# Status of the darkblotched rockfish resource off the continental U.S. Pacific Coast in 2015

by

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# **Executive Summary**

#### Stock

Darkblotched rockfish (*Sebastes crameri*) in the Northeast Pacific Ocean occur from the southeastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to near Santa Catalina Island in southern California. This species is most abundant from off British Columbia to Central California. Commercially important concentrations are found from the Canadian border through Northern California. This assessment focuses on the portion of the population that occurs in coastal waters of the western United States, off Washington, Oregon and California, the area bounded by the U.S.-Canada border on the north and U.S.-Mexico border on the south. The population within this area is treated as a single coastwide stock, due to the lack of biological and genetic data supporting the presence of multiple stocks.

#### Catches

Darkblotched rockfish is caught primarily with commercial trawl gear, as part of a complex of slope rockfish, which includes Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*), splitnose rockfish (*Sebastes diploproa*), yellowmouth rockfish (*Sebastes reedi*), and sharpchin rockfish (*Sebastes zacentrus*). The species is managed with stock-specific harvest specifications (not within the current slope rockfish complexes). Catches taken with non-trawl gear over the years comprised 2% of the total coastwide shoreside catch. This species has not been taken recreationally.

Catch of darkblotched rockfish first became significant in the mid-1940s when balloon trawl nets (efficient in taking rockfish) were introduced, and due to increased demand during World War II. The largest removals of the species occurred in the 1960s, when foreign trawl fleets from the former Soviet Union, Japan, Poland, Bulgaria and East Germany came to the Northeast Pacific Ocean to target large aggregations of Pacific ocean perch, a species that co-occurs with darkblotched rockfish. In 1966 the removals of darkblotched rockfish reached 4,220 metric tons. By the late-1960s, the foreign fleet had more or less abandoned the fishery. Shoreside landings of darkblotched rockfish rose again between the late-1970s and the late-1980s, peaking in 1987 with landings of 2,415 metric tons. In 2000, the species was declared overfished, and landings substantially decreased due to management regulations. During the last decade the average annual landings of darkblotched rockfish made by the shoreside fishery was around 120 metric tons. Since the mid-1970s, a small amount of darkblotched rockfish has been also taken as bycatch in the at-sea Pacific hake fishery, with a maximum annual removal of 49 metric tons that occurred in 1995.

In this assessment, removals are divided between three fleets, which include the shoreside commercial fishery (that included removals by all gear types), bycatch removals in foreign Pacific ocean perch and bycatch removals in at-sea Pacific hake fisheries. Reconstructed removals of darkblotched rockfish bycatch in the Pacific ocean perch and at-sea hake fisheries represent total catch that includes both retained and discarded catch. Discards in the shoreside fishery were explicitly modeled in the assessment; total catches were estimated simultaneously with other model parameters and derived quantities of management interest.

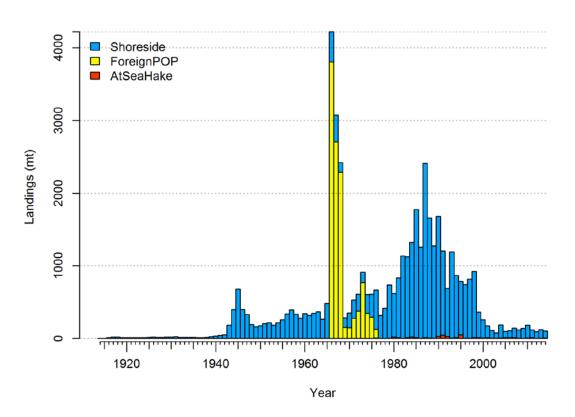


Figure ES-1: Darkblotched rockfish landings history between 1915 and 2014 by fleet.

Year	California landings	Oregon landings	Washington landings	Bycatch in at-sea hake fishery	Total
2005	18	68	1	11	98
2006	23	71	2	11	107
2007	41	87	3	12	144
2008	34	74	3	6	117
2009	47	89	2	0	138
2010	17	152	7	8	184
2011	3	87	14	12	117
2012	7	70	15	2	94
2013	4	103	11	6	124
2014	4	77	11	11	103

**Table ES-1:** Recent darkblotched rockfish landings (mt) by component that comprised three fleets used in the assessment (removals by California, Oregon and Washington were combined into a Shoreside fleet).

#### Data and assessment

The last full assessment of darkblotched rockfish was conducted in 2013. The assessment here uses the Stock Synthesis modeling framework developed by Dr. Richard Methot at the NWFSC. The most recent version (SSv3.24U, distributed on January 24, 2015) was used, since it included improvements in the output statistics for producing assessment results and several corrections to older versions.

The data used in the assessment include landings, length and age compositions of the retained commercial catch from Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN) and, for the first time since 2005, includes historical age data from 1980 forward. It includes discard ratios, length and age compositions of the discards from West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP). The assessment also includes bycatch data within the atsea hake fishery and, for the first time, length and age compositions of darkblotched bycatch from the At-Sea Hake Observer Program (ASHOP). Data from four National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) bottom trawl surveys are used to estimate indices of stock abundance and generate length and age frequency distributions for each survey. The Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) shelf-slope survey covers the period between 2003 and 2014 and provides information on the current trend of the stock. Three other surveys (which are discontinued) include the NWFSC slope survey (1999- 2002), the AFSC slope survey (1997-2001), and the AFSC shelf triennial survey (1980-2004).

The modeling period in the assessment begins in 1916, assuming that in 1915 the stock was in an unfished equilibrium condition. Females and males are treated separately to account for sexual dimorphism in growth exhibited by the species. Growth is assumed to follow the von Bertalanffy growth model, and the assessment explicitly estimates most parameters describing growth for both sexes. Externally estimated life history parameters, included those defining the weight-length relationship, female fecundity and maturity schedule. Recruitment dynamics are assumed to follow the Beverton-Holt stock-recruit

function. Natural mortality is fixed at the value of 0.054 yr<sup>-1</sup> for females and estimated for males.

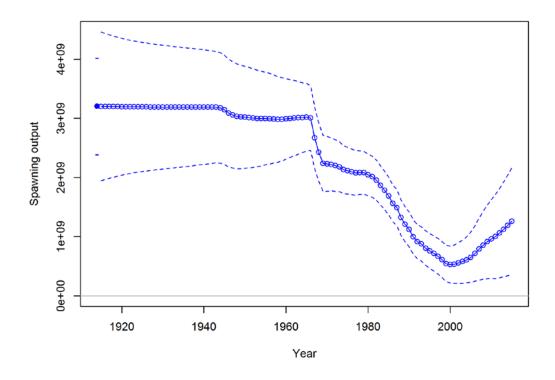
#### Stock spawning output

The darkblotched rockfish assessment uses a non-proportional egg-to-weight relationship, and the spawning output is reported in the number of eggs. The unexploited level of spawning stock output is estimated to be 3,203 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 2,370-4,036 million eggs). At the beginning of 2015, the spawning stock output is estimated to be 1,261 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 340-2,181 million eggs), which represents 39% of the unfished spawning output level.

The spawning output of darkblotched rockfish started to decline in the 1940s, during World War II, but exhibited a sharp decline in the 1960s during the time of the intense foreign fishery targeting Pacific ocean perch. Between 1965 and 1976, spawning output dropped from 94% to 65% of its unfished level. Spawning output continued to decline throughout the 1980s and 1990s and in 2000 reached its lowest estimated level of 16% of its unfished state. Since 2000, the spawning output has been slowly increasing, which corresponds to decreased removals due to management regulations.

Year	Spawning stock output (million eggs)	~95% confidence interval	Estimated recruitment (1000s)	~95% confidence interval	Estimated depletion	~95% confidence interval
2006	716	237-1,196	2,168	1,090-4,314	22%	11-34%
2007	790	256-1,324	1,644	807-3,350	25%	12-38%
2008	856	269-1,443	6,240	3,165-12,303	27%	12-41%
2009	913	277-1,550	950	450-2,005	29%	13-44%
2010	961	279-1,643	2,243	1,127-4,462	30%	13-47%
2011	1,002	276-1,729	2,025	992-4,134	31%	13-49%
2012	1,061	289-1,832	956	426-2,146	33%	14-52%
2013	1,123	305-1,940	9,616	4,280-21,603	35%	15-55%
2014	1,189	321-2,056	2,466	1,807-3,365	37%	16-58%
2015	1,261	340-2,181	2,491	1,831-3,389	39%	17-62%

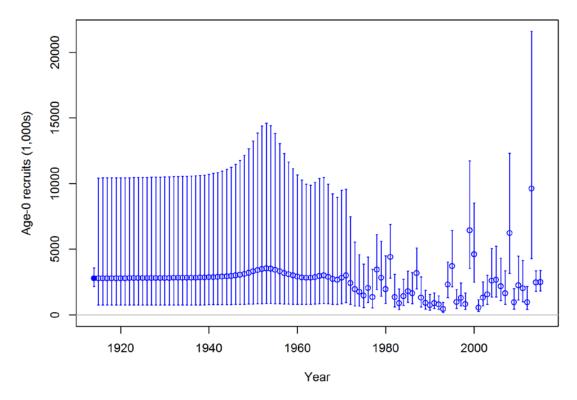
**Table ES-2:** Recent trends in estimated darkblotched rockfish spawning biomass, recruitment and relative depletion.



**Figure ES-2:** Estimated spawning biomass time-series (1915-2015) for the base-case model (circles) with ~ 95% interval (dashed lines). Spawning output is expressed in the number of eggs.

#### Recruitment

Recruitment dynamics are assumed to follow a Beverton-Holt stock-recruit function. The level of virgin recruitment is estimated in order to assess the magnitude of the initial stock size. 'Main' recruitment deviations were estimated for modeled years that had information about recruitment, between 1960 and 2013 (as determined from the bias-correction ramp). We additionally estimated 'early' deviations between 1870 and 1959 so that age-structure in the initial modeled year (1915) could deviate from the stable age-structure. The Beverton-Holt steepness parameter (h) is fixed in the assessment at the value of 0.773, which is the mean of steepness prior probability distribution, derived from this year's meta-analysis of Tier 1 rockfish assessments.



**Figure ES-3:** Time series of estimated darkblotched rockfish recruitments for the basecase model (solid line) with ~95% intervals (vertical lines).

#### **Reference points**

Unfished spawning stock output for darkblotched rockfish was estimated to be 3,203 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 2,370-4,036 million eggs). The stock is declared overfished if the current spawning output is estimated to be below 25% of unfished level. The management target for darkblotched rockfish is defined as 40% of the unfished spawning output (SB<sub>40%</sub>), which is estimated by the model to be 1,281 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 948-1,614), which corresponds to an exploitation rate of 0.041. This harvest rate provides an equilibrium yield of 674 mt at SB<sub>40%</sub> (95% confidence interval: 504-844 mt). The model estimate of maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is 728 mt (95% confidence interval: 544-912 mt). The estimated spawning stock output at MSY is 815 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 603-1,026 million of eggs). The exploitation rate corresponding to the estimated SPR<sub>MSY</sub> of F<sub>31%</sub> is 0.0655.

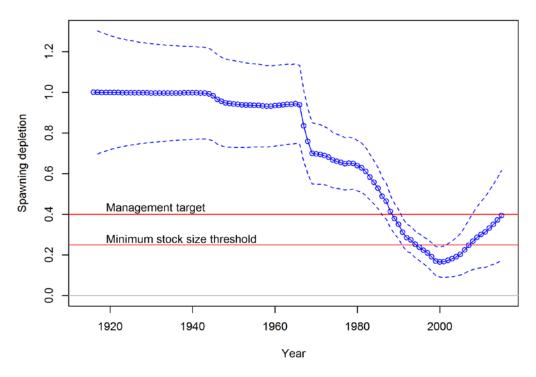
		~95%
Quantity	Estimate	Confidence
		Interval
Unfished Spawning output (million eggs)	3,203	2,370-4,036
Unfished age 1+ biomass (mt)	36,459	27,360-45,557
Unfished recruitment (R0)	2,773	2,151-3,574
Depletion (2015)	39%	17-62%
Reference points based on SB40%		
Proxy spawning output $(B_{40\%})$ (million eggs)	1,281	948-1,614
SPR resulting in $B40_{\%}$ (SPR <sub>B40%</sub> )	44%	NA
Exploitation rate resulting in $B_{40\%}$	4.1%	3.98-4.29%
Yield with SPR at $B_{40\%}$ (mt)	674	504-844
Reference points based on SPR proxy for MSY		
Spawning output (million eggs)	1,474	1,091-1,858
SPR <sub>proxy</sub>	50%	NA
Exploitation rate corresponding to SPR <sub>proxy</sub>	3.4%	3.3-3.5%
Yield with $SPR_{proxy}$ at $SB_{SPR}$ (mt)	630	472-789
Reference points based on estimated MSY values		
Spawning output at $MSY(SB_{MSY})$ (million eggs)	815	603-1,026
SPR <sub>MSY</sub>	31%	30-32%
Exploitation rate corresponding to SPR <sub>MSY</sub>	6.55%	6.24-6.74%
MSY (mt)	728	544-912

Table ES-3. Summary of reference points for the base case model.

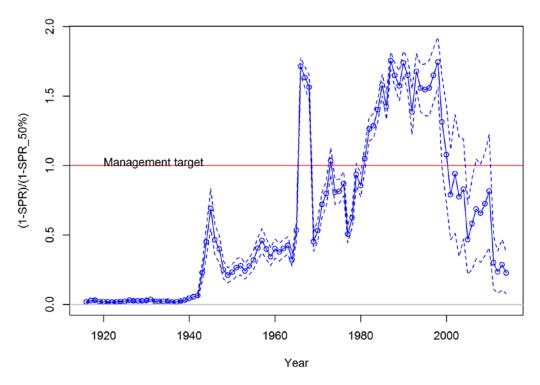
#### **Exploitation status**

The assessment shows that the stock of darkblotched rockfish off the continental U.S. Pacific Coast is currently at 39% of its unexploited level. This is above the overfished threshold of SB<sub>25%</sub>, but below the management target of SB<sub>40%</sub> of unfished spawning biomass. Historically, the spawning output of darkblotched rockfish dropped below the SB<sub>40%</sub> target for the first time in 1989, as a result of intense fishing by foreign and domestic fleets. It continued to decline and reached the level of 16% of its unfished output in 2000. The same year, the stock was declared overfished. Since then, the spawning output was slowly increasing primarily due to management regulations instituted for the species.

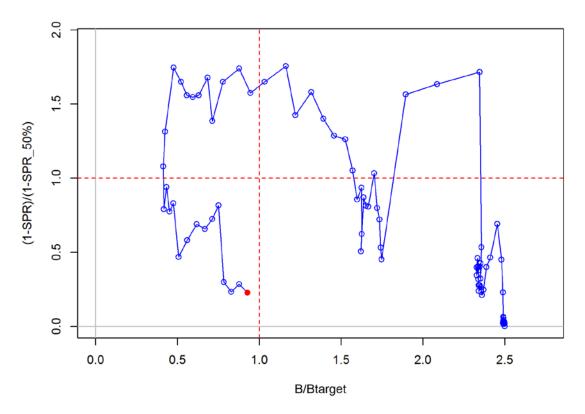
This assessment estimates that the 2014 SPR is 89%. The SPR used for setting the OFL is 50%, while the SPR-based management fishing mortality target, specified in the current rebuilding plan and used to determine the ACL, is 64.9%. Historically, the darkblotched rockfish was fished beyond the relative SPR ratio (calculated as 1-SPR/1-SPR<sub>Target=0.5</sub>) between 1966 and 1968, during the peak years of the Pacific ocean perch fishery, in 1973 and for a prolonged period between from 1981 and 2000.



**Figure ES-4.** Estimated relative depletion with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals (dashed lines) for the base case assessment model.



**Figure ES-5.** Time series of estimated relative spawning potential ratio (1-SPR/1-SPR<sub>Target=0.5</sub>) for the base-case model (round points) with ~95% intervals (dashed lines). Values of relative SPR above 1.0 reflect harvests in excess of the current overfishing proxy.



**Figure ES-6.** Phase plot of estimated relative (1-SPR) vs. relative spawning biomass for the base case model. The relative (1-SPR) is (1-SPR) divided by 0.5 (the SPR target). Relative depletion is the annual spawning biomass divided by the spawning biomass corresponding to 40% of the unfished spawning biomass. The red point indicates the year 2014.

Year	SPR (%)	Harvest rate (proportion)	~95% confidence interval
2005	77%	0.012	0.004-0.020
2006	71%	0.017	0.004-0.029
2007	66%	0.021	0.006-0.036
2008	67%	0.019	0.005-0.033
2009	64%	0.021	0.006-0.037
2010	59%	0.025	0.007-0.043
2011	85%	0.008	0.002-0.014
2012	88%	0.006	0.002-0.010
2013	86%	0.008	0.002-0.013
2014	89%	0.006	0.002-0.010

Table ES-4. Recent trend in spawning potential ratio (SPR) and harvest rate.

#### **Ecosystem considerations**

Darkblotched rockfish is most abundant from off British Columbia to Central California. This is a slope species that occurs at depths between 25 and 600m, with the majority of fish inhabiting depths between 100 and 400 meters. Darkblotched rockfish co-occurs with an assemblage of slope rockfish, including Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*), splitnose rockfish (*Sebastes diploproa*), yellowmouth rockfish (*Sebastes reedi*), and sharpchin rockfish (*Sebastes zacentrus*). Pacific ocean perch and darkblotched rockfish are the most abundant members of that assemblage off the coasts of Oregon and Washington, but splitnose rockfish and darkblotched rockfish dominate off the northern coast of California. Adults typically are observed resting on mud near cobble or boulders. They feed primarily in the midwater on large planktonic organisms such as krill, gammarid amphipods, copepods and salps, and less frequently on fishes and octopi. Young darkblotched are eaten by king salmon and albacore.

In this assessment, ecosystem considerations were not explicitly included in the analysis. This is primarily due to a lack of relevant data and results of analyses (conducted elsewhere) that could contribute ecosystem-related quantitative information for the assessment. However, we used the recently developed geostatistical delta-GLMM approach to estimate an abundance index from NWFSC shelf-slope survey data. This method uses information on the location of samples (i.e., whether located in high- or low-density habitats) to explain a portion of the variability in catch rates, and thus indirectly incorporates information on habitat quality that, in many respects, shapes spatial distribution of organisms and determines their density of occurrence.

#### Management performance

The stock has historically been managed with bimonthly cumulative landings limit (a.k.a. "trip limits") as most of the catch came from the limited entry bottom trawl fishery. However, since 2011, that allocation has been managed as a catch share fishery, using Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ), where each permit holder has an annual quota. Darkblotched rockfish has been managed using species-specific harvest specifications since 2001. Over the last 10 years, the total dead catch (as estimated in this assessment) exceeded the Annual Catch Limit (ACL) in two years: 2009 and 2010. The total dead catch has not exceeded the Overfishing Limit (OFL) during the last decade.

Year	OFL (mt)	ACL (mt)	Landings (mt)	Estimated Total Catch (mt)
2005	269	122	98	129
2006	269	122	107	194
2007	456	260	144	261
2008	456	260	117	250
2009	437	282	138	289
2010	437	282	184	351
2011	508	298	117	118
2012	508	298	94	95
2013	541	317	124	125
2014	541	317	103	104

**Table ES-5.** Recent trend in total catch and commercial landings (mt) relative to the management guidelines. Estimated total catch consists of commercial landings, plus the model-estimated discarded biomass.

#### Unresolved problems and major uncertainties

Uncertainty in the model was explored though asymptotic variance and sensitivity analyses. Asymptotic confidence intervals were estimated within the model and reported throughout the assessment for key model parameters and management quantities. To explore uncertainty associated with alternative model configurations and evaluate the responsiveness of model outputs to changes in key model assumptions, a variety of sensitivity runs were performed, including an increase and decrease of fishery removals, runs with different assumptions regarding life-history parameters, shape of selectivity curves, stock-recruit ment parameters, and many others. The uncertainty regarding natural mortality, stock-recruit steepness and the unfished recruitment level was also explored through likelihood profile analysis. Additionally, a retrospective analysis was conducted where the model was re-run after successively removing data from recent years, one year at a time.

Main life history parameters, such as natural mortality and stock-recruit curve steepness, continue to be a major source of uncertainty. These quantities, which the model is unable to estimate reliably, are essential for understanding the dynamics of the stock. In the model, female natural mortality is fixed at the value estimated outside the model using other life history characteristics of the species, while male natural mortality is estimated within the model. Stock-recruit steepness is fixed at the value estimated outside the model using meta-analysis of species with similar life history characteristics.

Historically, darkblotched rockfish landings have not been sorted at the discrete species level; therefore, the time series of catch remained a source of uncertainty. Although

significant progress has been made in reconstructing historical California and Oregon landings, the lack of early species composition data does not allow the reconstruction to account for a gradual shift of fishing effort towards deeper areas, which can cause the potential to overestimate the historical contribution of slope species (including darkblotched rockfish) to overall landings of the mixed-species market category (i.e. "unspecified rockfish"). Also, it is known that the shoreside fishery has discarded a portion of the catch at sea. Previous to 2002, when the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program was established, only one study exists (limited in time and space) that informs pre-2002 discarding practices of darkblotched rockfish.

#### **Decision table**

The base model estimate for 2015 spawning depletion is 39%. The primary axis of uncertainty about this estimate used in the decision table was based on female natural mortality. To identify female natural mortality values that correspond to low and high states of nature, we followed a multi-step algorithm. First, we selected alternative values of stock-recruit steepness. For this, we used a normal approximation to the prior distribution for steepness with mean and standard deviation identical to the prior distribution from that analysis (mean=0.773, SD=0.147). We then identified two values from that normal distribution which are half as likely as the mode. Those values are:

$$h = 0.773 \pm 0.147(1.18) = (0.600, 0.946)$$

where 0.600 represents the low and 0.946 the high steepness alternatives.

We then determined depletion levels associated with the alternative steepness values; depletion under low steepness was 9%, and it was 49% under high steepness. Finally, we identified female natural mortality values associated with these low and high depletion levels; they were 0.0412 and 0.059 respectively. We used these values to define low and high states of nature and construct the decision table.

Twelve-year forecasts for each state of nature were calculated based on average catch for the period between 2011 and 2014. They were also produced with future catches fixed at the 2016 darkblotched rockfish ACL. Finally, forecasts for each state of nature were calculated based on removals at a current rebuilding SPR of 64.9% for the base model.

Under the middle state of nature (which corresponds to the base model), the spawning output and depletion are projected to increase under all three considered catch streams, and reach the SB<sub>40%</sub> target in 2015. Under the low state of nature, spawning depletion will stay below the SB<sub>40%</sub> target during the next 12 years. Under the high state of nature, the spawning output remains above the 40% target level throughout the 12-year projection period.

#### Research and data needs

The following research could improve the ability of future stock assessments to determine the current status and productivity of the darkblotched rockfish population:

- 1) Additional population genetics research to elucidate potential spatial stock structure would be valuable for assessment and management, to ensure prevention of local depletion and preserve genetic diversity.
- 2) Additional research on darkblotched movement including migration patterns by latitude and depth, diurnal migration patterns through the water column, relative time spent off-bottom versus midwater, relating movements to size, age and sex would be valuable for further understanding this rockfish's ecological niche, stock structure, and lend insight to catchability and gear selectivity patterns.
- 3) Given that the population range extends north to the border with Canada, it is important that future research would evaluate the impact of not accounting for any Canadian portion of population abundance. Such an analysis would require evaluation of movement of darkblotched along the coast; such information is currently lacking.
- 4) Continuing collection of maturity and fecundity data on darkblotched rockfish would allow further research into latitudinal variability in life history parameters that again would advance understanding this species stock structure. Multi-year data would also allow evaluation of temporal changes in darkblotched maturity and fecundity.
- 5) Additional research into natural mortality, as it relates to length and age would be valuable to enable more realistic and accurate modeling of this parameter, which is a common source of uncertainty in assessment of this, and other rockfish species. The Councill and Harford method is an example of one approach; it models natural mortality as a decaying function of size, with assumptions that mortality rates should be constrained by lifetime mortality rate.
- 6) Future research could also improve existing meta-analyses for natural mortality and steepness, which both contribute to the implied yield curve. Directions for improvements could include (1) weighting methods in natural mortality prior estimates included in the Hamel meta-analysis, and (2) developing a larger database of species for estimating steepness, perhaps by including species from other regions, e.g., Canada and Alaska.
- 7) Research into establishing optimum methods for more precise modeling of selectivity patterns is needed. Either asymptotic or dome-shaped selectivity assumptions are frequently used in stock assessments, when neither may be the best available representation of selectivity. Assumptions of a dome shape can suggest a "cryptic" biomass, or create confounding with natural mortality assumptions, potentially inflating abundance indices (Crone et al.

2013). Assumptions of asymptotic shape may also not be realistic. Simulation studies could be performed to empirically evaluate varying degrees of intermediate selectivity shapes, and how best to effectively implement them in existing stock assessment software platforms.

8) Research assessing the effects of the unprecedented warm ocean conditions off the West Coast of the U.S. during 2014 and 2015, on rockfish populations is needed. Specifically, investigations are needed that focus on how temperature and other water conditions at depth, in rockfish habitat correspond to high sea-surface temperatures recorded throughout those years, and how the fish respond to those changing conditions. Research is needed that examines whether fish move in response to changing temperatures, where, and how they move, as well as whether the conditions influence life history parameters and aspects such as mortality, feeding, fecundity and other reproductive considerations. What oceanographic and climatic forces are responsible and how long these conditions are expected to persist are also critical pieces of knowledge.

			State of nature					
			Lo	OW	Hi	gh		
			Female N	<i>I</i> =0.0412	Female N	<u>1=0.054</u>	Female N	M=0.059
Management decision	Year	Catch (mt)	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion
	2015	110	263	9%	1,261	39%	1,660	49%
	2016	110	278	10%	1,331	42%	1,744	51%
	2017	110	291	10%	1,396	44%	1,820	53%
	2018	110	305	11%	1,459	46%	1,893	56%
Average	2019	110	324	12%	1,531	48%	1,976	58%
catch for the	2020	110	349	12%	1,618	51%	2,077	61%
period	2021	110	379	13%	1,711	53%	2,183	64%
between 2011	2022	110	410	15%	1,799	56%	2,283	67%
and 2014	2023	110	442	16%	1,878	59%	2,369	69%
	2024	110	474	17%	1,948	61%	2,442	72%
	2025	110	507	18%	2,008	63%	2,503	73%
	2026	110	539	19%	2,062	64%	2,555	75%
	2015	338	263	9%	1,261	39%	1,660	49%
	2016	346	264	9%	1,317	41%	1,730	51%
	2017	346	260	9%	1,365	43%	1,790	53%
2016 ACL	2018	346	256	9%	1,411	44%	1,845	54%
catch	2019	346	256	9%	1,465	46%	1,911	56%
assumed for	2020	346	262	9%	1,534	48%	1,994	58%
years between	2021	346	271	10%	1,609	50%	2,082	61%
2015 and	2022	346	280	10%	1,677	52%	2,162	63%
2026	2023	346	288	10%	1,736	54%	2,229	65%
	2024	346	295	11%	1,786	56%	2,283	67%
	2025	346	302	11%	1,827	57%	2,327	68%
	2026	346	308	11%	1,863	58%	2,362	69%
Projections	2015	338	263	9%	1,261	39%	1,660	49%
based on	2016	346	264	9%	1,317	41%	1,730	51%
current	2017	406	260	9%	1,365	43%	1,790	53%
rebuilding	2018	419	252	9%	1,406	44%	1,841	54%
SPR of 64.9%	2019	458	247	9%	1,456	45%	1,902	56%
applied to the base model	2020	489	246	9%	1,517	47%	1,978	58%
(40-10 rule	2021	495	244	9%	1,581	49%	2,056	60%
and buffer	2022	489	241	9%	1,638	51%	2,125	62%
applied). For	2023	480	236	8%	1,684	53%	2,180	64%
2015 and 2016, adopted	2024	473	230	8%	1,722	54%	2,223	65%
ACLs are	2025	469	223	8%	1,753	55%	2,256	66%
used.	2026	466	216	8%	1,777	55%	2,281	67%

**Table ES-6.** 12-year projections for alternate states of nature defined based on female natural mortality. Columns range over low, mid, and high state of nature, and rows range over different assumptions of catch levels.

			State of nature						
			Low		Base	case	High		
			Female M=0.0412		Female N	<u>1=0.054</u>	Female M=0.059		
Management decision	ear Year		Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion	
	2015	110	263	9%	1,261	39%	1,660	49%	
	2016	110	278	10%	1,331	42%	1,744	51%	
Average	2017	110	291	10%	1,396	44%	1,821	53%	
2011-2014	2018	110	306	11%	1,459	46%	1,893	56%	
catch	2019	346	324	12%	1,531	48%	1,976	58%	
assumed for 2015-2018	2020	346	335	12%	1,604	50%	2,063	61%	
and 2016	2021	346	349	12%	1,681	52%	2,153	63%	
ACL catch	2022	346	362	13%	1,752	55%	2,235	66%	
for 2019-	2023	346	374	13%	1,812	57%	2,302	68%	
2026	2024	346	385	14%	1,861	58%	2,356	69%	
	2025	346	396	14%	1,903	59%	2,399	70%	
	2026	346	406	14%	1,937	60%	2,432	71%	

**Table ES-6 (continued).** 12-year projections for alternate states of nature defined based on female natural mortality. Columns range over low, mid, and high state of nature, and rows range over different assumptions of catch levels.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Landings (mt)	98	107	144	117	138	184	117	94	124	103	NA
Estimated Total catch (mt)	129	194	261	250	289	351	118	95	125	104	NA
OFL (mt)	269	269	456	456	437	437	508	508	541	541	574
ACL (mt)	122	122	260	260	282	282	298	298	317	317	338
SPR	77%	71%	66%	67%	64%	59%	85%	88%	86%	89%	NA
Exploitation rate (catch/ age 1+ biomass)	0.012	0.017	0.021	0.019	0.021	0.025	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.006	NA
Age 1+ biomass (mt)	10,850	11,631	12,319	12,906	13,519	14,129	14,721	15,524	16,288	17,038	17,897
Spawning output (million eggs)	649	716	790	856	913	961	1,002	1,061	1,123	1,189	1,261
~95% Confidence Interval	216-1,082	237-1,196	256-1,324	269-1,443	277-1,550	279-1,643	276- 1,729	289-1,832	305- 1,940	321-2,056	340-2,181
Recruitment	2,671	2,168	1,644	6,240	950	2,243	2,025	956	9,616	2,466	2,491
~95% Confidence Interval	1,364- 5,229	1,090- 4,314	807-3,350	3,165- 12,303	450-2,005	1,127- 4,462	992- 4,134	426-2,146	4,280- 21,603	1,807- 3,365	1,831- 3,389
Depletion (%)	20%	22%	25%	27%	29%	30%	31%	33%	35%	37%	39%
~95% Confidence Interval	10-30%	11-34%	12-38%	12-41%	13-44%	13-47%	13-49%	14-52%	15-55%	16-58%	17-62%

**Table ES-7.** Summary of recent trends in estimated darkblotched rockfish exploitation and stock level from the assessment model.

**Table ES-8.** 10-year projections of potential OFL, ACL, estimated summary biomass (age-1 and older), spawning output, and depletion based on current rebuilding SPR of 64.9%. Projections assume total catch of 338 and 346 mt (the Council's adopted ACLs) for 2015 and 2016, respectively.

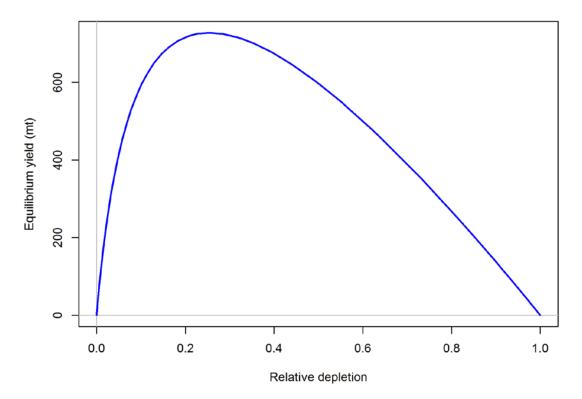
Year	OFL (mt)	ACL (mt)	Summary biomass (mt)	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion (%)
2017	671	406	19,435	1,365	43%
2018	693	419	20,132	1,406	44%
2019	758	458	20,753	1,456	45%
2020	808	489	21,247	1,517	47%
2021	818	495	21,616	1,581	49%
2022	808	489	21,893	1,638	51%
2023	794	480	22,106	1,684	53%
2024	782	473	22,275	1,722	54%
2025	774	469	22,411	1,753	55%
2026	770	466	22,522	1,777	55%

**Table ES-9.** 10-year projections of potential OFL, ACL, estimated summary biomass (age-1 and older), spawning output, and depletion based on target SPR of 50%, under the ACL = ABC ( $P^*=0.45$ ) harvest control rule. Projections assume total catch of 338 and 346 mt (the Council's adopted ACLs) for 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Year	OFL (mt)	ACL (mt)	Summary biomass (mt)	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion (%)
2017	671	641	19,435	1,365	43%
2018	683	653	19,888	1,391	43%
2019	739	707	20,265	1,424	44%
2020	778	744	20,503	1,468	46%
2021	778	744	20,606	1,512	47%
2022	759	726	20,624	1,548	48%
2023	738	706	20,597	1,574	49%
2024	721	690	20,544	1,592	50%
2025	708	678	20,478	1,604	50%
2026	699	669	20,403	1,611	50%

Year	OFL (mt)	ACL (mt)	Summary biomass (mt)	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion (%)
2017	671	490	19,435	1,365	43%
2018	689	490	20,044	1,401	44%
2019	752	490	20,589	1,446	45%
2020	800	490	21,050	1,505	47%
2021	811	490	21,417	1,569	49%
2022	801	490	21,699	1,625	51%
2023	788	490	21,911	1,672	52%
2024	776	490	22,072	1,709	53%
2025	768	490	22,192	1,739	54%
2026	763	490	22,284	1,762	55%

**Table ES-10.** 10-year projections of potential OFL, estimated summary biomass (age-1 and older), spawning output, and depletion under a constant catch ACL of 490 mt. Projections assume total catch of 338 and 346 mt (the Council's adopted ACLs) for 2015 and 2016, respectively.



**Figure ES-7.** Equilibrium yield curve (derived from reference point values reported in Table ES-5) for the base case model. Values are based on 2014 fishery selectivity and distribution with steepness fixed at 0.773. The depletion is relative to unfished spawning biomass.

# **1** Introduction

#### 1.1 Basic Information and Life History

Darkblotched rockfish (*Sebastes crameri*) are found in the Northeast Pacific Ocean from the southeastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to near Santa Catalina Island in southern California. This species is most abundant from off British Columbia to Central California. Darkblotched rockfish occur at depths between 25 m and 900 m (Love et al., 2002), with the majority of fish inhabiting depths between 100 m and 600 m. Commercially important concentrations are found from the Canadian border through Northern California, on or near the bottom, at depths between 183 m and 366 m.

This species co-occurs with an assemblage of slope rockfish, including Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*), splitnose rockfish (*Sebastes diploproa*), yellowmouth rockfish (*Sebastes reedi*), and sharpchin rockfish (*Sebastes zacentrus*) (Rogers and Pikitch, 1992; Rogers, 1994). Pacific ocean perch and darkblotched rockfish are the most abundant members of that assemblage off the coasts of Oregon and Washington, but splitnose rockfish and darkblotched rockfish dominate off the northern coast of California.

There are no clear stock delineations for darkblotched rockfish in the waters of the United States. There are no distinct breaks in the fishery landings and catch distributions (Figure 1). Survey catches exhibit a continuous distribution of fish over most of the species range (Figure 2), with areas of higher abundance present in the Columbia, Eureka and Monterey International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) areas.

Microsatellite analyses of spatial genetic structure in darkblotched rockfish (Gomez-Uchida and Banks, 2005) suggested a possibility of some genetic differentiation in the stock along the coast, but the level of differentiation was low, it was indicated only in a few of the loci examined. No distinct breaks in the stock were identified. This is the most recent and perhaps the only population genetic study performed for this stock to date.

Darkblotched rockfish are among the longer living rockfish; the data used in this assessment includes individuals that have been aged to be 98 years old. In the literature, the maximum darkblotched rockfish age is reported to be 105 years (Love et al., 2002). As with many other *Sebastes* species, darkblotched rockfish exhibit sexually dimorphic growth; females reach larger sizes than males, while males attain maximum length earlier than females (Love et al., 2002; Nichol, 1990; Rogers et al., 2000).

Darkblotched rockfish mate from August to December, eggs are fertilized from October through March, and larvae are released from November through April (Love et al., 2002). Fecundity increases with fish size, and all larvae are released in one batch. Pelagic juvenile settle at 4 to 6 cm in length in about 55 to 200 m (Love et al., 2002). As in many other *Sebastes*, this species exhibits ontogenetic movement, with fish migrating to deeper waters as they mature and increase in size and age (Lenarz, 1993; Nichol, 1990).

It was suggested that the maturity schedule of darkblotched rockfish may vary with latitude. Maturity parameters of fish collected in waters off California (Echeverria, 1987; Phillips, 1964) were found to be smaller than those of fish collected off Oregon (Nichol, 1990). However, Nichol (1990) argued that these differences are rather attributed to different criteria used to determine maturity in the two studies. Also, Westrheim (1975) determined that the size at 50% maturity for darkblotched rockfish decreased, rather than increased, with increasing latitude from Oregon to Alaska.

