence, their incidence in survey catches may be low even if they are abundant. Examples of this distribution pattern include Dungeness crab (Cancer magister) and starry flounder (Platichthys stellatus) in shallow water, and sablefish and Dover sole (Microstomus pacificus) in deep water.

We examined the accuracy and completeness of the developed maps and depth occurrence information by assessing how much data likely was available on each species and then rating each map and depth distribution table. An assessment of data content by species was accomplished by relating to each species the above listed factors that influence data availability. This was done by subjectively assigning high, moderate, or low values of data availability to each factor for every species. These values were represented numerically ( $3=$ high, $2=$ moderate, $1=l o w$ ) and an overall rating of data adequacy was derived by summing the factor scores. One factor, distribution by life stage, was evaluated separately for adults and for juveniles; consequently, the highest data adequacy score for a species was 18 (i.e., $3 \times 6$ factors). A score of 18 meant that our assembled data bases likely had sufficient quantity and quality of information to adequately depict the distribution of that species. Scores of 14 to 17 meant that slightly fewer data were available for our geographic and depth analyses, but information content was still adequate to depict distributions of species associated with those scores. Finally, scores of 11 to 13 meant that only marginally adequate data were probably available for our distribution analyses of species associated with those scores. No scores below 11 were identified.

After data content was assessed for each species, a rating was assigned to every map and depth distribution table: 3 to those judged very good for portraying geographic or depth distributions, 2 to those judged good, and 1 for those judged as marginal or poor.

## RESULTS OF EVALUATING THE MAPS

Results of the evaluations suggest that our maps and tabular information are adequate for describing the distribution of species that are economically important, highly abundant, and readily available to the survey sampling gear (Table 3). Nine species fell into this category: Pacific whiting (Merluccius productus), cod, and halibut; walleye pollock; yellowfin sole (Pleuronectes asper); Chinoecetes bairdi and C. opilio Tanner crabs; and red and blue (Paralithodes platypus) king crabs. Except for juveniles-of some of those species, nearly all maps and tables represented thorough descriptions of distribution (Table 4). The few occurrences of C. opilio Tanner crab and blue king crab off Kodiak Island, and the latter species also in the Aleutian Islands region, are likely misidentifications or errors in recording species codes or sampling location. Occasional incorrect locations could occur throughout the data base; however, these errors are specifically mentioned because of the obvious gaps between a few isolated occurrences of blue king crab and all other occurrences of that species.

Information for 19 species was judged slightly less substantial than that for the previous group, but still adequate to generally describe their distributions (Table 3). Fishes and invertebrates in this category included sablefish; lingcod (Ophidon elongatus); Pacific ocean perch (Sebastes alutus); widow rockfish (S. entomelas); arrow-tooth and starry flounders (Platichthys stellatus); Dover, English (Pleuronectes vetulus), flathead (Hippoglossoides elassodon), petrale (Eopsetta jordani), rex (Errex zachirus), and rock (P. bilineatus) soles; Alaska plaice (P. quadrituberculatus); Greenland turbot (Reinharditius hippoglossoides); northern and ocean pink shrimps (Pandalus borealis, P. jordani); sidestripe and coonstripe shrimps (Pandalopsis dispar, Pandalus hypsinotus); and weathervane scallop (Patinopecten caurinus). In most instances a reduced overall rating occurred because the species were not sufficiently valuable economically or abundant enough to warrant directed surveys. Several individual maps and tables that were rated less than "high" (Table 4) lacked data for juveniles or complete species breakdowns in the catch statistics (e.g., "other flounders" rather than individual species). The lower ratings for the distribution information about two abundant species, flathead sole and arrowtooth flounder, were not due to a lack of data, but rather to a likely misidentification of species. Both fishes co-occur with very similar-looking species in the eastern Bering sea: flathead sole with Bering flounder (Hippoglossoides robustus), and arrowtooth flounder with Kamchatka flounder (Atheresthes evermani) (Allen and Smith 1988). Similar misidentifications of flathead sole as petrale sole are probable causes for the existence of a few records of the latter species in the western Gulf of Alaska, and for a reduced rating of the general range map for petrale sole.

Adequacy of the maps and tabular material for presenting details of species distributions was judged marginally adequate for the following species: Atka mackerel; bocaccio (Sebastes paucispinis); spiny dogfish (Squalus acanthias); golden king crab; Dungeness crab; and coonstripe

Table 3.-Evaluations of quantity and quality of information used to describe spatial and depth distributions of selected invertebrate and fish species that occur off the west coast of North America.

| SPECIES | FACTORS INFLUENCING DATA AVAILABILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Economic } \\ \text { value } \end{gathered}$ | Abundance | Availability of adults | Availability of Juveniles | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dopth } \\ \text { distribution } \end{gathered}$ | Substrate preference* | Total ranking |
| Species for which data should be adequate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pesteoco | 93. |  |  | 3 | 3. | 3 | 18 |
| Pacific whiting | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Welay poiod | \$ | 3 | \% ${ }^{3}$ | 9 | \%. ${ }^{3}$ | 3 | f8 |
| Paciic halibut | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Yoinomemota | \% | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | \% | 18 |
| Bairdi Tanner crab | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Onth Tanor crab) | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3. ${ }^{3}$ | \#\#, | 18 |
| Red king crab | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Buthinema | 3 | , | 4 | , | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Specles for which fewer data are avallable, but stlll adequate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sibibed sbit |  | 2 | 9 | \% 3 | 9 | \% | 17 |
| Arowtooth flounder | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Potiese OH | 丹 | \% | 4 | 3 | - | , 3 | 16 |
| Rex sole | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | 16 |
| Gumblatumot | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | \% | 3 | 16 |
| Rock sole | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Nothomplik stump | 3. | 3. | 3.4. | \% | 3. | 3 | \% 6 |
| Ocean pink shrimp | 3 | 3 | ? | 1 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Perficompatercos | , | 2 | 2 | , | 3\% | 2 \% | 15 |
| Widow rockish | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| Sabloish | \% ${ }^{3}$ | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 3. | 15 |
| English sole | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 |
|  | \% | \%\% 2 | \% |  | 3 | 3 | 45 |
| Lingcad | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 14 |
| 00\%0, 006 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 14 |
| Starry flounder | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
|  | 3 | \$ | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | 4 |
| Coonstripe shrimp | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots 3$ | 3 | 14 |
| Shestriposmimp | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 3. | 3 | 44 |
| Specles for which data are marginally adequate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atamacker | 2 |  |  |  | \%\% $\%$ |  |  |
| Dungeness crab | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| \%00\% or mownsid | 3 | \% | \% | \% | \% | 2. | \% 2 |
| Spiny dogish | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Bocucso | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | \% \% \% | \% 1 |
| Pacific herring | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - 1 | 11 |
| Phowedmon | 3 | 3 | 2** | \$ | 1 |  | \%\%\% |
| Chum salmon | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Soblove samon | 3. | \%\#\% 3 | \% ${ }_{\text {\% }}$, | \%\#\# | \% | \% | 川. |
| Coho salmon | 3 | 3 | 2 | - 1 | ¢ 1 | ¢ 1 | 11 |
| Chiliog samon | 3 | 3 | 2 | , | . | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | $\geqslant$ |
| spol shrimp | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 |

3 = high; 2 = moderate; 1 = low.
*availability due to substrate preference by species

Table 4.--Rating of each map and table in this report for "completeness" or accuracy in depicting the distribution of a species.

coonstripe and sidestripe shrimps. Reduced availability to the sampling gear was a common problem (Table 3). For example, Atka mackerel can be meso-benthopelagic as adults (Rutenberg 1962, Gorbunova 1962) and often oceanic, epipelagic as juveniles (e.g., some have been caught 900 km offshore (Fisheries Research Institute 1989)). Similar oceanic, epipelagic distributions occur with all salmon species. Other factors that reduced species occurrence in survey samples were low abundance (e.g., golden king crab), shallow-water distribution (e.g., Dungeness crab), and substrate preference. Despite these drawbacks, certain maps were judged as adequate representations of distribution. Examples are the general range maps for lingcod, bocaccio, spiny dogfish, and sidestripe and spot (Pandalus platyceros) shrimps, and the commercial harvest maps for Atka mackerel, all five salmon species (Oncorhynchus kisutch, O. keta O. gorbuscha, O. nerka and O. tshawytscha). Pacific herring, spiny dogfish, and golden king and Dungeness crabs (Table 4).

## CONCLUSIONS

Computer mapping of research data and catch statisticsis a valuable technique for describing invertebrate and fish resources off the west coast of North America. We initiated this activity to map distributions of invertebrate and fish species at levels of detail not possible in other regional NOAA atlases. Our efforts were usually successful. An evaluation of the completeness or accuracy of the maps and depth occurrence tables provided the following conclusions.
*The combined data sets were often adequate for presenting general information such as overall range, area and bathymetric ranges for large adult fish, relative abundance, areas of commercial harvest, and overall depth distribution by region.
${ }_{*}$ The commercial harvest maps were also very good for describing distribution and areas of relative abundance when individual species information was available in the catch statistics.
${ }^{*}$ Computer mapping of the research surveys data was useful for depicting distributions of any species and was especially valuable for mapping demersal species that are commercially important or highly abundant.

Accurate depictions of distributions for pelagic species was not always possible, in part because these maps were developed solely from commercial catch data.
${ }^{*}$ Although some catch statistics maps conveyed accurate images of distribution for certain pelagic species, those maps only showed the locations of those species when they were available to commercial fishing gear (e.g., salmon are typically caught only while returning to parent streams to reproduce).

For shallow-occurring invertebrates, neither the research surveys nor commercial harvest data was sufficient for thoroughly mapping distributions.
uLevels of data adequacy varied across information categories for a species and across species for a given category of information (e.g., range, commercial harvest, depth distribution, etc.).
. Presentations of the range of juveniles and the depth distributions of both large and small fish were usually judged lower in quality than those for all sizes combined.

Species maps and depth distributions to follow.

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## Pacific cod



Figure 4.--The overall range of Pacific cod off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 5.--Location of commercial harvests of Pacific cod off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 6.--The relative abundance of Pacific cod off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 7.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) Pacific cod off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 8.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) Pacific cod off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 5.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Pacific cod by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 9.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Pacific cod off thewest coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Pacific whiting




Figure 10.--The overall range of Pacific whiting off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 11.--Location of commercial harvests of Pacific whiting off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 12.--The relative abundance of Pacific whiting off the west coast of North America 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 13.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) Pacific whiting off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 14.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) walleye pollock Off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 6.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Pacific whiting by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 15.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Pacific whiting off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Walleye pollock



Figure 16.--The overall range of walleye pollock off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 17.--Location of commercial harvests of walleye pollock off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 18.--The relative abundance of walleye pollock off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 19.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) walleye pollock off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 20.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) walleye pollock Off the west coast Of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 7.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing walleye pollock by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 21 .--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for walleye pollock off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Sablefish



Figure 22.--The overall range of sablefish off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 23.--Location of commercial harvests of sablefish off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 24.--The relative abundance of sablefish off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 25.--The range of small ( 50 cm or less) sablefish off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 26.--The range of large ( 60 cm or larger) sablefish off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 8.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing sablefish by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 27.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for sablefish off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Lingcod



Figure 28.--The overall range of lingcod off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 29.--Location of commercial harvests of lingcod off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 30.--The relative abundance of lingcod off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.

Table 9.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing lingcod by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.



Figure 31.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for lingcod off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Atka mackerel



Figure 32.--The overall range of Atka mackerel off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 33.--Location of commercial harvests of Atka mackerel off the west coast Of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 34.--The relative abundance of Atka mackerel off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 35.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) Atka mackerel off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 36.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) Atka mackerel off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 10.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Atka mackerel by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 37.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Atka mackerel off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Pacific ocean perch



Figure 38.--The overall range of Pacific ocean perch off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 39.--Location of commercial harvests of Pacific ocean perch off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 40.--The relative abundance of Pacific ocean perch off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 41.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) Pacific ocean perch off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 42.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) Pacific ocean perch off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 11 .--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Pacific ocean perch by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 43.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Pacific ocean perch off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Widow rockfish



Figure 44.--The overall range of widow rockfish off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 45.--Location of commercial harvests of widow rockfish off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 46.--The relative abundance of widow rockfish off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 47.--The range of small ( 30 cm or less) widow rockfish off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 48.--The range of large ( 40 cm or larger) widow rockfish off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 12.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing widow rockfish by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 49.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for widow rockfish off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Bocaccio



Figure 50.--The overall range of bocaccio off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 51.--The relative abundance of bocaccio off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 52.--The range of small ( 40 cm or less) bocacclo off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 53 :--The range of large ( 50 cm or larger) bocaccio off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 13.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing bocaccio by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 54.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for bocaccio off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Arrowtooth flounder



Figure 55.--The overall range of arrowtooth flounder off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 56.--The relative abundance of arrowtooth flounder off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 57.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) arrowtooth flounder off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 58.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) arrowtooth flounder off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 14.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing arrowtooth flounder by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 59.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for arrowtooth flounder off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Petrale sole



Figure 60.--The overall range of petrale sole off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 61 .--Location of commercial harvests of petrale sole off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 62.--The relative abundance of petrale sole off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.

Table 15.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing petrale sole by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 63.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for petrale sole off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-44.

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## Rex sole



Figure 64.--The overall range of rex sole off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 65.--The relative abundance of rex sole off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 66.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) rex sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 67.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) rex sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 16.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing rex sole by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 68.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for rex sole off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Flathead sole



Figure 69.--The overall range of flathead sole off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 70.--Location of commercial harvests of flathead sole off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 71.--The relative abundance of flathead sole off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 72.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) flathead sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 73.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) flathead sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 17.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing flathead sole by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 74.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for flathead sole off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Pacific halibut



Figure 75.--The overall range of Pacific halibut off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 76.--Location of commercial harvests of Pacific halibut off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and join venture harvests combined.


Figure 77.--The relative abundance of Pacific halibut off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 78.--The range of small ( 70 cm or less) Pacific halibut off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 79.--The range of large ( 80 cm or larger) Pacific halibut off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 18.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Pacific halibut by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 80.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Pacific halibut off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.


