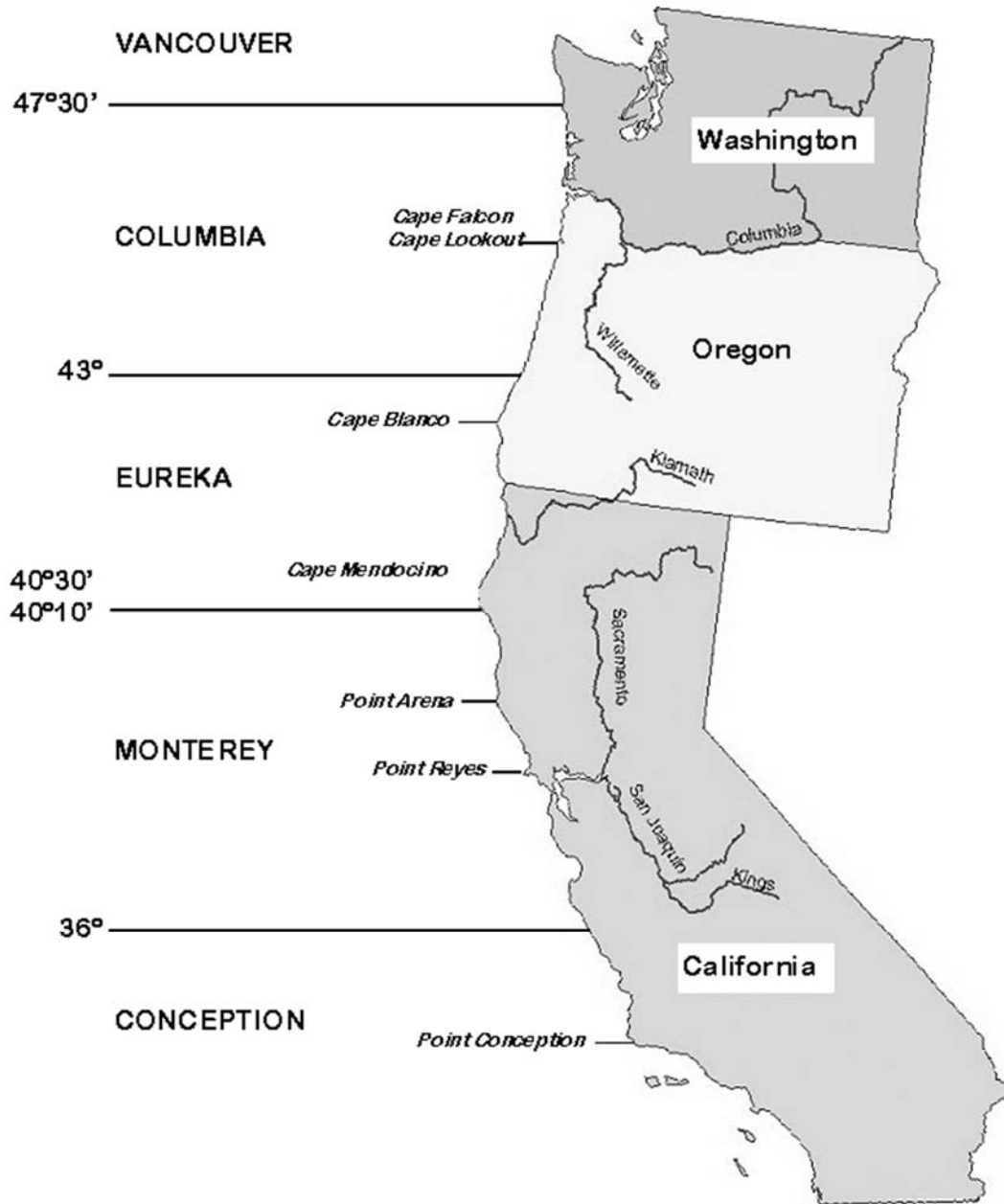


FACT SHEET: GEOGRAPHY OF ROCKFISH



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This backgrounder explains the geographic areas and coordinates used in setting regulations; where different types of rockfish are found; and the differences between nearshore, slope and shelf areas.

INPFC Sub-Areas

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) subareas are sometimes used to define fishing areas. The INPFC was established in 1952 and dissolved in 1993, but the areas defined by the INPFC are still commonly used in fisheries management.