A number of rockfish species were shown to exhibit variability in life history parameters with latitude, particularly those related to growth (Gertseva et al., 2010, Keller et al. 2012). Size-at-age parameters reported for darkblotched rockfish in the literature vary widely. For instance, substantially smaller size-at-age was estimated for darkblotched rockfish off British Columbia, Canada, than for fish off Oregon (Hamel, 2008). For this assessment, we evaluated darkblotched rockfish size at-age data along the coast, using data collected within the NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center shelf-slope survey, and did not find evidence of latitudinal variability in growth. Plots showing size-at-age data by sex and state, together with growth function fits are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Plots showing the same data coastwide and by sex, together with growth function fits for are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

For the purpose of this assessment, the species is treated as a single stock from the U.S.-Canadian border in the north to the U.S.-Mexican border in the south, due to the lack of biological and genetic data supporting the presence of multiple stocks. A map depicting the spatial scope of the assessment is shown in Figure 7.

No study has been conducted to evaluate movement patterns of darkblotched rockfish within the area of assessment. Adults of darkblotched rockfish typically are observed resting on mud near cobble or boulders (Love et al., 2002). However, this species is among few other rockfish species that are bycaught within the at-sea hake fishery which operates in the mid-water. This suggests that darkblotched rockfish spend time off the bottom. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that mixing of individuals within assessment area happens not only at the stage of pelagic juveniles, but also at the adult life stages. Given that, the spatial scope of the assessment is treated as a single coastwide area.

#### 1.2 Ecosystem Considerations

Darkblotched rockfish belong to groundfish of the California Current Large Marine Ecosystem. They interact with many other species throughout their long lives (Figure 8). Larvae and juveniles darkblotched are pelagic. They are also often found perched on the highest bit of structure in the benthic habitat. Juveniles occasionally are seen around the bottoms of deepwater oil platforms. Older larvae and pelagic juvenile darkblotched rockfish are found closer to the surface than many other rockfish species. They feed on plankton, and are vulnerable to predation by other fish and seabirds. Young darkblotched are eaten by king salmon and albacore (Love et al., 2002). As they grow and mature, they feed on variety of invertebrates and fishes. Occasionally, darkblotched rockfish take octopi. They are preyed upon by large fishes and marine mammals. Competition for prey and habitat may exist within and among groundfish, and many groundfish species prey upon other groundfish.

Basin-scale forces ultimately affect local production and the quality of the habitat types that groundfish use over the course of their lives. Circulation patterns and upwelling affect patchiness of food and retention of pelagic larvae and juveniles, and upwelling promotes spring/summer production. Temperature affects metabolic rates and growth. In some areas, strong productivity may produce excess phytoplankton, which settles to the bottom and can lead to hypoxia due to high microbial respiration (Figure 9).

Groundfish support extensive and valuable fisheries on the U.S. West Coast. Fisheries that operate with bottom trawl gear may degrade groundfish habitat. Conservation measures and precautionary fisheries management practices are implemented to sustain groundfish populations and their habitat. Also, habitat qualities and fishery opportunities may be affected by non-fishing activities related to various industrial, shipping, energy development, and land-use practices. Such activities can contribute to nutrient loading, changes in delivery of sediments, pollution and other forms of habitat alteration (Figure 10).

In this assessment, ecosystem considerations were not explicitly included in the analysis. This is primarily due to lack of relevant data and results of analyses (conducted elsewhere) that could contribute ecosystem-related quantitative information for the assessment. However, we used recently developed geostatistical delta-GLMM approach to estimate an abundance index from NWFSC shelf-slope survey data. This method uses information on the location of samples (i.e. whether located in high- or low-density habitats) to explain a portion of variability in catch rates, and thus indirectly incorporates information on habitat quality that, in many respects, shapes spatial distribution of organisms and determines their density of occurrence.

#### 1.3 Fishery Information and Summary of Management History

Darkblotched rockfish has always been caught primarily with commercial trawl gear, as part of a complex of slope rockfish, which includes Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*), splitnose rockfish (*Sebastes diploproa*), yellowmouth rockfish (*Sebastes reedi*), and sharpchin rockfish (*Sebastes zacentrus*) (Rogers and Pikitch, 1992; Rogers, 1994). Over the years, catches with non-trawl gear comprised 2% of the total coastwide shoreside landings (Figure 11). This species has not been taken recreationally as evident from RecFIN (<u>www.recfin.com</u>), a regional source of recreational data managed by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC).

The rockfish fishery off the U.S. Pacific coast first developed off California in the late 19th century. At that time, most rockfish were taken by hook and line, with a minor amount taken by gillnets (Love et al., 2002). Until the 1940s, catches of rockfish were very small because almost all fishing efforts were directed toward the various salmon species and Pacific halibut.

The rockfish fishery was established in the early 1940s, when the United States became involved in World War II and wartime shortage of red meat created an increased demand for other sources of protein (Alverson et al., 1964; Harry and Morgan, 1961). Also, in 1943, the new balloon trawls were introduced. These balloon trawls were lighter than the old paranzellas and otter trawl nets. They were built to fish over low-lying rocky reefs and proved to be successful in taking rockfish (Love et al., 2002). With this new technology and increased demands during the World War II, the catch of rockfish increased in the mid-1940s. The increased demand caused the fishery to shift toward previously unexploited areas, including those preferred by darkblotched rockfish. The California fishery moved north, to the Eureka INPFC area; and both the California and Oregon fisheries had moved deeper into the slope area, those greater than 100 fm (183 m) (Harry and Morgan, 1961; Scofield, 1948). This is when darkblotched rockfish catch first became significant (Figure 12).

Domestic demand for rockfish declined after World War II and rockfish catches dropped (Cleaver, 1951), but in the early 1950s, the Pacific ocean perch fishery developed in Oregon and Washington (Love et al., 2002), and landings of darkblotched rockfish, which co-occur with Pacific ocean perch, also increased. Prior to 1965, Pacific ocean perch and species incidentally caught in the Pacific ocean perch fishery off of the U. S. West Coast were harvested almost entirely by U. S. and Canadian vessels. Most of these vessels were of multi-purpose design and used in other fisheries, such as salmon and herring, when not engaged in the groundfish fishery. Generally under 200 gross tons and less than 33 m in length, these vessels had very little at-sea processing capabilities. These characteristics, for the most part, restricted the distance these vessels could fish from home ports, and limited the size of their landings.

In the mid-1960s, foreign trawl fleets from the former Soviet Union, Japan, Poland, Bulgaria and East Germany came to the Northeast Pacific Ocean to target large aggregations of Pacific ocean perch over high-relief rocky outcrops (Love et al., 2002). Using very large vessels (often called factory trawlers), foreign fleets, particularly the Soviet, had the capacity to operate independently, by processing and freezing their own catch. Support vessels, such as refrigerated transports, oil tankers, and supply ships permitted these large stern trawlers to operate at sea for extended periods of time. Foreign fleets were known not to discard fish (Rogers, 2003).

Foreign catch was particularly significant between 1966 and 1968 (Figure 12). Within a short period of time, catches of Pacific ocean perch and rockfish co-occurring with Pacific ocean perch (including darkblotched rockfish) skyrocketed. However, regulations increasingly reduced catch of slope rockfish by foreign fleets. Catches declined rapidly, and the fishery proceeded with more moderate landings (Figure 12). By the late-1960s, the Soviet fleet had more or less abandoned the fishery, although the Japanese fleet continued fishing for some time. In 1976, on-bottom trawling by foreign fleets was prohibited, and the depleted Pacific ocean perch fishery became largely domestic (Love et al., 2002).

A small amount of darkblotched rockfish has also been taken as bycatch in the at-sea Pacific hake fishery (Figure 12). The at-sea Pacific hake fishery dates back to the 1960s when foreign vessels participated. In the 1980s, the fishery evolved into a joint venture with U.S. catcher vessels delivering to foreign processing vessels. By 1991, foreign vessels were no longer allowed to fish in U.S. waters, and the Pacific hake fishery became completely domesticated, allowing only U.S. vessels to catch and process fish. Prior to 1977, darkblotched rockfish in the waters off the United States were managed by the individual states (within three miles of shore). With implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA) in 1976, primary responsibility for management of the groundfish stocks off Washington, Oregon and California shifted from the states to a partnership between the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC). A summary of the major management shifts on the West Coast of the United States related to groundfish species through 2005 (prepared by PFMC' Groundfish Management team (GMT)) is provided in Appendix 1.

Limits on shoreside rockfish catch were first instituted in 1983, with darkblotched rockfish managed as part of a group of around 50 species, designated as the *Sebastes* complex (Hamel, 2008). Commercial vessels were not required to separate most rockfish catches into individual species, and port biologists in each state routinely sampled mixed-species market categories, such as the *Sebastes* complex, to determine the actual species composition of these mixed-species categories. In 1994, the *Sebastes* complex was divided into northern and southern components, for annual harvest specifications and setting bimonthly cumulative landings limits (a.k.a. "trip limits"). In 1996, an assessment of the major species in the *Sebastes* complex was conducted (Rogers et al., 1996). This assessment led to a species-specific Overfishing Limit (OFL) (then called Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC)) for darkblotched rockfish in 1997.

The stock assessment conducted by Rogers et al. (2000) found the darkblotched rockfish stock to be depleted, and an overfished determination was made In 2001, darkblotched rockfish was managed with stock-specific harvest specifications with an ABC and an Optimum Yield (OY) specified. However, landed catch of darkblotched rockfish continued to be managed by trip limits established for the northern and southern minor slope rockfish complexes. Since 2000, when the stock was declared overfished, landings of darkblotched rockfish decreased substantially, primarily due to management regulations instituted for the species.

In 2002, Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs), which are large marine areas closed to commercial fishing, were implemented by NMFS as a measure to reduce bycatch of overfished rockfish species. Specific boundaries for the RCAs have varied considerably among bimonthly periods, years and areas; the extent and complexity of their structure has also waxed and waned since first instituted. The description of exact boundaries of the RCAs and how they change over time are available upon request. Trawl gear that is used shoreward of the RCAs is required to have small footropes (<8" diameter), which increases the risk of gear loss in rocky areas. Reductions in trip limits for shelf rockfish species have also reduced incentives to fish in rocky areas shoreward of the RCA. Since

2005, vessels using trawl gear shoreward of the RCA north of 40°10' N latitude have also been required to use nets that are designed to be more selective for flatfish.

Since 2011, the shorebased trawl allocation (including non-hake groundfish trawl, and shorebased hake trips) has been managed under a catch share fishery, using Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ), where each permit holder fishes an annual quota. Under this system, discard of darkblotched rockfish and many other species has decreased dramatically. This is evident in observer data. The primary driver for this decrease is that both landed and discarded fish count towards each fisher's annual quota. Under the previous system of bimonthly landing accumulation limits (a.k.a. trip limits), discard rates could fluctuate wildly, and were negatively correlated with trip limits. Pre-IFQ discard rates for darkblotched averaged 44.2 % (2002-2010), whereas under IFQ, the annual discard rate has averaged just 2.4 % (2011-2013).

#### 1.4 Management Performance

Table 1 present a summary of management performance for darkblotched rockfish over the last 10 years, which include a comparison of darkblotched rockfish Overfishing Limits (OFLs), Annual Catch Limits (ACLs), landings, and catch (i.e., landings plus discard). The stock has historically been managed with bimonthly cumulative landings limit (a.k.a. "trip limits") as most of the catch came from the limited entry bottom trawl fishery. However, since 2011, that allocation has been managed as a catch share fishery, using Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ), where each permit holder has an annual quota. Darkblotched rockfish has been managed using species-specific harvest specifications since 2001. Over the last 10 years, the total dead catch (as estimated in this assessment) exceeded the Annual Catch Limit (ACL) in two years: 2009 and 2010. The total dead catch has not exceeded the Overfishing Limit (OFL) during last decade.

#### 1.5 Fisheries off Canada, Alaska, and/or Mexico

Darkblotched rockfish have a widespread distribution through the Canadian West Coast Exclusive Economic Zone; however, the highest concentrations occur along the shelf northwest of Vancouver Island and in Moresby Gully southeast of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Similarly to the Unites States, the Canadian commercial trawl fleet captures this species in a slope rockfish assemblage and as a bycatch to the important Pacific ocean perch fishery, but in much lower numbers than in the United States. A formal stock assessment of darkblotched rockfish in Canada has not been conducted. However, a review of darkblotched rockfish biology, distribution, and abundance trends along the Pacific coast of Canada was completed by Haigh and Starr (2008). In this review Haigh and Starr (2008) use values for natural mortality and individual growth drawn from the contemporaneous U.S. assessments. This review was not intended to advise fisheries managers on harvest policy and, therefore did not yield a conclusion on status and long-term trends of the stock. In the future this review could serve as a basis for a stock assessment.

In the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands, darkblotched rockfish are rare but still occur in fishery catches. The catch of darkblotched is managed within the other rockfish complex, with management measures set based on area-swept biomass estimates and natural mortality assumptions. The range of darkblotched rockfish does not extend beyond southern California.

# 2 Assessment

# 2.1 Data

The darkblotched rockfish data used in the assessment are summarized Figure 13. These data include both fishery-dependent and fishery-independent sources.

# 2.1.1 Fishery-dependent data

The fishery removals in the assessment are divided among three fleets: which include a shoreside fishery that contains catches from all gear types, historical catch in the foreign Pacific ocean perch (POP) fishery and bycatch in the at-sea Pacific hake fishery.

The shoreside fishery has historically reported landed catch only, even though a portion of the darkblotched catch was discarded at sea. The foreign POP fishery, on the other hand, was known not to discard fish based on fish size or species, while the at-sea hake fishery reports total catch, which includes both retained and discarded fish. To account for differences in discarding practices and catch reporting, and most importantly to avoid inflating darkblotched removals in the POP and at-sea hake fisheries, the shoreside fleet and bycatch fisheries were separated. The historical discarded portion of the shoreside fleet was estimated within the model based on data collected by the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) and historical discard data provided in the Pikitch study (Pikitch et al., 1988) (both described in detail below). Contemporary estimates of discard are provided by WCGOP annually (2002-present).

Catches in the shoreside fishery have been traditionally dominated by bottom trawl removals, with catches of all other gear types (including non-trawl gears and mid-water trawl) contributing 2% of overall darkblotched landings. For the assessment, we combined catches from all gear types within the shoreside fishery into one fishing fleet.

Shoreside fishery landings by state are shown in Figure 12. However, the port of landing does not always coincide with where the fish were caught. For instance, Oregon vessels, particularly those from northern ports such as Astoria/Warrenton, frequently fish in waters off of Washington but return to Oregon to land their fish. The fishery operates and is managed coastwide; length composition of landings made in different states do not differ (Figure 14). Therefore, in the assessment removals by California, Oregon and Washington were combined into one fleet.

Historically, landed catch of rockfish have been reported as mixed-species groups that have similar market value, rather than as individual species (Barss and Niska, 1978; Douglas, 1998; Lynde, 1986; Niska, 1976; Tagart and Kimura, 1982). These groups are called "market categories". The species compositions of these mixed-species market categories have changed over time. In the 1960s, the state agencies in California, Oregon and Washington initiated sampling programs of commercial trawl rockfish landings, in which port biologists sampled species compositions of mixed-species category landings

to determine contributions of different species to each market category and derive per species landings time series. Sampling efforts focused on rockfish landings in the trawl fishery, since commercial landings of rockfish species with other gear types have been low. Prior to the 1960s, many of the market categories were not sampled for composition by species, so that the annual contributions of different species to these categories are largely unknown (Barss and Niska, 1978; Douglas, 1998; Lynde, 1986; Niska, 1976).

Landings of darkblotched rockfish were reconstructed back to 1916, and the assessment assumes a zero catch and equilibrium unfished biomass in 1915. The reconstructed time series of darkblotched rockfish landings by the shoreside fishery and removals by bycatch fleets are presented in Figure 12 and Table 2. Figure 1 shows the spatial distribution of darkblotched rockfish catch in the shoreside fishery, as observed by the WCGOP between 2002 and 2008.

## 2.1.1.1 Shoreside landings

Estimates of recent shoreside landings of darkblotched rockfish (between 1981 and 2014) were obtained from the Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN), a regional fisheries database that manages fishery-dependent information in cooperation with west coast state agencies and NOAA Fisheries (<u>www.pacfin.com</u>). Landings data were extracted by gear type on March 6, 2015 and then combined into the fishing fleets used in the assessment.

Time series of historical (pre-1981) landings were reconstructed by gear group (trawl and non-trawl) for each state separately and then combined to produce annual coastwide estimates for shoreside fleet. The methods used to reconstruct historical landings for each state are described below.

#### 2.1.1.1.1 Washington

The records of rockfish landings in Washington go back to 1935 (Hongskul, 1975; Tagart and Kimura, 1982). Historically, rockfish landings in Washington were reported on fish tickets in two mixed species complexes "Pacific Ocean Perch" and "Other Rockfish" (Tagart and Kimura, 1982). In 1966, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) initiated a sampling program to estimate landings of each rockfish species within these mixed species complexes. Tagart and Kimura (1982) described methodology employed in calculating rockfish landings by species based on data collected by the WDFW sampling program, and Tagart (1985) provided time series of darkblotched rockfish landings by year between 1963 and 1980. The rockfish landings for the earlier time period (1935-1962) were compiled by Hongskul (1975), but no species-specific catches were estimated. To derive estimates of darkblotched rockfish landings between 1935 and 1962, we first estimated the proportion of darkblotched rockfish in 1963-1967 rockfish landings, the earliest five years of the Tagart data (Tagart, 1985), and then applied this proportion to the 1935-1962 Hongskul (1975) landings by year. The time series of Washington landings of darkblotched rockfish as used in this assessement are presented in Table 2.

#### 2.1.1.1.2 Oregon

Oregon records of darkblotched rockfish landings go back to the late 1930s. Similar to Washington, darkblotched rockfish were historically landed in Oregon in mixed species market categories, primarily within "Pacific Ocean Perch" and "Unspecified Rockfish". A small portion of rockfish in Oregon between 1942 and the early 1980s were also landed in the "Animal Food" category (also called "Mink Food" or "Miscellaneous" by some sources). This portion of the catch went to feed mink for the fur trade. Mink food consisted mainly of red meat until World War II, when horsemeat became increasingly difficult and expensive to obtain. During this period, there was an abundance of fillet carcasses, which were used as a protein source for mink. When the demand exceeded the supply, whole fish were specifically targeted to supplement the carcasses (Niska, 1969).

A time series of Oregon historical landings of darkblotched rockfish through 1986 was provided by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), which in collaboration with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC), conducted a reconstruction of historical groundfish landings in Oregon (Karnowski et al., 2014). Karnowski et al. (2014) provide a detailed description of methods used in calculating rockfish landings by species. A variety of data sources were used to reconstruct historical landings of rockfish market categories, including Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Pounds and Value reports derived from the Oregon fish ticket line data (1969-1986), Fisheries Statistics of the United States (1927-1977), Fisheries statistics of Oregon (Cleaver, 1951; Smith, 1956), Reports of the Technical Sub-Committee of the International Trawl Fishery Committee (now the Canada-U.S. Groundfish Committee) (1942-1975) and many others.

To inform species compositions of rockfish within different market categories, the ODFW has routinely sampled species compositions of multi-species rockfish categories from commercial bottom trawl landings since 1963. Rockfish landings by species estimated based on data collected by ODFW sampling program have been summarized in several ODFW reports, including (Barss and Niska, 1978; Douglas, 1998; Niska, 1976). The latter publication by Douglas (1998) was an expansion and improvement on earlier publications by (Niska, 1976) and (Barss and Niska, 1978). These sources were also used by Karnowski et al. (2014) in reconstructing historical landings of darkblotched rockfish in Oregon are presented in Table 2.

#### 2.1.1.1.3 California

A time series of California landings of darkblotched rockfish during the most recent "historical" period (between 1969 and 1980) were available from the California Cooperative Groundfish Survey (CalCOM) database.

Earlier landing records (between 1916 and 1968) were reconstructed by the NMFS's Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) (Ralston et al., 2010). These reconstructed landings, in addition to apportioning catches to trawl and non-trawl gear included a portion assigned to unknown gear type. To assign unknown gear type landings to trawl and non-trawl catches, we calculated the proportion of trawl and non-trawl landings

within landings assigned to trawl and non-trawl gear by year between 1916 and 1968, and applied these proportions to unknown gear type landings by years. The reconstructed landings of darkblotched rockfish in California are presented in Table 2.

## 2.1.1.2 Discard

There are three main sources of rockfish discard information on the West Coast of the United States. Since 2002, the WCGOP has collected bycatch and discard information on board fishing vessels in the trawl and fixed gear fleets along the entire coast, and produced discard ratio and total fishing mortality estimates for all species observed. The WCGOP was implemented in 2001 and began with gathering data for the limited entry trawl and fixed gear fleets. Observer coverage has expanded to include the California halibut trawl, the nearshore fixed gear and pink shrimp trawl fisheries. Since 2011, darkblotched rockfish has been harvested with a catch share fishery, using Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ), where each permit holder has an annual quota. The WCGOP provides 100% at-sea observer monitoring of catch for this new, catch share based IFQ fishery.

Prior to 2002, there were two studies of bycatch and discard in the trawl fishery, including the Enhanced Data Collection Project (EDCP) and the Pikitch study (Pikitch et al., 1988). The EDCP, which was administered by the ODFW, collected data on bycatch and discard of groundfish species off the Oregon coast from late 1995 to early 1999 (Sampson, pers.com.). The project had limited spatial coverage (Oregon waters only) and due to time constraints, the observers only recorded discarded catch for darkblotched rockfish. Retained catch of darkblotched rockfish was recorded in the logbooks and fish tickets, but only as part of a mixed-species group of rockfish, which prevented calculation of the species-specific discard ratios for darkblotched rockfish. For this reason, the EDCP data were not included in the assessment.

The Pikitch study was conducted between 1985 and 1987. The northern and southern boundaries of the study were 48°42' and 42°60' North latitude respectively, which is primarily within the Columbia INPFC area (Pikitch et al., 1988; Rogers and Pikitch, 1992). Participation in the study was voluntary and included vessels using bottom, midwater and shrimp trawl gears. Observers of normal fishing operations on commercial fishing vessels collected the data, estimated the total weight of the catch by tow and recorded the weight of each species retained or discarded in the sample.

The WCGOP provided estimates of the discard ratios of darkblotched rockfish for the period between 2002 and 2013. The WCGOP data are collected by gear type, fishery (e.g., open access, limited entry) and species/management units. The discard ratios were computed as the total estimated discarded weight (in pounds) on observed trips divided by the estimated total catch (discarded and retained). To aggregate these ratios into the fleet modeled in this assessment, each state, fishery and gear combination was weighted by the total estimated catch (discarded and retained weight). Thus, the discard rates used for each fleet represent the weighted estimates from each contributing segment within that fleet. Uncertainty in these values was quantified via bootstrapping the individual observations and then aggregating to the total estimate, providing a distribution of the

discard rate. From this distribution a standard error associated with year specific discard ratio estimate was provided.

Discard ratios for 1985 and 1987 were estimated from observations of retained and discarded catch collected in the Pikitch study (Pikitch et al., 1988), as described in Wallace (2015). Rodgers and Pikitch (1992) produced post-hoc assemblages based on co-occurrence of species observed in the Pikitch study tows. Wallace (2015) developed a link between Rodgers and Pikitch (1992) post-hoc strategies and fisheries landings data reported in PacFIN and expanded discard ratios and length composition from the Pikitch et al. (1988) to a fleet-wide level.

# 2.1.1.3 Catch in the foreign POP fishery

As described in the Introduction, between the mid-1960s and mid-1970s, foreign trawl fleets from the former Soviet Union, Japan, Poland, Bulgaria and East Germany targeted aggregations of Pacific ocean perch in the Northeast Pacific Ocean, in the waters off the U.S. West Coast (Love et al., 2002). Rogers (2003) estimated removals of POP and other species caught within this foreign POP fishery, including removals of darkblotched rockfish. In the assessment, we used estimates of darkblotched bycatch in the foreign POP fishery between 1966 and 1976 as estimated by Rogers (2003).

# 2.1.1.4 Bycatch in the at-sea Pacific hake fishery

As also described in the Introduction, small amounts of darkblotched rockfish are incidentally caught in in the Pacific hake fishery. The At-Sea Hake Observer Program (A-SHOP) monitors the at-sea hake processing vessels and collects total catch and bycatch data. Since the 1970s observers were deployed onto foreign fishing vessels that were catching Pacific hake. After 1991, observers continued to be deployed aboard U.S. flagged catcher processor and mothership vessels.

The annual amounts of darkblotched rockfish bycatch in the at-sea hake fishery, collected by A-SHOP, were obtained from the North Pacific Database Program (NORPAC). Since 1991, virtually 100% of hauls in the at-sea hake fishery have been sampled for catch and species composition, and the total catch (retained and discarded) has been estimated for both targeted and bycatch species for each haul. To derive the total amount of darkblotched rockfish bycatch by year, we simply summed the estimated catch in every haul within a year. Prior to 1991 (when the foreign and joint venture fishery was operating), not every haul was sampled. For these years, NORPAC provided an expansion factor (one for each year), which is a ratio of total hauls to sampled hauls. These year-specific expansion factors were used to estimate the total amount of darkblotched rockfish caught by multiplying the amount of total catch in sampled hauls by the expansion factor. The removals of darkblotched in the at-sea hake fishery between 1976 and 2014 are presented in Table 2 and Figure 11.

# 2.1.1.5 Fishery biological data

Biological information on shoreside landings was obtained from PacFIN (date of data extraction: March 6, 2015) and on commercial discard from the WCGOP and the Pikitch study. The fishery biological data were also obtained from NORPAC for darkblotched

removals in the at-sea hake fishery. The fishery biological data included sex, length and age of individual fish. The amount of data available varied by source, year and state. These biological data were used to generate length and age frequency distributions by sex (when possible), which were then used in the assessment to inform selectivity and retention of the shoreside fleet. The summary of sampling efforts, which include number of sampled trips, hauls (when available) and fish by source, year and state is provided in Table 3 and Table 4. No biological information was available on darkblotched removals in the foreign POP fishery.

## 2.1.1.5.1 Length composition data

Length composition data from commercial fisheries were compiled into 30 length bins, ranging from 4 to 62 cm. Most of the length data from PacFIN were reported for females and males separately; therefore, length frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish in commercial landings were generated by year and sex. The number of fish sampled by port samplers from different trips has not been proportional to the amount of landed catch in these trips. Sampling effort also has varied among states. To account for non-proportional sampling of darkblotched rockfish among trips and states, and to generate length frequency distributions that would be more representative of coastwide species landings, the observed length composition data were expanded using the following algorithm:

- 1. Length composition data were acquired at the trip level by year, state and sex;
- 2. For each trip, raw length observations were scaled up to represent darkblotched rockfish landings for the entire trip:
  - a. An expansion factor was calculated by dividing the total weight of trip landings by the total weight of darkblotched rockfish sampled for length within the same trip;
  - b. The observed raw length composition data within each trip were multiplied by the expansion factor and then summed up by state.
- 3. The expanded and summed lengths in each state were then expanded again to account for differences in species landings among states:
  - a. The expansion factor was computed by dividing the total weight of state landings by the total weight of organisms sampled for length within this state;
  - b. The length frequency distributions for each state (from step 2 of this algorithm) were multiplied by the expansion factor (from step 3.a) and then summed up to determine the coastwide sex-specific length frequency distributions by year.

We only used randomly collected samples. The coastwide length frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (generated as described above) landed in the shoreside fishery by year and sex are shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16.

Length frequencies distributions were developed for the period between 1977 and 2014. Length distributions between 1977 and 1979, however, were not used in the assessment as those distributions were substantially different from distributions in the other years. Most likely, length data during these years mainly represented catches in the midwater trawl fishery targeting widow rockfish, the dominant rockfish fishery in the late-1970s on the U.S. West Coast or pink shrimp trawl fishery. Landings of that period, however, were not distinguished between bottom midwater or shrimp trawls; therefore, we were unable to confirm our assumption regarding the reason for observed difference.

Length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish that were discarded at sea were obtained from the WCGOP for the period between 2003 and 2013, and from the Pikitch study for the year of 1986. The WCGOP discard length composition data were analyzed using a weighting method consistent with that applied to the port samples of landed catch described above. The Pikitch study length compositions were obtained from Wallace (2015). Length frequency distributions of discarded fish were developed for both sexes combined, since the vast majority of data did now have sex information associated with length measurements. The length frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish discarded at sea by year are shown in Figure 17.

Length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish bycaught in the at-sea hake fishery were available by sex for the period between 2003 and 2014. Again, these length composition data were analyzed using a weighting method consistent with the one applied to data from other sources. The length frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish in the at-sea hake fishery by sex and year are shown in Figure 17.

The initial input sample sizes for length frequency distributions of darkblotched landings by year were calculated as a function of the number of trips and number of fish sampled using the method developed by Stewart and Miller (pers. com.):

$N_{input} = N_{trips} + 0.138 N_{fish}$	when	$\frac{N_{fish}}{N_{trips}} < 44$
$N_{input} = 7.06 N_{trips}$	when	$\frac{N_{fish}}{N_{trips}} \ge 44$

The method was developed based on analysis of the input and model-derived effective sample sizes from west coast groundfish stock assessments. A step-wise linear regression was used to estimate the increase in effective sample size per sample based on fish-per-sample and the maximum effective sample size for large numbers of individual fish.

#### 2.1.1.5.2 Age composition data

Age composition data from commercial fisheries were compiled into 36 age bins, ranging from age 0 to age 35 fish. Age estimates for darkblotched rockfish are available between 1980 and 2014. The amount of age data sampled from commercial landings varied among state (Table 4). Age data on discarded fish were available from the WCGOP for 2004 and 2005. Age data from at-sea hake fishery were available for the period between 2003 and 2013.

The age data from fisheries were used to derive marginal age compositions using the same weighting methods as used for the length frequency distributions. The marginal

composition approach was preferred over the conditional age-at-length compositions (used for fishery-independent data) because the commercial fishery often operates over a more protracted season than the surveys (making age-at-length less stationary during a single year) and in order to speed the computation time of model runs. The marginal age compositions for commercial landings and discards, and removals in the at-sea hake fishery used in the assessment are presented in Figure 18, Figure 19 and Figure 20.

In several previous assessments of darkblotched rockfish (Rogers, 2005; Hamel, 2008), a concern was expressed that criteria for estimating ages of darkblotched rockfish might have changed (Hamel, 2008) and that a bias may have existed in "early" age data compared to those generated in 2004 and later (Rogers 2005). The last assessment (Gertseva and Thorson, 2014) re-evaluated all the age data available for darkblotched rockfish and, based on communication with the age readers involved in ageing of darkblotched rockfish over the years (McDonald, Kamikawa, Menkel, pers. com), established that no changes were made in ageing criteria for this species. Gertseva and Thorson (2014) also explored a potential bias in "early" age data by comparing double reads made by the same age reader in the "early" and "late" periods and found little support for "early" age data being biased relative to "late" age estimates or having different imprecision.

Since 2005, darkblotched rockfish age structures (otoliths) were read by a single reader (Reader 1) from the Ageing Laboratory in the Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport (Oregon) using the break and burn method, with few other readers producing double-reads of the same age structures. Prior to 2005, several age readers were involved in ageing darkblotched rockfish, who used the same method (break and burn) and same criteria to estimate ages from darkblotched rockfish otoliths as the current age reader for this species. To account for the change in age readers in 2005, a separate pattern for ageing error was estimated in an "early" (prior to and including data aged in 2004) and "late" (after and including data aged in 2005) periods of age data (see Ageing bias and impression section for details).

# 2.1.2 Fishery-independent data

## 2.1.2.1 Surveys used in the assessment

The assessment utilizes fishery-independent data from four bottom trawl surveys conducted on the continental shelf and slope of the Northeast Pacific Ocean by NWFSC and Alaska Fisheries Science Centers (AFSC), including: 1) the AFSC shelf survey (often called "triennial", since it was conducted every third year), 2) the AFSC slope survey, 3) the NWFSC slope survey, and 4) the NWFSC shelf-slope survey (often referred to as the "combo" survey). Details on latitudinal and depth coverage of these surveys by year are presented in Table 5.

The AFSC triennial survey was conducted every third year between 1977 and 2004 (in 2004 this survey was conducted by the NWFSC using the same protocols). Survey methods are most recently described in Weinberg et al. (2002). The basic design was a series of equally spaced transects from which searches for tows in a specific depth range

were initiated. Over the years, the survey area varied in depth and latitudinal range (Table 5). Prior to 1995, the depth range was limited to 366 m (200 fm) and the surveyed area included four INPFC areas (Monterey, Eureka, Columbia and U.S. Vancouver). After 1995, the depth coverage was expanded to 500 m (275 fm) and the latitudinal range included not only the four INPFC areas covered in the earlier years, but also part of the Conception area with a southern border of 34°50' N. latitude. For all years, except 1977, the shallower surveyed depth was 55 m (30 fm); in 1977 no tows were conducted shallower than 91 m (50 fm). The data from the 1977 survey were not used in the assessment, because of the differences in depths surveyed and the large number of "water hauls", when the trawl footrope failed to maintain contact with the bottom (Zimmermann et al., 2001). The tows conducted in Canadian and Mexican waters were also excluded. In the assessment, the triennial survey was divided into two periods: 1980-1992, and 1995-2004; separate catchability coefficients (Q) were estimated for each time period. This was done to account for differences in spatial coverage before and after 1995 (Table 5) and to reflect a change in the timing of the survey. The survey was conducted from midsummer to early fall in the earlier time period, and was conducted at least a full month earlier in the later time period (Figure 21).

The AFSC slope survey was initiated in 1984. The survey methods are described in Lauth (2000). Prior to 1997, the survey was conducted in different latitudinal ranges each year (Table 5). In this assessment, only data from 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001 were used – these years were consistent in latitudinal range (from 34°30' N. latitude to the U.S.-Canada border) and depth coverage (183-1280 m; 100-700 fm).

The NWFSC slope survey was conducted annually from 1999 to 2002 (Keller et al., 2007). The surveyed area ranged between 34°50' and 48°07' N. latitude, encompassing the U.S. Vancouver, Columbia, Eureka, Monterey INPFC areas, and a portion of the Conception area, and consistently covered depths from 100 to 700 fm (183-1280 m) (Table 5).

The NWFSC shelf-slope (combo) survey has been conducted annually since 2003, and the data between 2003 and 2012 were used in the assessment. The survey consistently covered depths between 55 and 1280 m (30 and 700 fm) and the latitudinal range between 32°34' and 48°22' N. latitude, the extent of all five INPFC areas on the U.S. west coast (Table 5). The survey is based on a random-grid design, and four industry chartered vessels per year are assigned an approximately equal number of randomly selected grid cells. The survey is conducted from late May to early October, and is divided into two passes, with two vessels operating during each pass. The survey methods are most recently described in detail in Bradburn et al. (2011).

#### 2.1.2.2 Survey abundance indices

Indices of abundance for three out of four bottom trawl surveys (that include AFSC shelf, AFSC slope and NWFSC slope surveys) were retained from the last assessment (Gertseva and Thorson, 2013). These indices were derived using a delta-generalized linear mixed model, or delta-GLMM (Maunder and Punt, 2004), implemented using the software from Thorson and Ward (2014).

For each survey abundance index, spatial strata were first identified based on depth and latitude, via examination of trends in size across latitude and depth and evaluation of the presence (or absence) of darkblotched in certain depth- or latitudinal areas. Survey data are based on a randomly-stratified survey design with pre-specified strata. We attempted to retain strata already recognized by the survey, while balancing the need to inform strata designation by species-specific characteristics of the stock. Also, the number of positive tows in each strata x year combination were computed to ensure that each stratum x year combination has a sufficient number of positive tows for the estimation model to perform adequately.

Darkblotched exhibit ontogenetic movement, when fish move into deeper water as they mature, a common phenomenon observed in the genus *Sebastes* (Love et al., 2002). Survey data we evaluated also exhibited a rapid increase in fish size over the shallowest depths to roughly 300 m. Therefore, 300 m was used as the depth break for AFSC slope, NWFSC slope surveys and the late period (1995-2004) of the AFSC triennial shelf survey. In the early period (prior to 1995) the AFSC triennial survey went only to 400 meters and to satisfy requirement for a positive tow number, a single depth stratum was used for early AFSC survey. No darkblotched was found beyond 550 m, and in order to avoid extrapolating biomass into those deeper areas, for the analysis surveys that went past 550 m, were cut at 549 m.

INPFC area boundaries were used as latitudinal breaks; however, due to few occurrences of darkblotched in the water off California, Conception and Monterey INPFC areas were combined into a single stratum. Also, Columbia and U.S. Vancouver INPFC areas were combined in the later period of the AFSC triennial shelf survey and AFSC slope survey, again due to very few positive tows in those areas. Resultant strata for all the surveys are shown in Table 6. These strata were used in constructing the survey abundance indices used in the assessment.

The delta-GLMM approach used to construct survey abundance indices, for every tow explicitly models both the probability that it encounters the target species (using a logistic regression), and the expected catch for an encounter (using a generalized linear model). The product of these two components yields an estimate of overall abundance. Year is always included in both model components (because it is the design variable), and strata are generally included as a fixed effect. The delta-mixed-model implementation is necessary to treat vessels as a random effect for the NWFSC slope survey, because these vessels are selected in an open-bid for the sampling contract from the population of all possible commercial vessels (Helser et al., 2004). Lognormal and gamma errors structures were considered for the model component representing positive catches, while a Bernoulli error structure was assumed for the presence/absence model component.

We also explored an option to model extreme catch events (ECEs; (Thorson et al., 2011)), the large and infrequent catches observed for many rockfishes. Thorson et al., (2011) dealt with them during index standardization by treating the distribution of positive catches as a mixture distribution composed of the distributions for solitary

individuals, and the distribution for fish shoals (treated as a loglinear offset from the distribution of solitary individuals). Simulation testing indicates that this treatment of fish shoals decreases the sampling variance that otherwise occurs from a few infrequent observations that have large leverage (Thorson et al., 2012). Such approach has been shown to improve precision for estimated indices of abundance in simulated data in some cases (Thorson et al., 2012).