Figure 81.--The overall range of rock sole off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 82.--The relative abundance of rock sole off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 83.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) rock sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 84.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) rock sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 19--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing rock sole by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 85.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for rock sole off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Yellowfin sole



Figure 86.--The overall range of yellowfin sole off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 87.--Location of commercial harvests of yellowfin sole off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 88.--The relative abundance of yellowfin sole off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 89.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) yellowfin sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 90.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) yellowfin sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 20.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing yellowfin sole by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.

|  | Depth (meters) | West cosst |  |  | British Columbla |  |  | Southeast Alaska |  |  | Gulf of Alaska |  |  | Alautlan lelands |  |  | Bering Sea |  |  | All areas comblned |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Toral Hauls | Osc. | * | Tocal Hauls | Oce. | * | Total Houls | Oce. | x | Total Houls | Oec. | \% | Total llauls | Occ. | $x$ | Total llauts | Oce. | $x$ | Totol llouls | Ocs. | $x$ |
| All occurrences | 0.50 | 1603 | $\cdots$ | .. | 119 | - | - | 145 | 53 | 37 | 432 | 217 | 50 | 74 | 4 | 5 | 3113 | 2210 | 71 | 5491 | 2484 | 45 |
|  | 51-100 | 2270 | .. | .. | 139 | - | . | 486 | 195 | 40 | 2044 | 654 | 32 | 194 | 30 | 15 | 4186 | 3577 | 85 | 9322 | 4457 | 48 |
|  | 101-200 | 2551 | .. | .. | 326 | -- | -. | 527 | 20 | 4 | 5013 | 642 | 13 | 623 | 30 | 5 | 2778 | 532 | 19 | 11833 | 1234 | 10 |
|  | 201-300 | 921 | - | $\cdots$ | 250 | - | $\cdots$ | 399 | -. | .. | 1451 | 4 | 0 | 244 | -. | . | 256 | 5 | 2 | 3522 | 9 | 0 |
|  | 301-400 | 439 | .. | .. | 56 | .- | .- | 191 | -- | -- | 246 | . | .- | 125 | 1 | 1 | 132 | 4 | 3 | 1190 | 5 | 0 |
|  | 401.500 | 329 | - | - | 11 | . | . | 146 | . | .- | 108 | -. | -. | 104 | . | .. | 138 | 1 | 1 | 836 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 501.600 | 14 | -- | .. | 2 | .. | .- | 192 | .. | .. | 40 | . | .. | 62 | . | .. | 66 | -- | - | 506 | .. | -. |
|  | 601-1000 | 321 | - | . | 6 | - | -- | 243 | -- | .- | 60 | -- | -- | 89 | .. | .. | 134 | .. | . | 853 | - | . |
|  | $>1000$ | 25 | - | -- | 2 | . | -. | - | $\cdots$ | - |  | -- | -- |  | -. | -. | \% | .. | $\cdots$ | 27 | .. | .. |
|  | total | 8608 | -. | -. | 911 | -. | .- | 2329 | 268 | 12 | 9394 | 1517 | 16 | 1515 | 65 | 4 | 10803 | 6329 | 59 | 33580 | 8190 | 24 |
| Small fish ( 520 cm ) | 0.50 | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | .- | - | 1 | 1 | 100 |  | 65 | 67 | 1 |  | 100 | 1466 | 1413 | 96 | 1565 | 1480 | 95 |
|  | 51-100 | .- | -. | -- | .. | . | .- | .. | .. |  | 173 | 34 | 20 | 19 |  | 37 | 2609 | 1816 | 70 | 2801 | 1857 | 66 |
|  | 101-200 | -- | .- | -- | -. | -. | .- | .- | .. | -. | 92 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 278 | 70 | 25 | 382 | 75 | 20 |
|  | 201-300 | .- | -- | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | .. | .- | .- | 2 |  | - | , | -. |  | 27 | 7 | 2 | 38 | 7 | 2 |
|  | $301-400$ | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -- | .. | .. | . | .. | . | . | . | - | .. |
|  | 401-500 | - | -- | $\cdots$ | - | . | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | - | .- | $\cdots$ | - | .. | - | . | . | .. | .. | .- | .. |
|  | $501-600$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | -- | - | - | -- | - | -- | . | .. | - | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 601-1000 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -- | -- | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | .. | .. |
|  | $\rightarrow 1000$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 28 | 32 | - | - | 5 | $\cdots$ | - | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | total | - | -- | - | . | . | -. | 1 | 1 | 100 | 362 | 103 | 28 | 32 | 9 | 28 | 4353 | 3299 | 76 | 4748 | 3412 | 72 |
| Large fish ( $\geq 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) | 0.50 | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | - | -- | - | 1 |  | 100 | 97 | 75 | 77 | 1 |  | 100 | 1466 | 1212 | 83 | 1565 | 1289 | 82 |
|  | 51-100 | -- | - | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | - | -. | -- | -- | 173 | 159 | 92 | 19 |  |  | 2609 | 2384 | 91 | 2801 | 2562 | 91 |
|  | 101-200 | - | - | .- | -- | - | - | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 92 | 81 | 88 | 12 | 12 |  | 278 | 242 | 87 | 382 | 335 | 88 |
|  | 201-300 | -. | - | - | .- | .- | .- |  |  | .. | .. | .- | -. | -. | .. | -. | .. | . | $\cdots$ | -. |  | $\cdots$ |
|  | $301-400$ 401.500 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | -. | -. | .. | -- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \cdot 500 \\ & 501 \cdot 600 \end{aligned}$ | -. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | - | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | - | -. | .. |
|  | 601-1000 | . | . | -. | .. | . | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | - | -- | - | -- | -. | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ |
|  | $>1000$ | .. | - | -. | $\cdots$ | - | -- | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | :. | - | -- | .. | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | .. |
|  | total | -- | - | .- | - | - | - | 1 |  | 100 | 362 | 315 | 87 | 32 | 32 | 100 | 4353 | 3838 | 88 | 4748 | 4186 | 88 |



Figure 91 .--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for yellow-fin sole off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Dover sole



Figure 92.--The overall range of Dover sole off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 93.--Location of commercial harvests of Dover sole off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 94.--The relative abundance of Dover sole off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 95.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) Dover sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 96--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) Dover sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 21.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Dover sole by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 97.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Dover sole off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## English sole



Figure 98.--The overall range of English sole off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 99.--Location of commercial harvests of English sole off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 100.--The relative abundance of English sole off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various, NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 101 .--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) English sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 102.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) English sole off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 22.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing English sole by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the' west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 103.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for English sole off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Starry flounder



Figure 104.--The overall range of starry flounder off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 105.--Location of commercial harvests of starry flounder off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 106.--The relative abundance of starry flounder off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 107.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) starry flounder off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 108.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) starry flounder off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 23.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing starry flounder by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 109.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for starry flounder off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Alaska plaice



Figure 110.--The overall range of Alaska plaice off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 111 .--The relative abundance of Alaska plaice off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 112.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) Alaska plaice off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 113.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) Alaska plaice off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 24.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Alaska plaice by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 114.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Alaska plaice off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Greenland turbot



Figure 115.--The overall range of Greenland turbot off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 116.--The relative abundance of Greenland turbot off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.


Figure 117.--The range of small ( 20 cm or less) Greenland turbot off the west coast of North America based on data from several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 118.--The range of large ( 30 cm or larger) Greenland turbot off the west coast of North America based on data from Several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.

Table 25.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Greenland turbot by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 119.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Greenland turbot off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Spiny dogfish



Figure 120.--The overall range of spiny dogfish off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 121.--Location of commercial harvests of spiny dogfish off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; domestic, foreign and joint venture harvests combined.


Figure 122.--The relative abundance of spiny dogfish off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.

Table 26.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing spiny dogfish by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { (netera) } \end{aligned}$ | West coast |  |  | British Columbla |  |  | Southeast Alaska |  |  | Qulf of Alaska |  |  | Aleutlan Islands |  | Bering Sea |  |  |  | All areas combined |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | potal Heuls | Occ. | * | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { Haul } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Dec. | x | total Hauls | ocs. | * | Total Houta | oce. | * | Total llouls | oce. | x | $\text { Totol! } \text { Houls }$ | occ. | * | Torol llouls | occ. | \% |
|  | 0.50 | 1608 | 140 | 9 | 119 | 45 | 38 | 145 | 4 | 3 | 432 | 48 | 11 | 74 | 3 | $\because$ | 3113 | 3 | 0 | 5491 | 240 | 4 |
|  | 51.100 | 2270 | 578 | 2 | 139 | 59 | 42 |  | 15 | ${ }_{22}^{3}$ | 2084 | 134 310 | 7 | 194 | 14 | 2 | 4186 2778 | 8 | 0 | ${ }_{1} 98322$ | ${ }^{7624}$ | ${ }^{9} 4$ |
|  | 101-200 | 251 | $\stackrel{1034}{104}$ | 41 | 326 250 | 139 158 | 43 | 527 39 | 118 | ${ }_{27}^{22}$ | 5013 1451 | ${ }^{310}$ | 6 | 623 24 | 14 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}278 \\ 256 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 8 | 0 | 11833 3522 | 1624 705 | $1{ }^{14}$ |
| All | $201-400$ | 439 | 108 | 25 | 56 | 12 | 21 | 191 | 41 | 21 | 246 | 8 | 3 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 132 | $\cdots$ | . | 1190 | 170 | 14 |
|  | $401-500$ | 329 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 146 | 21 | 14 | 108 | 11 | 10 | 104 | - | $\cdots$ | 138 | $\square$ | ; | 836 | 58 | 7 |
| occurrences | 501-600 | 14 | -. | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 50 | 192 | 6 | 3 | 40 |  | $\cdots$ | 62 | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{66}$ | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{506}$ | 8 | 2 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { 601-1000 }}$ | 321 25 | $\because$ |  | 2 | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\stackrel{24}{\square}$ | . | . | 60 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\stackrel{89}{9}$ | . | $\cdots$ | 136 | -. |  | ${ }_{27} 8$ | . | 0 |
|  | totat | 8808 | 2227 | 26 | 911 | 415 | 46 | 232 | 312 | 13 | 9394 | 599 | 6 | 1515 | 25 | 2 | 10803 | 21. | 0 | 33580 | 3602 | 11 |



Figure 123.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for spiny dogfish off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Tanner crab (Chionoecetes bairdi)



Figure 124.--The overall range of bairdi Tanner crab off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 125.--Location of commercial harvests of bairdi Tanner crab off the west coast of North America, 1981-83 combined.


Figure 126.--The relative abundance of bairdi Tanner crab off the west coast of North America, ${ }^{1980-84,}$, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.

Table 27.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing bairdi Tanner crab by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the


Figure 127.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for bairdi Tanner crab off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Tanner crab (Chionoecetes opilio)



Figure 128--The overall range of opolio Tanner crab off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 129.--Location of commercial harvests of opilio Tanner crab off the west coast of North America, 1981-83 combined


Figure 130.--The relative abundance of opilio Tanner crab off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.

Table 28.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing opilio Tanner crab by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 131 .--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for opilio Tanner crab off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Red king crab



Figure 132.--The overall range of red king crab off the west coast of, North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 133.--Location of commercial harvests of red king crab off the west coast of North America, 1981-83 combined.


Figure 134.--The relative abundance of red king crab off the west coast of North America, 1980-84, based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.

Table 29.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing red king crab by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 135.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for red king crab off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Blue king crab

Figure 136.--The overall range of blue king crab off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 137.--Location of commercial harvests of blue king crab off the west coast of North America, 1981-83 combined.


Figure 138.--The relative abundance of blue king crab off the west coast of North America, 1980-84 based on catch information from various NMFS trawl surveys.

Table 30.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing blue king crab by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.



Figure 139.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for blue king crab off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Golden king crab


$0 \quad 100 \mathrm{~mm}$


Figure 140.--The overall range of brown or golden king crab off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 141.--Location of commercial harvests of brown or golden king crab off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

Table 31.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing brown king crab by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.

|  |  | West coast |  |  | Britlah Columbia |  |  | Southeast Alaska |  |  | Gulf of Alaska |  |  | Aleutlan Islands |  |  | Bering Sea |  |  | All areas combined |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Depth (meters) | Total <br> Haula | oce. | $x$ | Totol Hauls | Occ. | X | rotal Houls | Ocs. | X | Total Haula | Oce. | \% | Total llouls | Occ. | $x$ | Total Heuls | Occ. | x | lotal Hauls | Dec. | $z$ |
|  | 0-50 | 1608 | . | . | 119 | $\cdots$ | .. | 145 | $\cdots$ | . | 432 | - | $\cdots$ | 74 | - | . | 3113 | . | . | 5491 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | 51-100 | 2270 | . | .. | 139 | . | . | 486 | .. | .. | 2044 | 1 | 0 | 194 | - | -- | 4186 | - |  | 9322 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 101-200 | 2551 | $\cdots$ | .. | 326 | $\cdots$ | .- | 527 | -. | . | 5013 | - | . | 623 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2778 | - | . | 1183 | - | - |
|  | 201.300 | 921 |  | . | 250 | - | $\cdots$ | 399 | - | $\because$ | 1451 | 3 | 0 | 244 | 1 | 1 | 256 | - | - | 3522 | 5 | 0 |
| Al | $301-400$ | 438 | . | .. | 56 | .. | .. | 191 | .. | . | 246 | $\cdots$ | . | 125 | 1 | 1 | 132 | -- | . | 1190 | 1 | 0 |
| occurrences | 401-500 | 329 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | - | $\cdots$ | 146 | - | $\cdots$ | 108 | - | $\cdots$ | 104 | . | $\cdots$ | 138 | - | $\cdots$ | 836 | .- | $\cdots$ |
|  | 501-600 | 144 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | . | 192 |  | -- | 40 |  | $\cdots$ | 82 | $\because$ | - | -66 | $\cdots$ | . | 506 | . | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 601 \cdot 1000 \\ >1000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | ". | $\cdots$ | 6 |  | $\cdots$ | 243 |  | $\cdots$ | 60 | - | -- | 89 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 134 | -. | .. | 853 | - | .. |
| - | TOTAL | 8608 | . | .. | 911 |  |  | 2329 | $\cdots$ |  | 9394 | 4 | 0 | 1515 | 3 | 0 | 10803 | -. | .. | 33580 | 7 | 0 |



Figure 142.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for brown or golden king crab off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Dungeness crab



Figure 143.--The overall range of Dungeness crab off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment dala bases for 1912-84.