Vancouver	U.S.-Canada border to 47°30' N. latitude
Columbia	47°30' to 43°00' N. latitude
Eureka	43°00' to 40°30' N. latitude
Monterey	40°30' to 36°00' N. latitude
Conception	36°00' N. latitude to the U.S.-Mexican border

Landmark Locations

The following latitudes and landmarks are commonly used as regulatory boundaries:

Washington

Cape Alava, WA	48°10' N. latitude
Queets River, WA	47°31.70' N. latitude
Pt. Chehalis, WA	46°53.30' N. latitude
Leadbetter Point, WA	46°38.17' N. latitude
Washington/Oregon border	46°16' N. latitude

Oregon

Cape Falcon, OR (S of Cannon Beach):	45°46' N. latitude
Cape Lookout, OR (about 10 miles S of Tillamook)	45°20'15" N. latitude
Cascade Head, OR	45°03.83' N. latitude
Heceta Head, OR	44°08.30' N. latitude
Cape Arago, OR	43°20.83' N. latitude
Cape Blanco, OR (N of Port Orford)	42°50' N. latitude
Humbog Mountain	42°40.50' N. latitude
Oregon/California border	42°00.00' N. latitude

California

Cape Mendocino, CA (slightly north of 40°10')	40°30' N. latitude
North/South management line (south of Eureka, near Garberville)	40°10' N. latitude
Point Arena, CA (about 30 miles south of Mendocino):	38°57'30" N. latitude
Point San Pedro, CA	37°35.67' N. latitude
Pigeon Point, CA	37°11.00' N. latitude
Ano Nuevo, CA	37°07.00' N. latitude
Point Lopez, CA	36°00.00' N. latitude
Point Conception, CA (north of Santa Barbara near Buellton):	34°27' N. latitude

Rockfish Locations

Currently, many regulations are designed to lessen the impacts of fishing on certain species of rockfish. Most rockfish are separately managed north and south of 40°10' N. latitude, depending on the depth where they are often caught: nearshore, shelf, or slope.

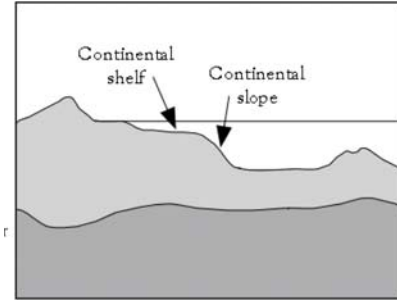
“Nearshore” is defined (by the California Nearshore Fishery Management Plan) as the area



from the high-tide line offshore to a depth of 120 ft (20 fm). “Shelf” refers to the continental shelf, while “slope” refers to the continental slope.

Nearshore rockfish

black rockfish (*Sebastes melanops*)
black and yellow (*S. chrysomelas*)
blue (*S. mystinus*)
brown (*S. auriculatus*)
calico (*S. dalli*)
China (*S. nebulosus*)
copper (*S. caurinus*)
gopher (*S. carnatus*)
grass (*S. rastrelliger*)
kelp (*S. atrovirens*)
olive (*S. serranoides*)
quillback (*S. maliger*)
treefish (*S. serriceps*)



Shelf rockfish

bocaccio (<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>)	pinkrose (<i>S. simulator</i>)
bronzespotted (<i>S. gilli</i>)	pygmy (<i>S. wilsoni</i>)
canary (<i>S. pinniger</i>)	redstripe (<i>S. proriger</i>)
chameleon (<i>S. phillipsi</i>)	rosethorn (<i>S. helvomaculatus</i>)
chilipepper (<i>S. goodei</i>)	rosy (<i>S. rosaceus</i>)
cowcod (<i>S. levis</i>)	shortbelly (<i>S. jordani</i>)
dwarf-red (<i>S. rufinanus</i>)	silvergrey (<i>S. brevispinis</i>)
flag (<i>S. rubrivinctus</i>)	speckled (<i>S. ovalis</i>)
freckled (<i>S. lentiginosus</i>)	squarespot (<i>S. hopkinsi</i>)
greenblotched (<i>S. rosenblatti</i>)	starry (<i>S. constellatus</i>)
greenspotted (<i>S. chlorostictus</i>)	stripetail (<i>S. saxicola</i>)
greenstriped (<i>S. elongatus</i>)	sunset (<i>S. crocotulus</i>)
halfbanded (<i>S. semicinctus</i>)	swordspine (<i>S. ensifer</i>)
honeycomb (<i>S. umbrosus</i>)	tiger (<i>S. nigrocinctus</i>)
Mexican (<i>S. macdonaldi</i>)	vermilion (<i>S. miniatus</i>)
pink (<i>S. eos</i>)	widow (<i>S. entomelas</i>)
	yelloweye (<i>S. ruberrimus</i>)