Abundance index for the NWFSC shelf-slope survey was derived using a new geostatistical delta-GLMM method (version 3.2.0), which was tailored to analyze data from this very survey. Recent research has advocated the use of geostatistical delta-GLMMs for analyzing survey data of patchy species such as darkblotched rockfish (Shelton et al., 2014). This advice was supported by a recent comparison of stratified and geostatistical delta-GLMMs for West Coast species, where the geostatistical method decreased the imprecision of estimated abundance indices on average for simulated data (Thorson et al., In press). The geostatistical approach to index standardization treats spatial variation in either encounter rates of positive catch rates as a random function, where the value of this random function at 1000 pre-defined locations ("knots") is treated as a random effect. In this way, annual variation and the magnitude of residual variation and variation among vessels can be treated as fixed effects, and estimated via maximum marginal likelihood. Additionally, the model includes 'survey pass' as a covariate (levels: first or second), to account for unbalanced sampling between the first and second passes of the survey, specifically in 2013, when the second pass was not completed due to government shutdown. This new geostatistical model is described in details in Thorson et al. (In press). It is implemented as an R package *SpatialDeltaGLMM* and is publicly available online at: https://github.com/nwfsc-assess/geostatistical\_delta-GLMM. For this assessment, we ran the base model with non-spatial delta-GLMM as well, and found that model outputs when using non-spatial GLMM were very similar to those generated by the base model with abundance index estimated via the new geostatistical approach (Table 16, Figure 112 through Figure 115).

Model convergence was evaluated using the effective sample size of all estimated parameters (>500 was sought) and visual inspection of trace plots and autocorrelation plots (where a maximum lag-1 autocorrelation of <0.2 was sought). Model goodness-of-fit was evaluated using Bayesian posterior predictive checks and Q-Q plots (Figure 22 through Figure 24). For all indices, Q-Q plots indicated that an ECE error structure was necessary. Also, a comparison of average deviance between lognormal-ECE and gamma-ECE indicated support for using the gamma-ECE error structure for all indices.

We evaluated convergence of the geostatistical model, following specific advice associated with the *SpatialDeltaGLMM* and software made sure the final gradient of the marginal likelihood with respect to fixed effects was <0.01 for all fixed effects and the generalized delta-method generated positive (not NA) estimates for all fixed, random, and derived values. Model goodness-of-fit was evaluated using Q-Q plots, where a model that explains the data will generally have data fall on the one-to-one line, and posterior predictive plots for outliers. Lognormal and gamma errors structures were considered for the model component representing positive catches, and lognormal model was selected

for this index. Figure 25 and Figure 26 show Q-Q and posterior predictive plots, respectively, associated with this model.

## 2.1.2.3 Length composition data

Length composition data collected by the surveys were used to derive length frequency distributions by survey, year and sex. The amount of length composition data available for the assessment varied by survey and year. A summary of sampling efforts in all surveys is provided in Table 7, Table 8, Table 9 and Table 10. Length composition data were compiled into 30 length bins, ranging from 4 to 62 cm. The observed length compositions were expanded to account for differences in catches among tows and spatial strata. To generate coastwide length frequency distributions the following algorithm was used:

- 1. For a specific year and survey, length data by sex were acquired at the tow level;
- 2. For each tow, the raw length observations were expanded to represent the entire tow:
  - a. An expansion factor was calculated by dividing the total weight of darkblotched within the tow by the total weight of darkblotched in this tow measured for length;
  - b. The observed length frequencies were multiplied by the expansion factor and then summed up within a spatial stratum.
- 3. The expanded and summed length frequencies in each spatial stratum were then expanded again to account for differences in catches among spatial strata:
  - a. The expansion factor was computed by dividing the total weight of darkblotched within a stratum by the total weight of darkblotched within this stratum measured for length;
  - b. The length frequency distributions within each stratum (calculated via step 2 above) were multiplied by the second expansion factor (from step 3.a) and then summed up to produce annual sex-specific length frequency distributions for the entire survey area.

Spatial strata used to generate annual length frequency distributions were consistent with the strata used to compute the survey abundance indices (Table 6). The coast-wide length frequency distributions of female and male darkblotched rockfish by survey, year and sex are shown in Figure 27 through Figure 30.

The initial input sample sizes for the survey length frequency distribution data were calculated as a function of both the number of fish and number of tows sampled using the method developed by Stewart and Miller (NWFSC, pers.com.):

 $N_{input} = N_{tows} + 0.0707 N_{fish}$  when  $\frac{N_{fish}}{N_{tows}} < 55$  $N_{input} = 4.89 N_{tows}$  when  $\frac{N_{fish}}{N_{tows}} \ge 55$ 

#### 2.1.2.4 Age composition data

Age composition data were collected for all the surveys, but the amount of data varied by survey and year. A summary of age data available for the assessment is presented in Table 7, Table 8, Table 9 and Table 10.

Age composition data from the surveys were compiled as conditional distributions of ages at length by survey, year and sex. Prior to that, the observed age compositions were expanded to account for differences in catches among tows and spatial strata, using the same approach as described for length composition data above. The conditional ages at length approach uses an age-length matrix, in which columns correspond to ages and rows to length bins. The distribution of ages in each column then is treated as a separate observation, conditioned on the corresponding length bin (row). The conditional ages at length approach has been used in most recent stock assessments on the West Coast of the United States, since it has several advantages over the use of marginal age frequency distributions. Age structures are usually collected from the individuals that have been measured for length. If the standard age compositions are used along with length frequency distributions in the assessment, the information on sex ratio and year class strength may be double-counted since the same fish are contributing to likelihood components that are assumed to be independent. The use of conditional age distributions within each length bin allows avoiding such double-counting. Also, the use of conditional ages at length distributions allows the reliable estimation of growth parameters within the assessment model.

The number of ages within each length bin was used as the initial input sample sizes for conditional ages and length distributions. Conditional ages at length compositions generated and used in the assessment are shown in Figure 31 through Figure 34.

## 2.1.3 Biological parameters

Several biological parameters used in the assessment were estimated outside the model or obtained from literature. Their values were treated in the model as fixed, and therefore uncertainty reported for the stock assessment results does not include any uncertainty in these quantities (however some were investigated via sensitivity analyses described later in this report). These parameters include weight-length relationship parameters, female maturity and fecundity parameters, natural mortality and ageing error and impression. The methods used to derive these parameters in the assessment are described below.

#### 2.1.3.1 Weight-length relationship

The weight-length relationship used for this assessment is based on observations from 4591 females and 5114 males collected in the NWSFC shelf-slope survey between 2003 and 2014. Male and female weight-length curves were fit separately using the following relationship:

$$W = \alpha(L)^{\beta}$$

Where W is individual weight (kg), L is total natural length (cm) and  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are coefficients used as constants.

The parameters derived from this analysis were the following:  $\alpha = 1.149 \cdot 10^{-5}$  for females and  $1.224 \cdot 10^{-5}$  for males, and  $\beta = 3.1254$  for females and 3.1065 for males. Estimated parameters fit the data well, and indicated almost no difference in the weight-length relationship between female and male darkblotched rockfish (Figure 35).

#### 2.1.3.2 Ageing bias and imprecision

Most of the age data for this species were generated by the Ageing Laboratory at the Hatfield Marine Science Center (HMSC) in Newport, Oregon. A small portion of ages were estimated by the ODFW, in collaboration with HMSC Ageing Laboratory. To describe ageing error associated with darkblotched age data in fisheries and surveys, we followed the approach used in 2013. Two ageing error matrices were used to account for the change in age readers in 2005. Separate patterns for ageing error were estimated in an "early" (prior to and including data aged in 2004) and "late" (after and including data aged in 2005) periods of age data. To develop ageing error matrices, we analyzed data from double-reads using a state-space model developed by Punt et al. (2008) and software developed by Stewart et al. (2011).

Separate patterns in ageing error were estimated for periods before and after 2005; since 2005, darkblotched rockfish age structures (otoliths) were read by a single reader (Reader 1) using the break and burn method, with few other readers producing double-reads of the same age structures. Prior to 2005, several age readers were involved in ageing darkblotched rockfish, who used the same method (break and burn) and criteria. See discussion in section 2.1.1.5.2.

Comparison of results from the "late" and "early" periods indicates greater imprecision during the early than that of in the later period (Figure 36).

#### 2.1.3.3 Maturity schedule

Maturity data on female darkblotched rockfish were produced via histological analysis of fish collected in the NWFSC shelf-slope survey in 2011 and 2012. Methods used for identifying maturity of darkblotched rockfish are described in McDermott (1994). A female was classified as 'mature' if histological analysis suggested it was producing eggs, and that atresia was less than 25%. The presence of old (and otherwise mature) female individuals with significant atresia suggests that darkblotched rockfish will skip spawning intermittently. We therefore estimated an asymptotic maturity rate of less than one, where this maturity schedule represents the combined effect of maturation and atresia.

Maturity as a function of length was estimated from 303 records of females that had maturity and length recorded, for the last full assessment, using a three parameter model (with length of 50% maturity, the slope of maturity function and asymptotic maturity estimated) and was entered in the assessment model as a maturity-at-length matrix. The maturity-at-length relationship for female darkblotched rockfish produced from that matrix is shown in Figure 44.

#### 2.1.3.4 Fecundity

Fecundity (number of eggs) was assumed to be related to female body weight linearly as follows:

$$\frac{\Phi}{W} = a + bW$$

Where  $\Phi$  is the number of eggs, *W* is female weight in kg, and *a* and *b* are constant coefficients.

This linear relationship follows the work of Dick (2009) who calculated this relationship for several species of rockfish and found the number of eggs was not proportional to female weight. For darkblotched, Dick (2009) estimated parameters a and b to be 101100 and 44800 respectively, and we used these values in the assessment.

In several previous assessments, fecundity parameters were used as estimated by Nichol (1990) using data collected in waters off Oregon. Dick's (2009) analysis included data from several darkblotched fecundity studies, including those conducted using data from Oregon (Nichol and Pikitch, 1994), Washington (Snytko and Borets, 1973) and California (Phillips, 1964) waters. We explored the model sensitivity to fecundity parameters via a sensitivity analysis.

# 2.1.3.5 Natural mortality

Natural mortality has been a major axis of uncertainty in several assessments of darkblotched rockfish. Exploration of the base model in this assessment indicated that when natural mortality was freely estimated for both sexes in the model, it resulted in implausibly large values for spawning depletion. This was true for many alternative model parameterizations (including those using the Hamel natural mortality prior; Hamel, 2015).

A number of methods have been developed to estimate natural mortality from life history traits, such as maximum age, the von Bertalanffy growth coefficient and some others. In the case of darkblotched rockfish, these different methods produce quite different estimates of natural mortality.

Then et al. (2015) evaluated the predictive performance of different life history-based methods in estimating natural mortality, and demonstrated that maximum age-based methods (particularly Hoenig, 1983) perform better than the others. They re-evaluated and extended a dataset used in past studies to estimate natural mortality and updated parameters based on this improved dataset for a Hoenig (1983) log-transformed linear regression model. They also explored fitting the Hoenig model as power functions using non-linear least squares, thus modelling M directly. Performance of non-linear and linear Hoenig estimators was very similar; values of cross-validation prediction error (CVPE) differ by a few thousandths (0.329 vs 0.323, for non-linear and linear estimator, respectively), which is expected since transformation process is known to introduce small error.

For this assessment, we chose to fix natural mortality at 0.054 yr<sup>-1</sup>, as it was estimated from the classical Hoenig linear regression model, but with recently updated parameters based on an improved database (Then et al, 2015). We chose to use this model and not a proposed formulation based on non-linear fitting, because the non-linear model produces quite different natural mortality estimates from the linear model, which should not be the case. The differences in estimates can indicate potential issues with non-linear model convergence, which should be explored further.

Dimorphic growth in fish is often accompanied by different rates of natural mortality. Therefore, we chose to follow the approach taken in the 2013 assessment to fix female natural mortality and estimate male natural mortality within the base model. Even when the model is unable to reliably estimate natural mortality for both sexes, compositional data can inform the difference between the sexes well, and estimating at least one sex captures more of the uncertainty in the model results than fixing both.

# 2.2 History of Modeling Approaches Used for this Stock

#### 2.2.1 Previous assessments

The first stock assessments of darkblotched rockfish was done in 1993 and stock assessments have been conducted frequently since then (Lenarz, 1993; Rogers et al., 1996; Rogers et al. 2000; Rogers, 2003; Rogers, 2005; Hamel, 2008; Wallace and Hamel, 2009; Stephens et al. 2011).

Lenarz (1993) reviewed the available life-history and fishery information on the species. Based on the Hoenig (1983) method and a maximum age of 60 to 105 years, Lenarz (1993) estimated the natural mortality rate to be between 0.025 and 0.05 yr<sup>-1</sup>. Based on these values, the target fishing mortality rate ( $F_{35\%}$ ) was estimated to be between 0.04 and 0.06, and the overfishing level ( $F_{20\%}$ ) between 0.07 and 0.11. Analysis of length composition data, available at that time, indicated that average size of fish had decreased between 1983 and 1993, which was consistent with estimated fishing impacts. OFL (then called ABC) was not estimated.

Rogers et al. (1996) analyzed 13 commercially important rockfish species (including darkblotched) using an F = M approach, which was modified to derive OFLs under the assumption of an  $F_{35\%}$  target fishing mortality rate. Rogers et al. (1996) averaged the AFSC triennial survey abundance indices for several species over the period between 1980 and 1995 and developed a proxy adjustment factor based on the OFLs from available stock assessments of U.S. West Coast rockfish species and characteristics of each species analyzed. For darkblotched rockfish, this proxy adjustment factor was 0.8. The OFL was determined under the assumption of natural mortality rate of 0.05 yr<sup>-1</sup>. At the same time, darkblotched rockfish was also assessed using a simple stock synthesis model, mostly to confirm the F = M approach used by Rogers et al. (1996). That was a two sex model, which included two survey indices of abundance (one was derived from AFSC triennial survey and the other was based on POP bycatch effort), as well as length and age composition data from the AFSC triennial survey and the commercial fishery. The model was structured to have northern and southern fishing fleets; the modeling time

period spanned between 1980 and 1995, and assumed equilibrium condition in 1979, with an equilibrium catch of 300 mt. The model produced estimates of age-1 recruitment for the period between 1980 and 1993, estimated dome-shaped selectivity for the AFSC triennial survey and the southern fishery and asymptotic selectivity for the northern fishery. Catchability for the AFSC triennial survey was fixed at 1.0. The  $F_{35\%}$  fishing mortality rate was estimated to be 0.04 for the northern fishery and 0.02 for the southern fishery.

Rogers et al. (2000) expanded the 1996 model to develop the first full assessment of the darkblotched rockfish stock. The model covered the period from 1963 to 1999, with an equilibrium catch of 200 mt assumed prior to the first year of the model. Five abundance indices were used. In addition to the AFSC triennial and POP bycatch indices (used in the 1996 assessment), 2000 assessment included AFSC slope survey and POP survey (Wilkins and Golden, 1983) abundance indices, as well as CPUE index developed based on commercial trawl fishery logbook data. Length composition data included samples from all years of the AFSC triennial, AFSC slope and POP surveys. The model included a single fishing fleet and discard assumptions were explored only via sensitivity analysis, because incorporating discard in the assessment complicated the model without substantially changing the model output. Fishery selectivity was assumed to be asymptotic, while survey selectivity was allowed to be dome-shaped. Age-1 recruits were estimated between 1963 and 1998, with the 1999 recruitment fixed at an assumed value.

The 2000 assessment included two models - a Stock Assessment Team (STAT) model and a Stock Assessment Review Panel (STAR) model. Both models produced similar results, but their assumptions were quite different. The STAT model included subjective weights on the log-likelihood components and informative prior distributions on some of the fitted parameters as well as assumed a Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment relationship. The STAR model had all weights on the likelihood components to be either 1 or 0, assumed no prior knowledge about the estimated parameters, and placed no bounds on the estimated recruitments. The STAT model considered CPUE and POP bycatch indices less reliable than the other indices of abundance, and the AFSC triennial survey index more reliable than AFSC slope or POP survey indices. The STAT model (similarly to the STAR model) estimated dome-shaped selectivity for all three surveys used in the assessment. The steepness prior probability distribution had a mean of 0.8 and a CV of 0.1; the estimated parameter value based on this prior was 0.83. Uncertainty in the 2000 assessment was expressed both through choice between the models and through assumptions regarding the amount of darkblotched foreign bycatch relative to the estimated catch of POP. The target fishing mortality (F<sub>50%</sub>) was estimated to be around 0.032, regardless of the choice of model or the foreign bycatch assumption. Given the range of foreign bycatch, spawning depletion in 1999 was estimated to be between 17% and 28% in the STAT model and between 13% and 26% in the STAR model. Based on this assessment, the stock was declared overfished.

In the 2001 update assessment, selectivity parameters and survey catchability parameters were fixed at the values estimated in the 2000 assessment. Only the age-1 recruits were re-estimated, with 2000 and 2001 recruitment fixed at an assumed level. The fishing

mortality rate at  $F_{50\%}$  was estimated to be 0.032, the spawning depletion at the beginning of 2002 was 14%, and the 2002 OFL (then called ABC) was 187 mt.

The 2003 assessment was a comprehensive update of the 2000 assessment. The model structure and values of fixed parameters used in the assessment were not changed. However, the data used in the assessment were extended through 2002 and all the fitted parameters were estimated. Newly available age composition data were not included in the model, since they were not consistent with the growth curve and the aging error parameters fixed in the 2000 model. Management-related discard was added to the 2001 and 2002 landings, using rates assumed by the PFMC (0.1 discard ratio in 2001 and 0.2 in 2002). Estimates of darkblotched catch in the foreign POP fishery between1966 and 1976 were included as estimated by Rogers (2003). The fishing mortality rate at  $F_{50\%}$  was estimated to be 0.032, the 2004 spawning depletion 11%, and the 2004 OFL (then called ABC) was 240 mt.

In 2005, full assessment (Rogers, 2005) was conducted using the Stock Synthesis 2 (SS2 v1.) modeling framework. The time series of landings were extended back to 1928, assuming unfished equilibrium condition of the stock in 1927. Discard ratio estimates were calculated from the data available for 1986 and the period between 2000 and 2004, and the full time series of discards were estimated within the model. Retention curve parameters were also estimated within the model. Only age data from otoliths read in 2004 were included in the assessment due to a concern of a bias in earlier age data. The AFSC slope survey index was re-estimated using a GLM approach, and the NWFSC slope survey index (1999-2004) and length composition data (2000-2004) were added to the assessment. Most of the growth parameters were estimated within the assessment model, while natural mortality was fixed at the value of  $0.07 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . The assessment used a Beverton-Holt model to describe the stock-recruitment relationship with the steepness parameter fixed at the value of 0.95. Spawning depletion at the start of 2005 was estimated to be 17% of the unfished level. Natural mortality was used as the main axis of uncertainty for the decision table, with three states of nature encompassing the range of *M* values (0.05, 0.07 and  $0.09yr^{-1}$ ) that corresponded to low, medium (base case) and high states of nature respectively.

In 2007, another full assessment was conducted (Hamel, 2008). In that assessment, recent landings and discard ratio estimates were updated, while newly available landings, discard and NWFSC slope survey data were added. The shelf portion of the NWFSC shelf-slope (combo) survey (2003-2006) was also included in the assessment. The new GLMM approach was used to estimate abundance indices for all the surveys. Conditional ages-at-length compositions were used in the assessment for the first time for this stock to input age data from the fishery landings, fishery discards, the AFSC slope and NWFSC shelf and slope surveys. The use of age data was still limited to ages estimated during and after 2004. Data from the two year POP survey were no longer used in this assessment. Also, the average weight of discarded fish and mean size-at-age data were no longer used in the assessment since the conditional ages-at-length compositions encompass the same data sources and provide similar information. Natural mortality was fixed at the value of  $0.07 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and spawner-recruit steepness was first estimated (with the prior) within the model and then fixed at the estimated value (0.6). The point estimate for the depletion of

the spawning output at the start of 2007 was estimated to be 22.4% relative to spawning output in an unfished equilibrium condition. The decision table was developed based on uncertainty in the assumed value of natural mortality, with natural mortality values of 0.05, 0.07 and 0.09 yr<sup>-1</sup> representing low, medium (base case) and high states of nature.

The 2007 assessment (Hamel, 2008) was updated twice; the first by Wallace and Hamel (2009) and then by Stephens et al. (2011). The 2009 update assessment retained the same model structure as the 2007 assessment, but updated the historical time series of catch with newly reconstructed California historical landings. It also included two more years of data that became available since the 2007 assessment. The point estimate of depletion was 27.5% at the start of 2009. The 2011 update assessment retained the same model structure as the 2007 full assessment, but, like the 2009 assessment, updated the time series of catch to incorporate the newly reconstructed Oregon historical landings of darkblotched rockfish. The data that became available since the 2009 were also included. The spawner-recruit steepness was updated from 0.6 (as in the 2007 and 2009 assessments) to 0.76, based upon information from a new meta-analytic prior (Martin Dorn, pers.com.) and the model fit. In addition, selectivity for the NWFSC slope survey was found to be dome-shaped in that assessment, rather than asymptotic as previously estimated. At the start of 2011, the spawning depletion was estimated to be 30%. The decision table was based on spawner-recruit steepness as the major axis of uncertainty (rather than natural mortality as in the 2007 full assessment and 2009 update assessment) with steepness of 0.76 to represent the median state of nature (base case). Alternative steepness values to represent low and high states of nature (0.54 and 0.95, respectively) were calculated as the 12.5% and 87.5% quantiles from the prior distribution on steepness.

The most recent full assessment (prior to the current assessment) was conducted in 2013 (Gertseva and Thorson, 2014). That assessment extended the assessment time series back to 1915 (from 1928), divided fishery removals into two fisheries (instead of combining all removals into one fleet) and re-evaluated selectivity assumptions. The 2013 assessment treated the NWFSC shelf-slope survey as a single survey time series (instead of dividing it into slope and shelf portions, as was done in the 2007 assessment) and divided the AFSC triennial survey into two time-series (instead of treating it as a single time series). It updated most of life history parameters, including weight-length relationship, maturity, fecundity, and stock-recruit parameters. It also updated the value for natural mortality from fixed at 0.07 yr<sup>-1</sup> for both sexes, to estimating natural mortality for males, while holding the value for females fixed at 0.05 yr<sup>-1</sup>. The point estimate for the depletion of spawning output at the start of 2013 was estimated to be 36% relative to spawning output in an unfished equilibrium condition. The decision table was developed based on uncertainty in the assumed value of female natural mortality, with values of 0.036, 0.05 and 0.082 yr<sup>-1</sup> representing low, medium (base case) and high states of nature.

In aggregate, these assessments have largely drawn the same conclusions regarding historical trends in stock dynamics: the darkblotched rockfish abundance declined rapidly in the 1960s and 1970s due to high fishing intensity, and continued to decline in the 1980s and 1990s reaching the lowest point around 2000 (Figure 127). For the last decade,

the stock has been slowly increasing primarily due to management efforts toward rebuilding of the stock.

### 2.2.2 Responses to 2013 STAR panel recommendation

The STAR panel report from the last full assessment (conducted in 2013) identified a number of recommendations for the next assessment as well as general long term recommendations for future assessments. Below, we list the 2013 STAR panel recommendations and explain how these recommendations were taken into account in this assessment. Not all the long-term recommendations could be addressed in this assessment, but we summarized the progress made toward each of them.

For the next assessment the following recommendations were made:

1) The base model does not use commercial age composition data for years that lacked coastwide samples. The additional age data could provide information necessary for the model to estimate such parameters as the CVs defining the distribution of lengths at older ages and natural mortality. Future research could ascertain whether additional otoliths exist for these years, and whether they could be aged using current ageing methods. Also, alternative fleet structures (with state specific fisheries) could be explored to take use of as much currently available age data as possible.

The 2013 assessment used age data for only those years when age estimates were available from all three states. This is because the assessment operated on the assumption that darkblotched rockfish (like some groundfish species) exhibit latitudinal clines in growth parameters. For this assessment, we evaluated latitudinal variability in growth along the coast and did not find evidence for differences in growth among states (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Therefore, all age data available from PacFIN were used in this assessment. These data range from 1980 to 2014. We contacted state agencies and they confirmed that all existing age data are uploaded to PacFIN and no additional (unread) age structures are currently present.

With more ages in the model, we were able to estimate CVs defining the distribution of lengths at older ages. However, those estimates were lower than CVs defining distribution of lengths at younger ages, which created an illogical decrease in standard deviations for length-at-age estimates. Therefore, for this assessment, we switched to a different Stock Synthesis CV growth option, that estimates standard deviations as a function of length-at-age (SS option 2) to describe uncertainty in length at young and old ages, which produced reasonable estimates.

2) There is a large quantity of age data from California that is currently being excluded from the model (<2002, and from other states >2008). Work should be continued to try to incorporate these data into the model, potentially by restructuring the fleets, reading additional historical ages, or other means. This would help to reconcile and make consistent the treatment of length data and age data over time and space. Additional ages may help to allow estimation of the CV

parameters for male and female growth and perhaps explore alternate approaches to the growth parameters themselves.

See response to request 1.

*3)* Use a prior for female *M* in the next assessment – the current likelihood profile indicates that it may be estimable given a reasonably informative prior.

For this assessment, we continued to explore the utility of the natural mortality prior distribution developed from using different life history-based methods for estimating natural mortality (Hamel, 2015). The value of 0.05 yr<sup>-1</sup> used by 2013 assessments is consistent with results from the maximum age based Hoenig's (1983) method. Other life history-based methods provide wildly different estimates that are generally considered to be inconsistent with rockfish life history. In the recent study, Then et al. (2015) evaluated the predictive performance of different life history-based methods in estimating natural mortality and demonstrated that these methods are not equal in their predictive power, and that maximum age-based methods, particularly Hoenig (1983), perform superior to the rest. Then et al. (2015) also re-evaluated and extended the dataset used to estimate natural mortality in Hoenig (1983) and updated the Hoenig model parameters based on this improved data set. For darkblotched, the updated value of natural mortality estimated from this updated model was 0.054 yr<sup>-1</sup>. In the assessment, this value is used for female natural mortality, while male natural mortality is estimated.

4) The base model uses newly available information of female maturity collected within the NWFSC shelf-slope survey. This new information includes data on mass atresia (a form of skipped spawning), not previously available for the assessment. At present, Stock Synthesis allows incorporation of this information only when maturity is expressed as a function of age. Effort should be devoted to expand maturity options in Stock Synthesis to allow expression of maturity information (with mass atresia) as a function of female length.

The option of inputting a maturity-at-length matrix (that allows accounting for mass atresia) was added to Stock Synthesis, and we used this option in this assessment.

5) Continued collection of maturity samples would allow future researchers to explore differences in maturity at age, either spatially or over time.

No new maturity samples were available for this assessment; however, more samples are scheduled to be collected within the NWFSC shelf-slope survey, which will enable progress in exploring temporal and spatial variability in darkblotched maturity parameters.

6) Additional research would be important to explore whether other life history parameters, such as growth and fecundity vary spatially or change over time as well. This information will help in defining spatial structure of future models.

For this assessment we evaluated differences in size-at-age data among states, and did not find evidence of spatial variability in growth. At present, there are no other life history data available to explore potential latitudinal variability in darkblotched life history traits.

7) Given that the population range extends north to the border with Canada, it is important that future research would evaluate the impact of not accounting for any Canadian portion of population abundance. Such an analysis would require evaluation of movement of darkblotched (including larvae) along the coast, which information is currently lacking.

As the STAR panel mentioned, information regarding movement of darkblotched (including larvae) is not currently available. No additional information became available since the last assessment.

8) Future research could also improve existing meta-analyses for natural mortality and steepness, which both contribute to the implied yield curve. Directions for improvements include (1) explaining variability between methods in natural mortality estimates, included in the Hamel natural mortality method and (2) developing a larger database of species for estimating steepness, perhaps by including species from other regions, e.g., Canada and Alaska.

As mentioned above, Then at al. (2015) evaluated the performance of different life history-based methods (some of those were used to estimate the Hamel prior), for informing natural morality and demonstrated best performance from maximum age-based models, such as the Hoenig (1983) method used in this and the 2013 assessment. No changes to the method used to generate the steepness prior were made; it is based on a likelihood profile approximation to a maximum marginal likelihood, mixed-effect model for steepness from ten Tier-1 rockfish species off the U.S. West Coast.

We investigated using a new method that incorporates age-specific natural mortality (via an allometric function), but did not use it at this time, since the method (and its application in stock assessment) has not been thorough evaluated yet.

9) As a diagnostic, a natural mortality value, as indicated by the likelihood profile, that is very different value than that used in the model indicates some model misspecification. Additional effort should be made to determine what features (such as the CV of length at age for old fish, selectivity, steepness, or other model structure) might be creating this pattern.

We made a number of changes to 2013 assessment. However, these changes still did not aid an option to freely estimate natural mortality for both sexes.

10) Continue to pursue making this assessment fully Bayesian. This will allow for probabilistic interpretation of the results, as well as far more efficient reporting and treatment of uncertainty in terms of the decision table, use of priors, etc.

We did not pursue using a Bayesian assessment in 2015, due to time constraints. Analysis conducted in 2013 indicated that the estimated parameters and time series of depletion are very similar between maximum likelihood and Bayesian runs.

General recommendation for all species made by 2013 STAR Panel included:

1) Recommend that STAT teams to present a sensitivity analysis (Tables and Figures) in the draft document for any axis of uncertainty that is likely to be considered for the decision table. This would facilitate efficient discussions during the meeting.

In the pre-STAR draft of this document, we provided results (Tables and Figures) for a number of sensitivity runs, to aid in selection of the major axis of uncertainty. Alternative values of female natural mortality were used to construct the Decision Table, but exact values of natural mortality for low and high states of nature were selected based on uncertainty in both natural mortality and stock-recruit steepness (see Harvest Projections and Decision Table section for details).

2) It would be helpful to routinely include a time-series of species-specific Canadian (B.C.) landings for comparison with U.S. landings and trends.

Time series of darkblotched catches from British Columbia waters were obtained from Haigh and Starr (2008). We used these time series in sensitivity analysis to evaluate the impact of B.C. removals on model output. The results of this sensitivity analysis are presented Figure 116 through Figure 119 and Table 16.

3) The specific treatment and results of model tuning procedures should be reported in the document including all input/output sample sizes, effective sample sizes, sigmas, RMSEs (including recruitment deviations), that are applicable.

This information is provided in Table 11 and Table 12.

4) For survey GLMM analyses, the STAT teams need to report a standard summary of the raw data, and fitting of the model including both results and diagnostics. Additional research should attempt to identify (and perhaps simulation test) a method for model selection including the error distribution, the treatment of random vs. fixed effects and the inclusion of ECE mixture distributions that can be reliably applied across all species.

For this assessment, indices of abundance for three out of four bottom trawl surveys (AFSC shelf, AFSC slope and NWFSC slope surveys) were retained from the last assessment (Gertseva and Thorson, 2013). Abundance index for the NWFSC shelf-slope survey was derived using the new geostatistical delta-GLMMs method (Thorson et al, (In press)). Lognormal and gamma errors structures were considered for the model component representing positive catches, and lognormal model was selected for this

index. Figure 25 and Figure 26 show Q-Q and posterior predictive plots, respectively, associated with this lognormal model.

5) General recommendation to identify where and when E.J. Dicks fecundity relationships are better than existing data for a given species assessment.

Dick (2009) remains the most recent and thorough evaluation of rockfish fecundity relationships. The STAT confirmed with E.J. Dick that his analysis included all earlier studies on darkblotched rockfish fecundity, including Nichol and Pikitch (1994), Phillips (1964) and Snytko and Borets (1973).

# 2.3 Model Description

## 2.3.1 Changes made from the last assessment

The last full assessment of darkblotched rockfish was conducted in 2013. For this assessment, we retained a number of features of the 2013 assessment, including the extent of the modelling period, historical catch information, survey fleet structure, age and length bin structures and many others. At the same time, we included a number of improvements related to use of data and modeling techniques. Below, we describe the most important changes made since the last full assessment and explain rationale for each change:

- 1) Upgraded to the newest SS version. *Rationale*: This is standard practice to capitalize on newly developed features, corrections to older versions of the code and increases in computational efficiency. Model results were nearly identical before and after this change.
- 2) Changed the structure of fishing fleets and divided fishery removals among three fisheries (instead of two as used in the last assessment). The bycatch fleet from the 2013 assessment was divided into bycatch in the historical foreign POP fishery and in the at-sea hake fishery. *Rationale*: The foreign POP fishery operated with bottom trawl gear, while the at-sea hake fishery uses midwater trawl gear. The selectivities of those two gear types are not the same. To accurately account for length composition of catch in the assessment, the removals by these two bycatch fleets were separated.
- 3) Brought in biological information on darkblotched bycatch (length and age data) collected from the at-sea hake fishery. *Rationale*: The biological information on darkblotched removals by the at-sea hake fishery has been collected by the at-sea hake observer program (ASHOP) since 2003. The use of these data allowed estimating darkblotched selectivity within the at-sea-hake fishery. Previously, selectivity of darkblotched bycatch within this fishery was assumed to be the same as in the bottom trawl fleet, even though at-sea hake fishery operates with midwater trawl gear.

- 4) Updated discard length and age frequencies for the shoreside fleet, to account for non-proportional (disproportional to discard amounts) sampling for lengths and ages and accurately describe the compositions of darkblotched removals within the shoreside fleet. *Rationale*: Biological sampling of the discarded portion of the catch made by different gear type and within latitudinal strata is not proportional to discard amounts made by different gear types and within different areas. The normalized length and age compositions (provided from the WCGOP biological data processing script) are calculated based only upon the weighted data from the sampled trips; no information on total discard amounts by gear or area are used. To properly scale these compositions up to combined gears and areas (states, in case of this assessment), the individual normalized compositions were weighted by the total estimated darkblotched discard within each gear and area. This is analogous to the routinely used approach to generate coastwide length compositions of the landed catch from PacFIN biological data, described in this report.
- 5) Included biological data from shrimp trawl discard. *Rationale*: The pink shrimp fishery has existed since the 1950s. Landings of darkblotched in this fishery are hardly present. However, WCGOP observes some amount of discard of the small darkblotched individuals in this fishery. This is the first time that length and age data from pink shrimp fishery discard (weighted by the amount discarded) have been included in the assessment, in order to more accurately describe the composition of darkblotched removals within the shoreside fleet. To explore the impact of shrimp trawl fishery length composition to model output, we compared the base case with the run in which shrimp trawl compositional data were excluded. Spawning depletion estimated from the run with no shrimp trawl compositional data diverged from that of the base case in 1999, when the stock was at its lowest point, and resulted in the terminal year depletion being slightly higher than that estimated by the base case (Figure 37), this emphasizes the importance of including shrimp trawl compositional data in the model. We also compared the base case with a run when foreign POP fleet selectivity was mirrored to the at-sea hake fishery (instead of the shoreside fleet); initial selectivity of the at-sea hake fleet is zero, while that of the shoreside fleet is not. Results of the two runs were virtually identical (Figure 38), which illustrates that shrimp trawl data do not cause the model to overestimate the amount of small fish removed by the foreign POP fleet.
- 6) Used all age data from the shoreside fleet (unlike limiting age data to years with coastwide sampling as was done in 2013 assessment). *Rationale*: the 2013 assessments did not use ages when samples were not available from all three states, due to concerns that darkblotched rockfish may exhibit a latitudinal cline in growth. We evaluated darkblotched size-at-age data collected by California, Oregon and Washington and did not find evidence of systematic difference in growth among states.

- 7) Updated discard ratio estimates and length compositions from Pikitch study. *Rationale*: Wallace (2015) re-estimated Pikitch discard ratios and length composition using Pikitch data and fisheries landings reported in PacFIN. He used fish assemblages identified by Rodgers and Pikitch (1992) to expand discard ratios and length composition observed in Pikitch study to a fleet-wide level. Model results were nearly identical before and after this change.
- 8) Used the newest geostatistical delta GLMM software to construct NWFSC shelfslope survey abundance indices. *Rationale*: Recent research suggests that geostatistical models can explain a substantial portion of variability in catch rates via the location of samples (i.e. whether located in high- or low-density habitats), and thus use available catch-rate data more efficiently than conventional "designbased" or stratified estimators. This new software is designed to estimate spatial variation in species density from fishery-independent data and estimate total species abundance. The SSC has approved use of the geostatistical delta-GLMM for use when estimating abundance indices using data from the NWFSC shelfslope survey. Model results were not sensitive to this change (see Sensitivity analysis section).
- 9) Updated the weight-length relationship. *Rationale*: The revised estimates are based on NWSFC shelf-slope survey data from 2003 through 2014 (and not from 2003 through 2010, as in the last assessment). Model results were nearly identical before and after this change (see Sensitivity analysis section).
- 10) Updated the maturity settings. *Rationale*: The last assessment used newly available information of female maturity collected within the NWFSC shelf-slope survey. This new information included data on mass atresia (a form of skipped spawning). The 2013 assessment estimated an asymptotic maturity rate less than one, where this maturity schedule represents the combined effect of maturation and atresia. At the time of the 2013 assessment, however, the only option to incorporate this new maturity information into a Stock Synthesis model was as a maturity-at-age matrix. This current assessment uses a maturity-at-length matrix instead since this new option became available in Stock Synthesis since the last assessment. Model results were nearly identical before and after this change (see Sensitivity analysis section).
- 11) Used an updated prior to inform stock-recruit steepness. *Rationale*: For this assessment cycle, this stock-recruit steepness prior was updated using a likelihood profile approximation to a maximum marginal likelihood mixed-effect model for steepness from ten Tier-1 rockfish species off the U.S. West Coast. In the model, stock recruit steepness is fixed at the level of mean of the prior (0.773). Model results were nearly identical when last year prior mean of 0.779 (instead of 0.773) was used (see Sensitivity analysis section).
- 12) Used an updated value for the female Hoenig natural mortality estimate. *Rationale*: In the 2013 assessment, the fixed value of 0.05 yr<sup>-1</sup> was used for

natural mortality for of females, while natural mortality for male was estimated for males. This value of 0.05 yr<sup>-1</sup>was estimated outside the model using the Hoenig method, which uses the maximum age of organisms in the stock to inform natural mortality. For this assessment, we used an updated Hoenig model published in Then et al. (2015). Then et al. (2015) evaluated the predictive performance of different life history-based methods in estimating natural mortality and concluded that maximum age-based methods, and particularly the Hoenig (1983), perform superior to better than the rest. Then et al. (2015) also reevaluated and extended (compared to Hoenig (1983)) the data set to estimate natural mortality, and updated the model parameters based on this improved data set. For darkblotched, the natural mortality value estimated using these updated parameters reported in Then et al. (2015) was 0.054 yr<sup>-1</sup>. We used this updated value in the assessment.