Figure 144.--Location of commercial harvests of Dungeness crab off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

Table 32.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing Dungeness crab by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.

|  |  | West coast |  |  | Britlah Columbla |  |  | Southeast Alaska |  |  | Gulf of Alaske |  |  | Aleutlan lelands |  |  | Bering Sea |  |  | All areas combined |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Depth (meters) | Total Hauls | Oce. | $\%$ | Total liauls | Oce, | $x$ | Total Ilauls | Oce. | * | Total Hauls | Oce. | X | Total llauls | Oce. | X | Tatal Hauts | Oce. | X | Total llauls | Oce. | $x$ |
|  | 0-50 | 1608 | 108 | 7 | 119 | 1 | 1 | 145 | 28 | 19 | 432 | 183 | 42 | 74 | 4 | 5 | 3113 | 15 | 0 | 5491 | 339 | 6 |
|  | 51-100 | 2270 | 228 | 10 | 138 | .. | . | 486 | 38 | 8 | 20.4 | 281 | 14. | - 194 | 1 | 1 | 4186 | 9 | - 0 | 9322 | 557 | 6 |
|  | 101-200 | 2551 | 188 | 7 | 326 | . | .. | 527 | 7 | 1 | 5013 | 113 | 2 | 623 | -. | . | 278 | .. | . | 11833 | 288 | 2 |
|  | 201-300 | 921 | 55 | 6 | 250 | . | . | 399 | . | .. | 1451 | 8 | 1 | 244 | . | . | 256 | . | . | 3522 | 63 | 2 |
| All | $301-400$ | 439 | 6 | 1 | 56 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 191 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 246 | 1 | 0 | 125 | . | . | 132 | .. | . | 1180 | 7 | 1 |
| Al | $401-500$ | 329 | .. | .. | 11 | . | $\cdots$ | 146 | .. | .. | 108 | 1 | 1 | 104 | . | . | 138 | . | . | 836 | 1 | 0 |
| occurrences | 501-600 | 144 | . | . | 2 | - | . | 192 | .. | $\cdots$ | 40 | - | . | 62 | .. | . | 66 | .. | . | 506 | . |  |
| occurrences | 609-1000 | 321 | $\cdots$ | - | 6 | -. | . | 243 | - | . | 60 | . | - | 89 | . | - | 134 | .- | . | 853 | .. | $\cdots$ |
|  | $>1000$ | 25 |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | .. | $\cdots$ | . | - | - | .. | - | - | 27 | . | . |
|  | total | - 8608 | 565 | 7 | 911 | 1 | 0 | 2329 | 73 | 3 | 9394 | 587 | 6 | 1515 | 5 | 0 | 10803 | 24 | 0 | 33580 | 1255 | 4 |



Figure 1451--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for Dungeness crab off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Northern pink shrimp



Figure 146.--The overall range of northern pink shrimp off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 147.--Location of commercial harvests of northern pink shrimp off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

Table 33.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing northern pink shrimp by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.



Figure 148.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for northern pink shrimp off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Coonstripe shrimp



Figure 149.--The overall range of coonstripe shrimp off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 150.--Location of commercial harvests of coonstripe shrimp off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

Table 34.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing coonstripe shrimp by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.

|  |  | West coast |  |  | Britlah Columbla |  |  | Southeast Alaska |  |  | Gulf of Alaska |  |  | Aleullans |  |  | Bering Sea |  |  | All areas comblned |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { (meters) } \end{aligned}$ | Total. Haula | Oce. | $\pm$ | Total Haul | Oce. | X | Tosal Hauls | Oce. | $x$ | Total Hauls | Oec. | X | Total Houls | Occ. | * | Total Houls | Occ. | $x$ | Total Haulo | Oce. | $x$ |
|  | 0-50 | 1614 | 1 | 0 | 119 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1579 | 409 | 26 | 452 | 24 | 5 | 76 | 2 | 3 | 3114 | 38 | 1 | 6952 | 474 | 7 |
|  | 51-100 | 2320 |  | 0 | 146 | 6 | 6 | 6846 | 2464 | 36 | 2463 | 375 | 15 | 195 | 14 | 7 | 4197 | 6 | 0 | 16170 | 2866 | 18 |
|  | 101-200 | 2590 | 15 | 1 | 326 | - | - | 3997 | 705 | 18 | 5132 | 605 | 12 | 623 | 29 | 5 | 2778 | -- | .- | 15451 | 1354 | 9 |
|  | 201.300 | 921 | 2 | 0 | 250 | . | .. | 399 |  |  | 1451 | 14 | 1 | 244 | 6 | 2 | 256 | .. | . | 3560 | 22 | 1 |
| All | 301.400 | 439 | -. | - | 56 | - | - | 197 | 2 | 1 | 246 | 1 | 0 | 125 | 9 | 7 | 132 | .. | .- | 1196 | 3 | 0 |
| Al | 401.500 | 329 | - | $\cdots$ | 11 | - | .. | 146 | -. | -. | 108 | .. | - | 104 | 2 | 2 | 138 | .- | .. | 842 | .. |  |
| occurrences | 501-600 | 144 | - | $\cdots$ | 2 | - | - | 192 | -- | . | 40 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 62 | 1 | 2 | 66 | . | -. | 506 | -. | .- |
| occurrences | 601-1000 | 321 | - | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 243 | - | . | 60 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 89 | -. | $\cdots$ | 134 | .- | .. | 853 | -- | . |
|  | >1000 | 8 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 27 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | total | 8703 | 19 | 0 | 918 | 6 | 1 | 13643 | 3580 | 26 | 9952 | 1019 | 10 | 1516 | 51 | 3 | 10815 | 44 | 0 | 45567 | 4719 | 10 |



Figure 151.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for coonstripe shrimp off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.'

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## Ocean pink shrimp



Figure 152.--The overall range of ocean pink shrimp off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 153.--Location of commercial harvests of ocean pink shrimp off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

Table 35.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing ocean pink shrimp by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.

|  |  | West coast |  |  | Eritish Columbla |  |  | Southeast Alaska |  |  | Gulf of Alaska |  |  | Aleutlan Islands |  |  | Bering Sea |  |  | All areas combined |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Depth (meters) | 7otal hauls | Ocs. | 2 | Total Houla | Occ. | x | Jotal <br> Houls | Occ. | X | Total Haula | Occ. | X | Tozal liauts | Occ. | \% | Total. Hauls | Occ. | x | Total Houls | Oce. | z |
|  | 0.50 | 1608 | 5 | 0 | 119 | 1 | 1 | 145 | - | -- | 432 | - | -- | 74 | $\cdots$ | . | 3113 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5491 | 6 | 0 |
|  | 51-100 | 2270 | 46 | 2 | 139 | 2 | 1 | 486 | 7 | 1 | 2044 | 5 | 0 | 194 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4186 | 2 | 0 | 9322 | 62 | 1 |
|  | 101-200 | 2551 | 463 | 18 | 326 | 32 | 10 | 527 | 29 | 6 | 5013 | 44 | 1 | 623 | 2 | 0 | 2778 | 2 | 0 | 11833 | 572 | 5 |
|  | 201-300 | 921 | 82 | 8 | 250 | 3 | - | 399 | 18 | 5 | 1451 | 4 | 0 | 244 | . | .. | 256 | 2 | - | 3522 | 104 | 3 |
| All | $301-400$ | 439 | 13 | 3 | 56 | -- | $\cdots$ | 191 |  | $\cdots$ | 246 |  | $\cdots$ | 125 | . | - | 132 | . | -. | 1190 | 13 | 1 |
| All | 401-500 | 329 | 3 | 1 | 11 | -- | $\cdots$ | 146 | .- | .. | 108 | -- | . | 104 | .. | .. | 138 | . | .. | 836 | 34 | 0 |
| occurrences | 501-600 | 144 | .- | .. | 2 | - | $\cdots$ | 192 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 40 | - | . | 62 | - | . | 66 | -- |  | 506 | -- | .. |
|  | $601-1000$ $>1000$ | 321 25 | ... | .. | 6 2 | -- | $\cdots$ | 243 | .. | .. | 60 | -- | $\cdots$ | 89 <br> . | -. | $\cdots$ | 134 | -- | $\cdots$ | 853 27 | -. | $\ldots$ |
|  | total | 8608 | 612 | 7 | 911 | 35 | 4 | 2329 | 54 | 2 | 9394 | 53 | 1 | 1515 | 2 | 0 | 10803 | 4 | 0 | 33580 | 760 | 2 |



Figure 154.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for ocean pink shrimp off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Spot shrimp



Figure 155.--The overall range of spot shrimp off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 156.--Location of commercial harvests of spot shrimp off the west coast of North America, 1981-83 domestic.

Table 36.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing spot shrimp by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 157.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for spot shrimp off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Sidestripe shrimp



Figure 158.--The overall range of sidestripe shrimp off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84


Figure 159.--Location of commercial harvests of sidestripe shrimp off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

Table 37.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing sidestripe shrimp by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.


Figure 160.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for sidestripe shrimp off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

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## Weathervane scallop



Figure 161 .--The overall range of weathervane scallop off the west coast of North America based on an analysis of several resource assessment data bases for 1912-84.


Figure 162.--Location of commercial harvests of weathervane scallop off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

Table 38.--Total numbers of samples (hauls) and numbers of samples containing weathervane scallop by depth interval and geographic region from resource assessment surveys off the west coast of North America during 1912-84.

|  |  | Weat coast |  |  | Britiah Columbla |  |  | Southeast Alaska |  |  | Qulf of Alaska |  |  | Aleutlan Islands |  |  | Bering Sea |  |  | All areas combined |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Depth (netera) | Total Haul | Dec. | $\pm$ | Total <br> Houle | Occ. | * | Totol Hauls |  |  | Iotal Heuls | Oce. | x | Total llaule | Oce. | $x$ | Total Houls | Occ. | $x$ | Total Haul: | Occ. | \% |
|  | 0.50 | 1614 | 10 | 1 | 119 | -. | - | 145 | 4 | 3 | 443 | 5 | 1 | 74 |  | 1 | 3113 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5509 | 20 | 0 |
|  | 51-100 | 2340 | 168 | 7 | 139 | .- | . | 488 | 3 | 1 | 2138 | 129 | 6 | 195 | , | 1 | 4190 | 10 | 0 | 9471 | 312 | 3 |
|  | 101-200 | 2590 | 7 | 3 | 326 | .. | . | 527 | .. | . | 5036 | 73 | 1 | 623 | 2 | 0 | 2778 | 10 | 0 | 11895 | 160 | 1 |
|  | 201.300 | 921 | - | $\cdots$ | 250 |  | . | 399 | .- | - | 1451 | 7 | 0 | 244 |  | -- | 256 | .. | .- | 3522 | 7 | 0 |
| All | 301.400 | 439 | -. | .. | 56 |  | .- | 191 | -- | .. | 246 | .. | .. | 125 | .. | .- | 132 | - | - | 1190 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 401-500 | 329 | . | .- | 11 | -. | - | 146 | -- | * | 108 | -- | .. | 104 | -- | - | 138 | - | .. | 836 | - | .- |
| occurrences | 501-600 | 144 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | . | 192 | .. | .. | 40 | .- | .- | 62 | .- | .- | 66 | -- | .- | 505 | .. | .. |
|  | 601-1000 | 321 | .- | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 243 | - | $\bullet$ | 60 | - | .- | 89 | . | .- | 134 | -- | - | 853 | - | -- |
|  | $>1000$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | 7 | 0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | - | ${ }^{27}$ | 49 | - |
|  | total | 8703 | 253 | 3 | 8 911 | -. | . | 2329 | 7 | 0 | 9522 | 214 | 2 | 1516 | 5 | 0 | 10808 | 20 | 0 | 33809 | 498 | 1 |



Figure 163.--Frequency of occurrence by depth interval by region for weathervane scallop off the west coast of North America based on presence or absence in samples from resource assessment surveys during 1912-84.

## Pacific herring



Figure 164.--Location of commercial harvests of Pacific herring off the west coast of North America, 1981-83.

## Pink salmon



Figure 165.--Location of commercial harvests of pink salmon off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; U.S. and Canadian catches.

## Chum Salmon



Figure i66.--Location of commercial harvests of chum salmon off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; U.S. and Canadian catches.

## Coho Salmon



Figure 167.--Location of commercial harvests of coho salmon off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; U.S. and Canadian catches.

## Sockeye salmon



Figure 168.--Location of commercial harvests of sockeye salmon off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; U.S. and Canadian catches.

## Chinook salmon



Figure 169.--Location of commercial harvests of chinook salmon off the west coast of North America, 1981-83; U:S. and Canadian catches.

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APPENDIX A: Methodology for combining catch information from various trawl types to map relative abundance.

Correction factors were needed to relate catches from different sized and designed trawls for mapping relative abundance. Catches from all trawl types used in NMFS resource assessment surveys during 1980-84 were related to a standard: a "noreastern" demersal trawl (code number 161 in the RACE Division data base). The basis for this relationship was a simple ratio between the effective fishing area of a trawl (i.e., width and height of the trawl's mouth while fishing) and that of a standard trawl.

Regardless of net size, some trawl designs are more effective than others at capturing different species groups, and additional catch adjustments were needed. These adjustments were calculated using results from fishing power experiements conducted by NMFS in i983 (Craig Rose, AFSC, pers. commun., August 1988) and applying assumptions to that information.

Several results of the gear experiments were pertinent to our correction factors, such as:
-Flatfish catch rates between trawls equipped and not equipped with roller gear differed significantly;
-When footropes were the same length, a trawl with a high mouth opening caught similar amounts of Pacific cod as a trawl with a lower vertical opening, suggesting that Pacific cod were close enough to the bottom to be equally available to both trawl types;
-When footropes were the same length, trawls with high\& mouth openings caught greater amounts of walleye pollock than trawls with lower vertical openings;

- When footropes were the same length, trawls without roller gear caught more flattishes and crabs than trawls with roller gear by a factor of 1.36 ; and
-Bottom trawls with and without roller gear caught similar amounts of Pacific cod and other semidemersal roundfishes (e.g., sablefish, lingcod, etc.).

Several assumptions were developed from results of the gear experiments. First, catches of semidemersal and pelagic species were assumed proportional to the area of a trawl's mouth opening (i.e., the effective trawl width $X$ the effective trawl height). For example, the standard "noreastern" trawl with a mouth opening of $92.4 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ was 4.4 times more effective at catching pollock than a trawl with an opening of only $20.7 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ Second, the effective fishing width of a pelagic trawl equalled its effective fishing height (unless otherwise specified). Third, a bottom trawl without roller gear opened an average width of 0.66 of its headrope length. And lastly, a bottom trawl with roller gear opened an average width of 0.56 of its headrope length.