13) Re-evaluated length-based selectivity assumptions. In the last assessment, the length-based selectivity curve of the shoreside fishery was assumed to be asymptotic, while the selectivity curve of NWFSC shelf-slope survey was estimated to be dome-shaped. This assessment fully estimated fishery selectivity, and assumes the selectivity of NWFSC shelf-slope survey to have an intermediate shape. *Rationale*: When fixed as asymptotic, the fit to fishery length compositions exhibited a residual pattern, wherein the model systematically predicted the presence of more large individuals than observed in the data. In this assessment, we discovered that selectivity tended to be asymptotic in past assessments (when estimated) only because the initial value for selectivity parameter 2 (width of the plateau on top of the curve) was set too high. In this assessment, fishery selectivity to be time-varying by putting a block on selectivity parameters for the period of the IFQ fishery (2011-2014). All of these changes helped to resolve the residual pattern.

The list above documents only the most important changes made to this assessment, compared to the previous one. We also updated a number of settings in the model files to new recommended defaults. Despite the large number of changes made to data sources and model configuration, the results of this assessment are very consistent with those from previous analyses. Comparison of spawning output and depletion between this assessment and 2013 assessment is shown in Figure 39 and Figure 40, respectively.

#### 2.3.2 Modeling software

This assessment uses the Stock Synthesis modeling framework developed by Dr. Richard Methot (NMFS, NWFSC). The most recent version (SSv3.24U, distributed on January 24, 2015) was used, since it included improvements in the output statistics for producing assessment results and several corrections to older versions.

#### 2.3.3 General model specifications

This assessment focuses on a portion of a population of darkblotched rockfish that occurs in coastal waters of the western United States, off Washington, Oregon and California, the area bounded by the U.S.-Canada border on the north and U.S.-Mexico border on the south. The population within this area is treated as a single coastwide stock, given the lack of data suggesting the presence of multiple stocks. The modeling period begins in 1916, assuming that in 1915 the stock was in an unfished equilibrium condition.

Fishery removals are divided among three fleets: 1) the shoreside fishery, 2) bycatch in the historical foreign POP fishery, and 3) bycatch in the at-sea Pacific hake fishery. As described earlier, the shoreside fleet was treated separately to account for difference in handling and reporting the discards. The shoreside fishery is associated with a particular amount of catch discarded at sea. The foreign POP fishery is known not to discard fish (based on their size or species), while the at-sea hake fishery is managed under maximized retention regulations and accounts for all catch of darkblotched rockfish. The time series of discards, therefore, are estimated for the shoreside fleet only, and no discard is assumed for the two bycatch fleets. Bycatch fleets were treated separately, since they operate with different gear types; historical foreign POP fishery used bottom trawl gear, while at-sea hake fishery operates with midwater trawl gear.

Historical catches for the shoreside fishery were reconstructed by state, and then combined into the coastwide fleet. Selectivity and retention parameters are estimated for the shoreside fleet and at-sea hake fishery bycatch fleet, while selectivity of the POP fishery bycatch fleet is mirrored to that of the shoreside fishery. Each survey is treated as a separate fleet with independently estimated selectivity and catchability parameters reflecting differences in depth and latitudinal coverage, design and methods among them. No seasons are used to structure removals or biological predictions; data collection is assumed to be relatively continuous throughout the year. Fishery removals occur instantaneously at the mid-point of each year and recruitment on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January. Error distribution assumptions associated with different data sources used in the assessment are listed in Table 13.

This is a sex-specific model. The sex-ratio at birth is assumed to be 1:1. Growth of darkblotched rockfish is assumed to follow the von Bertalanffy growth model, and separate growth parameters are estimated for females and males. Females and males also have separate weight-at-length parameters.

Recruitment dynamics are assumed to be governed by a Beverton-Holt stock-recruit function. 'Main' recruitment deviations were estimated for modeled years that had information about recruitment, between 1960 and 2013 (as determined from the bias-correction ramp). We additionally estimated 'early' deviations between 1870 and 1959 so that age-structure in the initial modeled year (1915) would deviate from the stable age-structure that is consistent with estimated variability in recruitment. This resulted in an estimate of  $B_0$  that is also consistent with estimated variability in recruitment given the assumption that initial catch was negligible.

The length composition data are summarized into thirty 2-cm bins, ranging between 4 and 62 cm. Population length bins are defined at a finer, 1-cm scale. The age data are summarized into thirty six bins, ranging being age 0 and age 35. Age data beyond age 35

comprise less than 5% of all the age data available for the assessment. For the internal population dynamics, ages 0-45 are individually tracked, with the accumulator age of 45 determining when the 'plus-group' calculations are applied. This accumulator age is selected since little growth is predicted to occur at and beyond this age. The model does not allow growth to continue in the plus-group.

Iterative re-weighting was used in the assessment to achieve consistency between the input sample sizes and the effective sample sizes for length and age composition samples based on model fit. This reduces the potential for particular data sources to have a disproportionate effect on total model fit.

#### 2.3.4 Estimated and fixed parameters

In the assessment, there are parameters of three types, including life history parameters, stock-recruitment parameters and selectivity parameters. These parameters were either fixed or estimated within the model. Reasonable bounds were specified for all estimated parameters. A full list of all parameters used in the assessment is provided in Table 14.

#### 2.3.4.1 Life history parameters

Life history parameters that were fixed in the model included weight-at-length parameters for females and males, female maturity-at-length and fecundity-at-length and natural mortality. These parameters were either derived from data or obtained from the literature, as described in Section 2.1.3.

The von Bertalanffy growth function (von Bertalanffy, 1938) was used to model the relationship between length and age in darkblotched rockfish. This is the most widely applied somatic growth model in fisheries (Haddon, 2001), and has been commonly used to model growth in rockfish species, including darkblotched (Hamel, 2008; Love et al., 2002; Rogers, 2005).

Female darkblotched rockfish were reported to reach larger sizes than males; therefore, time-invariant growth was modeled for each sex separately. The Stock Synthesis modeling framework uses the following version of the von Bertalanffy function:

$$L_A = L_{\infty} + (L_1 - L_{\infty})e^{-k(A - A_1)}$$

Where asymptotic length,  $L_{\infty}$ , is calculated as:

$$L_{\infty} = L_1 + \frac{L_2 - L_1}{1 - e^{-k(A_2 - A_1)}}$$

In these equations,  $L_A$  is length (cm) at age A, k is the growth coefficient,  $L_{\infty}$  is asymptotic length, and  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are the sizes associated with a minimum  $A_1$  and maximum  $A_2$  reference ages.

Ages  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  were set to be 2 and 30 years, respectively. Female parameters  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ , growth coefficient k and standard deviations associated with  $L_1$  estimates were estimated

in the model. The male  $L_2$  and growth coefficient k were estimated in the model while  $L_1$  and standard deviation associated with  $L_1$  were set to be identical to those of for females (the suggested default setting).

#### 2.3.4.2 Stock recruitment parameters

Recruitment dynamics are assumed in the assessment to be governed by a Beverton-Holt stock-recruit function. This relationship is parameterized to include two estimated quantities: the log of unexploited equilibrium recruitment ( $R_0$ ) and steepness (h).

In this assessment the log of  $R_0$  was estimated, while *h* was fixed at its prior mean of 0.773. This prior was estimated using a likelihood profile approximation to a maximum marginal likelihood mixed-effect model for steepness from ten Tier-1 rockfish species off the U.S. West Coast (Pacific ocean perch, bocaccio, canary, chilipepper, black, darkblotched, gopher, splitnose, widow and yellowtail rockfish). Both northern and southern assessments of black rockfish were used, although the log-likelihood for each was given a 0.5 weighting, to ensure that the together these two assessments had an equal weighting to the other species. This likelihood profile model is intended to synthesize observation-level data from assessed species, while avoiding the use of model output and thus improving upon previous meta-analyses (Dorn, 2002; Forrest et al., 2010). This methodology has been simulation tested, and has been recommended by the PFMC' SSC for use in stock assessments.

We estimate lognormal deviations from the standard Beverton-Holt stock-recruit relationship for the period between 1870 and 2013. Deviations are penalized in the objective function, and the standard deviation of the penalty ( $\sigma_R$ ) is specified as:

$$\hat{\sigma}_R = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{y=1870}^{2013} \hat{r}_y^2}{2013 - 1870} + \left(\frac{\sum_{y=1870}^{2013} \hat{s}(\hat{r}_y)}{2013 - 1870 + 1}\right)^2}$$

Where  $\hat{r}_y$  is the estimated recruitment deviation in year y,  $\hat{s}(\hat{r}_y)$  is the estimated standard error of  $\hat{r}_y$ , the first summand on the right-hand side represents the sample variance of the recruitment deviations; the second summand on the right-hand side represents the average standard error-squared of recruitment deviations, as recommended in the "**Estimating**  $\sigma_R$ " subsection of Methot and Taylor (2011) and correcting for their typo.

'Main' recruitment deviations were estimated for modeled years that had information about recruitment (as determined from the bias-correction ramp), i.e., 1960-2013. We additionally estimated 'early' deviations between 1870 and 1959 so that age-structure in the initial modeled year (1915) would deviate from the stable age-structure to a degree that is consistent with estimated variability in recruitment. This resulted in an estimate of  $B_0$  that is also consistent with estimated variability in recruitment given the assumption that initial catch was negligible.

Recruitment deviations are also bias-corrected following Methot and Taylor (2011), by providing a proportion of the total bias correction for year *y* that varies depending upon

how informative the data are about  $r_y$ . Specifically, we used R4SS (Taylor et al., 2012) to estimate a five-parameter bias-correction ramp (Figure 41).

### 2.3.4.3 Selectivity parameters

Gear selectivity parameters used in this assessment were specified as a function of size. Separate size-based selectivity curves were fit to each fishery fleet and survey, for which length composition data were available. Age-based selectivity was assumed to be 1.0 for all ages beginning at age-0.

A double-normal selectivity curve was used for all fleets. The foreign POP fishery was "mirrored" to that of the shoreside fleet. The double-normal selectivity curve has six parameters, including: 1) peak, which is the length at which selectivity is fully selected, 2) width of the plateau on the top, 3) width of the ascending part of the curve, 4) width of the descending part of the curve, 5) selectivity at the first size bin, and 6) selectivity at the last size bin.

The selectivity curve for the shoreside fleet was fully estimated. It also was allowed to be time-varying, to reflect changes associated with implementation of the IFQ fishery. To accomplish this, a time block on selectivity parameters was created for the period of 2011-2014. A separate retention curve was estimated for the shoreside fleet. This retention curve is defined as a logistic function of size. It is controlled by four parameters including 1) inflection, 2) slope, 3) asymptotic retention, and 4) male offset to inflection. Male offset to retention was fixed at 0 (i.e. no male offset was applied). Asymptotic retention was set as a time-varying quantity to match the observed amount of discard between 2002 and 2010. The base value of asymptotic retention used for the period prior to 2002 and after 2010 was assumed to be 1, since only a small portion of the catch was discarded prior to 2000, and since implementation of the IFQ fishery. Inflection and the slope of the retention curve were also allowed to change in 2011 (the beginning of the IFQ fishery) since analysis of length composition data of retain catch indicated a change relative to the pre-IFQ years, with smaller fish being retained. The time-varying parameters were set via use of time blocks.

For bycatch in the at-sea hake fishery, five out of six selectivity parameters were estimated, and only one parameter, selectivity at the first size bin, was fixed, since no fish at the smallest size bin were selected within this fleet. The selectivity curves of both fishery fleets were estimated to be of varying degrees of selectivity between dome-shaped and asymptotic.

The selectivity curves for the AFSC shelf, AFSC slope and NWFS slope surveys were set up similarly to that of at-sea hake bycatch fleet, and estimated to be dome-shaped. The NWFSC shelf-slope survey selectivity curve had more complex settings. In initial runs, the selectivity for this survey was fully estimated, when selectivity for shoreside fleet was fixed as asymptotic. Later, five of the six parameters (all, but selectivity at the final bin) were fixed at the estimated values. In later runs, when fishery selectivity was allowed to be dome-shaped, the selectivity at the last bin was estimated to be above its minimum value (indicating that survey is catching a portion of the largest fish), making the entire selectivity curve a half-dome. For the base model, we fixed at the last bin (parameter 6) at that estimated value. These settings, although requiring a complicated algorithm to achieve, were retained for the base model because they resulted in the best fit to length composition data of the shoreside fleet, while producing a reasonable picture of stock dynamics.

# 2.4 Model Selection and Evaluation

## 2.4.1 Key assumptions and structural choices

A large number of alternative model configurations of different levels of complexity were explored in order to formulate a base model that would realistically describe the population dynamics of this stock and would balance realism and parsimony.

We evaluated the alternative models based on overall model fit and convergence criteria. Key assumptions and structural choices were made based on whether the modelestimated parameters and outputs make sense and are consistent with information available for the species. The base model reflects the best aspects from these exploratory analyses. It appears to be parameterized sufficiently to fit the observed data, while maintaining reasonable parameter values and parsimonious explanations for the underlying model processes.

Earlier model configurations explored splitting the shoreside fishery catches into several different fleets, corresponding to trawl, non-trawl, and midwater trawl fishery gears. Splitting midwater and bottom trawl gears proved to be challenging since historically, midwater landings were often reported combined with bottom trawl catches. Even recent data often do not separate catches by these two gears types. Separating trawl from non-trawl gear allowed us to separately estimate selectivity curves separately for these two fleets. However, non-trawl had similar selectivity to the trawl fishery, and contributed only 1-2% to the total catch of darkblotched rockfish (Figure 11). Nevertheless, the model interpreted their composition data as representative of the entire stock, and iterative tuning of the composition data could not prevent them from receiving implausibly high weight. We therefore chose to combine all gear types from shoreside fishery into one fishing fleet, but undertook careful weighting of biological samples from different gear types (as described in Section 2.1.1.5), to accurately represent length compositions of shoreside fleet removals.

Significant efforts were devoted to exploration of selectivity settings. In several past assessments, fishery selectivity was forced to be asymptotic. But even when estimated, the fishery selectivity curve tended to be asymptotic. At the same time, fit to fishery length compositions exhibited a residual pattern, when the model systematically predicted the presence of more large individuals than observed in the data. In this assessment, we discovered that selectivity tended to be asymptotic (when estimated) only because the initial value for selectivity parameter 2 (width of the plateau on the top) was set too high. We experimented with different initial values for this parameter, and found that when it is not set as high, the fishery is estimated to be dome-shaped, and no residual pattern is present. However, with all fleets (fisheries and surveys) being dome-shaped,

the model produced unrealistic results, estimating current spawning output above its virgin level, which is inconsistent with our knowledge of darkblotched rockfish. We therefore focused on finding a balance that would exhibit a better fit to the length composition data, while producing reasonable output. Balance was achieved by fixing NWFSC shelf-slope survey selectivity at half-dome as described in Section 2.3.4.3, and fully estimating fishery selectivity (to be half-dome).

In this assessment, we also explored a highly flexible, non-parametric selectivity option (Stock Synthesis length selectivity option 6), to resolve the residual pattern observed in previous assessments. However, the dome-shaped double normal option (selectivity option 24), produced a much more stable model and a reasonable result.

We additionally sought to account for the effect of Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) on fishery selectivity. RCAs were initiated in September of 2002, and could conceivably influence both the ascending and descending shape of a dome-shaped selectivity curve. When conducting a sensitivity run in which the various selectivity components were blocked for the period after RCAs were implemented (from 2002 forward), selectivity at both periods (before and after RCAs) were almost identical.

This could have several explanations. This could occur because there are limited data to inform estimation for blocks in the retention curve prior to 2003, and the estimated retention curve showed that after 2003, most fish smaller than 25cm are being discarded. Additionally, there is essentially no information in the retained fishery length composition data to estimate changes in selectivity for the ascending limb affecting fish smaller than 25cm prior to 2003.

Also, although RCAs prevent removal of darkblotched from relatively large areas along the coast, fishing still occurs in the larger areas with both small and large fish. That is, the RCA boundaries expand and contract over time, both within and between years, and those patterns change over time, so fishing in one area is prohibited one season, yet allowed in another. This dynamic can introduce noise into the relationship of RCA to selectivity. Additionally, heavy fishing effort routinely occurs just outside of those boundaries, which are moving over time. Thus, the amount of removals decreases with RCAs, but length composition of the catch may stay the same. The available data on landed catch does not indicate changes in length composition of retained catch before and after the RCAs (before IFQ started). For all these reasons, we stipulate that fishery selectivity is constant prior to and after of implementation of RCAs.

We also explored an option of using age-specific natural mortality estimates (as opposed to a single estimate for all ages), since it is well established that natural mortality rates change through fishes' larval, juvenile and adult life stages. It is reasonable to expect that natural mortality declines as fish grow larger, since larger individuals generally are less susceptible to predation. Senescence can dramatically increase mortality, but this is usually not a crucial aspect of exploited fish stocks when survivorship to the very oldest ages is low. In early model configurations, we estimated age-specific natural mortality following an approach developed by Councill and Harford (pers. comm.). However, outputs from this model run were drastically different from the model with a single

natural mortality value. For this assessment, we chose to use a single parameter natural mortality option (but separate for females and males) until we fully explore how to best parameterize natural mortality using the Councill and Harford approach.

# 2.4.2 Changes made during the STAR Panel meeting

During the STAR Panel meeting, analysis and evaluation of the base model were performed to further explore data sources and model assumptions, and to better understand model performance. The STAR Panel provided useful recommendations that were incorporated into the base model. Specific changes made to the pre-STAR model during the STAR Panel meeting included:

- 1) Including a block on the Shoreside fishery selectivity parameters to reflect changes associated with start of the IFQ program and improve fit to length composition data of this fleet for the IFQ period.
- 2) Extending the end year recruitment residuals from 2011 to 2013.
- 3) Turning estimation of forecast recruitment deviations off, to limit the impact of a large 2013 year-class into the future.

# 2.4.3 Evidence of search for global best estimates

For all model runs, we checked for evidence that the reported estimates were not from the global best fit using the following techniques. We assessed the model's ability to recover similar likelihood estimates when initialized from dispersed starting points (jitter option in SS). We re-estimated the model 25 times after 'jittering' starting values using a standard deviation of 0.1 times their parameter range, and ensured that the reported estimates had the greatest log-likelihood of all runs. In the case of the base model, jittering resulted in recovery of the initial estimates 25 times out of the 25 tests. We also conducted a likelihood profile across different values of  $\ln(R_0)$  from 7.0 to 9.0 by 0.2 increments, to ensure that the reported estimates were at the maximum log-likelihood of this profile. For the base model, these techniques yielded no evidence that the reported estimates differed from the global optimum.

# 2.4.4 Convergence criteria

A number of tests were done to verify convergence of the base model. Following conventional AD Model Builder methods (Fournier et al. 2012), we checked that the Hessian matrix for the base model was positive definite. We also confirmed that the final gradient was below 0.01.

# 2.5 Base-Model Results

The list of the all the parameters used in the assessment model and their values (either fixed or estimated) is provided in Table 14. The life history parameters estimated within the model are reasonable and consistent with what we know about the species. Both sexes follow the same trajectory in their growth. Males grow slightly faster than females, but females reach larger sizes (Figure 42). The estimated growth parameters for females and males are very close to the values used in previous assessments. Figure 43 through Figure 46 show weight-at-length relationships by sex, female maturity-at-length, fecundity-at-weight and spawning output-at-length generated based on fixed parameters that were

derived outside the model. Female fecundity and spawning output in the assessment are expressed in number of eggs.

The base model was able to capture general trends for indices in all the surveys (Figure 47, Figure 49, Figure 51 and Figure 53). Fit to index data on log scale are presented in Figure 48, Figure 50, Figure 52 and Figure 54. With the offset estimate for the AFSC triennial survey beginning in 1995, predicted survey values fit the AFSC shelf survey abundance index well (Figure 47). This survey had the lowest index values in 1995 and highest estimate in 1983. The expected index values from the base model showed a slow decline from 1980–1995 and an increase over the period 1995–2004. The model was unable to fit the first point of this survey time series (1980), and accommodate a large difference between index value in 1980 and 1983, which is the highest value in the entire index time series. The model expectations for all other indices fell within the 95% intervals of all observations. Fit to the NWFSC slope and AFSC slope surveys was generally flat, as might be expected for such short time-series. We additionally explored including an extra standard deviation parameter for these two slope surveys, but it was estimated to be zero for both of them. The NWFSC shelf-slope survey was generally flat, but exhibited a slight decrease in the last two years but the overall trend is mostly slowly increasing with flattening in the last two years. The expected index values from the base model showed a slow increase from 2003–2012 and is estimated flat for 2013-2014. For the AFSC triennial and NWFSC shelf-slope surveys, the model estimated non-zero extra SD parameters (0.0176 and 0.082 for the AFSC shelf and NWFSC shelf-slope survey, respectively).

The model fit to length and age frequency distributions, by year and aggregated across year, and Pearson residuals for the fits by fleet, year and sex are shown in Figure 55 through Figure 88. The quality of fit varies among years and fleets, which reflects the differences in the quantity and quality of the data. The Pearson residuals, which reflect the noise in the data both within and among years, did not exhibit any strong trends.

Plots of observed and expected length composition for the shoreside landings aggregated across all years (Figure 57) shows that the model was able to replicate the length composition pretty well. Similarly, the model is able to largely match the observed length composition data for the surveys, which incorporates differences in selectivity at length for these fleets. The survey length composition generally exhibits smaller average length than the fishery, and hence is more likely to pick out individual cohorts. Finally, the model is able to predict the changes in length composition of discards, including a noticeable decline in average length of discards following implementation of the IFQ fishery in 2011 (Figure 58).

The fits to conditional ages at length and Pearson residuals for the fits by survey are shown in Figure 81 through Figure 88. These plots show that predicted average age at length is generally within predicted error bars around the observed average age at length, which provides support for the assumption that length at age is adequately approximated by the base model, as is necessary to model size at age internally to Stock Synthesis. For visual interpretation of fit to survey age composition data, we included the "ghost" marginal survey age compositions. These age compositions do not contribute to the likelihood and do not affect model fit in any way (Figure 89 through Figure 92).

Selectivity curves for fisheries and surveys are shown in Figure 93 through Figure 100. Both fisheries were estimated to be intermediate between asymptotic and dome-shaped, which is reasonable given that we do observe large fish in the fishery landings. Intermediate-shaped selectivity curve allowed better fit to fishery length composition data. The retention function, as expected shows changes in asymptote with changes in discard ratios as well as changes in slope and inflection of the curve at the start of the IFQ fishery. Estimated values for selectivity and retention parameters are provided in Table 14. The AFSC shelf has peak selectivity at length for slightly smaller fishes than other surveys, as is plausible for a species that has ontogenetic movement offshore. It is also estimated to be dome-shaped, which is reasonable since the AFSC shelf survey also would be expected to take fewer larger fish due to limited coverage of the depth range of the species. Selectivity curves for the slope surveys are broadly similar, which is reasonable given that they had similar coverage, and estimated to be dome-shaped (Figure 93). It is not clear why the slope surveys, which include deep waters in which larger darkblotched rockfish occur, would be dome-shaped. However, the footrope and roller gear used by this survey may play a role in the catchability of darkblotched. The length compositions observed for these three fleets with strongly dome-shaped selectivity show a smaller proportion of large fish than the fisheries.

Discard ratios for the shoreside fishery, as estimated from WCGOP and the Pikitch study data, were fit by the model well (Figure 101). Based on these data, year-specific discard fractions and discard amounts were estimated within the model (Figure 102, Figure 103). These estimates follow the assumption that discard amounts were minimal until 2000, when the species was declared overfished, and more restrictive management measures were implemented. Discard ratios increased following the implementation of management measures in the 2000s but decreased after the implementation of IFQ fishery. The retention curve is similarly estimated to shift to smaller fishes following IFQ implementation, as fishers are encouraged to retain broader sizes of fish.

The deviations from the estimated stock-recruitment function had very large uncertainty prior to the mid-1960s, when the data first become informative about incoming cohort strengths (Figure 104). Therefore, the relative bias adjustment was ramped to the maximum value during this period. Recruitment of darkblotched rockfish was estimated to be quite variable over the historical record, and the estimated stock-recruit function predicts a wide range of cohort sizes over the observed range of spawning biomass (Figure 105).

The estimated time series of total and summary biomass, spawning output, spawning depletion (relative to  $B_0$ ), recruitment and fishing mortality are presented in Figure 106 through Figure 111 and Table 15. Trends in total and summary biomass, spawning output and spawning depletion track one another very closely. The spawning output of darkblotched rockfish started to decline in the 1940s, during World War II, but exhibited a sharp decline in the 1960s during the time of the intense foreign fishery targeting

Pacific ocean perch. Between 1965 and 1976, spawning output dropped from 95% to less than 65% of its unfished level. Spawning output continued to decline throughout the 1980s and 1990s and in 2000 reached its lowest estimated level of 16% of its unfished state. Since 2000, the spawning output has been slowly increasing, which corresponds to decreased removals due to management regulations. Currently, the spawning output is estimated to be 38% of its unfished level (Figure 109).

## 2.6 Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analyses

Parameter uncertainty in the assessment is explicitly captured in the asymptotic confidence intervals estimated within the model and reported throughout this assessment for key parameters and management quantities (Figure 108, Figure 109 and Figure 110). These intervals reflect the uncertainty in the model fits to the data sources in the assessment, but do not include the uncertainty associated with alternative model configurations and fixed parameters. To explore uncertainty associated with alternative model configurations and evaluate the responsiveness of model outputs to changes in model assumptions, a variety of sensitivity runs were performed.

# 2.6.1 Sensitivity Analyses

A large number of configurations of the base model addressing alternative assumptions regarding key model parameters and structural choices were explored via the sensitivity analyses. Only the most relevant ones are reported here.

# 2.6.1.1 Sensitivity to changes from 2013 model

For this assessment, we made a few changes in settings for the life history parameters, mainly in response to 2013 STAR panel recommendations. These changes included: 1) using a new geostatistical delta-GLMM approach to estimate the abundance index for the NWFSC shelf-slope survey, 2) expressing maturity as a function of length when the maturity function does not proceed asymptotically to 1.0 (this option was not available in 2013), 3) setting CV of the growth pattern to SD=f(LAA), which means "standard deviations as a function of length-at-age"; and 4) updating weight-length parameters with the most recent data. Results of these sensitivity runs are summarized in Table 16 and Figure 112 through Figure 115. The model was not sensitive to any of these changes. The current spawning depletion varied only slightly among these model runs (within 5%).

## 2.6.1.2 Alternative assumptions about fishery removals

Historically, darkblotched rockfish landings have not been sorted at the discrete species level; therefore, time series of catch remained a source of uncertainty. Although significant progress has been made in reconstructing historical California and Oregon landings, the lack of early species composition data does not enable one to account for a gradual shift of fishing effort towards deeper areas (with increasing vessel size and horsepower), which creates the potential to overestimate the historical contribution of slope species (including darkblotched rockfish) to overall landings of the mixed-species market category (i.e. "unspecified rockfish"). To explore the model sensitivity to uncertainty in darkblotched rockfish historical removals, we ran the model assuming landings in historical (pre-1980) time series of shoreside fishery halved and doubled. These runs differed a little in the absolute estimate of  $B_0$  and  $R_0$ , trends in spawning

depletion, and relative SPR ratio as well as estimated depletion levels varied only slightly (Figure 118 through Figure 119, Table 16). We also performed a run to explore the impact of including catches from British Columbia waters, and found that the model exhibited some sensitivity to this change, especially in the recent years when relative contribution of B.C. catches increased (Figure 118 through Figure 119, Table 16).

#### 2.6.1.3 Alternative assumptions about life history parameters

A major uncertainty in the darkblotched assessment has been commonly associated with life history parameters, particularly natural mortality and stock-recruit curve steepness. In this assessment these quantities, which the model is unable to estimate reliably, were fixed at the values estimated outside the model. The model response to different values of natural mortality and steepness was explored via detailed likelihood profile analyses described below. Here we present results of selected runs with values used in the 2013 assessment, as well as runs that estimate natural mortality and steepness values when using priors.

Results of the model runs with assumed female natural mortality of 0.05  $^{\text{yr-1}}$  and stock-recruit steepness of 0.779 (as used in the 2013 assessment) did not differ substantially from the results of the base model (Table 17, Figure 120). However, using the Hamel prior for natural mortality produced much different absolute estimate of  $B_0$  and overly optimistic view of the relative spawning depletion (100%) (Table 17, Figure 120). The steepness, when estimated with a prior, was 0.82, and, thus, exceeded the mean of the prior (0.773) (Table 17, Figure 120). For this assessment, we, therefore, chose to fix steepness value at the mean of the prior distribution (0.773) obtained from 10 Tier-1 rockfish assessments off the U.S. West Coast. The stock-recruit steepness in the past darkblotched assessments ranged between 0.6 and 0.95.

# 2.6.2 Retrospective analysis

A retrospective analysis was conducted, where the model is fitted to a series of shortened input data sets, with the most recent years of input data sequentially being dropped. A 4-year retrospective analysis was conducted by running the model using data only through 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Figure 121 through Figure 124, Table 16). No systematic pattern was observed. All retrospective runs align well with one another, and together appear somewhat higher than the base model in spawning depletion. This is due to the addition of length data from the most recent year (2014) of the NWFSC shelf-slope survey (Figure 125, Figure 126, Table 16). The relative contribution of smaller lengths was higher in 2014 than in any other year of the survey since 2003. We can hypothesize that recent environmental changes might cause similar changes in observed length distributions with in the sampled areas. Large areas off the West Coast have become substantially and persistently warmer than normal since 2014. This event is unprecedented and the effects it may have on groundfish populations are largely unknown.

The second type of retrospective analysis addresses assessment error, or at least the historical context of the current result given previous analyses. Figure 127 shows the spawning depletion time series for all assessment (full and update assessment) conducted

since 2000. In aggregate, these assessments have largely drawn the same conclusions regarding historical trends: that the darkblotched resource declined rapidly due to high fishing intensity in the 1960s and 1970s, with continued decline in the 1980s and 1990s reaching the lowest point around 2000. For the last decade, the stock was slowly increasing due to management efforts toward rebuilding of the stock. The 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013 assessments estimated spawning depletion at terminal year of each assessment to be 13%, 17%, 22%, 28%, 30%, and 36% respectively. This assessment estimate stock to be at 38% of its unfished state.

#### 2.6.3 Likelihood profile analyses

The base model included several key parameters, including natural mortality and stockrecruit steepness, which were fixed at the values determined based on life-history traits of the species in meta-analyses, using species with similar life-history characteristics. Likelihood profiles were conducted to look at the sensitivity of the model to assumptions about natural mortality (M) and steepness (h). Also, likelihood profile analysis over the  $ln(R_0)$  parameter was conducted to explore the influence of different data sources on the scale of the population and stock status.

A likelihood profile analysis conducted over a range of values for natural mortality shows that the negative log-likelihood for the base model declines with increasing natural mortality for values between 0.04 and 0.09 (Figure 128). A value for natural mortality of 0.9 is considered to be inconsistent with the maximum age of old individuals that have been observed, as well as previous assessments and we therefore concluded that the model is unable to reliably estimate natural mortality. Also, the fact that the length and age composition data available for the assessment were collected only after extremely high darkblotched removals by the foreign POP fishery (therefore, these data cannot be expected to represent unfished equilibrium) provides an additional argument for the model not being able to estimate natural mortality reliably. However, as described in Section 2.1.3.4, we only fixed female natural mortality, while male natural mortality is estimated in the base model. Dimorphic growth is often accompanied by different rates of natural mortality. Although the data are insufficient to estimate natural mortality for both males and females, when female M is fixed, the compositional data should be informative about the difference in natural mortality between the sexes. Estimating natural mortality for at least one sex would capture more of the uncertainty in the model results. Time series of spawning depletion associated with different values of natural mortality ranging from 0.04 to 0.1 are shown in Figure 129.

When estimated with a meta-analytical prior, stock-recruit steepness was 0.82. However, a likelihood profile of the base model indicated that the negative log-likelihood is the lowest with steepness value around 0.5 (Figure 130). Profile analysis also indicated that there is tension between length and age composition likelihoods, when length composition likelihoods for all fleets have the lowest values (negative) associated with higher steepness and age composition likelihoods, on the contrary, with lower steepness. The model run associated with steepness of 0.5 produces unreasonable output with the population dropping to 6% of its virgin level in 2015 (Figure 131).

A likelihood profile analysis for  $\ln(R_0)$  was conducted for the base case and the run with no 2014 NWFSC survey compositional data. The results of the profile analysis show that the negative log-likelihood is optimized at a value of approximately 7.9 for the base model (same value estimated in the assessment) and at 8 for the model with no 2014 NWFSC survey compositional data (Figure 132 and Figure 133). The primary source of information about  $\ln(R_0)$  in both cases is in the recruitment penalties. Different values of  $\ln(R_0)$  scale the recruitment deviations up or downward from the mean value of 0, with low values of  $ln(R_0)$  having high recruitment deviations and vice-versa (Figure 134). Additionally, recruitment scales with  $\ln(R_0)$ ; high values of  $\ln(R_0)$  coincide with higher recruitment, and low values of  $ln(R_0)$  coincide with lower recruitment (Figure 135). The two scenarios (base case and the run with no 2014 NWFSC survey compositional data) have different end points in spawning output; a higher spawning output end point needs to be preceded by higher recruitment, to create the larger output. Such interplay between spawning output and recruitment transmits backward to the virgin state of the stock and  $\ln(R_0)$ . The available data cause the model to seek a particular value for recruitment, and changes in  $\ln(R_0)$  cause the model to compensate by changing recruitment deviations in order to continue achieving that desired level of recruitment, which in turn causes recruitment deviations to contribute the greatest change in log-likelihood to  $\ln(R_0)$ .

# **3 Reference Points**

Unfished spawning stock output for darkblotched rockfish was estimated to be 3,203 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 2,370-4,036 million eggs). The stock is declared overfished if the current spawning output is estimated to be below 25% of unfished level. The management target for darkblotched rockfish is defined as 40% of the unfished spawning output (SB<sub>40%</sub>), which is estimated by the model to be 1,281 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 948-1,614), which corresponds to an exploitation rate of 0.041. This harvest rate provides an equilibrium yield of 674 mt at SB<sub>40%</sub> (95% confidence interval: 504-844 mt). The model estimate of maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is 728 mt (95% confidence interval: 544-912 mt). The estimated spawning stock output at MSY is 815 million eggs (95% confidence interval: 603-1,026 million of eggs). The exploitation rate corresponding to the estimated SPR<sub>MSY</sub> of F<sub>31%</sub> is 0.0655.

The assessment shows that the stock of darkblotched rockfish off the continental U.S. Pacific Coast is currently at 39% of its unexploited level. This is above the overfished threshold of SB<sub>25%</sub>, but below the management target of SB<sub>40%</sub> of unfished spawning biomass. Historically, the spawning output of darkblotched rockfish dropped below the SB<sub>40%</sub> target for the first time in 1989, as a result of intense fishing by foreign and domestic fleets. It continued to decline and reached the level of 16% of its unfished output in 2000. The same year, the stock was declared overfished. Since then, the spawning output was slowly increasing primarily due to management regulations instituted for the species (Figure 109).

This assessment estimates that the 2014 SPR is 89%. The SPR used for setting the OFL is 50%, while the SPR-based management fishing mortality target, specified in the current rebuilding plan and used to determine the ACL, is 64.9%. Historically, the darkblotched rockfish has been fished beyond the relative SPR ratio (calculated as 1-SPR/1-

SPR<sub>Target=0.5</sub>) between 1966 and 1968, during the peak years of the Pacific ocean perch fishery, in 1973 and for a prolonged period between 1981 and 2000 (Figure 136). Phase plot of estimated relative (1-SPR) vs. relative spawning biomass for the base case model is shown in Figure 137.

A summary of reference points for the base model is provided in Table 18. A summary of recent trends in estimated darkblotched rockfish exploitation and stock level from the assessment model is given in Table 19.

# 4 Harvest Projections and Decision Table

The base model estimate for 2015 spawning depletion is 39%. The primary axis of uncertainty about this estimate used in the decision table was based on female natural mortality. To identify female natural mortality values that correspond to low and high states of nature, we followed a multi-step algorithm. First, we selected alternative values of stock-recruit steepness. For this, we used a normal approximation to the prior distribution for steepness with an identical mean and standard deviation to the prior distribution from that analysis (mean=0.773, SD=0.147). We then identified two values from that normal distribution which are half as likely as the mode. Those values are:

$$h = 0.773 \pm 0.147(1.18) = (0.600, 0.946)$$

where 0.600 represents the low and 0.946 the high steepness alternatives.

We then determined depletion levels associated with alternative steepness values; depletion under low steepness was 9%, and it was 49% under high steepness. Finally, we identified female natural mortality values associated with these low and high depletion levels; they were 0.0412 and 0.059 respectively (Figure 138). We used these values to define low and high states of nature and construct the decision table (Table 20).

Twelve-year forecasts for each state of nature were calculated based on average catch for the period between 2011 and 2014. They were also produced with future catches fixed at the 2016 darkblotched rockfish ACL. Finally, forecasts for each state of nature were calculated based on removals at a current rebuilding SPR of 64.9% for the base model.

Under the median state of nature (which corresponds to the base model), the spawning output and depletion are projected to increase under all three considered catch streams, and reach the  $SB_{40\%}$  target in 2015. Under the low state of nature, spawning depletion will stay below the  $SB_{40\%}$  target within the next 12 years. Under the high state of nature, the spawning output remains above the 40% target level throughout the 12-year projection period.

# 5 Regional Management Considerations

In the waters of the western United States, off California, Oregon and Washington, this species is managed coastwide, with coastwide ACLs determined for management purposes. The population within the assessed area is treated as a single coastwide stock, due to the lack of biological and genetic data indicating the presence of multiple stocks.

Analysis conducted within this assessment did not find support for regional management considerations as well. However, below we identify several of areas of research that may aid evidence for regional management considerations for the future.

# 6 Research Needs

The following research could improve the ability of future stock assessments to determine the current status and productivity of the darkblotched rockfish population:

- 1) Additional population genetics research to elucidate potential spatial stock structure would be valuable for assessment and management, to ensure prevention of local depletion and preserve genetic diversity.
- 2) Additional research on darkblotched movement including migration patterns by latitude and depth, diurnal migration patterns through the water column, relative time spent off-bottom versus midwater, relating movements to size, age and sex would be valuable for further understanding this rockfish's ecological niche, stock structure, and lend insight to catchability and gear selectivity patterns.
- 3) Given that the population range extends north to the border with Canada, it is important that future research would evaluate the impact of not accounting for any Canadian portion of population abundance. Such an analysis would require evaluation of movement of darkblotched along the coast; such information is currently lacking.
- 4) Continuing collection of maturity and fecundity data on darkblotched rockfish would allow further research into latitudinal variability in life history parameters that again would advance understanding this species stock structure. Multi-year data would also allow evaluation of temporal changes in darkblotched maturity and fecundity.
- 5) Additional research into natural mortality, as it relates to length and age would be valuable to enable more realistic and accurate modeling of this parameter, which is a common source of uncertainty in assessment of this, and other rockfish species. The Councill and Harford method is an example of one approach; it models natural mortality as a decaying function of size, with assumptions that mortality rates should be constrained by lifetime mortality rate.
- 6) Future research could also improve existing meta-analyses for natural mortality and steepness, which both contribute to the implied yield curve. Directions for improvements could include (1) weighting methods in natural mortality prior estimates included in the Hamel meta-analysis, and (2) developing a larger database of species for estimating steepness, perhaps by including species from other regions, e.g., Canada and Alaska.
- 7) Research into establishing optimum methods for more precise modeling of selectivity patterns is needed. Either asymptotic or dome-shaped selectivity

assumptions are frequently used in stock assessments, when neither may be the best available representation of selectivity. Assumptions of a dome shape can suggest a "cryptic" biomass, or create confounding with natural mortality assumptions, potentially inflating abundance indices (Crone et al 2013). Assumptions of asymptotic shape may also not be realistic. Simulation studies could be performed to empirically evaluate varying degrees of intermediate selectivity shapes, and how best to effectively implement them in existing stock assessment software platforms.

8) Research assessing the effects of the unprecedented warm ocean conditions off the West Coast of the U.S. during 2014 and 2015, on rockfish populations is needed. Specifically, investigations are needed that focus on how temperature and other water conditions at depth, in rockfish habitat correspond to high sea-surface temperatures recorded throughout those years, and how the fish respond to those changing conditions. Research is needed that examines whether fish move in response to changing temperatures, where, and how they move, as well as whether the conditions influence life history parameters and aspects such as mortality, feeding, fecundity and other reproductive considerations. What oceanographic and climatic forces are responsible and how long these conditions are expected to persist are also critical pieces of knowledge.

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## 9 Tables

Year	OFL (mt)	ACL (mt)	Commercial Landings (mt)	Estimated Total Catch (mt)*
2005	269	122	98	129
2006	269	122	107	194
2007	456	260	144	261
2008	456	260	117	250
2009	437	282	138	289
2010	437	282	184	351
2011	508	298	117	118
2012	508	298	94	95
2013	541	317	124	125
2014	541	317	103	104

**Table 1:** Recent darkblotched rockfish Overfishing Limits (OFLs) and Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) relative to recent total landings and total dead catch estimated in this assessment.

\*Includes discards estimated within the stock assessment and therefore may differ from total mortality reports used by management.

Year	Shoreside California	Shoreside Oregon	Shoreside Washingto n	Bycatch in foreign POP fishery	Bycatch in at-sea hake fishery	Total
1915	0	0	0	0	0	0
1916	13	0	0	0	0	13
1917	21	0	0	0	0	21
1918	21	0	0	0	0	21
1919	14	0	0	0	0	14
1920	14	0	0	0	0	14
1921	12	0	0	0	0	12
1922	11	0	0	0	0	11
1923	14	0	0	0	0	14
1924	14	0	0	0	0	14
1925	16	0	0	0	0	16
1926	21	0	0	0	0	21
1927	18	0	0	0	0	18
1928	18	0	0	0	0	18
1929	19	0	0	0	0	19
1930	21	0	0	0	0	21
1931	26	0	0	0	0	26
1932	16	0	0	0	0	16
1933	16	0	0	0	0	16
1934	15	0	0	0	0	15
1935	17	0	0	0	0	17
1936	11	0	0	0	0	12
1937	13	1	0	0	0	14
1938	16	0	0	0	0	17
1939	23	1	0	0	0	24
1940	20	13	0	0	0	33
1941	22	19	0	0	0	42
1942	12	36	1	0	0	48
1943	57	125	2	0	0	184
1944	177	218	3	0	0	398
1945	334	337	8	0	0	679
1946	189	209	4	0	0	401
1947	199	130	2	0	0	332
1948	99	89	3	0	0	191
1949	70	86	4	0	0	160

**Table 2:** Total landings (mt) of darkblotched rockfish for the shoreside fleet (provided here by state) and bycatch fleet (separated here as bycatch in foreign POP and in at-sea Pacific hake fisheries).

Year	Shoreside California	Shoreside Oregon	Shoreside Washingto n	Bycatch in foreign POP fishery	Bycatch in at-sea hake fishery	Total
1950	73	101	4	0	0	178
1951	106	96	3	0	0	206
1952	78	136	3	0	0	217
1953	87	96	1	0	0	185
1954	79	136	2	0	0	217
1955	131	123	2	0	0	256
1956	149	189	2	0	0	339
1957	190	205	1	0	0	396
1958	180	153	2	0	0	335
1959	139	142	2	0	0	283
1960	151	189	2	0	0	342
1961	120	197	2	0	0	319
1962	107	235	3	0	0	345
1963	136	225	7	0	0	368
1964	85	175	5	0	0	265
1965	97	380	6	0	0	483
1966	84	320	8	3807	0	4220
1967	102	262	6	2706	0	3076
1968	110	17	7	2288	0	2422
1969	43	80	11	153	0	287
1970	49	145	8	149	0	351
1971	65	174	11	278	0	528
1972	84	148	6	374	0	611
1973	67	67	13	768	0	914
1974	95	144	24	346	0	609
1975	106	102	111	293	0	612
1976	121	322	99	118	11	670
1977	123	130	62	0	2	318
1978	60	156	199	0	1	416
1979	148	497	88	0	4	736
1980	166	334	99	0	21	620
1981	522	266	37	0	12	836
1982	170	941	24	0	2	1136
1983	510	582	22	0	12	1126
1984	596	625	82	0	20	1323
1985	802	848	111	0	13	1774
1986	417	622	215	0	6	1260
1987	1647	686	68	0	14	2415
1988	750	789	108	0	10	1656

Year	Shoreside California	Shoreside Oregon	Shoreside Washingto n	Bycatch in foreign POP fishery	Bycatch in at-sea hake fishery	Total
1989	441	737	91	0	5	1274
1990	870	764	16	0	28	1679
1991	333	774	54	0	45	1206
1992	187	451	20	0	29	687
1993	285	892	9	0	8	1194
1994	292	550	9	0	15	866
1995	366	342	28	0	49	786
1996	408	309	19	0	6	743
1997	452	342	22	0	4	820
1998	497	395	20	0	14	927
1999	113	227	10	0	11	361
2000	114	129	8	0	8	259
2001	87	66	10	0	12	175
2002	50	52	7	0	3	112
2003	11	62	2	0	4	80
2004	39	136	7	0	7	189
2005	18	68	1	0	11	98
2006	23	71	2	0	11	107
2007	41	87	3	0	12	144
2008	34	74	3	0	6	117
2009	47	89	2	0	0	138
2010	17	152	7	0	8	184
2011	3	87	14	0	12	117
2012	7	70	15	0	2	94
2013	4	103	11	0	6	124
2014	4	77	11	0	11	103

			gths from				Length	Lengths from discarded		
Year		ornia		gon	Washi			catch		
	# Trips	# Fish	# Trips	# Fish	# Trips	# Fish	# Trips	#Hauls	# Fish	
1977	0	0	5	304	0	0	0	0	0	
1978	26	263	2	200	0	0	0	0	0	
1979	11	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1980	31	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1981	29	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1982	55	444	2	300	0	0	0	0	0	
1983	115	792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1984	161	1925	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	
1985	206	2985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1986	145	2436	0	0	0	0	5	0	145	
1987	119	2644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1988	93	1339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1989	91	1098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1990	89	862	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	
1991	72	756	2	200	0	0	0	0	0	
1992	45	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1993	42	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1994	39	436	2	200	0	0	0	0	0	
1995	40	745	7	188	0	0	0	0	0	
1996	72	1003	23	833	0	0	0	0	0	
1997	52	909	22	802	0	0	0	0	0	
1998	70	1232	13	541	24	317	0	0	0	
1999	37	712	9	430	24	332	0	0	0	
2000	50	869	7	224	20	652	0	0	0	
2001	39	692	30	1005	20	660	0	0	0	
2002	39	861	21	611	47	1124	0	0	0	
2003	27	436	59	1398	28	580	5	18	408	
2004	29	526	58	1305	19	605	107	412	3488	
2005	33	567	54	1275	9	117	154	357	2268	
2006	62	1129	62	1457	10	397	134	307	1182	
2007	74	1520	8 <u>2</u> 79	2155	22	529	179	343	1245	
2008	81	1795	102	2689	12	350	195	403	1508	
2009	52	1214	136	2828	11	350	276	486	1827	
2010	44	746	136	2855	5	206	201	415	1675	
2010	53	559	148	2570	17	200 869	261	685	3223	
2011	56	697	140	2309	17	729	200	659	2968	
2012	46	380	120	230)	8	701	272	509	2234	
2013	0	0	120	2003	8 11	372	0	0	0	
2014	U	U	11/	2003	11	514	0	0	U	

**Table 3:** Summary of fishery sampling effort (number of trips, hauls and fish sampled) used to create length frequency distributions of the shoreside fishery.

		Age	es from re	etained c			Ages from discarded		
Year	Calif	ornia	Ore	gon	Washi	ngton		catch	
	# Trips	# Fish	# Trips	# Fish	# Trips	# Fish	# Trips	#Hauls	# Fish
1980	28	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	28	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	51	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	79	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	197	2872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	17	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	48	1071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	26	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	69	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	34	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	35	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	32	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	17	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	58	776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	47	809	1	33	0	0	0	0	0
1998	52	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	23	500	1	24	0	0	0	0	0
2000	30	562	6	183	0	0	0	0	0
2001	27	620	25	843	0	0	0	0	0
2002	26	583	20	610	12	388	0	0	0
2003	18	245	51	1162	11	369	0	0	0
2004	15	243	27	753	9	410	66	113	387
2005	26	448	40	897	6	103	114	222	619
2006	41	829	44	1070	7	272	0	0	0
2007	26	540	60	1705	18	423	0	0	0
2008	19	295	77	2233	9	243	0	0	0
2009	0	0	107	2486	11	272	0	0	0
2010	0	0	79	1864	4	120	0	0	0
2011	0	0	78	1652	13	532	0	0	0
2012	0	0	84	1768	10	455	0	0	0
2013	0	0	32	859	6	400	0	0	0
2014	0	0	102	335	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 4:** Summary of fishery sampling effort (number of trips, hauls and fish sampled)used to create age frequency distributions of the shoreside fishery.

Survey	Year	Latitudes	Depths (fm)
AFSC shelf	1977	34º 00'- Canadian border	50-250
	1980	36° 48'- 49° 15'	30-200
	1983	36° 48'- 49° 15'	30-200
	1986	36° 48'- Border	30-200
	1989	34° 30'- 49° 40'	30-200
	1992	34° 30'- 49° 40'	30-200
	1995	34° 30'- 49° 40'	30-275
	1998	34° 30'- 49° 40'	30-275
	2001	34° 30'- 49° 40'	30-275
	2004	34° 30'- Canadian border	30-275
AFSC slope	1988	44° 05'- 45° 30'	100-700
	1990	44° 30'- 40° 30'	100-700
	1991	38° 20'- 40° 30'	100-700
	1992	45° 30'- Border	100-700
	1993	43° 00'- 45° 30'	100-700
	1995	40° 30'- 43° 00'	100-700
	1996	43° 00'- Canadian border	100-700
	1997	34° 00'- Canadian border	100-700
	1999	34° 00'- Canadian border	100-700
	2000	34° 00'- Canadian border	100-700
	2001	34° 00'- Canadian border	100-700
NWFSC slope	1999	34° 50'- 48° 10'	100-700
	2000	34° 50'- 48° 10'	100-700
	2001	34° 50'- 48° 10'	100-700
	2002	34° 50'- 48° 10'	100-700
NWFSC shelf-slope	2003	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2004	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2005	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2006	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2007	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2008	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2009	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2010	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2011	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2012	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2013	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700
	2014	32° 34'- 48° 27'	30-700

**Table 5:** Latitudinal and depth ranges by year of four NMFS groundfish trawl surveys used in the assessment.

Survey	Latitude (N. lat.)	Depth (m)
	$36^{0}5'' - 40^{0}5''$	55-400
AFSC shelf (1980-1992)	$40^{0}5" - 43^{0}$	55-400
	$43^{0} - 47^{0}5$ "	55-400
	$47^{0}5" - 49^{0}$	55-400
	$34^{0}5'' - 40^{0}5''$	55-300
	34 5 - 40 5	300-500
AFSC shelf (1995-2004)	$40^{0}5'' - 43^{0}$	55-300
	$40^{\circ}5 - 43^{\circ}$	300-500
	$43^0 - 49^0$	55-300
	45° - 49°	300-500
	$34^{0}5'' - 43^{0}$	183-300
AFSC slope	54 5 - 45	300-549
AFSC slope	$43^{0} - 49^{0}$	183-300
	43 - 49	300-549
	$34^{0}5$ "- $40^{0}5$ "	183-300
	54 5 - 40 5	300-549
	$40^{0}5" - 43^{0}$	183-300
NWFSC slope	40 5 - 45	300-549
in wirse slope	$43^{0} - 47^{0}5$ "	183-300
	45 - 47 5	300-549
	$47^{0}5'' - 49^{0}$	183-300
	τ, J = τ)	300-549

**Table 6:** Spatial strata used in constructing survey abundance indices via stratified delta-GLMM method.

Year	Number of hauls	Number of positive hauls	Number of hauls with lengths	Number of lengths	Number of hauls with ages	Numbers of ages
1980	349	126	12	656	2	96
1983	521	232	44	4483	1	117
1986	484	188	39	1839	8	219
1989	505	198	91	3056	0	0
1992	482	159	43	1614	0	0
1995	512	172	163	2897	45	626
1998	528	169	169	3396	62	467
2001	506	186	186	2935	115	1030
2004	383	152	152	3578	148	1134

**Table 7:** Summary of sampling effort used to produce AFSC shelf survey biomass index and generate length and age frequency distributions.

**Table 8:** Summary of sampling effort used to produce AFSC slope survey biomass index and generate length and age frequency distributions.

Year	Number of hauls	Number of positive hauls	Number of hauls with lengths	Number of lengths	Number of hauls with ages	Numbers of ages
1997	182	27	25	314	0	0
1999	199	32	32	259	0	0
2000	208	27	27	236	24	128
2001	207	22	22	363	18	191

**Table 9:** Summary of sampling effort used to produce NWFSC slope survey biomassindex and generate length and age frequency distributions.

Year	Number of hauls	Number of positive hauls	Number of hauls with lengths	Number of lengths	Number of hauls with ages	Numbers of ages
1999	149	53	0	0	0	0
2000	153	52	25	296	25	137
2001	165	54	45	494	45	184
2002	205	55	54	1027	54	301

Year	Number of hauls	Number of positive hauls	Number of hauls with lengths	Number of lengths	Number of hauls with ages	Numbers of ages
2003	541	101	100	2375	100	748
2004	470	92	90	1062	90	594
2005	637	112	110	1983	110	804
2006	641	130	130	1925	130	940
2007	688	132	132	2086	132	987
2008	681	111	111	1647	111	762
2009	682	126	126	2298	126	1159
2010	714	117	117	2239	117	912
2011	697	110	108	1828	108	796
2012	701	102	102	2205	102	791
2013	471	89	89	1548	89	687
2014	685	116	114	1517	114	767

**Table 10:** Summary of sampling effort used to produce NWFSC shelf-slope surveybiomass index and generate length and age frequency distributions.

	mean(inputN*Adj)	HarMean(effN)	Var_Adj	HarEffN/MeanInputN
Length composition	data			
Shoreside	54.2229	52.5015	0.133114	0.9682533
At-sea hake	59.7518	59.6686	0.120528	0.9986076
AKSHLF	71.9324	70.8665	0.297514	0.9851819
AKSLP	26.8877	26.369	0.572078	0.9807087
NWSLP	38.9633	38.0429	0.485021	0.9763778
NWCBO	68.7904	66.7461	0.281543	0.9702822
Age composition dat	a			
Shoreside	74.1563	75.2779	0.333243	1.0151248
At-sea hake	30.5763	30.74	0.167389	1.0053538
AKSHLF	3.00929	3.00631	0.170828	0.9990097
AKSLP	1.5566	1.6068	0.19336	1.0322498
NWSLP	2.81111	2.82061	0.157214	1.0033794
NWCBO	3.35207	3.42274	0.143452	1.0210825

**Table 11:** Information on inputs and sample size adjustments for length and age composition data.

**Table 12:** Root mean squared error (r.m.s.e.) of the observations around the expected values for each survey.

Fleet	Obs (SdLog)	Input (SdLog)
AKSHLF	0.302399	0.311325
AKSLP	0.164986	0.652762
NWSLP	0.402318	0.468656
NWCBO	0.278081	0.275922

**Table 13:** Error distribution assumptions regarding data sources used in the assessment.

Data sources used	Error distribution assumption
Londinos	Assumed to be known without error
Landings	(uncertainty explored via sensitivity analysis)
Abundance	Lognormal
Length composition	Multinomial
Age composition	Multinomial
Mean body weight	Normal
Discard	Normal

Parameter	Estimated value	Bounds (low, high)	Fixed value
Natural mortality (M. famala)	value	NA	0.054
Natural mortality ( <i>M</i> , female) Natural mortality ( <i>M</i> , male)	- 0.069	(0.01, 0.15)	0.034
•	v <b>idual growth</b>	(0.01, 0.13)	-
Females:	luuai gi owin		
Length at $A_1$	15.186	(1,20)	_
Length at $A_2$	42.66	(20,60)	_
von Bertalanffy <i>K</i>	0.20	(0.05, 0.3)	_
SD of length at $A_1$	1.81	(0.5,15)	_
SD of length at $A_2$	2.15	(0.5,15) (0.5,15)	_
Males:	2.15	(0.5,15)	
Length at $A_1$ (set equal to females)	_	NA	0.0
Length at $A_2$	38.35	(50,60)	0.0
von Bertalanffy <i>K</i>	0.245	(0.05,0.3)	-
SD of length at $A_1$ (set equal to females)	-	(0.05,0.5) NA	0.0
SD of length at $A_1$ (set equal to remates) SD of length at $A_2$	- 1.17	(0.5,15)	0.0
6	ght at length	(0.3, 13)	-
Females:	gnt at length		
Coefficient		NA	1.15E-05
Exponent	-	NA	3.12536
Males:	-	INA	5.12550
Coefficient		NA	1.22E-05
	-	NA	3.10647
Exponent	- ndity at length	NA	5.10047
Inflection	<u>laity at length</u>	NA	101100
	-	NA	44800
Slope Stock s	nd recruitment	INA	44000
	7.93	(5.12)	
$Ln(R_0)$	1.95	(5,12) NA	- 0.773
Steepness $(h)$	-		
Recruitment SD ( $\sigma_r$ )	- 	NA	0.75
	ability and varial		
Ln(Q) - AFSC shelf (1980-1992) Ln(Q) - AFSC shelf offset (1905-2004) to config	0.585	(-10,2)	
Ln(Q) - AFSC shelf offset (1995-2004) to early	0.0089	(-4,4)	
Ln(Q) - AFSC slope	-0.123	(-10,2)	
Ln(Q) - NWFSC slope	0.047	(-10,2)	
Ln(Q) - NWFSC shelf-slope	0.347	(-10,2)	
Extra additive SD for AFSC shelf	0.016	(0,1)	
Extra additive SD for NWFSC shelf-slope	0.082	(0,1)	
	ity and retention		
Shoreside fishery (double-normal)	24.10		
Peak	34.19	(20, 45)	-
Peak block (2011-2014)	32.74	(20, 45)	-
Top: width of plateau	-5.93	(-6, 4)	-
Top: width of plateau block (2011-2014)	-3.52	(-6, 4)	-
Ascending slope	2.68	(-1,9)	-
Ascending slope block (2011-2014)	1.80	(-1,9)	-

 Table 14: List of parameter values used in the base model.

Parameter	Estimated value	Bounds (low, high)	Fixed value
Descending slope	1.15	(-1,9)	-
Descending slope block (2011-2014)	1.99	(-1,9)	-
Selectivity at first bin	-2.32	(-1,9)	-
Selectivity at last bin	0.26	(-1,9)	-
Selectivity at last bin block (2011-2014)	-1.07	(-1,9)	-
Shoreside retention (logistic function)			
Inflection base	25.13	(15,70)	-
Inflection block (2011-2014)	20.10	(15,70)	-
Slope base	1.67	(0.1, 10)	-
Slope block (2011-2014)	2.21	(0.1, 10)	-
Asymptotic retention base	-	NA	1
Asymptotic retention block (2002)	0.45	(0,1)	-
Asymptotic retention block (2003)	0.40	(0,1)	-
Asymptotic retention block (2004)	0.80	(0,1)	-
Asymptotic retention block (2005)	0.75	(0,1)	-
Asymptotic retention block (2006)	0.53	(0,1)	-
Asymptotic retention block (2007)	0.54	(0,1)	_
Asymptotic retention block (2008)	0.46	(0,1)	_
Asymptotic retention block (2009)	0.48	(0,1) (0,1)	_
Asymptotic retention block (2009)	0.52	(0,1) (0,1)	_
Male offset to inflection	-	NA	0
At-sea hake fishery (double-normal)	-		0
• •	33.17	(10, 45)	
Peak Topy width of plataan		(10, 45)	-
Top: width of plateau	-4.48	(-6,4)	-
Ascending slope	3.82	(-1,9)	-
Descending slope base	-0.74	(-1,9)	-
Selectivity at first bin	-	NA	-999
Selectivity at last bin	0.33	(-1,9)	-
AFSC shelf survey (double-normal)			
Peak	22.11	(10, 45)	-
Top: width of plateau	-5.97	(-6,4)	-
Ascending slope	3.42	(-1,9)	-
Descending slope base	4.86	(-1,9)	-
Descending slope block (1995-2004)	4.75	(-1,9)	-
Selectivity at first bin	-	NA	-999
Selectivity at last bin	-	NA	-999
AFSC slope survey (double-normal)			
Peak	22.20	(10, 45)	-
Top: width of plateau	-1.68	(-6,4)	-
Ascending slope	1.84	(-1,9)	-
Descending slope	3.27	(-1,9)	-
Selectivity at first bin	-	NA	-999
Selectivity at last bin	-	NA	-999
NWFSC slope survey (double-normal)			
Peak	24.7	(10, 45)	-
Top: width of plateau	-5.97	(-6,4)	-6
Ascending slope	3.1	(-1,9)	-

Parameter	Estimated value	Bounds (low, high)	Fixed value
Descending slope	4.85	(-1,9)	-
Selectivity at first bin	-	NA	-999
Selectivity at last bin	-	NA	-999
<i>NWFSC shelf-slope survey (double-normal)</i>			
Peak	-	NA	24.4731
Top: width of plateau	-	NA	-6
Ascending slope	-	NA	4.13751
Descending slope	-	NA	3
Selectivity at first bin	-	NA	-999
Selectivity at last bin	-	NA	-0.841911

Year	Total biomass (mt)	Summary biomass (mt)	Spawning output (million fish)	Depletion (%)	Age-0 Recruits (1000s)	Exploitation rate (catch/ age 1+ biomass)
1915	36,459	36,454	3,201	100%	2,783	
1916	36,464	36,458	3,201	100%	2,784	0.00036
1917	36,455	36,450	3,201	100%	2,785	0.00057
1918	36,439	36,434	3,199	100%	2,786	0.00059
1919	36,424	36,418	3,198	100%	2,787	0.00038
1920	36,417	36,411	3,197	100%	2,788	0.00040
1921	36,410	36,404	3,196	100%	2,790	0.00034
1922	36,406	36,400	3,196	100%	2,791	0.00031
1923	36,404	36,398	3,195	100%	2,793	0.00038
1924	36,400	36,395	3,195	100%	2,795	0.00038
1925	36,398	36,392	3,194	100%	2,797	0.00044
1926	36,394	36,388	3,193	100%	2,799	0.00059
1927	36,386	36,380	3,192	100%	2,801	0.00051
1928	36,382	36,376	3,192	100%	2,803	0.00050
1929	36,379	36,374	3,191	100%	2,806	0.00053
1930	36,377	36,371	3,191	100%	2,809	0.00058
1931	36,374	36,369	3,190	100%	2,811	0.00072
1932	36,368	36,362	3,189	100%	2,814	0.00045
1933	36,373	36,367	3,189	100%	2,818	0.00044
1934	36,380	36,374	3,189	100%	2,821	0.00042
1935	36,389	36,383	3,189	100%	2,825	0.00048
1936	36,397	36,391	3,190	100%	2,829	0.00033
1937	36,412	36,407	3,190	100%	2,834	0.00037
1938	36,427	36,422	3,191	100%	2,840	0.00046
1939	36,441	36,435	3,192	100%	2,850	0.00066
1940	36,450	36,444	3,192	100%	2,860	0.00090
1941	36,451	36,446	3,192	100%	2,875	0.00116
1942	36,447	36,441	3,190	100%	2,892	0.00133
1943	36,440	36,434	3,189	100%	2,911	0.00507
1944	36,302	36,297	3,176	99%	2,935	0.01103
1945	35,959	35,953	3,145	98%	2,965	0.01901
1946	35,349	35,343	3,090	96%	3,003	0.01142
1947	35,043	35,036	3,059	96%	3,054	0.00953
1948	34,829	34,822	3,035	95%	3,122	0.00553
1949	34,780	34,774	3,025	94%	3,205	0.00464
1950	34,787	34,781	3,018	94%	3,304	0.00515

**Table 15:** Time series of total biomass, summary biomass, spawning output, depletion relative to  $B_0$ , recruitment, and exploitation rate estimated in the base model.

Year	Total biomass (mt)	Summary biomass (mt)	Spawning output (million fish)	Depletion (%)	Age-0 Recruits (1000s)	Exploitation rate (catch/ age 1+ biomass)
1951	34,805	34,798	3,012	94%	3,408	0.00596
1952	34,826	34,819	3,005	94%	3,497	0.00627
1953	34,872	34,865	2,999	94%	3,544	0.00533
1954	34,991	34,984	2,998	94%	3,520	0.00625
1955	35,116	35,109	2,997	94%	3,434	0.00735
1956	35,236	35,230	2,995	94%	3,314	0.00970
1957	35,298	35,292	2,989	93%	3,191	0.01131
1958	35,316	35,310	2,982	93%	3,084	0.00956
1959	35,395	35,389	2,983	93%	2,995	0.00806
1960	35,511	35,505	2,992	93%	2,919	0.00971
1961	35,540	35,534	2,998	94%	2,855	0.00904
1962	35,558	35,553	3,006	94%	2,814	0.00978
1963	35,512	35,506	3,011	94%	2,817	0.01044
1964	35,404	35,398	3,013	94%	2,874	0.00754
1965	35,366	35,360	3,020	94%	2,959	0.01375
1966	35,081	35,075	3,006	94%	2,992	0.12040
1967	31,052	31,046	2,673	83%	2,889	0.09917
1968	28,234	28,229	2,428	76%	2,726	0.08583
1969	26,138	26,133	2,238	70%	2,665	0.01101
1970	26,232	26,226	2,230	70%	2,818	0.01345
1971	26,282	26,276	2,222	69%	2,994	0.02018
1972	26,173	26,168	2,202	69%	2,431	0.02344
1973	25,997	25,993	2,180	68%	1,945	0.03523
1974	25,518	25,515	2,134	67%	1,748	0.02396
1975	25,319	25,316	2,115	66%	1,457	0.02426
1976	25,061	25,057	2,097	65%	2,048	0.02689
1977	24,674	24,671	2,076	65%	1,345	0.01298
1978	24,574	24,567	2,083	65%	3,451	0.01705
1979	24,329	24,324	2,081	65%	2,823	0.03046
1980	23,760	23,757	2,045	64%	1,963	0.02627
1981	23,355	23,346	2,012	63%	4,399	0.03610
1982	22,790	22,788	1,954	61%	1,349	0.05029
1983	21,998	21,996	1,867	58%	883	0.05168
1984	21,267	21,264	1,782	56%	1,414	0.06281
1985	20,319	20,316	1,688	53%	1,791	0.08808
1986	18,871	18,868	1,564	49%	1,654	0.06723
1987	17,906	17,900	1,489	46%	3,181	0.13561
1988	15,769	15,767	1,322	41%	1,303	0.10596
1989	14,412	14,410	1,210	38%	900	0.08932

Year	Total biomass (mt)	Summary biomass (mt)	Spawning output (million fish)	Depletion (%)	Age-0 Recruits (1000s)	Exploitation rate (catch/ age 1+ biomass)
1990	13,468	13,466	1,122	35%	732	0.12611
1991	12,110	12,108	996	31%	895	0.10064
1992	11,210	11,208	912	28%	792	0.06189
1993	10,793	10,792	877	27%	439	0.11156
1994	9,819	9,814	806	25%	2,306	0.08894
1995	9,143	9,136	759	24%	3,707	0.08671
1996	8,575	8,574	715	22%	965	0.08755
1997	8,144	8,141	668	21%	1,281	0.10231
1998	7,722	7,721	611	19%	828	0.12228
1999	7,247	7,234	543	17%	6,440	0.05091
2000	7,424	7,415	528	16%	4,611	0.03560
2001	7,863	7,862	533	17%	549	0.02278
2002	8,586	8,583	555	17%	1,308	0.02959
2003	9,338	9,335	578	18%	1,562	0.02134
2004	10,140	10,135	608	19%	2,609	0.02370
2005	10,855	10,850	649	20%	2,671	0.01187
2006	11,635	11,631	716	22%	2,168	0.01669
2007	12,322	12,319	790	25%	1,644	0.02115
2008	12,918	12,906	856	27%	6,240	0.01939
2009	13,521	13,519	913	29%	950	0.02139
2010	14,133	14,129	961	30%	2,243	0.02486
2011	14,725	14,721	1,002	31%	2,025	0.00799
2012	15,526	15,524	1,061	33%	956	0.00610
2013	16,307	16,288	1,123	35%	9,616	0.00766
2014	17,043	17,038	1,189	37%	2,466	0.00608
2015	17,902	17,897	1,261	39%	2,491	NA

Model	Base	High catch	Low catch	B.C. catches included	Data -1 year	Data -2 years	Data -3 years	Data -4 years	No 2014 NWCBO comps
Negative log-likelihoo	bd								
Total	1854.24	1855.52	1853.58	1852.86	1776.33	1703.77	1609.01	1535.73	1791.22
Indices	-18.6734	-18.1939	-19.0412	-19.4939	-19.3873	-18.4621	-17.7784	-16.7257	-18.6346
Length frequencies	540.814	540.688	540.785	540.403	516.003	486.048	463.221	438.636	521.387
Age frequencies	1357.46	1357.14	1357.79	1357.67	1304.27	1257.3	1187.29	1134.99	1312.59
Selected parameters									
$Ln(R_0)$	7.928	8.140	7.810	7.968	7.987	7.985	7.984	7.982	7.991
Steepness (h)	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773
Female M	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054
Male M	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.071	0.070
Female $L$ at $A_1$	15.187	15.188	15.187	15.189	15.135	15.091	15.121	15.038	15.139
Female $L$ at $A_2$	42.662	42.672	42.666	42.673	42.653	42.620	42.572	42.525	42.637
Male $L$ at $A_1$	15.187	15.188	15.187	15.189	15.135	15.091	15.121	15.038	15.139
Male $L$ at $A_2$	38.347	38.344	38.329	38.351	38.339	38.352	38.319	38.357	38.355
Female von Bert K	0.198	0.198	0.198	0.194	0.198	0.198	0.197	0.198	0.198
Male von Bert K	0.245	0.245	0.245	0.243	0.245	0.245	0.246	0.245	0.245
Management quantit	ies								
Equilibrium									
spawning output	3,203	3,965	2,848	3,339	3,405	3,394	3,387	3,377	3,415
(million eggs)									
2015 Spawning depletion	39%	44%	37%	34%	51%	51%	50%	48%	52%

**Table 16:** Comparison among selected sensitivity runs. Likelihoods in italics are not comparable across rows.

Model	Base	Non- spatial GLMM	2013 maturity settings	2013 growth CV settings	2013 WL parameters	2013 female M	M estimated with Hamel prior	2013 steepness	Steepness estimated with prior
Negative log-likelihoo	od								
Total	1854.24	1857.39	1856.44	1887.04	1856.46	1854.9	1851.72	1854.2	1854.16
Indices	-18.6734	-15.8398	-18.7151	-18.4874	-18.7748	-18.6442	-21.5288	-18.6737	-18.5517
Length frequencies	540.814	540.826	541.893	546.608	541.847	541.071	541.901	540.706	540.637
Age frequencies	1357.46	1357.64	1357.95	1382.94	1358.06	1358.2	1353.13	1357.53	1357.41
Selected parameters									
$Ln(R_0)$	7.928	7.938	7.939	7.946	7.937	7.775	10.392	7.931	7.936
Steepness (h)	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.773	0.779	0.824
Female M	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.050	0.088	0.054	0.054
Male M	0.069	0.069	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.065	0.110	0.070	0.070
Female $L$ at $A_1$	15.187	15.183	15.193	15.499	15.194	15.188	15.180	15.187	15.188
Female $L$ at $A_2$	42.662	42.660	42.659	42.772	42.666	42.654	42.747	42.669	42.671
Male $L$ at $A_1$	15.187	15.183	15.193	15.499	15.194	15.188	15.180	15.187	15.188
Male $L$ at $A_2$	38.347	38.344	38.329	38.351	38.339	38.352	38.319	38.357	38.355
Female von Bert K	0.198	0.198	0.198	0.194	0.198	0.198	0.197	0.198	0.198
Male von Bert K	0.245	0.245	0.245	0.243	0.245	0.245	0.246	0.245	0.245
<b>Management quantit</b> Equilibrium	ies								
spawning output (million eggs)	3,203	3,235	3,304	3,286	3,245	3,096	16,279	3,216	3,234
2015 Spawning depletion	39%	41%	44%	44%	41%	32%	100%	40%	43%

 Table 17: Comparison among selected sensitivity runs.