Table A-I is a listing of information for all gear types with catches that were incorporated into the relative abundance maps.

Table A-I. Summary of Information associated with. fishing power factors calculated from 1980 lo 1994 NMFS resource assessment survey data for mapping relative abundance,

${ }^{* *}$ Numbers in shaded blocks are approximate and based on assumptions listed in this appendix.

## Appendix B: Listings of data sets.

Table B-I. Log of NMFS-AFSC resource assessment surveys.
Table B-2. Summary of data from Auke Bay Laboratory resource assessment surveys.
Table B-3. Summary of data from Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans surveys (in addition to data already in RACEBASE).

Table B-4. Summary of data from Alaska Department of Fish and Game surveys.
Table B-5. Summary of data from Juneau Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research Base surveys (shrimp pot work is listed at end).

Table B-6. Summary of data from Seattle Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research Base surveys.
Table B-7. Summary of data from Southern California Coastal Water Research Project surveys.
Table B-8. Summary of data from NMFS and federa/state cooperative scallop surveys.

Table B-1. Log of NMFS-AFSC resource assessment surveys.

|  |  |  | Begin |  |  |  | N. Latitude |  | W. Longitude |  | No. of samples. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vessel | Cruise No. | Year | Mo. | Day |  | Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| Chapman | 802 | 80 | \% | 1 | 10 | 29 | 3280\% | 38.20 | 191940 | 123.3: | 93 |
| Chammat | 812 | 81 | \& | \% | \$ | 24 | $425 \%$ | 4470 | 12462 | \%2493 | 20 |
| Chapinar | 813 | 81 |  |  |  |  | 54.69 | 81.63. | 16099. | 7790\% | 230 |
| Chapman | 844 | 8) | 9 |  |  |  | 53:65 | 554.4. | 15019 | 16698 | 5 |
| Chapman | 823 | 82 | 4. | \% | 5 | 30 | 5, \% 1. | 56\%7\% | 16\%2 2 | 14.02 | 25 |
| Chapman | 822 | 82 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 28 | 55.46 | 57.81 | 160.52 | 166.38 | 79 |
| Chapman | 823 | 82 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 55.00 | 60.66 | 158.32 | 174.14 | 149 |
| Chapman | 824 | 82 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 31 | 56.26 | 59.51 | 161.47 | 171.10 | 15 |
| Chapman | 825 | 82 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 55.45 | 56.39 | 163.20 | 166.01 | 31 |
| Chapman | 826 | 82 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 53.70 | 56.22 | 162.76 | 167.24 | 85 |
| Chapman | 834 | 8 | 3 | 4 | \% |  | S64 4 | S8423 | 15357\% | 5654. | 52 |
| Chapmar | 832 | 83 |  |  | 4 | 31. | 56, $6 \%$ | 57. | 149\%\% | 15538 | 14 |
| Chamars | 833 | 时 | \% |  | 8 | 3). | 5550. | 6400 | 15984. | 180800 | 190 |
| Chanman | 34 | 83 |  |  | 9 |  | 52\% 25 | 547\% | $165 \%$ | 174.45 | 63 |
| Chapman | 844 | 84 | 8 | 1 | \% 8 | 30 | 5498 | 8401. | 15933\% | 778\%8 | 253. |
| Chapman | 844 | 84 | 8 | 29 | B | 30 | 55.19 | 55.41 | 161.53 | 161.98 | 13 |
| John N. Cobb | 15 | 53 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 59.42 | 59.92 | 139.62 | 140.25 | 79 |
| John N. Cobb | 18 | 54 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 59.50 | 61.12 | 145.67 | 148.62 | 120 |
| John N. Cobb | 20 | 54 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 59.22 | 61.12 | 144.87 | 148.43 | 178 |
| John N. Cobb | 39 | 58 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 56.92 | 59.60 | 150.35 | 154.92 | 109 |
| SOAn N Cobo | 43 | 59 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 30 | 6533. | 69588 | 16380 | 16888 | 59 |
| Johns cobbe | 44 | 59 | 10 |  |  | 31 | 59397 | 6103 | 14587 | 150:22 | O\% |
| 30月INCObb | 52 | 61 | \% | 4 |  | 30 | $59 \%$ | 50 | 144.55 | 148: 8 | 98 |
| \%otn N Cobe | 54 | 82 | 4 | $\downarrow$ | 5 | 31. | $5 \% 33$ | 6023 | $144 \%$ | 150\%3 | 82 |
| Sohn N cobb | 725 | 72 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 3. | \$64\%. | 57\%17 | 15270: | 153,83 | 60 |
| John N, Cobb | 726 | 72 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 56.45 | 57.95 | 151.38 | 155.00 | 62 |
| John N. Cobb | 733 | 73 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 56.80 | 58.77 | 151.45 | 155.35 | 45 |
| John N. Cobb | 734 | 73 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 56.23 | 58.82 | 150.03 | 156.70 | 82 |
| John N. Cobb | 742 | 74 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 34.10 | 41.42 | 119.40 | 124.45 | 60 |
| John N. Cobb | 744 | 74 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 53.03 | 54.50 | 162.23 | 167.87 | 60 |
| उपन\# 680 | 52 | \% | \% | 1 | 5 | 30 | 33.88 | 483 | 1 B 6 | 12448: | 89 |
| John N Cober | $5_{53}$ | 75 | \% | 1 | 8 | 31 | 55\% | 5997 | 44787 | 17728 | 98 |
| John U, Oobe | 754 | 75 | \% | 2 | 10 | 28 | 3695 | 49.92. | 12220 | 17742 | 115 |
| 30hn 4 Cobs | \% | 76 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 29 | 54, 3 | 5943 | 130.45 | 139.95 | 87 |
| OHnN Cobb | 763 | 76 | \% | 3 | \% | 23 | 3830 | 545\% | 12182 | 129.65 | 100 |
| John N. Cobb | 773 | 77 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.88 | 57.65 | 133.92 | 136.47 | 27 |
| John N. Cobb | 783 | 78 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 29 | 55.40 | 59.67 | 134.90 | 142.87 | 80 |
| John N. Cobb | 792 | 79 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 29 | 43.45 | 57.85 | 124.37 | 137.05 | 197 |
| John N. Cobb | 802 | 80 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 29 | 43.38 | 57.85 | 124.36 | 137.06 | 196 |
| John N. Cobb | 812 | 81 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 30 | 43.45 | 58.27 | 124.36 | 137.06 | 216 |
| 30hn V Cobo | 813 | 81/ | \# | 10 | 1 | 2 2 | 3259 | 3244 | 11853 | 19,70 | 25 |
| fohn NCOBb | 82 | 82 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 3) | 54.56 | 5786. | 13285 | 13706: | 74 |
| Othin COHb | 824 | 82 | 10\% | \% | H\% | 3\% | 326\% | 3423 | 119.53 | 123.59 | 48 |
| John U Coblt | 833 | 83 | 4 | \% | \% 4 | 20 | S817 | 58.6 | 13494 | 135668 | 89 |
|  | 833 | 83 | 5. | 2 | \% | 30. | 54,54 | 67887 | 13283 | 137.07 | 90 |
| John N. Cobb | 834 | 83 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 28 | 43.44 | 47.89 | 124.37 | 125.37 | 40 |
| John N. Cobb | 841 | 84 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 31 | 54.55 | 58.42 | 132.80 | 137.07 | 185 |
| Pacific Harvester | 801. | 80 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 53.90 | 60.30 | 135.79 | 164.50 | 208 |
| Pacific Harvester | 811 | 81 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 30 | 53.90 | 60.30 | 135.80 | 164.52 | 193 |
| Commando | 713 | 71 | 6 | , | 7 | 30 | 56.48 | 57.65 | 151.87 | 153.82 | 184 |
| Cormmando | 115 | 71 | 9 | $\geqslant$ | 10 | 30, | 4425 | 45 | 12888 | 124\% | 108 |
| Commando | 724 | 72 | 9 | 2 | - | 13 | 4275: | 4438. | 124, 5 | 24833 | eg |
| Commando | 732 | 73 | 9. | $\downarrow$ | \% | 3\% | 583\% | 5\%00 | 15237 | 153:80 | 52 |
| Commando | 735 | 73 | s. | \% | 10. | 30 | 4332 | 4618 | 123.88 | 12475 | 102 |
| Commando | 749 | 74 | ${ }^{3}$ | \% | 10. | 8\% | $42 \%$ | 4482 | 124 \% | 124888 | 9s: |
| Commando | 754 | 75 | 9 | , | 10 | 30 | 46.28 | 48.35 | 124.23 | 125.28 | 82 |
| Commando | 771 | 77 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 34.05 | 48.48 | 119.30 | 125.70 | 288 |
| Mary Lou | 801 | 80 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 36.80 | 49.55 | 121.87 | 127.23 | 293 |
| Calit. Horizon | 791 | 79 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 27 | 46.27 | 48.32 | 124.38 | 125.73 | 67 |
| Washington | 791 | 79 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 45.40 | 46.33 | 124.35 | 124.80 | 6 |

Table B－1．Log of NMFS－AFSC resource assessment survey（Continued）．

| Vessel | Cruise No．Year |  | Begin |  | End |  | N．Latitude |  | W．Longitude |  | No．of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mo． | Day |  | Day | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  |
| Wu\％tita | 723 | 79 | 4 | 9 | \％ 4 | ¢\％ | 44．4\％ | 45930 | 13423 | 4248\％ | \％ |
| C A ARed | 836． | 83 |  |  |  | 31 | 54， 47 | 59886 | 13458 | 48：50． | 68 |
| G） F fied | 637 | 63 |  |  |  |  | 55，90 | 5832 | 14883 | 75453 | 7 |
| C．\＃Hedd | 648 | 64 | 8 |  |  |  | 5312 | 5585 | 154.95 | F67\％ | 40 |
| CB，fied | 652 | 65 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 28 | 56． 27 | 59，50 | 14045 | 15292 | 34 |
| G．B．Reed | 653 | 65 | 仡 | 1 | － | 31 | 54.69 | 57.87 | 134.00 | 136.88 | 39 |
| G．B．Reed | 662 | 66 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 51.27 | 56.82 | 128.90 | 135.98 | 43 |
| G．B．Reed | 672 | 67 | 9 | 25 | 9 | 28 | 55.94 | 56.32 | 135.08 | 135.49 | 42 |
| G．B．Reed | 701 | 70 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 54.04 | 59.63 | 133.47 | 142.57 | 71 |
| Sunset Bay | 792 | 79 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 56.91 | 61.84 | 171.03 | 178.83 | 123 |
| Discoumg\％Bay | $78 \%$ | 76 | \％ | \＄ | $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | \％ | 54．33 | 6447 | \％ 6 | 3798\％ | 176 |
| OCban leaders | 82\％ | 82 | ¢ |  |  |  | 42 －8 | 4467 | 1240 | 424．93． | 10 |
| Oregon | 72 | ね | 4 |  |  |  | 56.57 | 5730 | 15450 | 15348\％ | 88 |
| Origon | 714 | 71 | 7 |  | 8． | 31 | 54.67 | 58．68． | 16030 | 170．25． | 53 |
| Diegon | 722 | 72 | 5 | 11 | 寿 | 31 | 54．63． | 58．67 | 15960 | 168． $8 \%$ | 103 |
| Oregon | 723 | 72 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 54.10 | 55.87 | 158.92 | 162.65 | 103 |
| Oregon | －734 | 73 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.65 | 58.00 | 158.97 | 165.83 | 94 |
| Oregon | 735 | 73 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 54.38 | 56.40 | 157.20 | 162.68 | 145 |
| Oregon | 741 | 74 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 22 | 56.55 | 57.08 | 153.02 | 153.78 | 40 |
| Oregon | 742 | 74 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.63 | 57.67 | 161.58 | 172.53 | 101 |
| 9regon | 43 | 74 | 9 | \％ | 10 | 30 | 54.37 | 56\％ 57 | 15763． | 16310： | 177 |
| Orsgor | 75 | 75 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 28 | 5780 | 58．65． | 15003 | 15255 | 58 |
| Oregon | 5 52 | 75 | 6 |  | 8 |  | 54.67 | 5802 | 158．33． | 17267． | 155 |
| Orion | 753 | 75 | ¢ | 1 |  | 31 | 53473 | 56.57 | 15785 | 180．52． | 167. |
| Orgon | 762 | 76 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 31． | 54.67 | 5833， | 158．35． | 172．5\％ | 188 |
| Oregon | 763 | 76 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 30 | 54.45 | 56.57 | 157.63 | 163.28 | 156 |
| Oregon | 770 | 77 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 55.40 | 55.67 | 163.53 | 163.90 | 22 |
| Oregon | 773 | 77 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 54.67 | 58.68 | 158.32 | 172.98 | 173 |
| Oregon | 774 | 77 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 54.45 | 56.57 | 157.58 | 163.20 | 146 |
| Oregon | 781 | 78 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 59.67 | 60.87 | 145.85 | 148.42 | －70 |
| 9regor | 782 | 78 | \％ | \％ | \％ | 31． | 54，53 | 5\％\％． | 159．05 | 470．85\％ | 14 |
| ¢rgaon | 783 | 78 |  |  |  |  | 5350\％ | 86．55． | 15763 | 16720 | 172 |
| O200\％ | 791 | 79 |  | \％ | 4 | 28 | \＄0．93 | 4838． | 12480\％ | 12570 | 51 |
|  | 792 | 79 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 31． | 54，98 | 58．00 | 15895 | 47242 | 165 |
| O\％sgon：／\＆ | 802 | 80 | 5 | 1 | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ | 31／ | 546\％ | 59，6\％ | $162 \%$ | 17．60． | 12\％ |
| Oregon | 803 | 80 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 53.43 | 55.59 | 158.82 | 167.53 | 92 |
| Pacific Lady | 703 | 70 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 58.33 | 61.12 | 146.15 | 152.40 | 107 |
| Mark I | 733 | 73 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 54.67 | 57.67 | 164.58 | 171.53 | 63 |
| Anna Marie | 743 | 74 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 54.62 | 58.72 | 158.27 | 171.57 | 97 |
| Anna Marie | 751 | 75 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 31 | 54.62 | 61.68 | 158.07 | 178.48 | 224 |
| Anna Mana | 76\％ | 78 | 4 | \％ | 6 | S\％ | 54，53． | \＄915 | 15810 | 1757 | 164 |
| North Pacilic | \＄51 | 75 | 5 | \％ | 8 | 31 | 59，17\％ | 80，28 | $140 \%$ | 44780． | 148 |
| Palsan Maties | 751 | 75 | ＊＊ | 4 | 9\％ |  | 54，82． | 61880 | 15802 | \＄7875 | 2清 |
| Palsan haries | 76\％ | 78 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 30\％ | 54，85． | 59， 83 | 159\％ 5 5． | 17473 | 219 |
| PatSanMarto | \％$/ 162$ | 78 | 8 | § ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | 9. | 24 | 8625 | 3158 | 121．98\％ | 12993\％ | $2 \%$ |
| Pat San Marie | 801 | 80 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 36.82 | 49.71 | 122.11 | 127.45 | 318 |
| Pat San Marie | 811 | 81 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 53.81 | 57.68 | 154.31 | ＇163．96 | 120 |
| Pat San Marie | 812 | 81 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 31 | 55.05 | 59.43 | 133.74 | 142.00 | 152 |
| Pat San Marie | 821 | 82 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 55.01 | 62.63 | 158.92 | 177.58 | 218 |
| Smarag | 771 | 77 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 53.93 | 58.75 | 157.80 | 166.63. | 230 |
| Milerfirsman | $75 \%$ | 75 | ¢ | \％ | 10 | 31 | 74，5\％ | 80， 38 | 159．63 | 1819\％ | 219 |
| Minfy forman |  | 7\％ | 4 |  |  |  | 54.80 | 59\％\％ | 150872 | － 4.55 | 1\％ |
| Mller freensin | 762 | 760 | 9 |  | 10 | S0． | 83.07 | 88.30 | 18425． | 17． 85 | 268 |
| Militytentan | 7833 | 780 | \＃ |  | 10． | 30\％ | 6307\％ | 68．18． | 16130 | 88920\％ | 3s |
| Millar rroman． | \％ | \％ | \＆ | \％ | \％ | 3 | \＄5 4\％ | 584\％ | 14003 | 15652． | 156 |