**Table 18:** Summary of reference points for the base model.

		~95%
Quantity	Estimate	Confidence
		Interval
Unfished Spawning output (million eggs)	3,203	2,370-4,036
Unfished age 1+ biomass (mt)	36,459	27,360-45,557
Unfished recruitment (R0)	2,773	2,151-3,574
Depletion (2015)	39%	17-62%
Reference points based on SB40%		
Proxy spawning output $(B_{40\%})$ (million eggs)	1,281	948-1,614
SPR resulting in $B40_{\%}$ (SPR <sub>B40%</sub> )	44%	NA
Exploitation rate resulting in $B_{40\%}$	4.1%	3.98-4.29%
Yield with SPR at $B_{40\%}$ (mt)	674	504-844
Reference points based on SPR proxy for MSY		
Spawning output (million eggs)	1,474	1,091-1,858
SPR <sub>proxy</sub>	50%	NA
Exploitation rate corresponding to SPR <sub>proxy</sub>	3.4%	3.3-3.5%
Yield with $SPR_{proxy}$ at $SB_{SPR}$ (mt)	630	472-789
Reference points based on estimated MSY values		
Spawning output at $MSY(SB_{MSY})$ (million eggs)	815	603-1,026
SPR <sub>MSY</sub>	31%	30-32%
Exploitation rate corresponding to $SPR_{MSY}$	6.55%	6.24-6.74%
MSY (mt)	728	544-912

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Landings (mt)	98	107	144	117	138	184	117	94	124	103	NA
Estimated Total catch (mt)	129	194	261	250	289	351	118	95	125	104	NA
OFL (mt)	269	269	456	456	437	437	508	508	541	541	
ACL (mt)	122	122	260	260	282	282	298	298	317	317	
SPR	77%	71%	66%	67%	64%	59%	85%	88%	86%	89%	NA
Exploitation rate (catch/ age 1+ biomass)	0.012	0.017	0.021	0.019	0.021	0.025	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.006	NA
Age 1+ biomass (mt)	10,850	11,631	12,319	12,906	13,519	14,129	14,721	15,524	16,288	17,038	17,897
Spawning output (million eggs) ~95%	649	716	790	856	913	961	1,002	1,061	1,123	1,189	1,261
~95% Confidence Interval	216-1,082	237-1,196	256-1,324	269-1,443	277-1,550	279-1,643	276- 1,729	289-1,832	305- 1,940	321-2,056	340-2,181
Recruitment	2,671	2,168	1,644	6,240	950	2,243	2,025	956	9,616	2,466	2,491
~95% Confidence Interval	1,364- 5,229	1,090- 4,314	807-3,350	3,165- 12,303	450-2,005	1,127- 4,462	992- 4,134	426-2,146	4,280- 21,603	1,807- 3,365	1,831- 3,389
Depletion (%)	20%	22%	25%	27%	29%	30%	31%	33%	35%	37%	39%
~95% Confidence Interval	10-30%	11-34%	12-38%	12-41%	13-44%	13-47%	13-49%	14-52%	15-55%	16-58%	17-62%

**Table 19:** Summary of recent trends in estimated darkblotched rockfish exploitation and stock level from the base model.

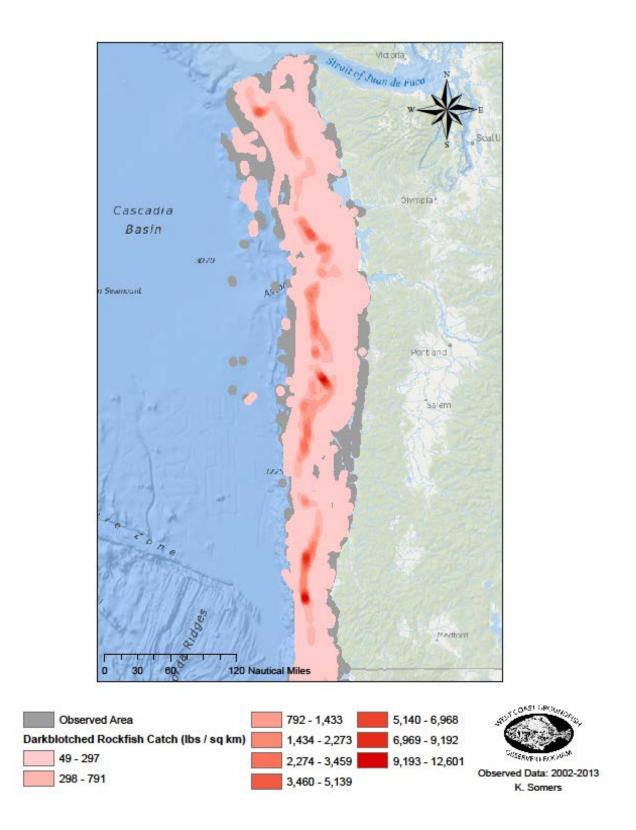
			State of nature							
			Lo	OW	Base	case	High			
			Female M	<i>I</i> =0.0412	Female N	1=0.054	Female M=0.059			
Management decision	Year	Catch (mt)	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion	Spawning output (million eggs)	Depletion		
Average catch for the period between 2011 and 2014	2015	110	263	9%	1,261	39%	1,660	49%		
	2016	110	278	10%	1,331	42%	1,744	51%		
	2017	110	291	10%	1,396	44%	1,820	53%		
	2018	110	305	11%	1,459	46%	1,893	56%		
	2019	110	324	12%	1,531	48%	1,976	58%		
	2020	110	349	12%	1,618	51%	2,077	61%		
	2021	110	379	13%	1,711	53%	2,183	64%		
	2022	110	410	15%	1,799	56%	2,283	67%		
	2023	110	442	16%	1,878	59%	2,369	69%		
	2024	110	474	17%	1,948	61%	2,442	72%		
	2025	110	507	18%	2,008	63%	2,503	73%		
	2026	110	539	19%	2,062	64%	2,555	75%		
	2015	338	263	9%	1,261	39%	1,660	49%		
	2016	346	264	9%	1,317	41%	1,730	51%		
	2017	346	260	9%	1,365	43%	1,790	53%		
2016 ACL	2018	346	256	9%	1,411	44%	1,845	54%		
catch	2019	346	256	9%	1,465	46%	1,911	56%		
assumed for	2020	346	262	9%	1,534	48%	1,994	58%		
years between	2021	346	271	10%	1,609	50%	2,082	61%		
2015 and	2022	346	280	10%	1,677	52%	2,162	63%		
2026	2023	346	288	10%	1,736	54%	2,229	65%		
	2024	346	295	11%	1,786	56%	2,283	67%		
	2025	346	302	11%	1,827	57%	2,327	68%		
	2026	346	308	11%	1,863	58%	2,362	69%		
Catch	2015	388	263	9%	1,261	39%	1,660	49%		
	2016	389	260	9%	1,314	41%	1,727	51%		
	2017	386	253	9%	1,359	42%	1,783	52%		
calculated	2018	399	246	9%	1,400	44%	1,835	54%		
using current rebuilding	2019	438	241	9%	1,451	45%	1,897	56%		
SPR of 64.9%	2020	467	241	9%	1,513	47%	1,973	58%		
applied to the	2021	474	241	9%	1,579	49%	2,053	60%		
base model	2022	469	239	9%	1,637	51%	2,123	62%		
(40-10 rule and buffer	2023	461	236	8%	1,686	53%	2,180	64%		
applied)	2024	454	231	8%	1,725	54%	2,224	65%		
~*	2025	450	226	8%	1,758	55%	2,259	66%		
	2026	448	221	8%	1,784	56%	2,285	67%		

**Table 20:** 12-year projections for alternate states of nature defined based on female

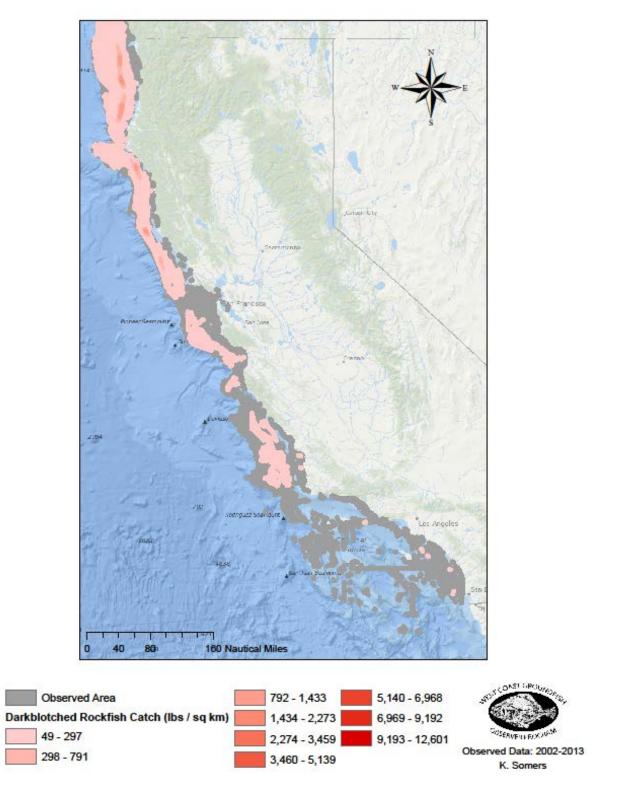
 natural mortality. Columns range over low, mid, and high state of nature, and rows range

 over different assumptions of catch levels.

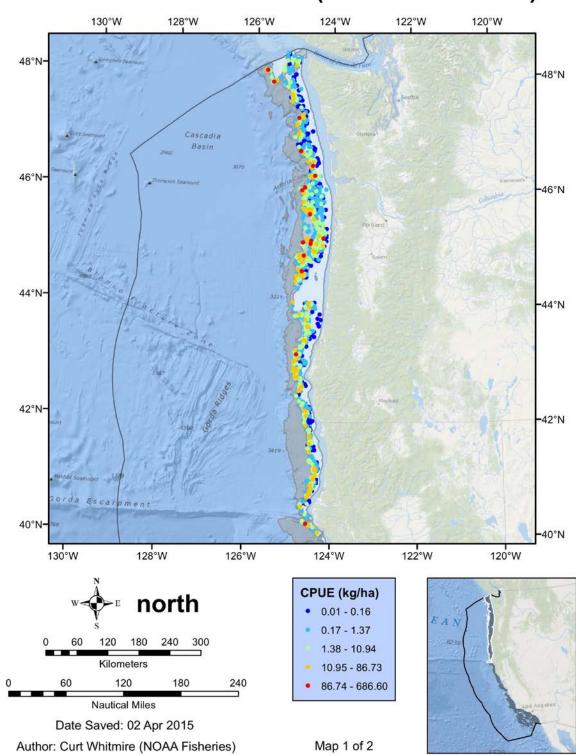
## 10 Figures



**Figure 1:** Spatial distribution of darkblotched rockfish catch observed by the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program and the summary area of all observed fishing events.

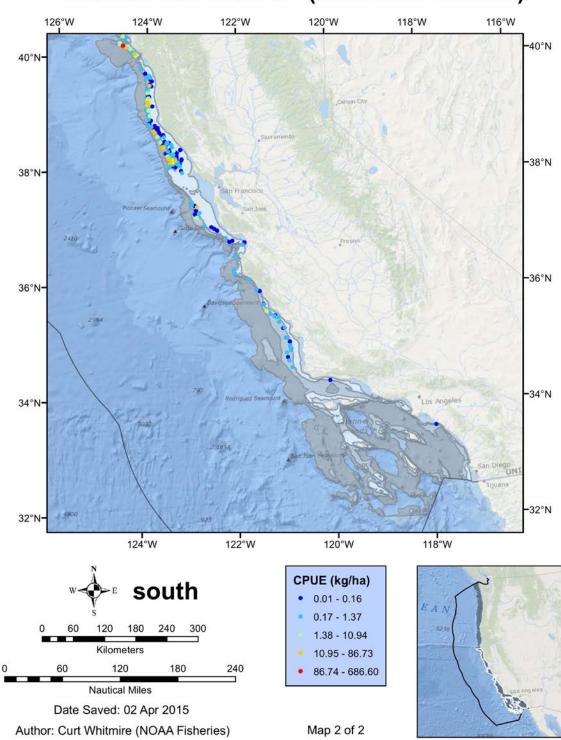


**Figure 1 (continued):** Spatial distribution of darkblotched rockfish catch observed by the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program and the summary area of all observed fishing events.



Darkblotched rockfish (Sebastes crameri)

**Figure 2:** Spatial distribution of darkblotched rockfish (*Sebastes crameri*) catch in the NWFSC groundfish survey (2003-2012) by INPFC area.



Darkblotched rockfish (Sebastes crameri)

**Figure 2 (continued):** Spatial distribution of darkblotched rockfish (*Sebastes crameri*) catch in the NWFSC groundfish survey (2003-2012) by INPFC area.

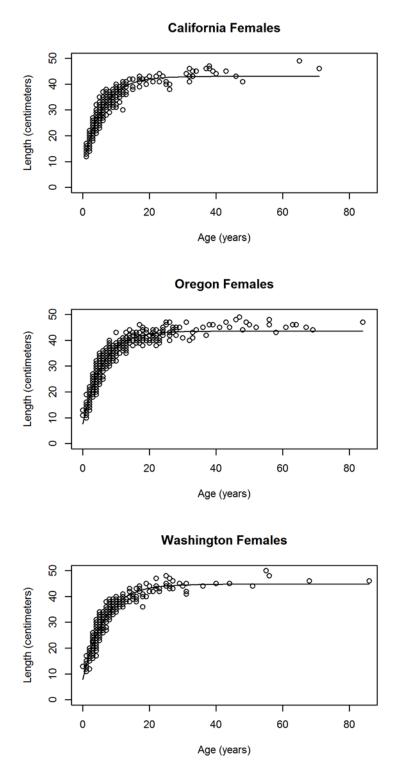


Figure 3: Fits to length-at-age data for female darkblotched rockfish, by state.



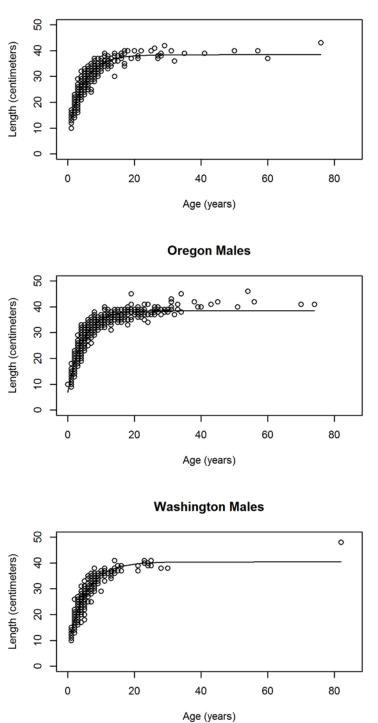
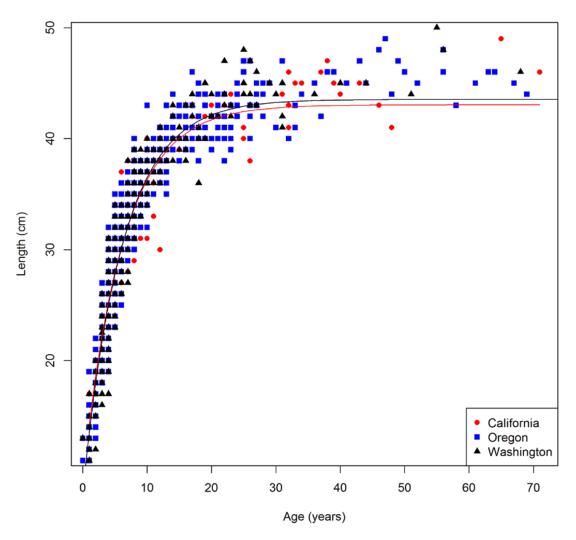


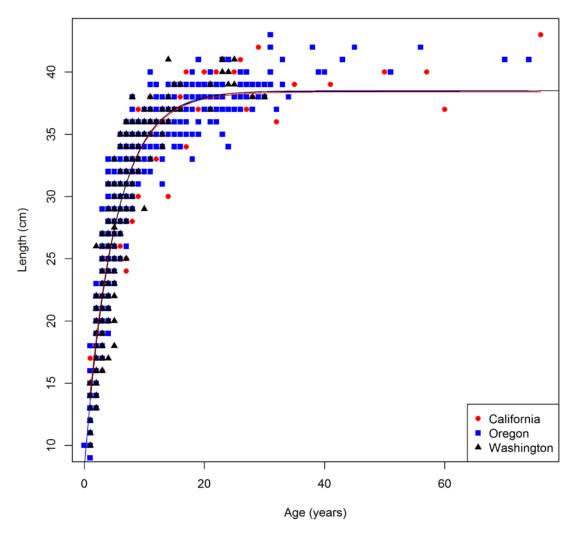
Figure 4: Fits to length-at-age data for male darkblotched rockfish, by state.

Females

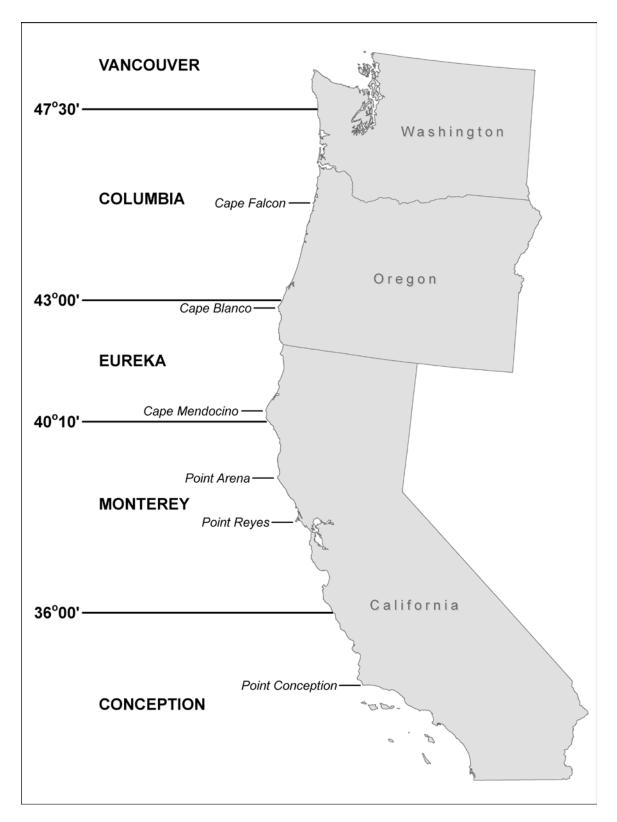


**Figure 5:** Female length-at-age data and von Bertalanffy model fits that illustrate no differences in growth among state.

Males



**Figure 6:** Male length-at-age data and von Bertalanffy model fits that illustrate no differences in growth among state.



**Figure 7:** A map of the assessment area that includes coastal waters off three U.S. west coast states and five International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) areas.

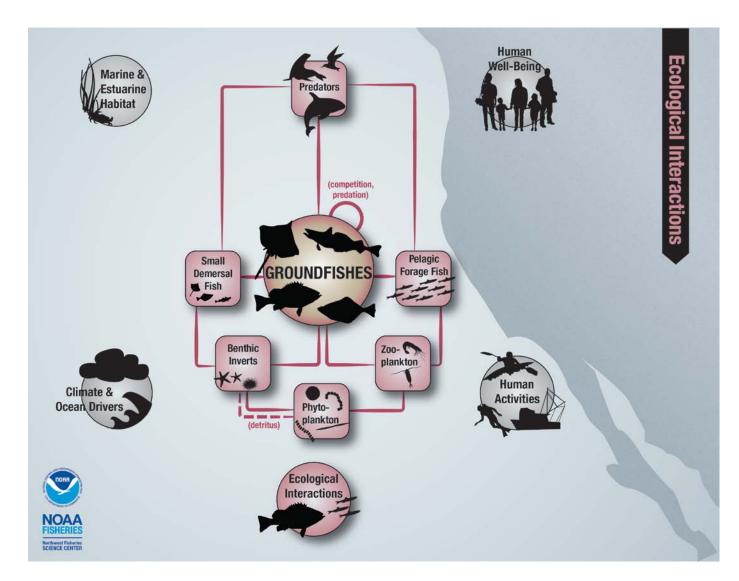


Figure 8: Conceptual diagram of ecological interactions of groundfish species in California Current large marine ecosystem.

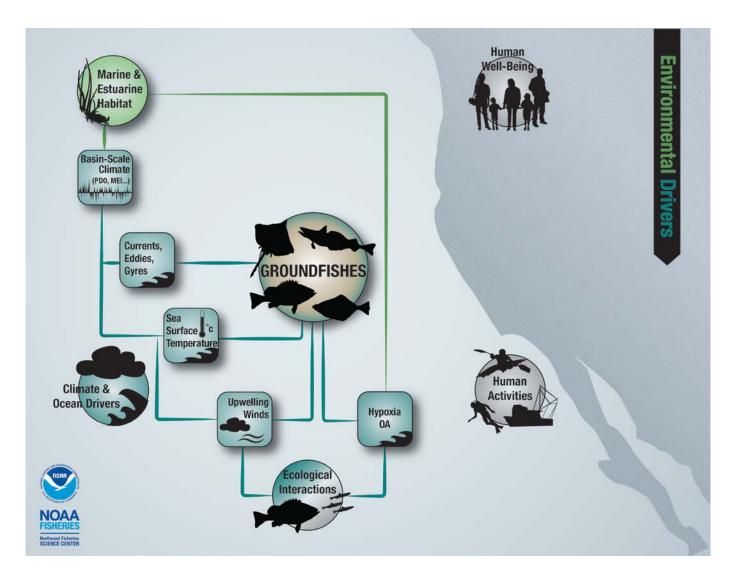


Figure 9: Conceptual diagram of environmental drivers that impact groundfish species in California Current large marine ecosystem.

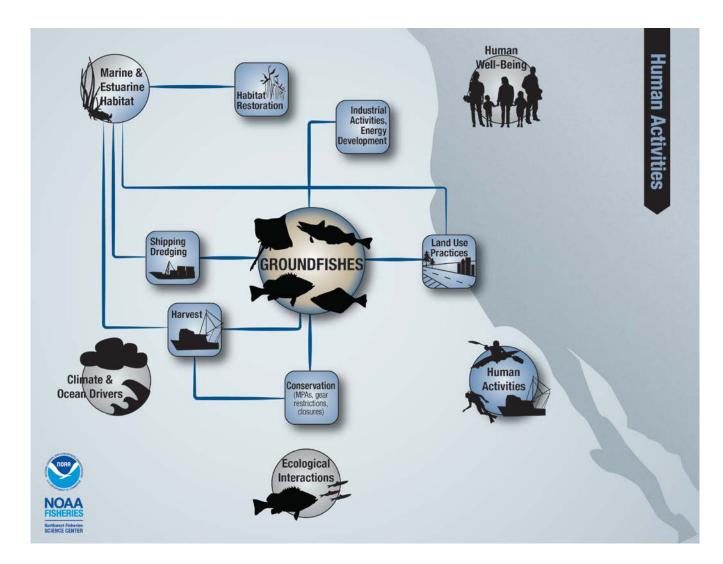


Figure 10: Conceptual diagram of human activities that affect groundfish species in California Current large marine ecosystem.

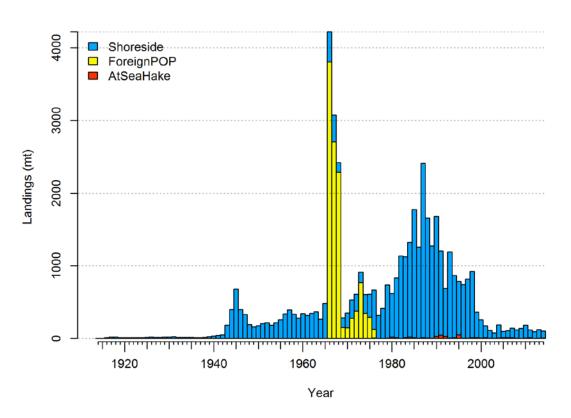


Figure 11: Darkblotched rockfish landings history, 1915-2014, by fleet.

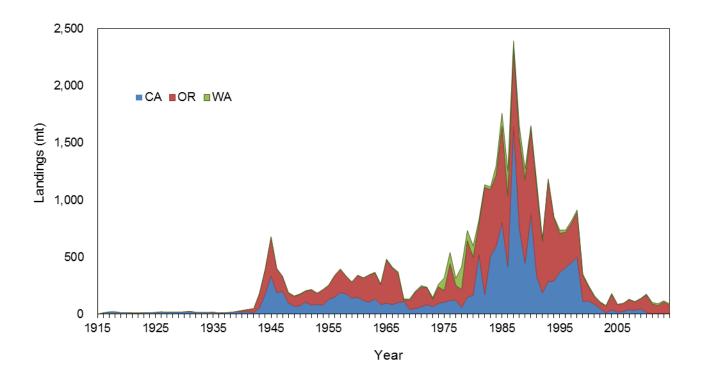


Figure 12: Darkblotched rockfish landings history, 1915-2014, by state.

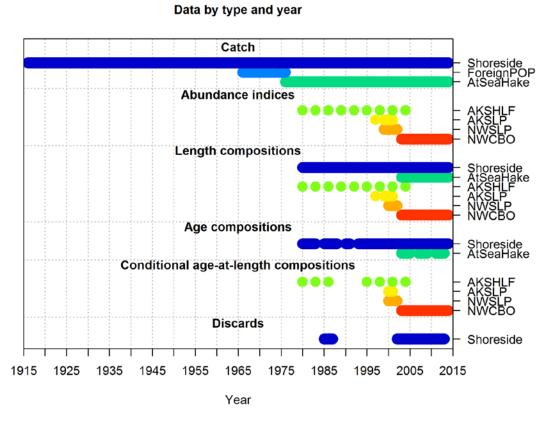
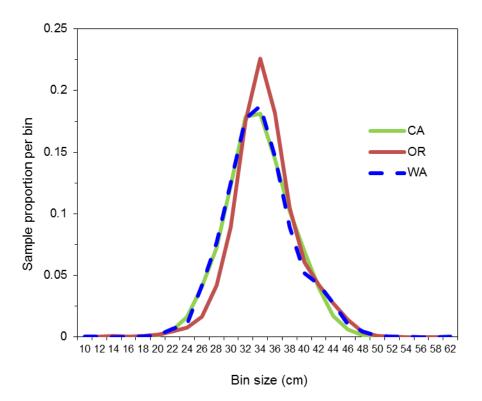
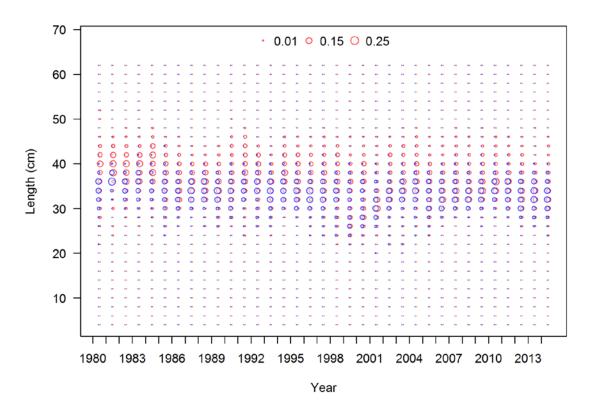


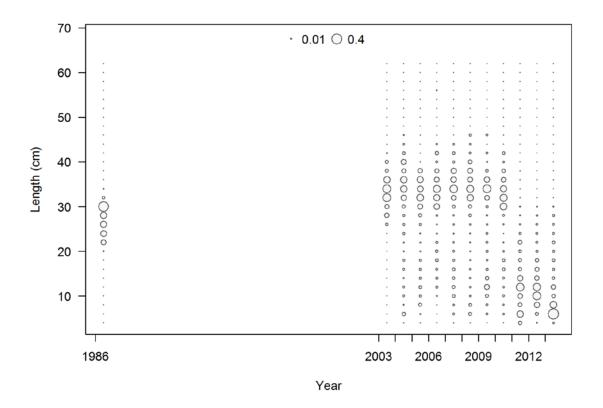
Figure 13: Summary of sources and data used in the assessment.



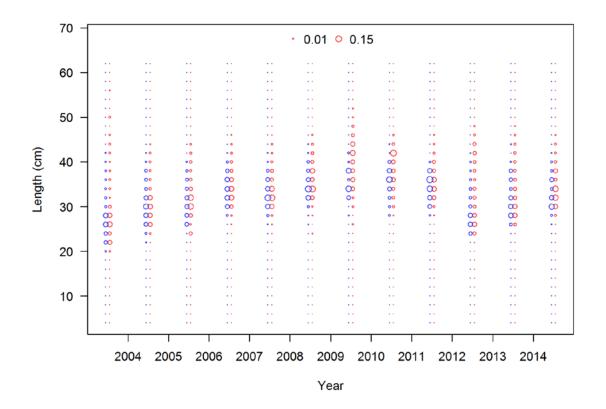
**Figure 14:** Comparison of darkblotched length compositions sampled from the landed catch in California, Oregon and Washington.



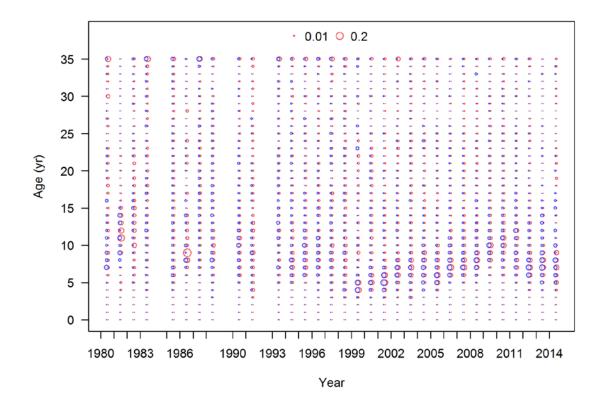
**Figure 15:** Length-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the shoreside landings by year.



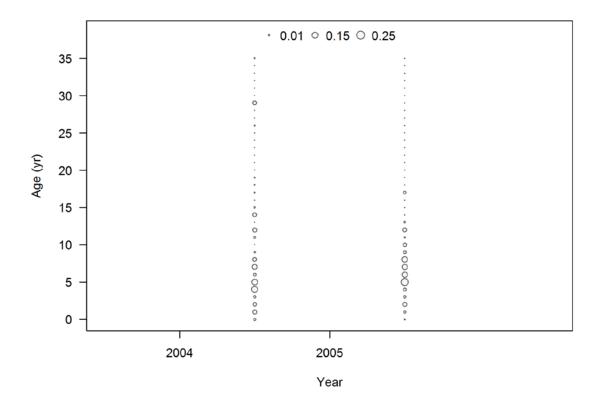
**Figure 16:** Length-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) from the shoreside fleet discards by year.



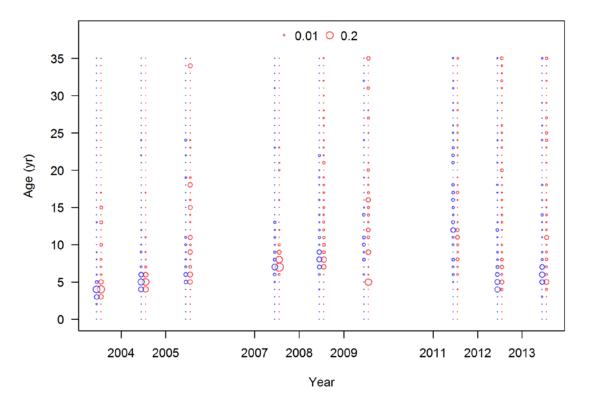
**Figure 17:** Length-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the at-sea hake fishery removals by year.



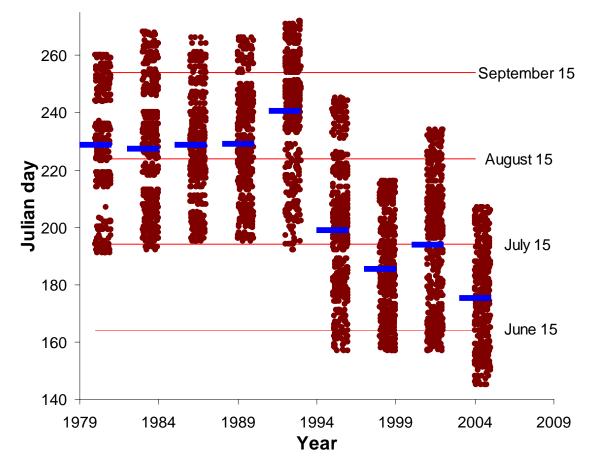
**Figure 18:** Age-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the shoreside landings by year.



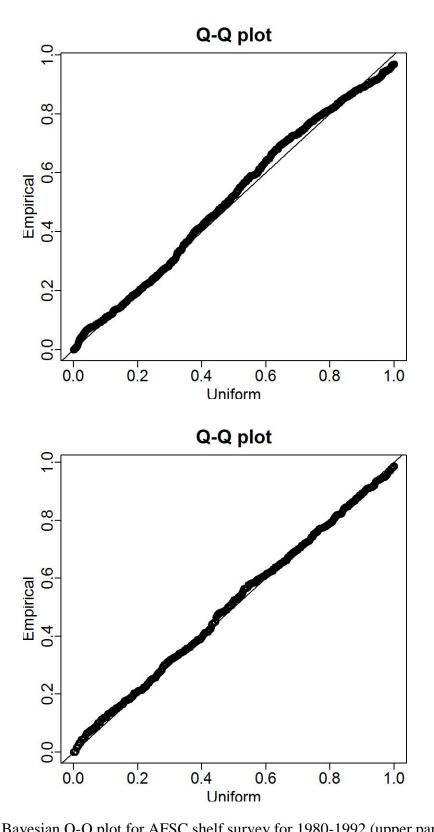
**Figure 19:** Age-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) from the shoreside fleet discards by year.



**Figure 20:** Age-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the at-sea hake fishery removals by year.



**Figure 21:** Distribution of dates of operation for the AFSC shelf (triennial) bottom trawl survey (1980-2004). Solid bars show the mean date for each survey year, points represent individual hauls dates, but are jittered to allow better delineation of the distribution of individual points.



**Figure 22:** Bayesian Q-Q plot for AFSC shelf survey for 1980-1992 (upper panel) and 1995-2004 (lower panel).

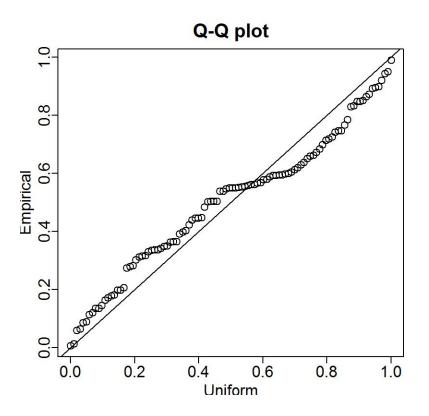


Figure 23: Bayesian Q-Q plot for AFSC slope survey.

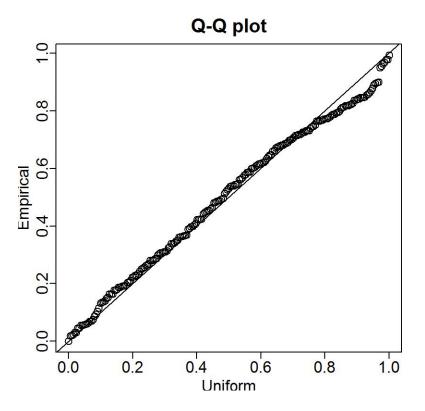
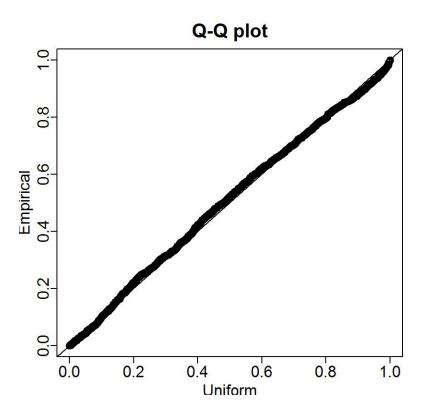
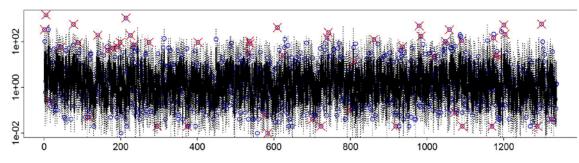


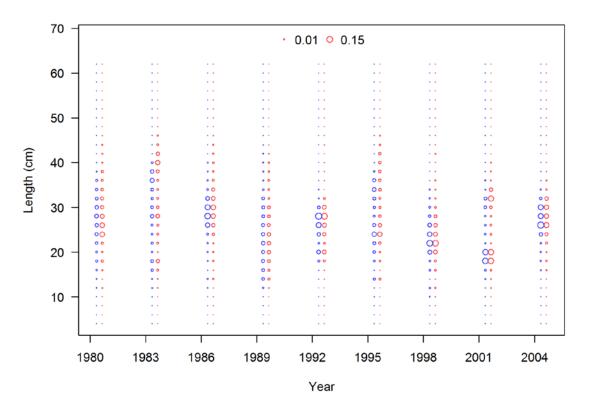
Figure 24: Bayesian Q-Q plot for NWFSC slope survey.



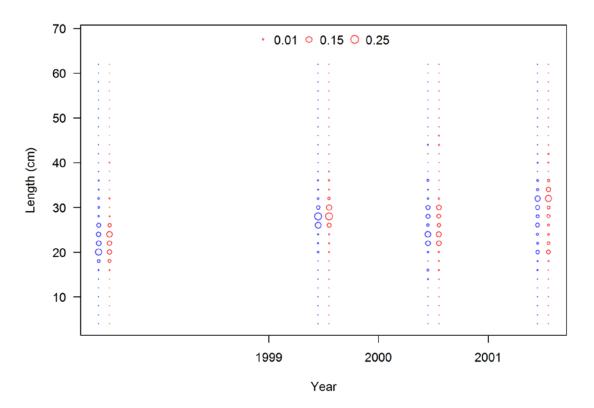
**Figure 25:** Q-Q plot for lognormal model used in the geostatistical delta-GLMM for the NWFSSC shelf-slope survey.



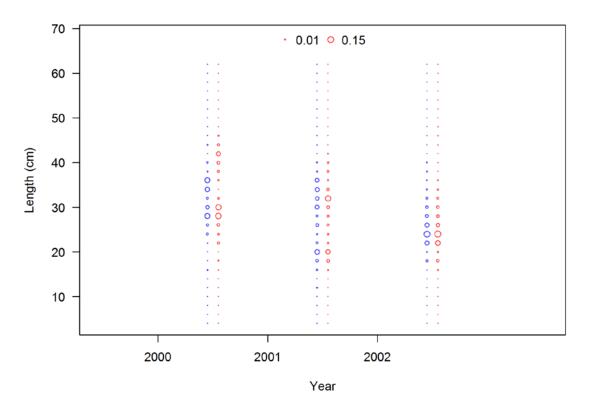
**Figure 26:** Posterior predictive plot for lognormal model used in the geostatistical delta-GLMM for the NWFSSC shelf-slope survey.