Table El．Log of NMFS－AFSC resource assessment survey（Continued）．

| Vessel | Cruise No． | Year |  |  |  | Day | N．Latitude |  | W．Longitude |  | No．of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miller Freeman | 772 | 77 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 34.10 | 49.75 | 119.67 | 127.37 | 116 |
| Miller Freeman | 780 | 78 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 54.58 | 59.95 | 165.77 | 177.20 | 41 |
| Miller Freeman | 781 | 78 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 57.62 | 58.22 | 150.02 | 151.70 | 28 |
| Miller Freeman | 782 | 78 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 56.65 | 57.08 | 152.53 | 153.30 | 7 |
| Miller Freeman | 783 | 78 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 56.07 | 58.10 | 149.64 | 156.16 | 55 |
| W） | 785 | 78 | 9 | 栓䊽 | \％ | 8\％ | 55.6 | 60.18 | 14467 | ¢55\％\％ | 63 |
| Mildeb 510 man | \％O\％ | 78 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 3\％ | 55.57 | 58.14 | 13480 | 155，49\％ | 105 |
| Hiller breman | 792 | 7898 | 7 |  | 8 | \％ | 63517 | 64， | 184．53 | 16985\％ | \％8 |
| Miligr fregnind， | 793． | 78 | \％ |  | \％ | 30． | 52.33 | 60.98 | 16650 | 178．85\％ | ， 85 |
| Mithorstromant | 794 | 79 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 30. | 4785 | 49，20 | 12408 | स26\％\％ | 34 |
| Miller Freeman | 800 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 54.28 | 59.67 | 165.78 | 178.08 | 17 |
| Miller Freeman | 801 | 80 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 55.18 | 58.18 | 152.44 | 156.68 | 204 |
| Miller Freeman | 803 | 80 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 36.98 | 49.32 | 122.41 | 127.13 | 77 |
| Miller Freeman | 804 | 80 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 54.68 | 58.28 | 133.49 | 135.74 | 42 |
| Miller Freeman | 811 | 81 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 24 | 54.12 | 57.01 | 164.18 | 170.10 | 70 |
| Mlarseman＊ | 88 | $8 \%$ | \＄ |  | 4 | 29\％ | 5589 | 5812 | 5408 | 15620 | 54 |
| Mithertremmanto | 810 | Q1 | 4 | \％ | 5 | 20\％ | 5558 | 58．06 | 15231 | 155．96． | ＋ 1148 |
|  | 8.4 | 81 | 5 | 8 | \＆ 5 | ¢7 | 55.91 | 57．09 | 154，45 | 15400 | － 175 |
| Millortieembry | 85 | $8 \%$ | \％ |  | 10 | 30\％ | 55．67． | 6308 | 16086 | 48427 | 93 |
| M | 816 | 80 | 10 | 1 | ＋ | 20\％ | 53.5 | 574 | 16352 | 40867 | 4， |
| Miller Freeman | 817 | 81 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 28 | 55.52 | 56.65 | 134.31 | 135.84 | 69 |
| Miller Freeman | 821 | 82 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 56.12 | 56.39 | 135.05 | 135.18 | 35 |
| Miller Freeman | 822 | 82 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 15 | 56.50 | 64.50 | 161.49 | 174.74 | 107 |
| Miller Freeman | 823 | 82 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 54.25 | 57.40 | 163.44 | 170.80 | 54 |
| Miller Freeman | 830 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 56.12 | 58.76 | 134.11 | 135.16 | 14 |
| Millerfeeman | 88 | 83 | \％ |  | － | 24 | 5372 | 5466 | 159，68 | 17016 | 62 |
| Miler frempars | 832 | 83 | \％ | 6 | 4 | 31 | 5343 | 58.50 | 16279 | 16583 | 45 |
| Allatersemars | 830 | 83 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 5120 | 5231 | 17467 | 182．68 | 99 |
| Miligr + erman | 844 | 84 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 24 | 54.28 | 56.56. | 15207 | 160．5\％ | 8 \％ |
| Mfitiorreomian， | 842 | 84 | 3 |  | 4 | 31 | 5615 | 60.7 | 14685 | 15605 | 48 |
| Miller Freeman | 847 | 84 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 28 | 54.79 | 58.11 | 130.94 | 135.06 | 27 |
| Pacific Raider | 762 | 76 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 36.27 | 51.57 | 121.93 | 130.05 | 77 |
| Pacific Raider | 771 | 77 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 34.45 | 48.43 | 120.70 | 125.65 | 237 |
| Dominator | 821 | 82 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 52.81 | 62.30 | 163.84 | 180.06 | 75 |
| Dominator | 841 | 84 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 28 | 32.39 | 42.27 | 118.89 | 124.91 | 100 |
| Noreosel | 78 \％ | 78 | － |  | 9 | 31 | 5412 | 59.55 | 1368 | \＄55．05 | \％9 |
| NorPDics | 790 | \％9 | 5 |  | 8 | 31 | 53.68 | 59.90 | 134,92 | 18515 | 215 |
|  | 82 | 82\％ | 6 | 6 |  | 29 | 53.76 | 6029 | 13580 | 164 88 | 178 |
| Qaviostar Lordan | 775 | 77 | － | 3 | 8 | 30 | 39．83 | 43，85 | 12400 | 124．75 | $85$ |
| Discoverar, ， | $\% 1$ | \％7 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 31 | 5508 | 58.25 | 15808 | 1765 | ＋ |
| Heidi－J | 781 | 78 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 55.00 | 60.25 | 163.07 | 175.27 | 58 |
| Heidi－J | 782 | 78 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 54.23 | 59.30 | 131.10 | 155.67 | 105 |
| Paragon II | 781 | 78 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.90 | 61.00 | 158.95 | 178.25 | 202 |
| Paragon II | 791 | 79 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.82 | 63.65 | 157.98 | 178.58 | 339 |
| Sea Hawk | 781 | 78 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 55.94 | 57.78 | 158.07 | 161.79 | 488 |
| Erefpor，+ ， | \％ 8 \％\％＊ | 78． |  |  |  | 8. | 54.02 | 5625 | 16098 | 13497 | \％+8 |
| Ooentranestor | 80\％ | 8 Co | 5 |  |  | 31 | $54 \% 8$ | 6160． | 158\％30 | 17872 | 259． |
| Oceartatheste\％ | 802 |  | \％ |  | 8 | S | 5230 | 54.87 | 16523 | 17090 | 的 +88 |
| Oceandratuester | 814 | 8f | 8 |  | 8 | $3 \%$ | 55，09． | 59．78． | 13409 | 15262 | ＜ 2220 |
| Ocmar tarmsiers | 8 P \％ | 82 | 2 | 2 | S | S0\％ | 5226 | 5512 | 16423 | 17390 | \％148 |
| New Hope | 601 | 60 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 54.75 | 58.87 | 133.80 | 138.13 | 37 |
| Yaquina | 621 | 62 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 31 | 57.18 | 58.78 | 148.55 | 152.05 | 63 |
| Yaquina | 622 | 62 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 29 | 58.95 | 60.78 | 144.27 | 150.48 | 92 |
| Yaquina | 632 | 63 | 7 |  | 9 | 31 | 55.67 | 60.27 | 146.87 | 155.68 | 229 |
| John R．Manning | 631 | 63 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 58.20 | 60.02 | 134.43 | 144.55 | 85 |

Table B-1. Log of NMFS-AFSC resource assessment survey (Continued)

| Vessel | Cruise No. | Year | Mo. |  |  | Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M1/3B Manang | 63 | 6\% | \% | \% | 8 | 31 | 58\%7 | 60.08 | 14833 | 15085 | 79 |
| 30\%H\%P. Maming | 682 | 68 | 7 |  | 9 | 31\% | 6663 | 58.68 | 15\% 30. | 456,42 | 102 |
| Anhilifiliens\% | 80. | 80 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 4700 | 47.00 | 12500. | \%2500 | 8 |
| Quedt Viotiz | 80\%. | 80 | 8 |  | 8 | 21. | 40.00 | 40.00 | 124.50 | 12450 | 27 |
| Afasta: | 81 | 8 \% | 5 | * | \%. | 81. | 54,68 | 50,67 | 158.36. | 170.6\% | 178 |
| Alaska | 812 | 81 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 55.26 | 58.29 | 151.25 | 160.94 | 138 |
| Alaska | 831 | 83 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.68 | 60.99 | 158.33 | 177.56 | 190 |
| Alaska | 832 | 83 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 55.21 | 55.42 | 161.56 | 161.98 | 12 |
| Alaska | 841 | -84 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 54.69 | 61.00 | 158.97 | 174.13 | 209 |
| Paragon 1 | 642 | 64 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 53.55 | 58.65 | 150.83 | 170.13 | 308 |
| Wariorli | 831 | $\mathrm{BS}_{3}$ | $\geqslant$ | 3 | 9 | 31 | 36.81 | 48.86 | 12186 | \$28.35 | 277 |
| Nordford | $83 \%$ | 83 |  | 1 | 9 | 3\% | 36\%75 | 4926 | 12209 | 126.79 | 319 |
| Absobiffor | $80 \%$ | 80 | 9 | 9 | \% | 23 | 57393: | 5975 | 139868 | 75394: | 95 |
| Fiesolufion | 81/ | 81 | 9 | 3 | 10. | 30 | 58774. | 58,33 | 15, 24 | 155.52 | 141 |
| Commandor | $80 \%$ | 80 | E | 1 | ¢ | 31. | 5504 | 57\%\% | 15552 | 162 17 | 131 |
| Royal Baron | 801 | 80 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 30 | 56.73 | 58.20 | 152.16 | 154.92 | 76 |
| Royal Baron | 821 | 82 | B | 1 | 9 | 31 | 56.22 | 58.33 | 152.16 | 158.29 | 145 |
| Half Moon Bay | 801 | 80 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 31 | 51.24 | 52.60 | 172.89 | 186.62 | 129 |
| Hall Moon Bay | 841 | 84 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 30 | 43.09 | 46.24 | 124.17 | 125.03 | 320 |
| Steller | 811 | 81 | 5 | : 19 | 5 | 28 | 56.70 | 58.07 | 134.44 | 134.90 | 32 |
| Gondrssmo | 881 | 88 | 8 | $\stackrel{ }{1}$ | 9 | 91 | 40.43 | 48.89 | 12426 | 12647 | 38 |
| Yuing Queer | 884 | 88 | 6 |  | 8. | 30 | 5\% 43 | 59 | 14556. | 76974 | 270 |
| Muniels | 841 | 84 | 6 | \% | 8 | 31 | 55.28 | 6028 | 14468 | \$57\%44 | 198 |
| Bluewaters | 791 | 79 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 28 | 54, $=0$ | 5455 | 13.04 | 13136: | 49 |
| Kavachimarom | $66 \%$ | 66 | 5 |  | 7 | 91 | 51s3 | 588\% | 16028. | 18057 | 184 |
| Nisshin Maru | 671 | 67 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 29 | 51.23 | 61.03 | 160.22 | 195.25 | 106 |
| Chosui Maru | 681 | 68 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 55.13 | 62.97 | 160.25 | 172.25 | 180 |
| Yoko Maru | 691 | 69 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 51.25 | 61.95 | 159.77 | 187.30 | 287 |
| Inase Maru\#3 | 701 | 70 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 55.15 | 61.38 | 160.25 | 172.23 | 143 |
| TanshuMaru | 711 | 71 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 54.62 | 59.87 | 160.23 | 175.75 | 230 |
| Wakhtimalutz | 73\% | 78 | 5 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  | 24 | 54.75. | 65.7 | 15850 | 17950 | 154 |
| Stiunye Mary | 74. | 74 | 5 |  |  | 31 | 54560 | 5912 | 16227 | 73488 | 86 |
| Shunyomif | 75\% | 75 | 5 | \% | 7 | 31 | 54.62 | 60.08 | 10\%80 | 77828 | 123 |
| Shuryo Marts | 75\% | 78 | 5 | 1 |  | 31 | 54\% 60 | 6012 | 164.77 | 178.25 | 104 |
| Fonkinu\% | 78\% | 78 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 52.52 | 60.45 | 16752. | 188.32 | 78 |
| Yakushi Maru\#21 | 791 | 79 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 54.32 | 59.90 | 160.35 | 178.95 | 455 |
| ShotokuMaru\#35 | 791 | 79 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 57.00 | 63.33 | 166.32 | 179.47 | 341 |
| Ryoan Maru \#31 | 811 | 81 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 54.10 | 60.91 | 165.48 | 179.80 | 269 |
| Ryujin Maru \#8 | 821 | 82 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 31 | 54.08 | 62.61 | 165.41 | 179.63 | 401 |
| Hatsue Maru \#62 | 801 | 80 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 31 | 51.32 | 56.41 | 165.11 | 189.27 | 217 |
| Qablef, Marm | 847 | 8 | 7 | § | 18 | 31 | 5243 | \$9\%5 | 4,33 | 169\%4 | 955 |
| St Wicharal | 688 | 61 | 5 |  |  | 30 | $54 \% 9$ | 58,50 | $15 \% 40$ | 168560 | 268 |
| SUMucheef | 619 | 61 | B |  | 1 | 30 | 56.10 | 5B. 90 | 151.00 | 15500 | 402 |
| \$ Wherasy | 627. | 62 | 2 |  |  | 30 | 5380 | 58.75 | 14872 | 164.58 | 462 |
| StMucheog | 628 | 62 | - | \& | 8 | So | 577\% | 6005 | 142\% | 15050 | 140 |
| St. Michael | 629 | 62 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 27 | 56.85 | 59.75 | 140.25 | 151.75 | 290 |
| St. Michael | 637 | 63 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 55.85 | 60.25 | 142.25 | 155.50 | 328 |
| Morning Star | 618 | 61 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 31 | 53.65 | 58.93 | 151.20 | 165.02 | 293 |
| Morning Star | 619 | 61 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 31 | 53.63 | 58.27 | 151.47 | 165.05 | 403 |
| Morming Star | 627 | 62 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 53.63 | 58.77 | 148.88 | 165.03 | 480 |
| Western Giger | 828 | 62 | 6 | \% | 8. | 30 | 57,59 | 608S | 44.\%5. | 15045 | 188 |
| Wespam fiem | 629 | 62 | 9 | \# | 12 | 26 | 57867 | 80,32 | 14033. | 16 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ 48 | 307 |
| Westendyyor | 837. | 63 |  |  |  | So | 578. | 60.25 | 187880. | 158.62 | 875 |
| Forcenskiolus |  | 57 | \% |  |  | 31 | 53,7\% | 55,50 | 160 32. | \$66.50 | 61 |
| Tortamskold | \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 57 | Q | ${ }^{6}$ | 9 | so | 53\%3 | 55.80 | 15980. | 16652 | S6 |

Table B-1. Log of NMFS-AFSC resource assessment survey (Continued)

| Vessel | Cruise No. | Year | Begin |  | End |  | N. Latitude |  | W. Longitude |  | No. of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mo. |  |  | Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| Tordenskjold | 611 | 61 | 6 | 1 | 9 | -30 | 57.85 | 60.02 | 136.75 | 150.53 | 207 |
| Tordenskjold | 612 | 61 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 25 | 58.82 | 59.20 | 152.05 | 153.18 | 25 |
| Tordenskjold | 651 | 65 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.75 | 59.25 | . 158.50 | 169.25 | 247 |
| Tordenskjold | 731 | 73 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 29 | 54.67 | 58.00 | 159.32 | 165.00 | 39 |
| Tordenskjold | 741 | 74 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 54.65 | 58.03 | 159.30 | 165.00 | 45 |
| Fordonstiody | $76 \%$ | 76 | 6 | \% | \% | \%\% | 54, | 58008 | 15928 | \$85.95 | \% |
| Fordenslyble | 77 | 7 | 5 | \% | 6 | 19. | 5453 | 58.02 | 158.52 | 886.05 | 48 |
| Fordensloady | \#2 | \% | 8 | 1 | 9 | 31. | 45.38 | 4632 | 12413 | 124 277 | 76 |
| Torounskotay | $78 \%$ | 78 | - | L | 8. | 31 | 52.63 | 60,30\% | 130822 | 156.28 | 238 |
| Don Emards | $70 \%$ | 70 | 5 | \% | 6. | 31. | \$4,73 | 58375 | 15925 | 165.23 | 104 |
| Don Edwards | 711 | 71 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 53.85 | 59.07 | 159.25 | 174.00 | 152 |
| Ocean Star | 721 | 72 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 27 | 53.37 | 58.00 | 160.00 | 167.83 | 70 |
| Arthur H | 618 | 61 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 54.65 | 59.08 | 150.73 | 158.83 | 298 |
| Arthur H | 619 | 61 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 31 | 54.42 | 58.20 | $\underline{151.42}$ | 160.52 | 404 |
| Arthur H | 627 | 62 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 53.65 | 58.73 | 148.50 | 164.83 | 476 |
| Athur | 628 | 62 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | \% | B\% | 30 | 5797 | $60 \% 7$ | 13785 | 14632 | 192 |
| Artur ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 629 | 62 | \% |  | 10 | 19 | 58:27 | \$9,43. | 13728 | 44017 | 260 |
| Athut | $63 \%$ | 63 | 5 | * | 8 | \$0. | 54,50 | 58.50 | 159.00 | \%68.75 | 100 |
| Atrurd | 637. | 63 | \% | 1 | , | $1 \%$ | 55,67. | 58.05 | 151.73 | 155.50 | 46 |
| Athur | 66. | 66 | 6 | 1 | 8. | 30. | 54.75 | 60.00 | 158.00 | 17200 | 109 |
| Harmony | 671 | 67 | 5 | - | 7 | 31 | 54.75 | 62.50 | 158.75 | 170.00 | 159 |
| Harmony | 681 | 68 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 54.68 | 61.00 | 159.25 | 174.00 | 101 |
| Tonquin | 691 | 69 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 25 | 54.58 | 58.75 | 158.75 | 165.25 | 66 |
| Siedleckj | 772 | 77 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 39.07 | 59.95 | 123.78 | 150.85 | 137 |
| Ekvator | 801 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 29 | 56.38 | 62.48 | 162.99 | 177.29 | 399 |
| Posiden | 84/ | 84 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 30. | 43,09 | 4596 | 14418 | 12499: | 86 |
| Ob Daes San | 8.11 | $8 \%$ | 7 | $\downarrow$ | 8 | 3 , | 56,48. | 60, 17 | 13784 | 153.05 | 94. |
| OnOaeSan | 821 | 82 | 8 | 1 | 10 | So. | 55:96 | 60.00\% | 1459\% | 154.24. | 87 |
| Shantr | 813 | 81 | 3 | \% | 5 | 30. | 5412 | 5782 | 151500 | 161884 | 182 |
| Mysodmy. | 821 | 82 | 4 | 1 | 7\% | 31 | 5186. | 59,40: | 148.07. | 1892\% | 33. |
| Milogradova | 831 | 83 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 53.33 | 58.23 | 150.01 | 166.34 | 77 |
| Milogradova | 832 | B3 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 54.66 | 61.98 | 158.37 | 178.96 | 349 |
| SRTM 8459 | 821 | 82 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 55.79 | 65.00 | 163.92 | 189.17 | 217 |

Table B－2．Summary of data from Auke Bay Laboratory resource assessment surveys．

| Vessel |  |  | Begin |  | End |  | N．Latitude |  | W．Longitude |  | No．of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cruise No． | Year | Mo． | Day | Mo． | Day | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  |
| Mun迷 | 693 | 69 | \％\＃\％\％ | 8 | \％ | \％ | 5．85\％ | 5817 | 36008 | 13057 | 15 |
| Marted | 692 | 69 | \％ 2 | 9 |  | 13 | 57488 | 58.32 | 135：52 | 4Sbi6\％ | 5 |
| Marrell | 703 | 70 | 5． | 27 | \％ | 28 | 5\％86 | 58.15 | 136506 | 430333． | 9 |
| Muroul | 702 | 70 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 27 | 56，28 | 5637 | 13465 | 73480 | 5 |
| Murreill | \％11 | 7 | 3 | 17 | \％ 3 | 19 | 5626 | 56，888 | 184．23． | 1847\％ | 18 |
| Murte II | 712 | 71 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 57.38 | 58.12 | 135.59 | 136.46 | 10 |
| Murre II | 713 | 71 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 25 | 56.64 | 57.04 | 134.86 | 135.34 | 34 |
| Murte II | 714 | 71 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 56.28 | 58.15 | 134.65 | 136.46 | 20 |
| Murre II | 721 | 72 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 30 | 56.10 | 58.15 | 134.64 | 136.46 | 29 |
| Murre II | 731 | 73 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 58.32 | 58.37 | 134.67 | 134.72 | 12 |
| M1720 | 741 | 74 | 4 | 18 | \％ | 25 | 5833 | 58.35 | $1346 \%$ | \＄3．688 | 4 |
| Mutsel | 742 | 74 | 2 | 7\％ | 为 | 25 | 58，33 | 583\％ | 13486 | \＄4．87\％ | 8 |
| Murre：l | 743 | 74 | \％3 | 14\％ | \％ | 14 | 5833 | 5837． | 134.86 | 134688 | 3 |
| Murre！ | 744 | 74 | 12 。 | 12， | \＄2 | 18 | 58，24 | 58.37 | $134 \%$ | च4\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11 |
| Murietl | 751 | 75 | \％ | 29. | ， | 29 | b8333 | b8， a \％ | 134.66 | 134，67． | 5 |
| Murre II | 752 | 75 | 2 | 6 | 2 | B | 57.74 | 57.88 | 135.19 | 135.58 | 8 |
| Murre II | 753 | 75 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 27 | 58.33 | 58.75 | 134.66 | 135.16 | 5 |
| Murte II | 754 | 75 | 4 | 17 | 9 | 24 | 58.24 | 58.50 | 134.66 | 134.83 | 6 |
| Murte II | 755 | 75 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 19 | 58.24 | 58.50 | 134.64 | 134.95 | 8 |
| Murre II | 756 | 75 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 58.33 | 59.30 | 134.66 | 135.50 | 6 |
| Murifl | 761 | 76 | 3 | 23 | \％ 3 | 30 | 58．2\％ | 58．37 | 13455 | 13472 | 8 |
| Munt | 762 | 76 |  | 12 | \％ 4 | 14 | 56844 | 50.44. | 13478 | 144．812 | 6 |
| Merrell | 763 | 76 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 58333 | 583\％ | 13468 | 134．70： | 3 |
| Muro Il | 764 | 76 | $\geqslant$ | $2 \%$ | 7 | 28 | 5719 | 57\％ | 13400 | 13429 | 5 |
| Mure 1 | 765 | 76 | 10. | 19 | to． | 20 | 60\％20 | 58：33 | 13460 | 134\％3： | \％ |
| Murte II | 766 | 76 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 58.33 | 58.38 | 134.64 | 134.67 | 6 |
| Murre II | 771 | 77 | 1 | 6 | － 1 | 7 | 58.26 | 58.33 | 134.33 | 134.68 | 3 |
| Murre II | 772 | 77 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 22 | 58.33 | 58.53 | 134.67 | 134.86 | 7 |
| Mure II | 773 | 77 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 58.37 | 58.47 | 134.67 | 134.97 | 5 |
| Murre 11 | 774 | 77 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 19 | 58.20 | 58.47 | 134.61 | 134.97 | 5 |
| Mare | 775 | 77 |  | 13 | 5 | 20 | 57488 | 58．35 | 13585 | 136．88 | \％ 24 |
| Murs $\ddagger$ | \％$\%$／ 776 | 77 | 9 | 4 ， | 析 | 17 | 57\％ 74 | 57．98． | 13514 | 135．8\％ | \％ |
| Murell | \％ 2 ／ 781 | 78 | 4 | H／ | \％ | 12 | 5833 | 58.50 | 134．56． | 134，82． | 3 |
| Mursil | 782 | 78 | 相 | 6\％ | 5 | 9 | 5791 | 5837 | 134：67． | 136．33． | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Muriel | \％ 2.4783 | 78 | 6 | 15. | 6． | 20 | 5833 | 5933． | 134.64 | 184\％7\％ | 7 |
| Murre II | 784 | 78 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 26 | 57.74 | 58.61 | 134.64 | 135.81 | 26 |
| Mure II | 785 | 78 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 58.33 | 58.37 | 134.64 | 134.67 | 4 |
| Murre II | 791 | 79 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 58.33 | 58.37 | 134.67 | 134.67 | 4 |
| Murre II | 792 | 79 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 17 | 58.16 | 58.37 | 134.17 | 134.67 | 8 |
| Murre II | 793 | 79 | 5. | 16 | 5 | 17 | 58.18 | 58.42 | 134.23 | 134.70 | 8 |
| More\％ | \＃\＃\＃\％ 194 | 79 |  |  | 10 | 16 | 56，28 | 5837\％ | 13.65 | 347\％ | 9 |
| Mund | 801 | 80 | \％ | 15． | 1 | 18 | 58，33． | 58.49 | 134，60． | 134883 | 10 |
| Morrell | E02 | 80 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 5817． | 58．37\％ | 13424， | 13470． | 7 |
| Mumell | 803 | 80 | 5 | \＄ | 5 | \％ | 5830\％ | 58．33． | 134.66 | 13478 | 6 |
| Muneel | 80\％ | 80 | － | 17. | \＄ | 18 | 882\％ | 58037． | 434，60． | 18467． | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ |
| Murte II | 805 | 80 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 58.17 | 58.37 | 134.21 | 134.69 | 7 |
| Murre II | 806 | 80 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 31 | 57.92 | 58.33 | 134.21 | 136.46 | 13 |
| Murre II | 807 | 80 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 25 | 58.17 | 58.33 | 134.21 | 134.70 | 6 |
| Murre II | 811 | 81 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 16 | 58.17 | 58.35 | 134.21 | 134.71 | 9 |
| Murre II | 812 | 81 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 58.17 | 58.33 | 134.21 | 134.70 | 12 |
| Morre | 815 | 8 | 4 | \％ | \％ 4 | 10 | 58817 | 58， 18 | 134， | 134． 26. | 8 |
| Murie | 814 | 8\％ | 5 | 5． | 5 | 26 | 58， 17 | 58，33 | 13407 | 13470 | 4 |
| Murrel | 815． | 8 | 6 | 4． | 6\％ | 4 | 5830： | 5833 | 134，65\％ | 134． 0 | 4 |
| Mumbell | 816 | 8． | 7 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 56\％\％\％ | 57\％9\％ | \＄35，44 | \＄36．80\％ | 20 |
| Mureo： | 817． | 8． | 12． | 8. | 12. | 10 | 5930\％ | 58，37 | 13468． | 134\％\％ | 7. |
| Mure II | 821 | 82 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 58.25 | 58.37 | 134.66 | 134.71 | 11 |
| Murre II | 822 | 82 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 58.17 | 58.22 | 134.19 | 134.64 | 2 |
| Murre II | 823 | 82 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 18 | 56.28 | 58.15 | 134.65 | 136.58 | 22 |
| Murre II | 824 | 82 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 25 | 57.92 | 58.38 | 134.67 | 136.46 | 10 |