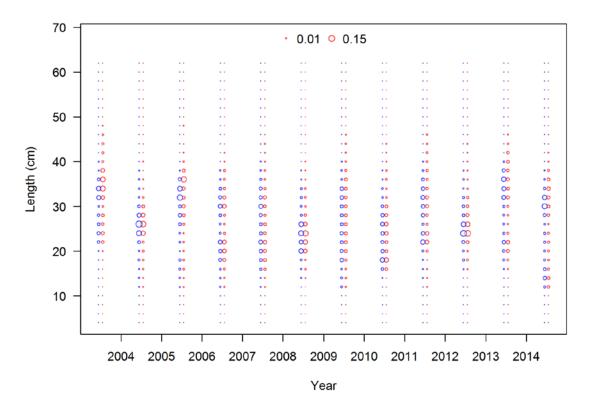
**Figure 27:** Length-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC shelf survey.



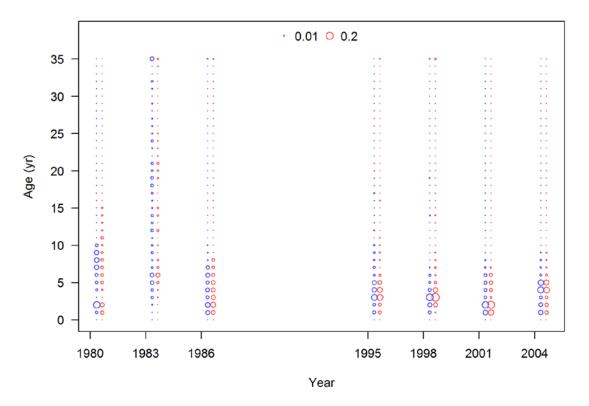
**Figure 28:** Length-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC slope survey.



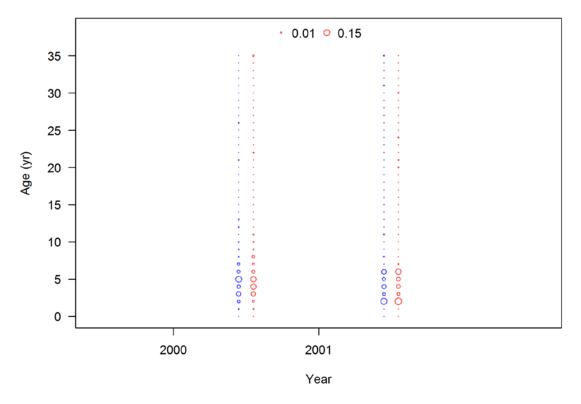
**Figure 29:** Length-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC slope survey.



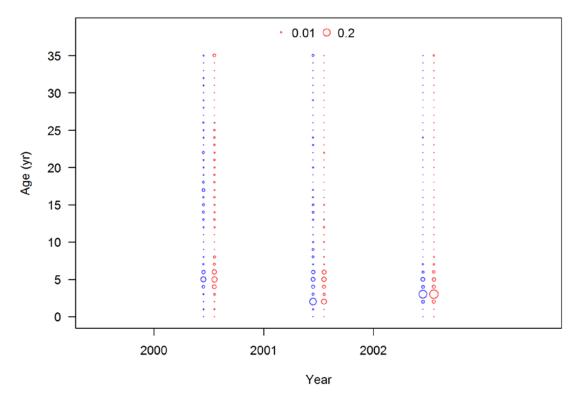
**Figure 30:** Length-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



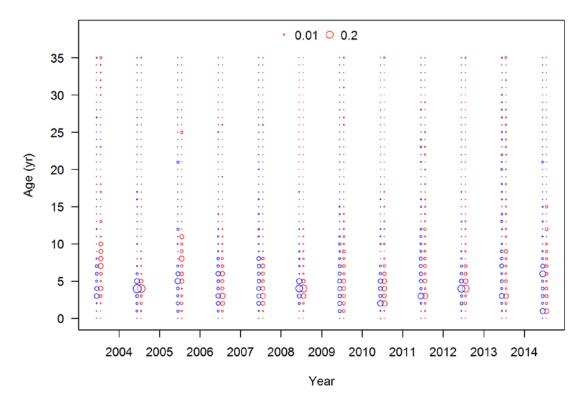
**Figure 31:** Age-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC shelf survey.



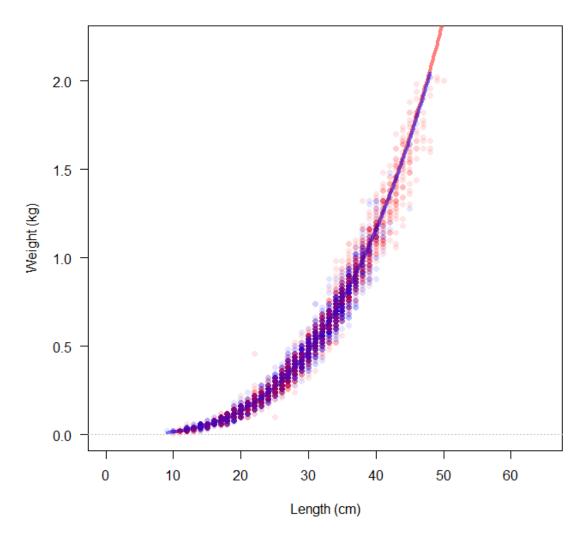
**Figure 32:** Age-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC slope survey.



**Figure 33:** Age-frequency distributions for darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC slope survey.



**Figure 34:** Age-frequency distributions for darkblotched (females are shown in red, males in blue) rockfish from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



**Figure 35:** Weight-length relationship for female (red) and male (blue) darkblotched rockfish used in the assessment, shown with fit to the data from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey samples (shaded points).

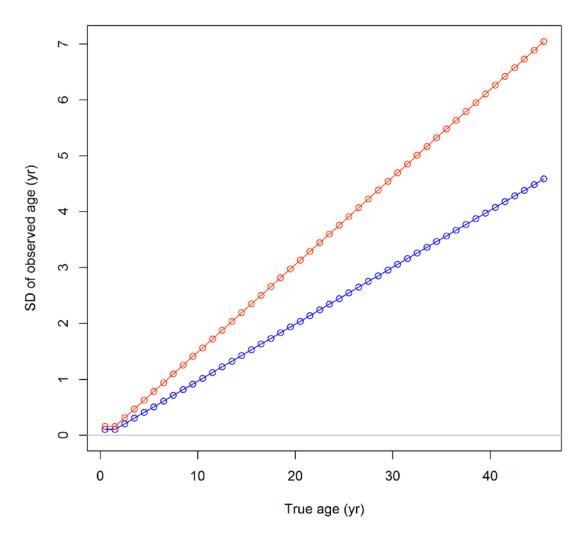
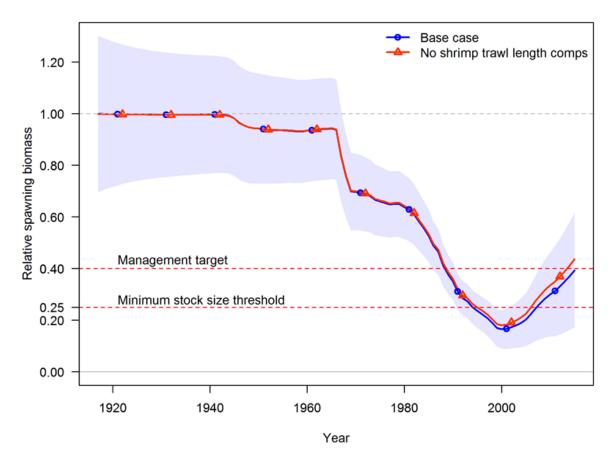
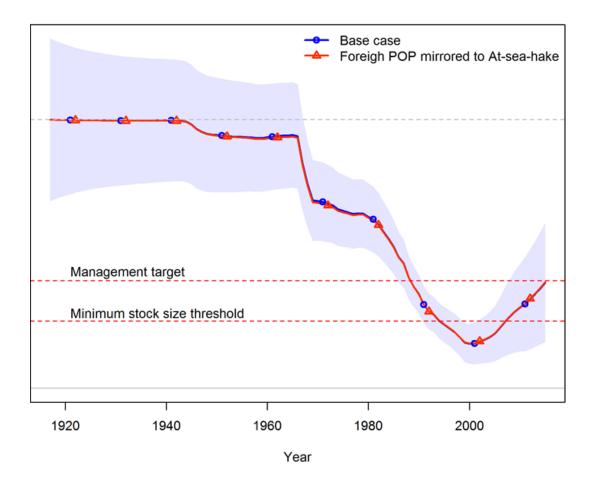


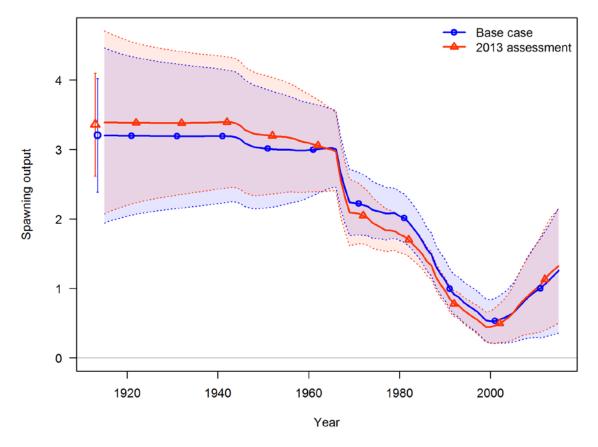
Figure 36: SD of observed age versus true age for "early" (red) and "late" (blue) age data used in the assessment.



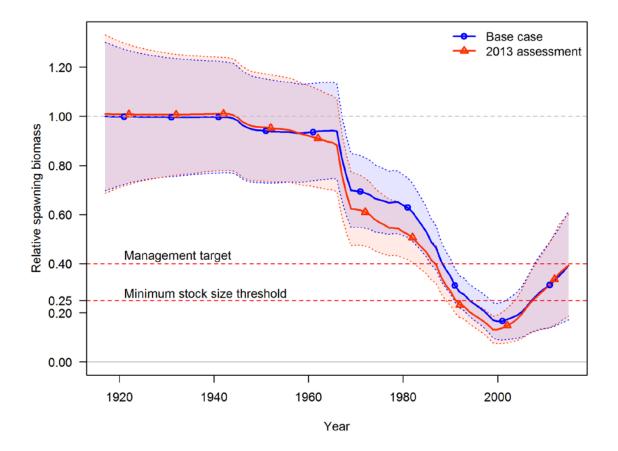
**Figure 37:** Comparison of spawning depletion time series between the base model (with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals) and a run with no shrimp trawl compositional data.



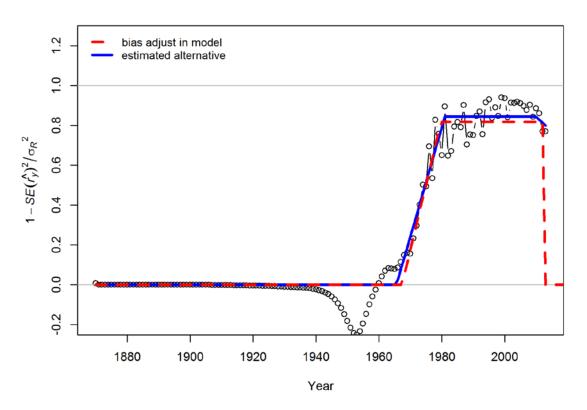
**Figure 38:** Comparison of spawning depletion time series between the base model (with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals) and a run when foreign POP fleet selectivity was mirrored to selectivity of the at-sea hake fishery.



**Figure 39:** Time series of spawning output from this and 2013 assessments with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals.



**Figure 40:** Time series of spawning depletion from this and 2013 assessments with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals.



**Figure 41:** Bias correction ramp estimated by R4SS using particle swarm optimization to avoid local minima.

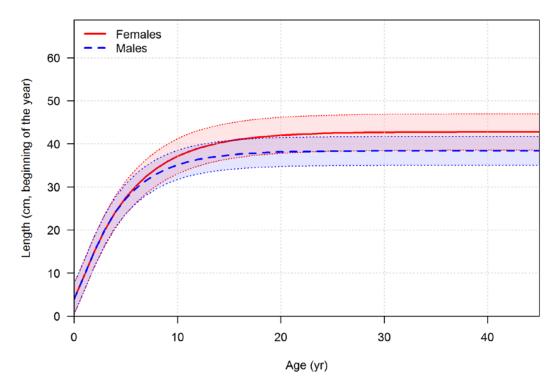
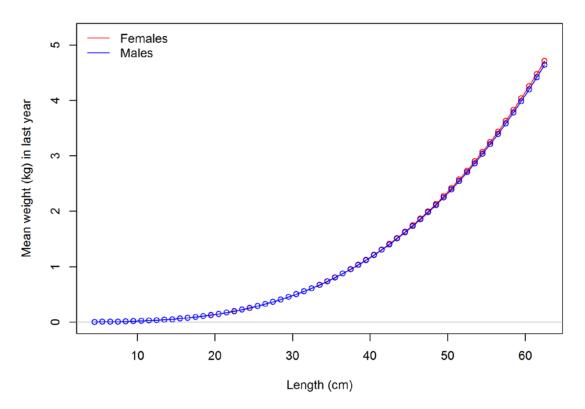
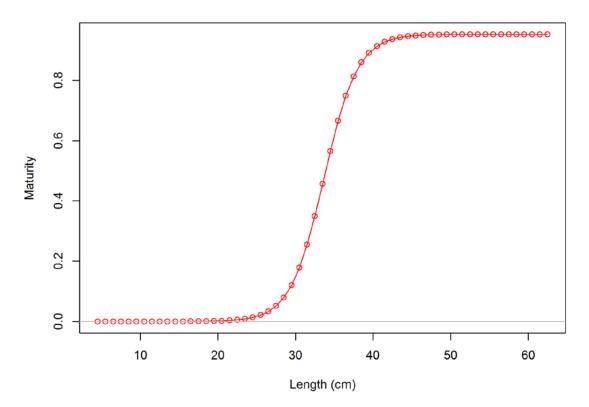


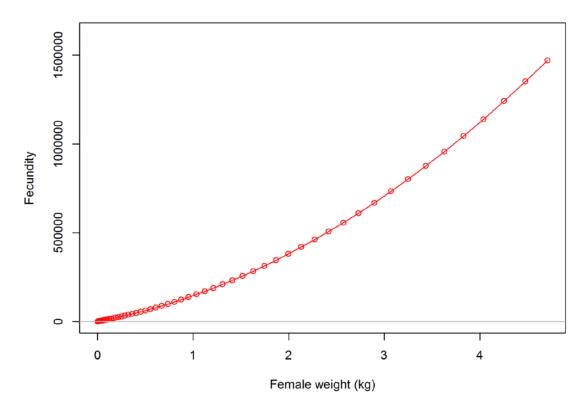
Figure 42: Growth curves for females and males of darkblotched rockfish used in the assessment model.



**Figure 43:** Weight-at-length relationship for females and males of darkblotched rockfish used in the assessment model.



**Figure 44:** Female maturity at length relationship used in the assessment model. The parameters were estimated from the data collected within the NWFSC shelf-slope survey between 2011 and 2012.



**Figure 45:** Female darkblotched rockfish fecundity at weight relationship used in the assessment, based on the parameters estimated by Dick (2009).

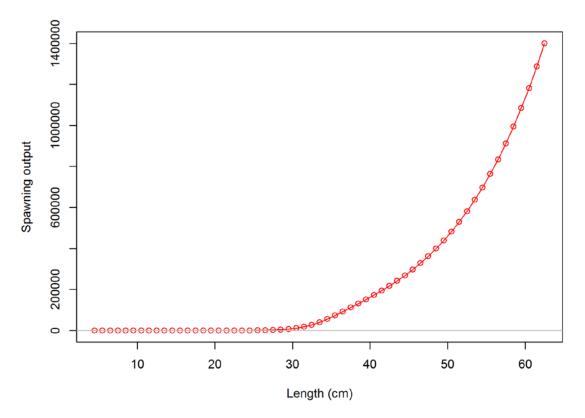
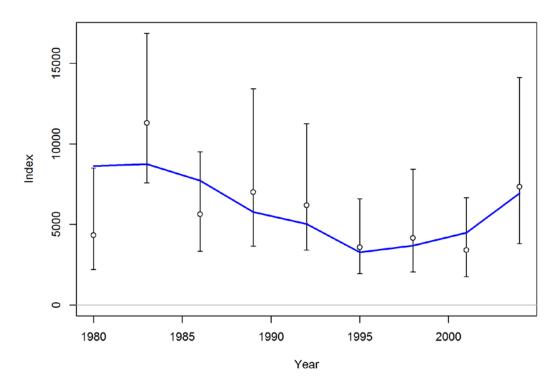
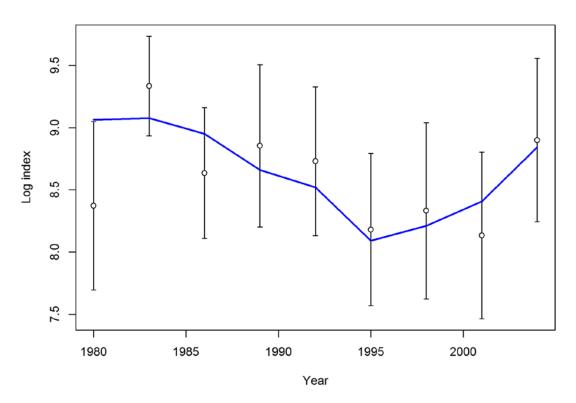


Figure 46: Female darkblotched rockfish spawning output-at-length relationship used in the assessment model.



**Figure 47:** Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the AFSC shelf survey.



**Figure 48:** Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the AFSC shelf survey, on log scale.

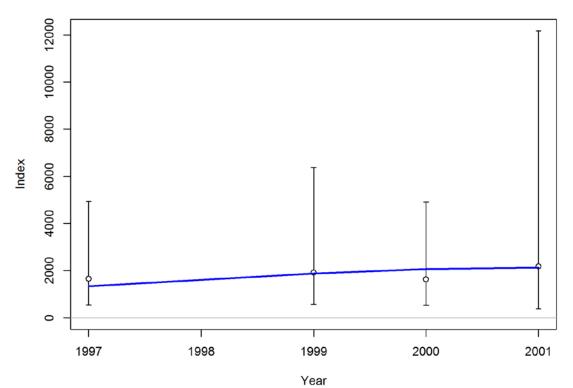
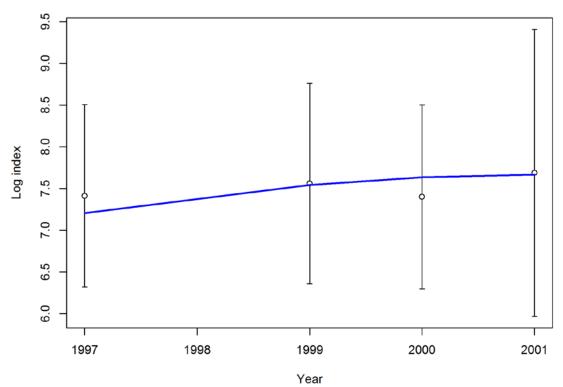
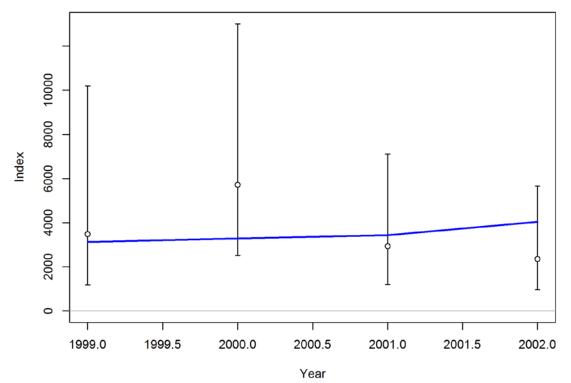


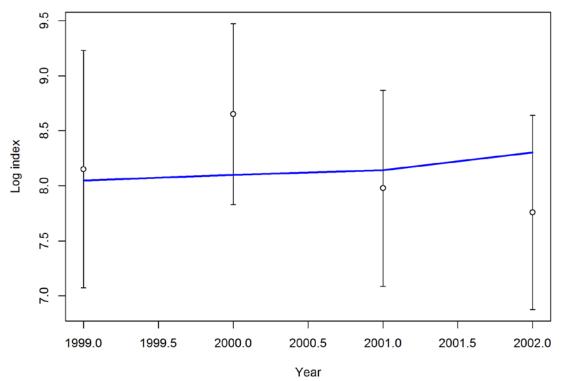
Figure 49: Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the AFSC slope survey.



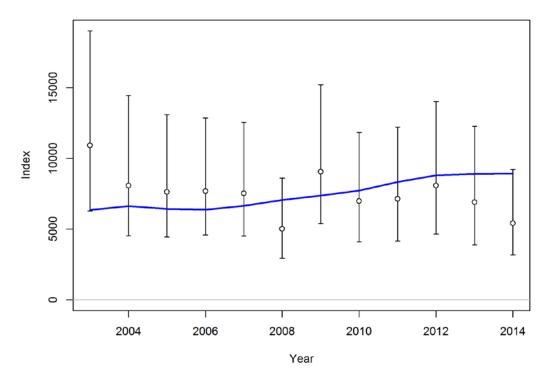
**Figure 50:** Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the AFSC slope survey, on log scale.



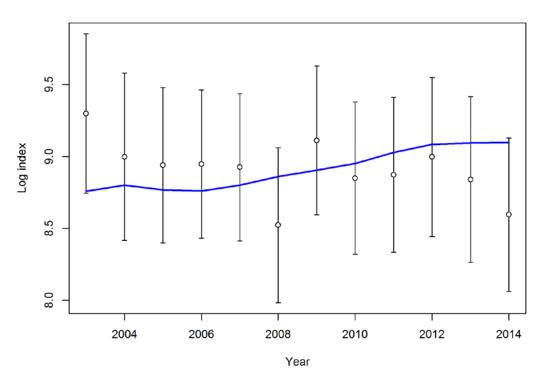
**Figure 51:** Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the NWFSC slope survey.



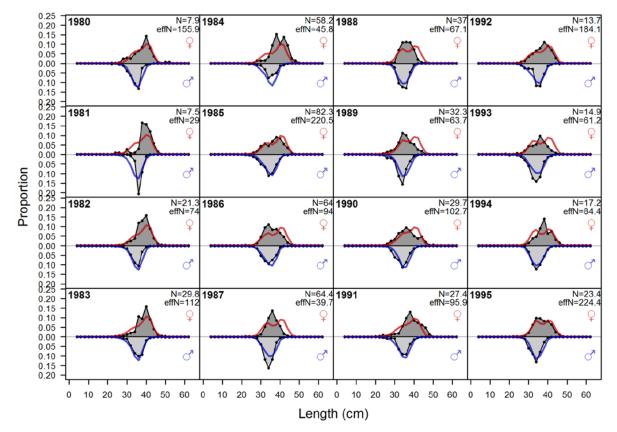
**Figure 52**: Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the NWFSC slope survey, on log scale.



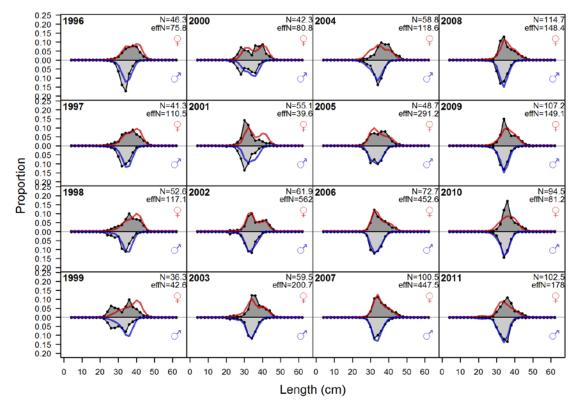
**Figure 53:** Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



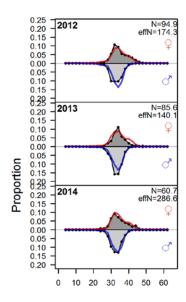
**Figure 54:** Observed and expected values of darkblotched rockfish biomass index (mt) for the NWFSC shelf-slope survey, on log scale.



**Figure 55**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish for the shoreside landings, by year.

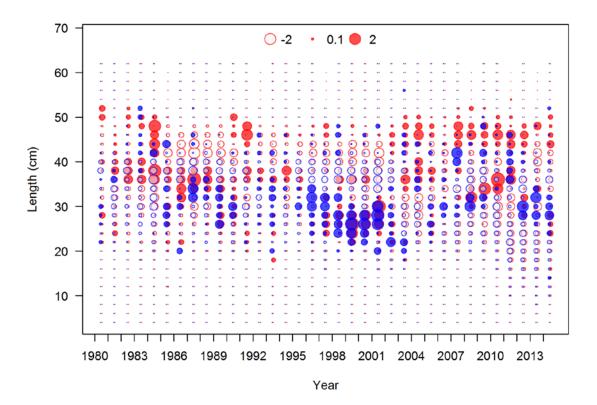


**Figure 55 (continued)**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish for the shoreside landings, by year.

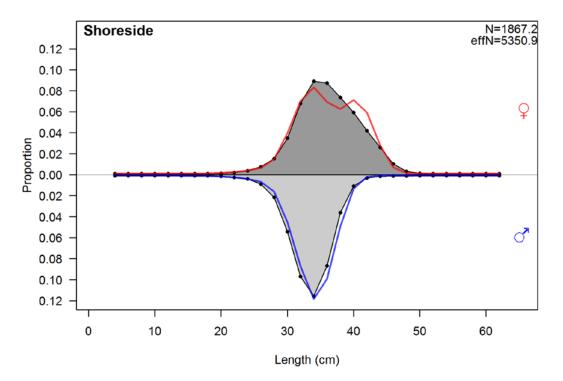


Length (cm)

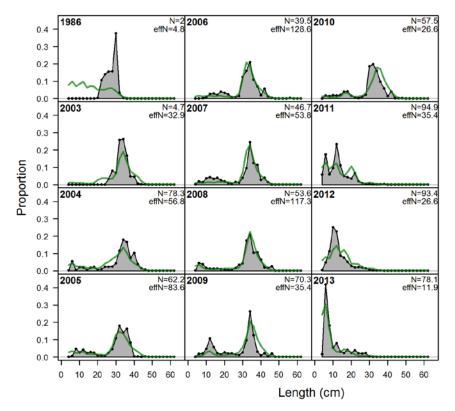
Figure 55 (continued): Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish for the shoreside landings, by year.



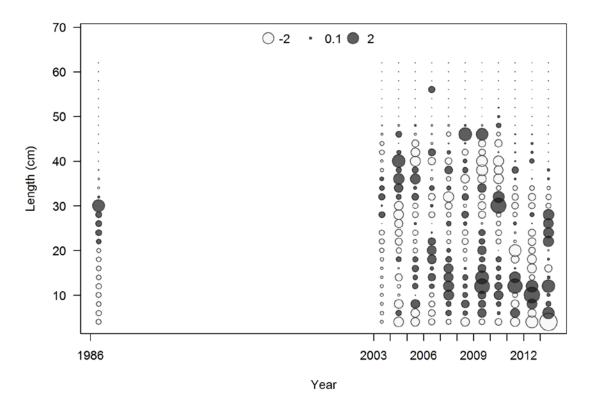
**Figure 56:** Pearson residuals for the fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) for the shoreside landings, by year.



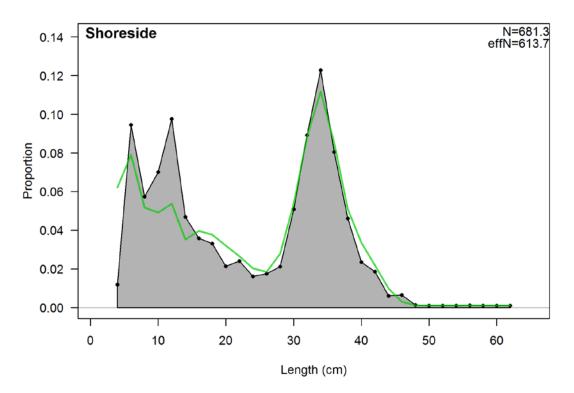
**Figure 57:** Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from shoreside landings, aggregated across all years.



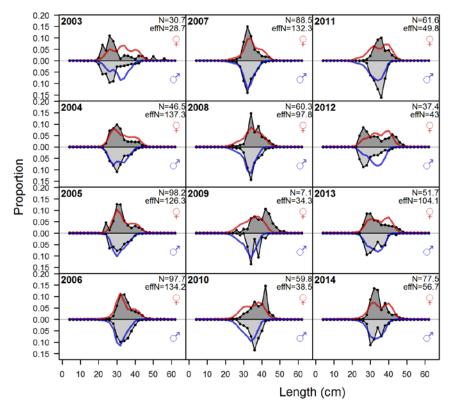
**Figure 58:** Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) for the shoreside fleet discard, by year.



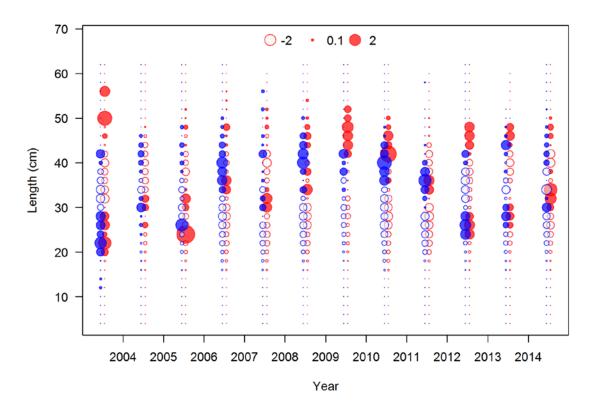
**Figure 59:** Pearson residuals for the fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) for the shoreside fleet discard, by year.



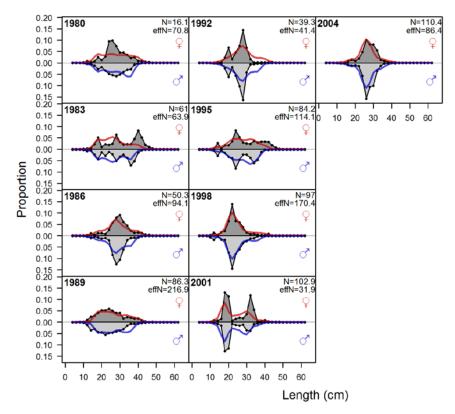
**Figure 60:** Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) from shoreside fishery discard, aggregated across all years.



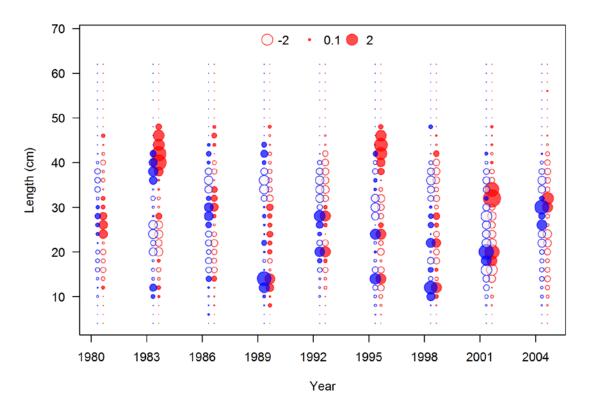
**Figure 61**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish for at sea hake fishery bycatch, by year.



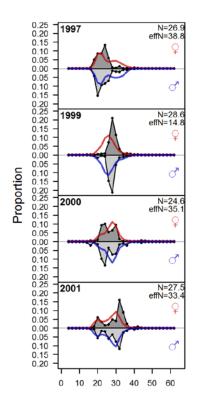
**Figure 62:** Pearson residuals for the fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) for the shoreside landings, by year.



**Figure 63**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC shelf survey, by year.

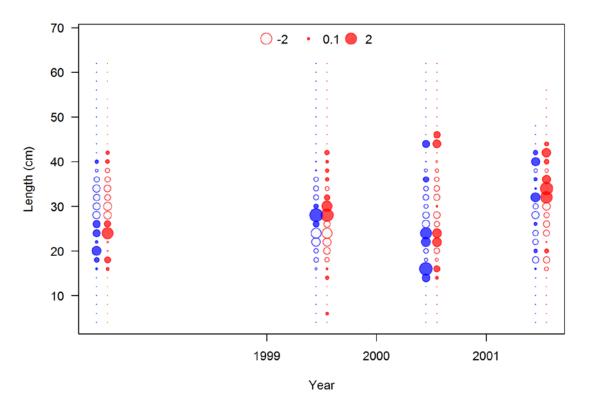


**Figure 64**: Pearson residuals for the fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC shelf survey, by year.

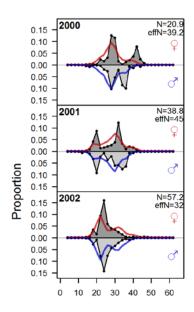




**Figure 65**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC slope survey, by year.

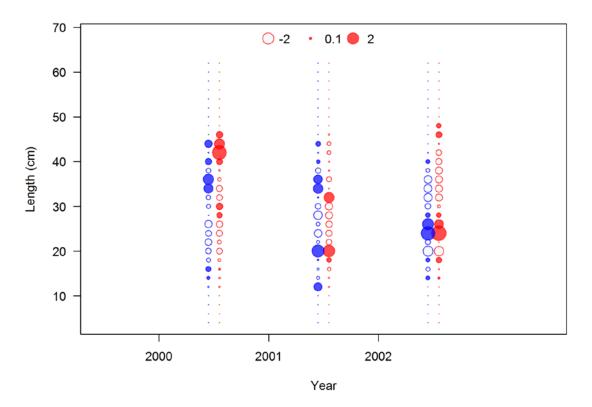


**Figure 66**: Pearson residuals for the fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC slope survey, by year.

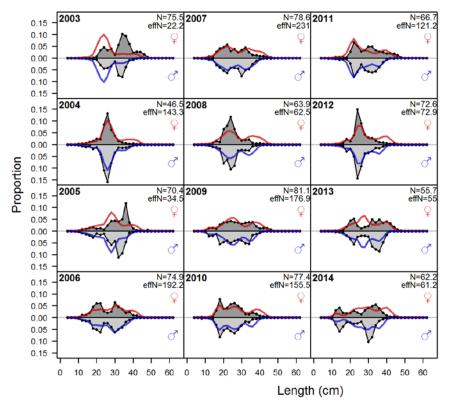


Length (cm)

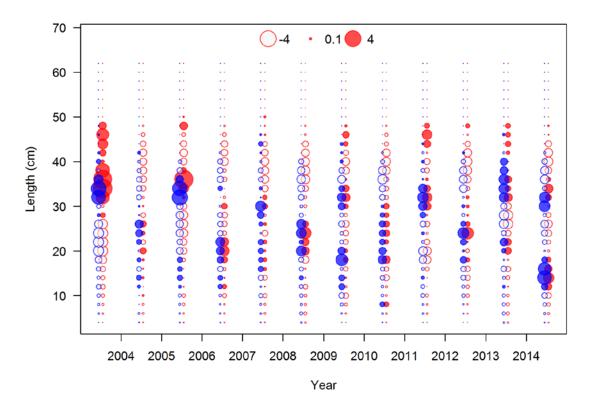
**Figure 67**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC slope survey, by year.



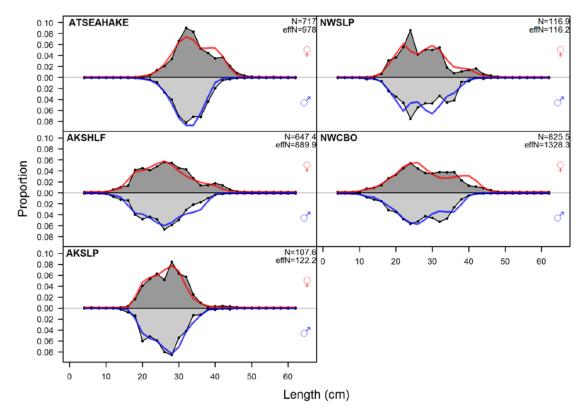
**Figure 68**: Pearson residuals for the fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC slope survey, by year.



**Figure 69**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey by year.



**Figure 70**: Pearson residuals for the fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey by year.



**Figure 71**: Fit to length-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the at-sea hake fishery bycatch and fishery-independent surveys, aggregated across all years.

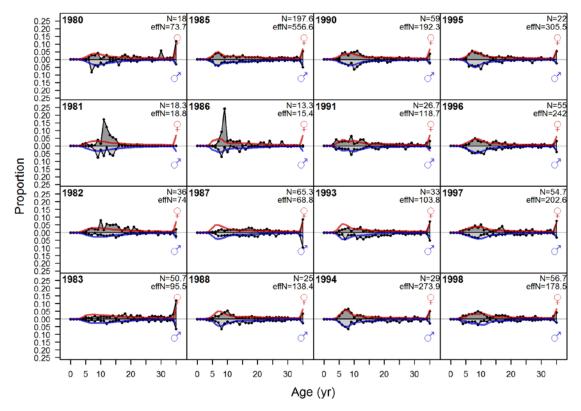


Figure 72: Fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the shoreside landings by year.