Table B－3．Summary of data from Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans surveys（in addition to data already in RACEBASE）．

| Vessel | Cruise No． | Year | Begin |  | End | N．Latitude |  | W．Longitude |  | No．of samples． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mo． | Day Mo． | Day | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  |
|  | 8393 | 53 | \％ | 毋\％』3 | 25 | 4905 | 5190 | 120，92 | 120，00 | dos |
| Q．afsid | 633\％ | 83 | \％ | §\％\％ | 10 | 51．30 | 52420 | 2903： | 4， 513 | If |
| G． 8 Fised | \＃．${ }^{6377}$ | 动 | 8 | §\％ | s\％ | 50\％\％ | 58633 | 150， 33 | 150137 | 8 |
| O8，\％Sid | 842． | 54． | 2 | 乡ょs |  | 4594 | 51. | 1985． | 12076 | 4 |
| G\％BFemod | 845 | 64 | 8 | \％$\%$ \％ | 23 | 50．6\％ | 5200 | 128． 2 | \＄0，17 | 4 |
| G．B．Reed | 648 | 64 | 7 | 88 | 28 | 51.28 | 54.22 | 127.53 | 161.52 | 22 |
| G．B．Reed | 649 | 64 | 10 | 711 | 29 | 51.36 | 54.19 | 129.00 | 132.93 | 21 |
| G．B．Reed | 652 | 65 | 1 | 93 | 31 | 48.29 | 52.41 | 125.17 | 131.58 | 47 |
| G．B．Reed | 653 | 65 | 8 | 39 | 25 | 42.99 | 56.30 | 124.22 | 135.48 | 84 |
| G．B．Reed | 657 | 65 | 7 | 87 | 18 | 51.47 | 53.30 | 131.05 | 135.68 | 35 |
| G\％\％ 6 dof | 66\％ | 86． | 8 | 『＂\＃ | 30 | 4835 | 5883 | 12685 | 135888 | 64 |
| 9． B Heed | 6715 | 67 | 2 | 2\％4 4 | 2 2 | 48．33 | 51．33 | 124.55 | 12934． | 98 |
| \＆ 6 Efiend | 672 | 67． | 9 | \％ 10 | $3{ }^{30}$ | 50，8\％ | 5\％988 | 28898 | 13505 | 50 |
| A E Hed | 68\％ | 80． | 2 | 2\％\＆2 | 28 | 48．7 | 5430 | 12055 | 432，36\％ | s |
| C \＃Broor | 89\％ | 69\％ | 2 | 12\％ 2 | 26 | 44， 55 | 49.05 | 12640 | 8，26．6\％ | 34 |
| G．B．Reed | 693 | 69 | 9 | 119 | 24 | 48.78 | 51.45 | 126.39 | 129.53 | 35 |
| G．B．Reed | 701 | 70 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 48.77 | 58.11 | 126.53 | 136.97 | 109 |
| G．B．Reed | 702 | 70 | 8 | 88 | 19 | 48.28 | 48.65 | 125.13 | 125.86 | 22 |
| G．B．Reed | 703 | 70 | 9 | 109 | 24 | 48.35 | 48.91 | 125.69 | 126.55 | 46 |
| G．B．Reed | 711 | 71 | 6 | 18.6 | 28 | 51.24 | 51.42 | 128.74 | 129.42 | 36 |
| 9．8．fend | 712 | 7\％ | \％ | \＃\＃\％ | 3． | 5\％67 | 56， 24 | 129．5\％ | 13544 | 86 |
| 9\％B．Reed | \％13 | शः | 10 | 3．1 | 28 | 508．83 | 5148 | 12853： | 12956 | 46 |
|  | 724 | 72． | E | 14 20. | 18 | 5 \％ 29 | 51 | 129.05 | 130．05 | \％ |
| O． 8 Hied | 723 | 72 | 9 | 10\％\％ | 27 | 48.85 | 4894． | 120.05 | 126．58． | 42 |
|  | $\pi 4$ | 7 | 10. | \％ 1 | 31 | 48：07 | 48．94： | 2492 | प2586\％ | 28 |
| G．B．Reed | 731 | 73 | 1 | 191 | 31 | 48.45 | 48.59 | 124.91 | 125.59 | 16 |
| G．B．Reed | 732 | 73 | 3 | 143 | 28 | 48.36 | 48.91 | 124.78 | 125.87 | 25 |
| G．B．Reed | 733 | 73 | 6 | 57 | 25 | 51.32 | 53.19 | 128.55 | 130.87 | 65 |
| G．B．Reed | 734 | 73 | 9 | 9 | 24 | 51.05 | 52.07 | 128.20 | 130.03 | 46 |
| G．B．Reed | 743 | 74 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 51.01 | 53.30 | 128.67 | 131.94 | 24 |
| G．B．Fiod | 744 |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 23 | 51．32 | 63， 7 | 20920： | 430\％8： | 45 |
| GB） | 75 s | 75． | ${ }^{4}$ | 9 | 22． | 48：51 | 5431 | 12553 |  | s7 |
| GB\％Pied | 752 | 75． | $\geqslant$ | 10 | 23. | 48.52 | 54．3． | 124．80． | W3139 | 34 |
| 9．B．Riond | ${ }_{7} 5$ | 75 | 10 | 10 n 10 | 22 | 48.48 | \＄431 | 125.53 | 131，3\％ | \＄8 |
| G B／Besd | \％ | \％\％ | \％ | 18. | 29. | 48；80 | 489\％ | 125\％2． | － 5 5\％s． | 10. |
| Belina | 661 | 66 | ， | 1 | 31 | 50.47 | 53.78 | 127.53 | 131.89 | 129 |
| Ocean Trawler | 672 | 67 | 7 | 39 | 30 | 49.32 | 53.31 | 126.37 | 130.97 | 274 |
| Sharlene K． | 691 | 69 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 47.73 | 49.31 | 124.86 | 127.43 | 43 |
| Sharlene K． | 692 | 69 | 7 | 19 | 30 | 52.30 | 54.28 | 130.19 | 131.43 | 38 |
| Shariene K． | 693 | 69 | 8 | 88 | 20 | 50.82 | 52.40 | 127.76 | 131.25 | 33 |
| Shithener | 701 | 70 | \％ | 6 | 21 | 48.08 | 4933 | 123,43 | \％2\％ | 88 |
| Sharland． | 702 | 70 | \％ | 4 | 28 | 52.80 | 53,80 | 120．19 | 131，32 | 8 |
| Shinient， | 703 | 70. | 2 | \％ | \％ 8 | 50.78 | 52：34 | 12780 | 1312\％ | 20 |
| Sharbanelk | 704 | 70\％ | 3 | 3 | 31／ | 4， 8.08 | 49：26． | 124.94 | 12709 | 2 |
| Shatenors． | 705 | 70\％ | 4， | 10 | 2. | 5263 | 54．4．4 | 12956 | \＄19197 | 24 |
| Sharlene K． | 706 | 70 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 50.90 | 52.33 | 127.85 | 130.91 | 24 |
| Sharlene K． | 707 | 70 | 5 | 16 | 31 | 48.23 | 51.37 | 124.74 | 129.56 | 36 |
| Royal Canadian | 681 | 68 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 48.22 | 49.49 | 124.50 | 126.78 | 32 |
| Royal Canadian | 682 | 68 | 7 | 2 | 31 | 48.01 | 50.61 | 125.60 | 128.43 | 33 |
| Royal Canadian | 684 | 68 | 9. | 5 | 21 | 47.97 | 49.33 | 124.98 | 126.63 | 31 |
| Roydt Canadin | 885 | 88 | 90． | 110 | 30 | 4852 | 50，19 | 12304 | $126 \% 60$ | 32 |
| AK\％ | \％ | 7\％ |  | 22\％ | 2\％ | 48.28 | 4848 | $12303 \%$ | 12452． | 12 |
| A K Kright | 717 | \％ |  |  | I， | 4822\％ | 4832 | 12316 | 124560 | 19 |
| AKKrgith | 715 | 74 |  | 1810 | $30 \%$ | 4823： | 48840 | 12300 | 123．84 | 22 |
| AK Krights | \％$\% 6$ | 7\％ | \％ 1 | 4， | \％ | 48.2 | 4850 | 12330 | 184.43 | 9 |


| Vessel | Cruise No. |  | Begin |  | End' |  | N. Latitude |  | W. Longitude |  | No. of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year | Mo. | Day |  | Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| AFSHight | \% | 71 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 4: | 48,2\% | 49.00 | 12004 | 32445 | 12 |
| AK. F aght | 74\% | 74 | 7 | 29 | 7 | 31 | 4920 | 4924 | 123,60 | 120.76 | $\geqslant$ |
| AFrighe | 242 | 74 | 1 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 48.98 | 4922 | 12369 | 12388 | 12 |
| AS.Kright | 751 | 75 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 49,24 | 49.40 | 12373 | 12430 | \% |
| Bue Waters | 791 | 79 | 9 | 21 | \% | 23. | 54,36 | 54.54 | 13.04 | 13116 | 24. |
| Arctic Harvester | 773 | 77 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 48.07 | 51.70 | 125.45 | 130.06 | 15 |
| Arctic Harvester | 781 | 78 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 10. | 48.40 | 48.88 | 125.96 | 126.55 | $28:$ |

Table B-4. Summary of data from Alaska Department of Fish and Game surveys.,

|  |  | Begin | End | N. Latitude | W. Longitude | No. of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vessel | Cruise No. Year | Mo.. Day Mo. Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | samples |

Table B-5. Summary of data from Juneau Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research Base surveys (shrimp pot work is listed at end).

|  | Cruise No. Year |  | Begin |  | End |  | N: Latitude |  | W. Longitude |  | No. of samples. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vessel |  |  | Mo. | Day | Mo. | Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| Commando | 65 \% | 85 | 7 | 7 | \% 8 | 31 | $54 \%$ | 569\% | 13.32 | 13470 | 8 |
| Commando | 662 | 653 | 7 | 3. | \% 8 | 30 | 55.78 | 57.93 | 13470 | 136.83 | 53 |
| Gaquin Uohn A. Manling | 633 | 63 | 9 | 25 | \% 9 | 28 | 54.30 | 5565 | 13203 | 43475 | 15 |
|  | 65\% | 65 | 5 | \% | \% ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 27 | 55.28 | 5572 | 13350 | 134,87 | 32 |
| Sohor mbahing: | 653. | 65 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 23 | 56.43 | 57.33 | 133.35 . | 134300 | 13 |
| John R. Manning | 664 | 66 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 22 | 56.40 | 58.33 | 132.17 | 135.50 | 8 |
| John R. Manning | 674 | 67 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 30 | 56.12 | 57.55 | 132.37 | 135.03 | 11 |
| **'shrimp pot surveys*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SthnR Hanniof | 653 | 65 |  | \% |  | 27 | 5278 | 58.04 | 13302 | 13500 | 9014 |
| Wohir M Maning | 664 | 6f |  |  | 11 | 30 | 5597. | 58.83 | 3156\% | 13658 | 3893 |
| OHinR, Ganning\% | 67\% | 6\% | 4 | 5. | 5 | 30 | 5509 | 5607\% | 134.14 | 133,08: | 2883 |
| Bhin R Haning: | 675 | 67\% |  |  | 12 | 18 | 54.83. | 50.52 | 132478 | 13425 | T 655 |
|  | $66 \%$ | 66 . | \% 4 | 3 | $\stackrel{6}{6}$ | 31 | 5483 | 55554 | 13197 | 432733 | 9.048 |
| Cape Falcon | 681 | 68 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 55.98 | 57.13 | 113.29 | 173.30 | 3,496 |

Table B-6. Summary of data from Seattle Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research Base surveys.

|  |  |  | Begin |  | End |  | N. Latilude |  | W. Longitude |  | No. of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vessel | Cruise No. | Year | Mo. | Day |  | Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| Womm Mobbo | 6 | 50 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 3\% | 5687\% | 88\%\% | 13435 | 136.18. | 92 |
| Sohn N. Cobb | $\geqslant$ | 51 | 3 | \$ | 4 | 30 | 56.95. | 5944\% | 13370 | 130\%\% | 119 |
| SomN N cobb | \% | 5\% | \% | \. | 10 | \% | 4772. | $485 \%$ | 124 22\% | 12617 | 8 |
| OHnNSCotb | 10 | 52 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3). | 55.90. | \%00\% | 13350 | 13670 | 96 |
| 06 N - 666 | 11 | 52 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 31\% | 4742. | 4837 | 12460 | 12490\% | 40 |
| John N. Cobb | 13 | 52 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 44.77 | 48.73 | 124.35 | 125.70 | 50 |
| John N. Cobb | 22 | 55 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 30 | 47.95 | 49.10 | 125.58 | 126.98 | 18 |
| John N. Cobb | 24 | 55 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 31 | 46.50 | 48.37 | 123.73 | 125.02 | 59 |
| John N. Cobb | 25 | 56 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 48.17 | 48.47 | 123.10 | 124.67 | 61 |
| John N. Cobb | 26 | 56 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 46.38 | 47.67 | 124.40 | 125.00 | 94 |
| Hin M 080 | 27 | 55 | \% | 2 | 6 | 31 | 4208 | 31.50 | 12427. | 20.38 | 86, |
| OhnNECobl | 29 | 56 | 10. | \% | It | 22 | 544\%. | 55.67\% | 19240 | 134.78 | 40 |
| Hohin Eoth | 35 | 58 | 2 | 88 | 2 | 2\% | 4882 | ¢动\% | 12273 | 12346 | 54, |
| GChin M Cobro | 37 | 58 | 4 | 2 | 5 |  | 45.85 | 4877 | 12452 | 12570 | 6\% |
| Hthn N Cobb | 38 | 56 | \% | 11 | \%. | 2 2\%. | 4735 | 4620. | 124,45. | 124.52 | 64 |
| John N. Cobb | 40 | 58 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 29 | 44.70 | 48.63 | 124.30 | 125.67 | 50 |
| John N. Cobb | 45 | 60 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 47.72 | 48.33 | 123.70 | 125.62 | 71 |
| John N. Cobb | 46 | 60 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 31 | 48.18 | 48.77 | 124.93 | 126.25 | 44 |
| John N. Cobb | 47 | 60 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 28 | 50.48 | 51.05 | 128.33 | 129.47 | 18 |
| John N. Cobb | 48 | 60 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 31 | 43.03 | 44.53 | 124.27 | 124.77 | 54 |
|  | 50 | 63 | 4 | $\geqslant$ | 6 | 30, | 4, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 4\% 6 b | 12453 | \$24.97\% | 6 |
|  | 55 | 82 | 8 | \$ | 9 | 3t\% | 2777? | 4888. | 116.98. | 130.50. | 73 |
| ShinN CObb | 56 | 62 | 10. | 8 | 43 | 29 | 4810 | 49.98 | 124.90\% | 12777\% | 6 |
| bola N Cobb | 58 | 63 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2?. | 2920 | 3467 | 115.52 | 123:32 | 36, |
| Whin COHb | 59 | 63 | 5 | \% | 5 | 30. | 47495. | 48880 | 12472 | 126\% 23 | 80 |
| John N. Cobb | 61 | 63 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 29 | 51.27 | 51.70 | 176.37 | 176.70 | 41 |
| John N. Cobb | 62 | 63 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 43.33 | 48.30 | 124.05 | 124.70 | 128 |
| John N. Cobb | 65 | 64 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 29 | 46.58 | 48.43 | 124.40 | 125.23 | 57 |
| John N. Cobb | 67 | 64 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 42.98 | 48.38 | 124.23 | 125.02 | 41 |
| John N. Cobb | 68 | 64 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 29 | 47.30 | 48.97 | 122.37 | 124.95 | 24 |
| Ofron embib | 73 | 65 | \% | 4 | 5 | 31. | 4505. | 4817 | 12238 | 125.00\% | 29 |
| OHNN. 6080 | T2 | 65 | 7. | 2 | \& | 30 | 4230\% | 47888 | 12235\% | 24\%\% | 29 |
| A0tm N Cobb | 73 | 85 | 9 | \% | 9 | \% | $37 \% 8$ | 4587. | 122.95\% | 124,92 | \% |
| Sohn 4.8060 | 74 | 65 | 10 | \% | \# | 22 | 4735. | 4870 | 12258 | 2620 | 9 |
| URHNN Cobb | 75 | 66 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2? | 4620.3 | 48.43. | 1223\% | 124.9\% | 23 |
| John N. Cobb | 76 | 66 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 29.52 | 47.73 | 115.88 | 122.52 | 8 |
| John N. Cobb | 77 | 66 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 30 | 46.18 | 46.78 | 124.20 | 124.57 | 7 |
| John N. Cobb | 78 | 66 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 46.43 | 48.10 | 122.27 | 124.72 | 18 |
| John N. Cobb | 79 | 66 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 29 | 46.00 | 48.60 | 124.32 | 125.50 | 18 |
| John N. Cobb | 80 | 66 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 31 | 46.00 | 48.45 | 122.35 | 125.25 | 25 |
| OfinNecobo | 01 | 66 |  | \% 4 | 10 | 3 | 4,330, | 48.73 |  | 12563 | F5 |
| MhmN Cobts | 82 | 80 |  | \#1 | 1. | 1\% | 4678 | 47.03 | 12423 | 124.30. | 2 |
| W0tin N cobib | 84 | 67 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 23. | 47.50\% | 4485. | 12467. | 185.03 | \% |
| Uothin Cobb | 85 | 67 | \% | \% | 3 | 23 | 4505. | 4227, | 12312 | 12448 | 4 |
| Wmincosb | 85 | 67. | 4 | 2 | 8. | 28. | 44,15: | 4815 | 122\%\% | 12470 | 12 |
| John N. Cobb | 87 | 67 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 28 | 44.18 | 47.58 | 124.13 | 124.77 | 8 |
| John N. Cobb | 88 | 67 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 30 | 46.17 | 47.87 | 124.27 | 124.77 | 34 |
| John N. Cobb | 92 | 68 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 23 | 47.82 | 48.47 | 122.45 | 124.98 | 21 |
| John N. Cobb | 93 | 68 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 33.02 | 35.00 | 117.37 | 121.20 | 6 |
| John N. Cobb | 94 | 68 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 47.35 | 48.83 | 122.47 | 123.10 | 102 |
| A6mN Cobs | 95 | 68 | 5 |  |  |  | 458\% | 4887 | 12025 | 4 4989 | 148 |
| Whill eobb | 17 | 63 | $\frac{5}{8}$ | 2\% | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ | 28 | 4812 | 40, 2 | 125.67 | 12567 | 69 |
| GhinMCobs | 60\% | 69 | ? |  | 2 | 26 | 48.05: | 4635 | 124.23 | 12430 | \#4 |
| Hohn C Cobs | 694 | 69 | 5 |  | 6 | 28 | 9802 | 4897 | 12733 | 12577 | 87. |
| Uhon cobb | 911 | 6 | 9 | 12. | 9 | 25 | 4443: | 4817 | 12300 | 24 33 | 100 |
| Pacific Harvester | 701 | 70 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 45.37 | 48.43 | 124.18 | 125.23 | 10 |
| New Life | 696 | 69 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 28 | 42.50 | 46.62 | 124.10 | 125.10 | 32 |
| Miller Freeman | 702 | 70 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 40.47 | 40.78 | 124.50 | 124.82 | 18 |

Table B－7．Summary of data from Southern California Coastal Water Research Project surveys．

|  |  |  | Begin |  | End |  | N．Latitude |  | W．Longitude |  | No．of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vessel | Cruise No． | Year | Mo． | Day | Mo． | Day | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  |
| Mormesumw ors | 703 | 78 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8． | 83098 | 35985 | 33989 | 13898 | 4 |
| Malifisuruyors | 7\％ | 71 | 8． | 24 | 9 | 23 | 33.95 | 34．03 | H186\％ | \＃1888 | \％ |
| Marine Simieyoks | 72 | 72 | 5 |  | H | 31／ | 3882 | 34033 | H184 | 133．97 | 41 |
| Muminsumjen | 731 | 7s | 4 | 17． | 4 | 24＊ | 33.40 | 33998 | 11845： | 18865： | 9 |
| Matno Sursyowk | 74 | 34 | 2 | \％ | 8 | 23\％ | 3590\％ | 38.96 | 18．45： | 1859 | 88 |
| Marine Surveyor | 751 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 33.46 | 34.13 | 118.46 | 119.24 | 21 |
| Marine Surveyor | 761 | 76 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 29 | 33.51 | 34.01 | 117.80 | 118.84 | 16 |
| Marine Surveyor | 771 | 77 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 28 | 32.56 | 34.45 | 117.19 | 120.37 | 49 |
| Sea－S－Dee | 711 | 71 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 30 | 33.30 | 33.82 | 118.11 | 133.71 | 74 |
| Sea－S－Dee | 721 | 72 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 26 | 33.45 | 33.82 | 118.26 | 118.62 | 67 |
| SobSors | 731 | 73． | \％ | 5 | \％ | 2\％ | 33，45 | 8382 | \＃88\％ | 41005 | 56 |
| Seasore | 7\％1 | 74 | 5． | $\bigcirc$ | 12 | 3\＃ | 33，45 | 3\％\％\％ | 1882\％ | अ862 | 68 |
| Sons ${ }^{\text {SOem }}$ | \＄5\％ | 75s | 8． | 2 | \％ | 30 | 33.45 | 35882 | 11826． | 18589 | 65 |
| S94－40\％ | 783 | 76 | 5． | 5 | 12 | 17 | 33．45 | 33.82 | \＄1820\％ | 17859 | 53 |
| Sen SHSo | \％ | \％ | ？ | \％． | ， | 10 | \＄ 860 | 35882 | 1826： | 11846： | 24 |
| Fury II | 691 | 69 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 29 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.89 | 118.11 | 14 |
| Fury II | 701 | 70 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 26 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.89 | 118.11 | 16 |
| Fury II | 702 | 70 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 33.50 | 33.52 | 117.76 | 117.80 | 2 |
| Fury II | 711 | 71 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 31 | 33.31 | 33.63 | 117.57 | 118.02 | 260 |
| Fury II | 721 | 72 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 33.46 | 33.59 | 117.74 | 117.90 | 10 |
| \％u\％\＃ | 781 | 73 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 93346 | 33， 54 | 1274 | \＄7800 | 30 |
| Firy | 732 | 73 | \％ |  | 12 | 31 | 33.30 | 33， 61 | 17．57\％ | 18000 | 280 |
| FUサ\＃ | 711 | 74 |  |  | 12 | 2b | 33：04， | 35.54 | 1268 | 11859 | 47 |
| Unknour | 631 | 67 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 943\％ | 3444 | 17957． | 179．74 | 15 |
| Untioum | 69\％ | 69 | ¢ | ， | 8 | 29. | $340 \%$ | 3440 | 1875\％ | 119\％ | 54 |
| Van Tuna | 701 | 70 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.89 | 118.11 | 16 |
| Van Tuna | 711 | 71 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 25 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.89 | 118.11 | 32 |
| Van Tuna | 712 | 71 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 33.41 | 33.46 | 118.36 | 118.50 | 6 |
| Van Tuna | 713 | 71 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 34.09 | 34.14 | 119.18 | 119.22 | 11 |
| Van Tuna | 714 | 71 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 33.39 | 33.73 | 118.09 | 118.35 | 41 |
| Vanguna | 721 | 72 | 2 | \％ | \％ | 12 | 93S\％ | 85862 | 1188 | य8\％ | 3 |
| Yarmor | 722 | 72 | 2． | 20 | 2 | 20 | 34， | 34.10 | 19：24 | \？ 4 d | 14 |
| Yantunas | 723 | 72 |  | 3 | 72 | 29 | 93445． | 3370 | 4798． | \＄846 | 4 |
| Mnfuna | 731 | 73 | 校 | 5． | 13 | 14 | 33 57 | 33.82 | 17．89\％ | 188．11 | 32 |
| Vanctuna | 732\％ | 73 | \％ | 24 | 9 | 26. | 3956\％ | 3403 | 17\％99： | $1 \pm 63$ | 28 |
| Van Tuna | 733 | 73 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 33.70 | 33.70 | 118.36 | 118.36 | 1 |
| Van Tuna | 741 | 74 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.89 | 118.11 | 30 |
| Van Tuna | 751 | 75 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 26 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.97 | 118.06 | 29 |
| Van Tuna | 761 | 76 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 28 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.97 | 118.06 | 28 |
| Van Tuna | 771 | 77 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 33.57 | 33.62 | 117.96 | 118.09 | 23 |
| Vallaroly | 721 | 72 | 3 | 6． | 9 | 4 | 33398 | 35\％ | 120， | 12030 | 5 |
| Yalleray | $\geqslant 2$ | \＄／ | \％ | \％ | \％ | 28 | 2264． | 34，42 | 4915 | 120465 | 28 |
| Prowes | 572 | 57\％ | 9 |  | 10 | \％ | 33．92． | 3300\％ | H85？ | 1858． | \％ |
| \％ | 58\％ | 58 | \＃ | ， | $\geqslant 2$ | 3 | 33\％ | 3400 | 118343 | HE878． | 97. |
| Prouldem | 59\％ | 59 | \％ | \％ | \％ | 28 | 3S\％85s | 3402 | 484\％ | 118\％\％ | 129 |
| Prowler | 601 | 60 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 24 | 33.81 | 34.02 | 118.41 | 118.76 | 154 |
| Prowler | 611 | 61 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 26 | 33.81 | 34.02 | 118.41 | 118.76 | 65 |
| Anton Doran | 121 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 11 | 30 | 33.63 | 33.76 | 118.18 | 118.29 | 3 |
| Anton Doran | 131 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 29 | 33.65 | 34.01 | 118.24 | 118.54 | 14 |
| Anton Doran | 141 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 33.67 | 34.01 | 118.19 | 118.62 | 13 |
| Anememaran | \＄59 | 13 | \％ | \％ | $\geqslant$ | 91 | 838\％ | 94002 | 18．30 | 48：6 | ＋ |
| Amion Ouran | I6\％ | 告 | 3 |  | \＃2 | $30 \%$ | 33 429 | 3397， | 18：00\％ | 18800 | 翌 |
| Arith | 72\％ | 17 |  |  | \＄ | 28\％ | 3859 | 2388 | y1797\％ | 11544＊ | \％ |
|  | 22 | 22 | \＆ |  | 10 | 2\％ | 33086 | 33．76 | \＃18． | 18，43． | 行 |
| namesumowms |  | \％$\%$ | 8． |  | \％ |  | 3537\％ | 3538， | 120888． | 120888 | \％\％／n的 |

Table B-7. Summary of data from SCCWRP surveys (Continued).


Table B-8. Summary of data from NMFS and federal/state cooperative scallop surveys.

| Vessel | Cruise No. Year |  | Begin |  | End |  | N. Latitude |  | W. Longitude |  | No. of samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mo. | Day |  | Day | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| Norlopacife | S91 | 69 | 5 | \$ | 8 | 31 | 53.9 | 594 | 154,91 | 16505 | 175 |
| Vengo Queen | 681 | 68 | 4 | \% | 8 | 31 | $56 \%$ | 60.19 | 13732 | 155\%77 | 472 |
| name minnown | 9801 | 68 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 59,89\% | 59980. | \%4664 | 146.61 | 247 |
| nameeuntrowth | 815 | 81. | 10. | \& | H\# | $3 \%$ | 43.44 | 4814 | 12401 | 124.72: | 110 |
| mameuntrown | 801 | 80 | 8. | 1 | 8. | 13 | 44.56 | 44.57. | 124.62 | 1248 | 103. |
| name unknown | 9801 | 80 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 44.58 | 44.71 | 124.60 | 124.84 | 109 |