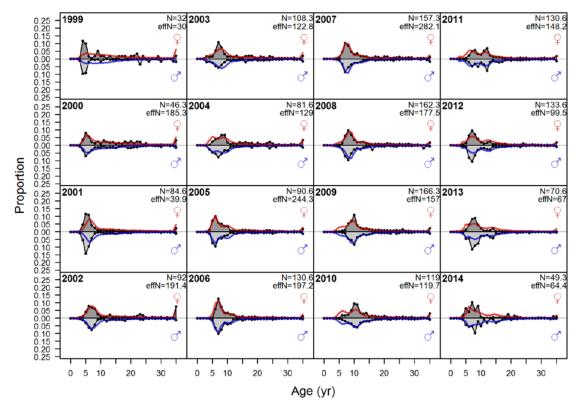
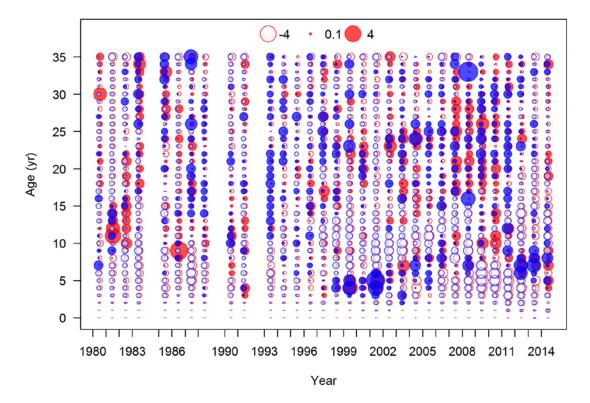
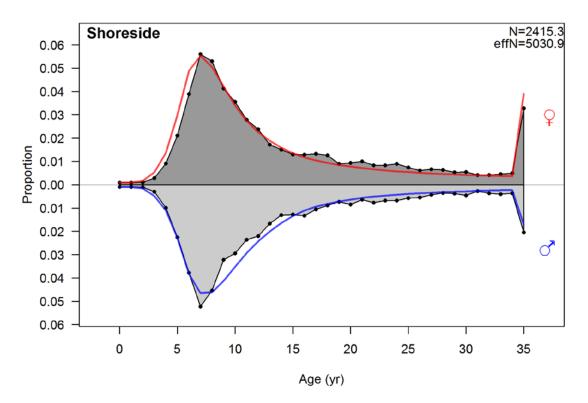


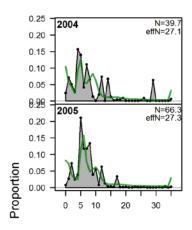
Figure 72 (continued): Fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the shoreside landings by year.



**Figure 73**: Pearson residuals for the fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the shoreside landings.

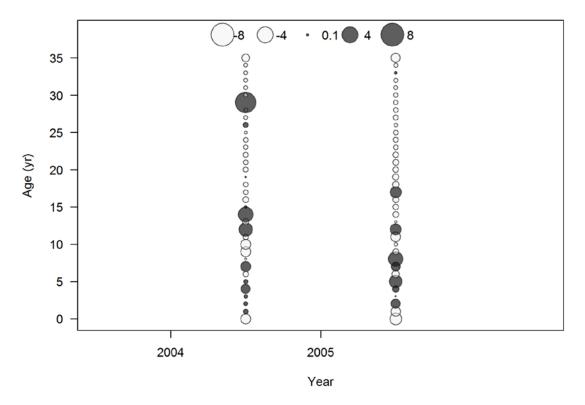


**Figure 74**: Fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the shoreside landings, aggregated across all years.

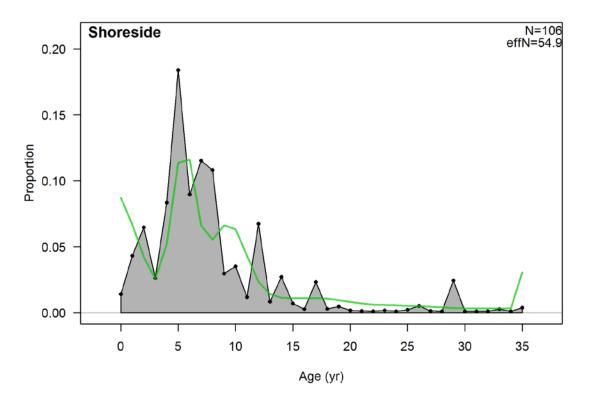




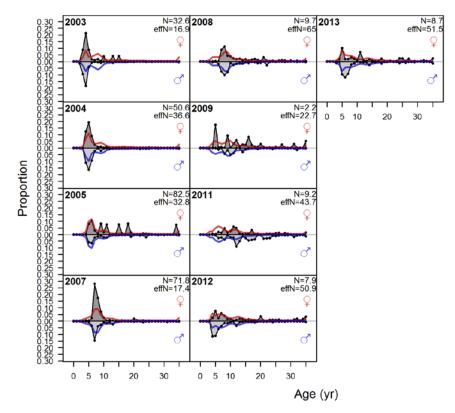
**Figure 75**: Fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) from the shoreside fishery discard by year.



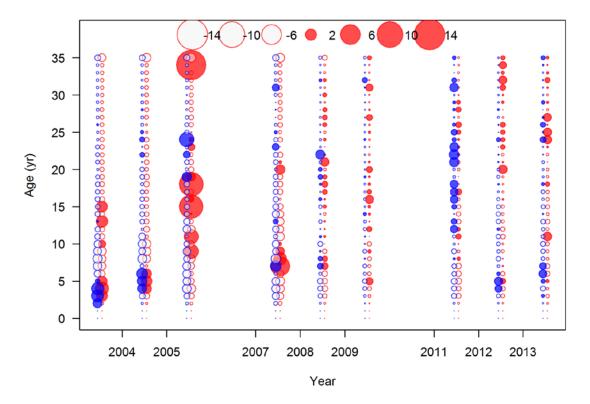
**Figure 76**: Pearson residuals for the fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) from the shoreside fishery discard.



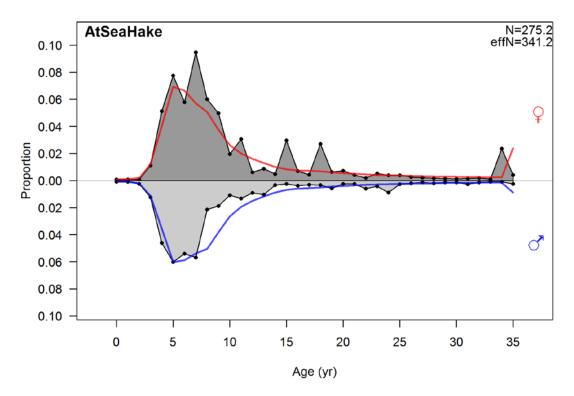
**Figure 77**: Fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (sexes combined) from the shoreside fleet discard, aggregated across all years.



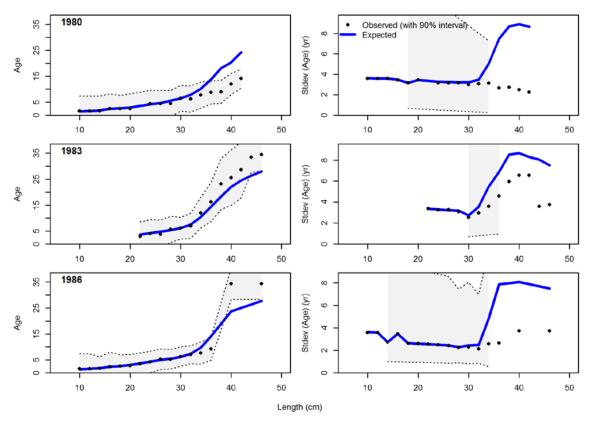
**Figure 78**: Fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the at-sea hake fishery bycatch by year.



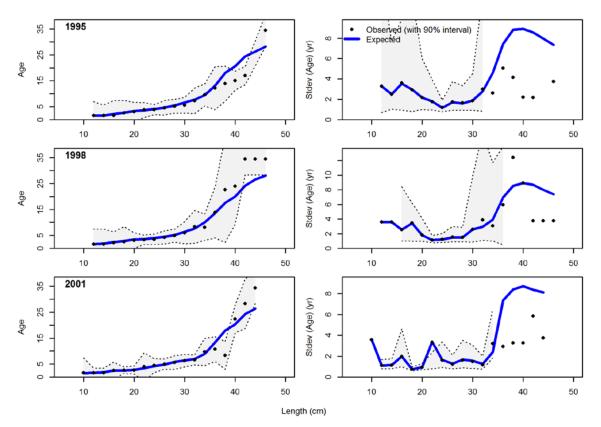
**Figure 79**: Pearson residuals for the fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the shoreside landings.



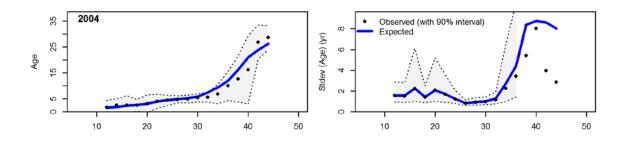
**Figure 80**: Fit to age-frequency distributions of darkblotched rockfish from the at-sea fishery bycatch, aggregated across all years.



**Figure 81**: Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of female darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC shelf survey.

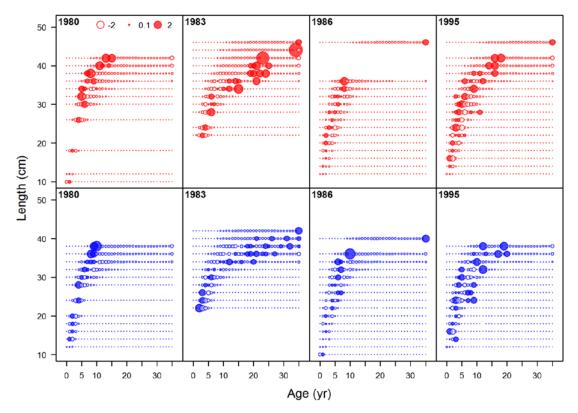


**Figure 81 (continued):** Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of female darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC shelf survey.

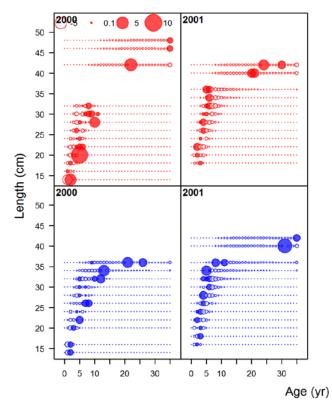


Length (cm)

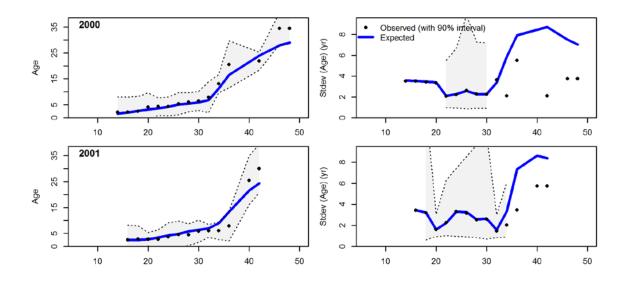
**Figure 81 (continued):** Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of female darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC shelf survey.



**Figure 82:** Pearson residuals for the fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC shelf survey.

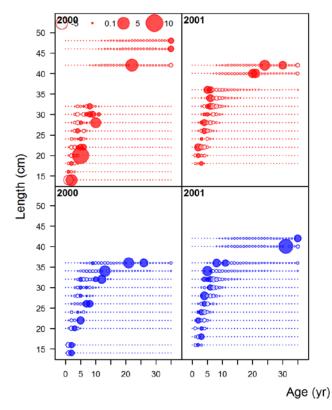


**Figure 82 (continued):** Pearson residuals for the fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the AFSC shelf survey.

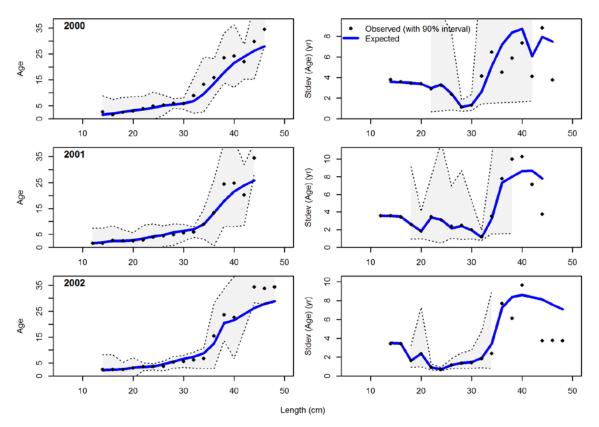


Length (cm)

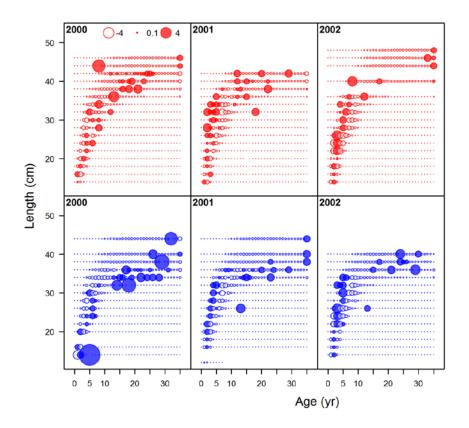
**Figure 83**: Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC slope survey.



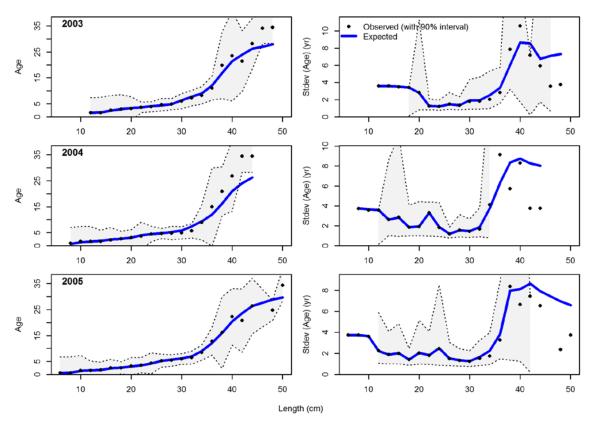
**Figure 84:** Pearson residuals for the fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown red, males in blue) from the AFSC slope survey.



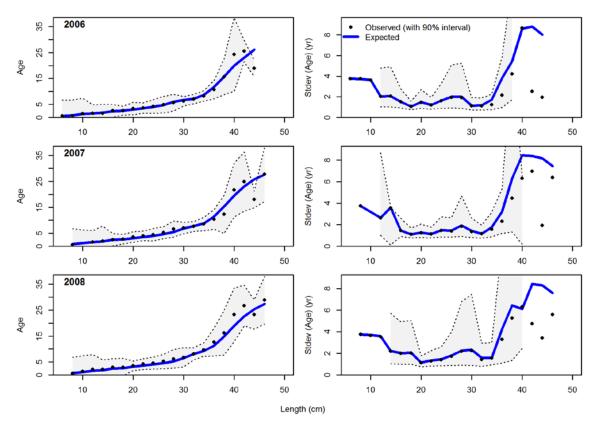
**Figure 85**: Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC slope survey.



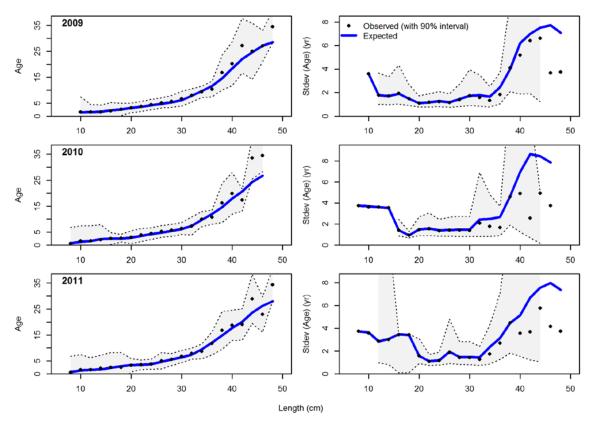
**Figure 86:** Pearson residuals for the fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC slope survey.



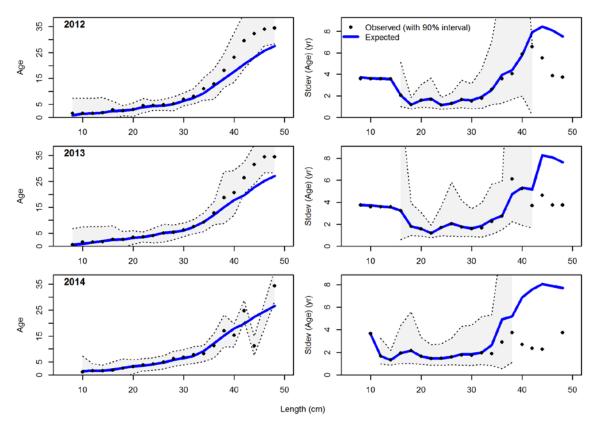
**Figure 87**: Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



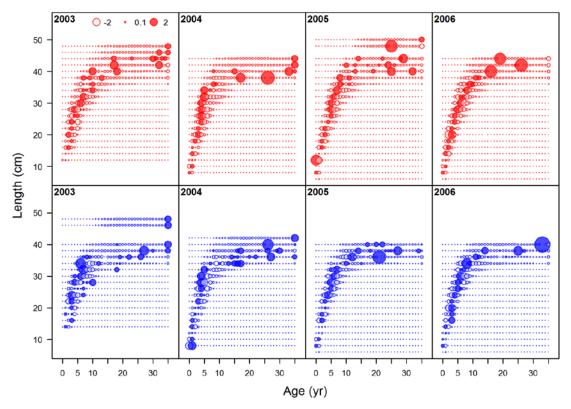
**Figure 87 (continued):** Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



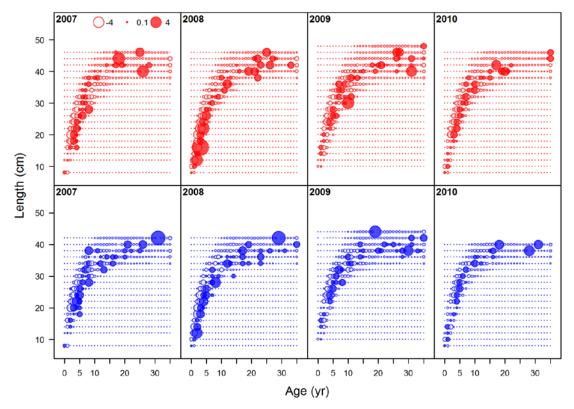
**Figure 87 (continued):** Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



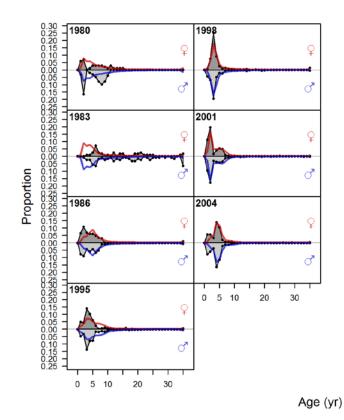
**Figure 87 (continued):** Fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



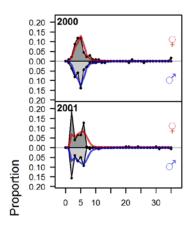
**Figure 88:** Pearson residuals for the fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.



**Figure 88 (continued):** Pearson residuals for the fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish (females are shown in red, males in blue) from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.

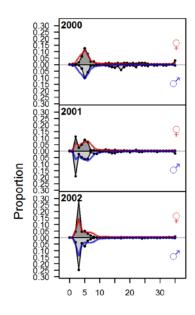


**Figure 89**: Implied fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC shelf survey marginal age frequencies. Fits are provided for evaluation only, but not included in the model likelihood.



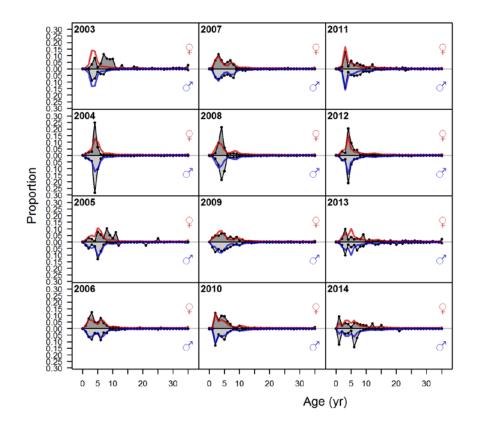
Age (yr)

**Figure 90**: Implied fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the AFSC slope survey marginal age frequencies. Fits are provided for evaluation only, but not included in the model likelihood.



Age (yr)

**Figure 91**: Implied fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC slope survey marginal age frequencies. Fits are provided for evaluation only, but not included in the model likelihood.



**Figure 92**: Implied fit to conditional ages-at-length compositions of darkblotched rockfish from the NWFSC shelf-slope survey marginal age frequencies. Fits are provided for evaluation only, but not included in the model likelihood.

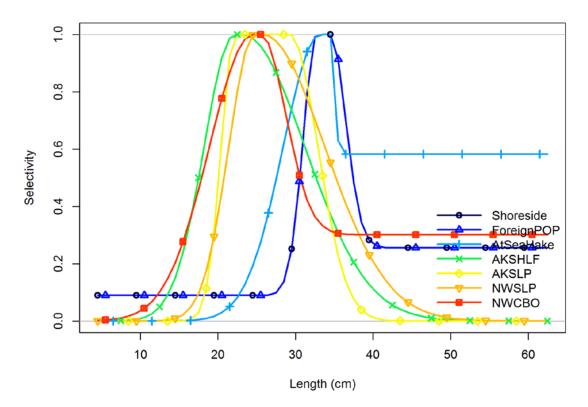


Figure 93: Final year selectivity curves for the all fleets used in the assessment.

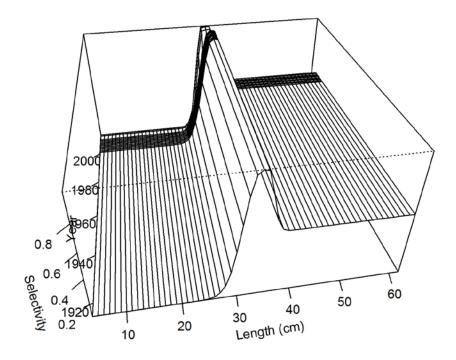


Figure 94: Estimated time-varying selectivity for the shoreside fishery.

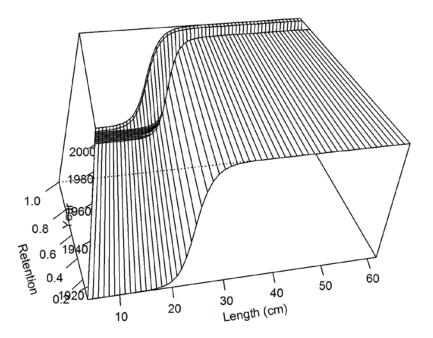


Figure 95: Estimated time-varying length-based retention of shoreside fishery.

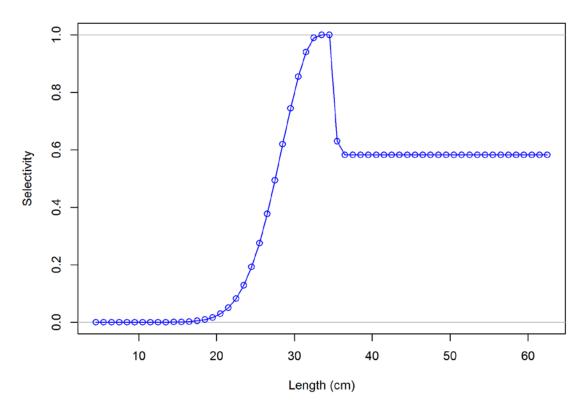
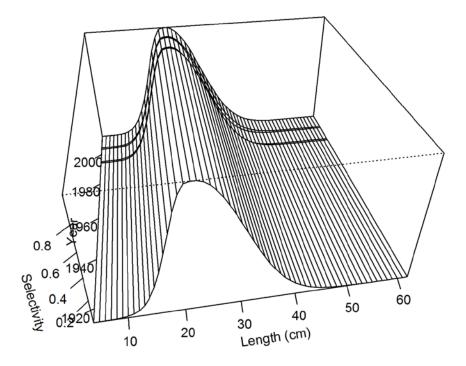


Figure 96: Length-based selectivity curve for historical at-sea hake bycatch fleet.



**Figure 97**: Estimated time-varying length-based selectivity curve for the AFSC shelf survey.

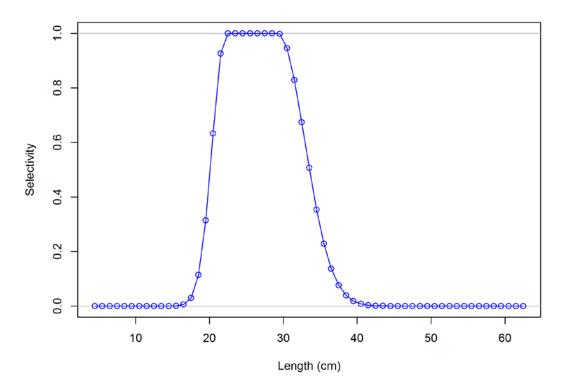


Figure 98: Estimated length-based selectivity curve for the AFSC slope survey.

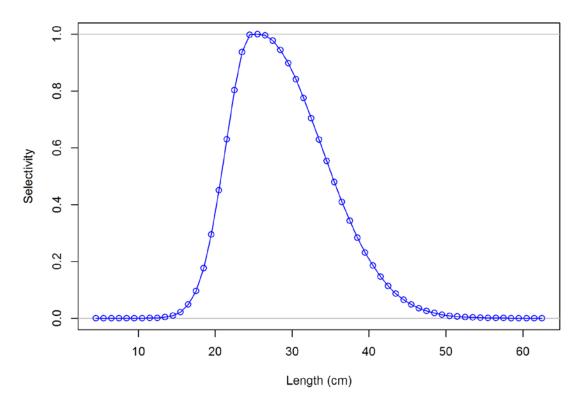


Figure 99: Estimated length-based selectivity curve for the NWFSC slope survey.

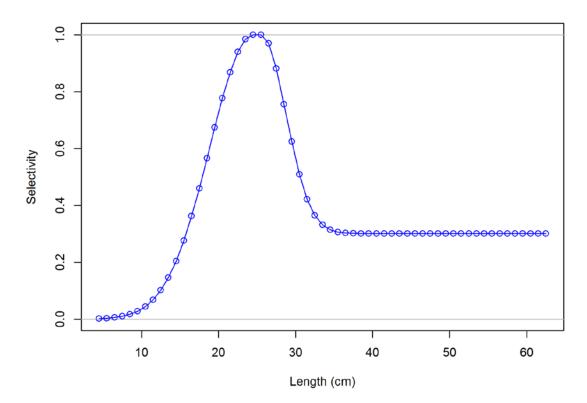


Figure 100: Estimated length-based selectivity curve for the NWFSC shelf-slope survey.

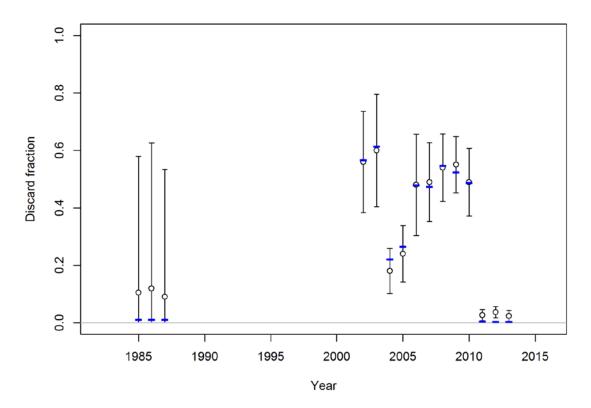


Figure 101: Fit to the discard ratio data of the shoreside fishery.

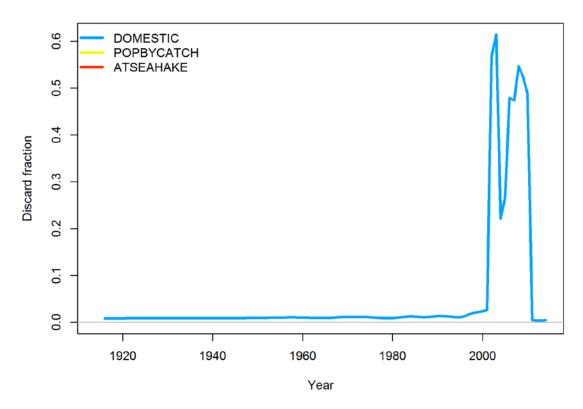


Figure 102: Discard fraction for the shoreside fishery estimated in the assessment.

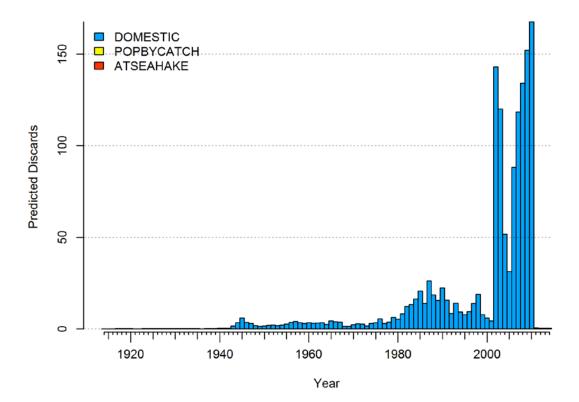


Figure 103: Predicted discard for the shoreside fishery.

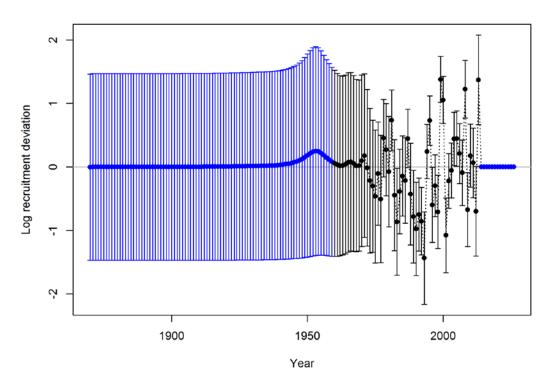


Figure 104: Recruitment deviation time-series estimated in the assessment model.

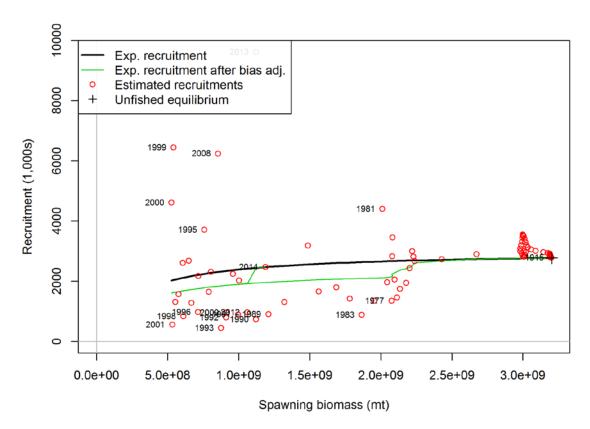


Figure 105: Estimated stock-recruit function for the assessment model.

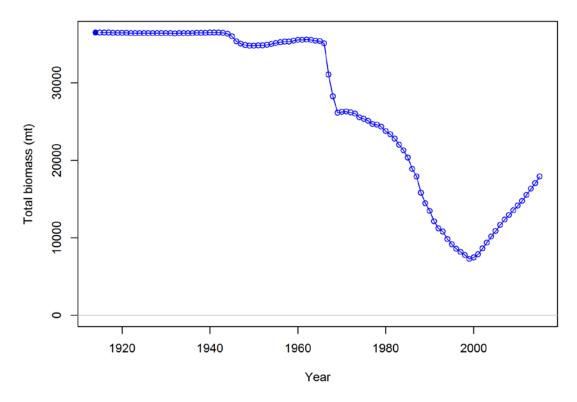


Figure 106: Time series of total biomass (mt) estimated in the assessment model.

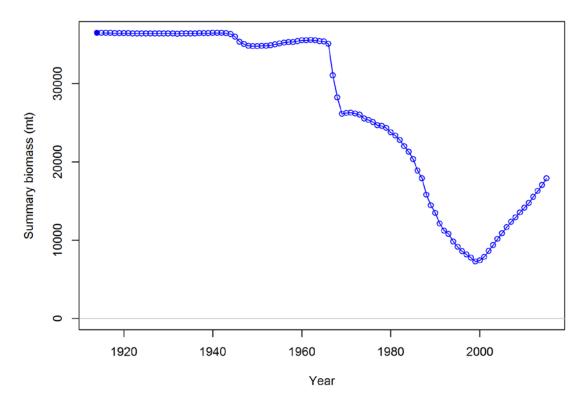
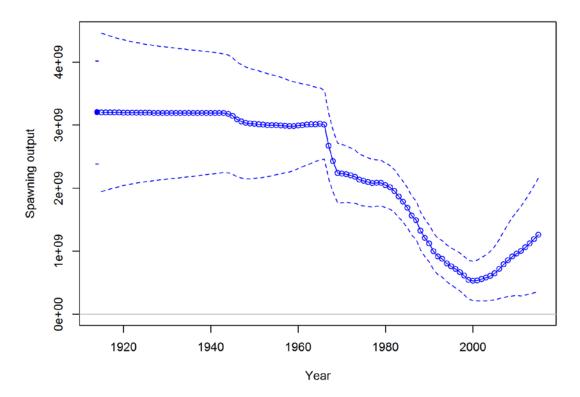
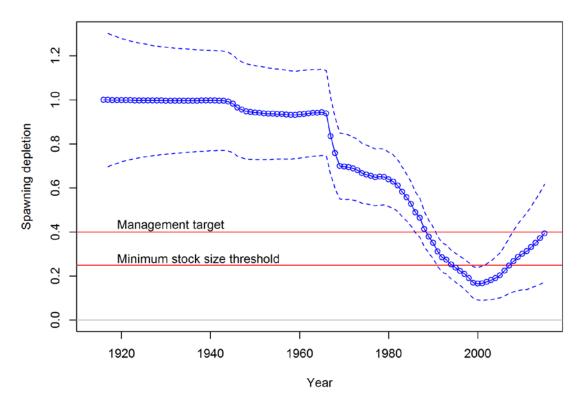


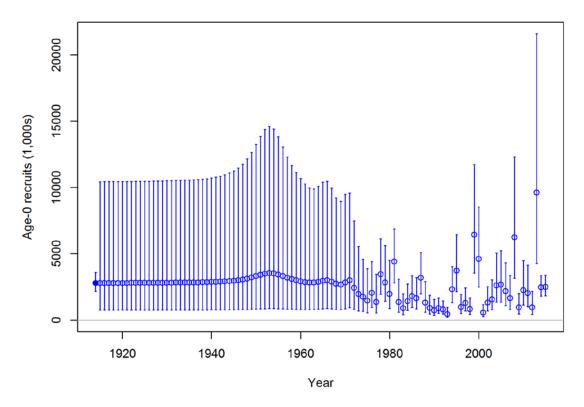
Figure 107: Time series of summary biomass (mt) estimated in the assessment model.



**Figure 108**: Time series of spawning output estimated in the assessment model (solid line) with ~ 95% interval (dashed lines). Spawning output is expressed in number of eggs.



**Figure 109**: Time series of spawning depletion estimated in the assessment model (solid line) with ~ 95% interval (dashed lines).



**Figure 110**: Time series of recruitment estimated in the assessment model with ~ 95% interval.

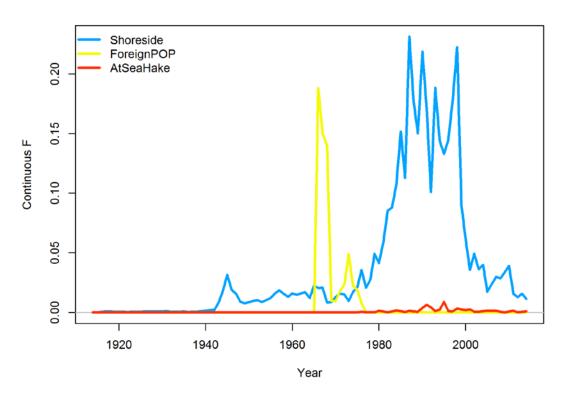
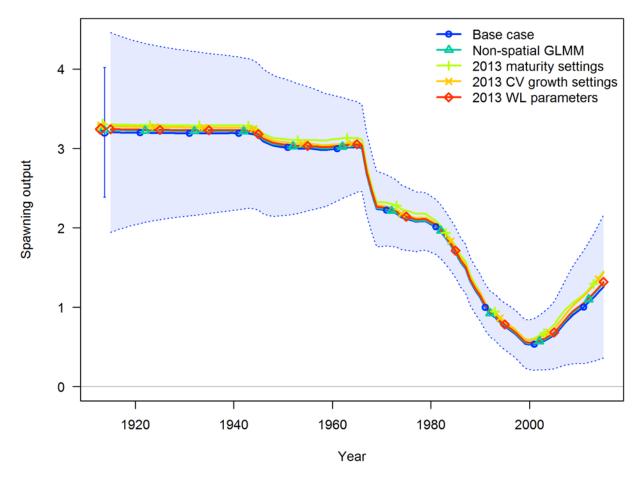
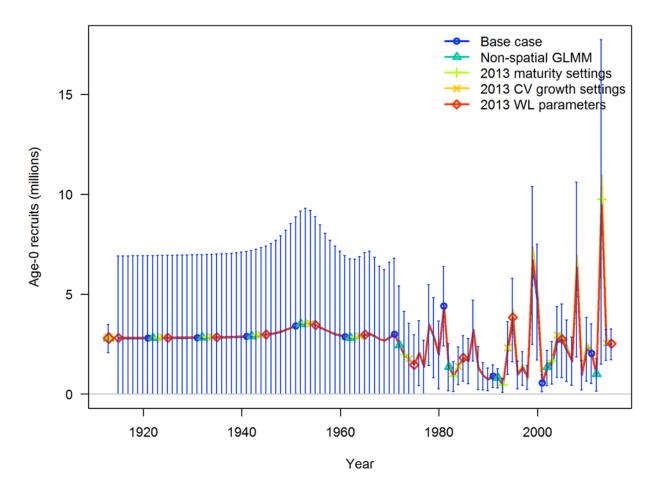


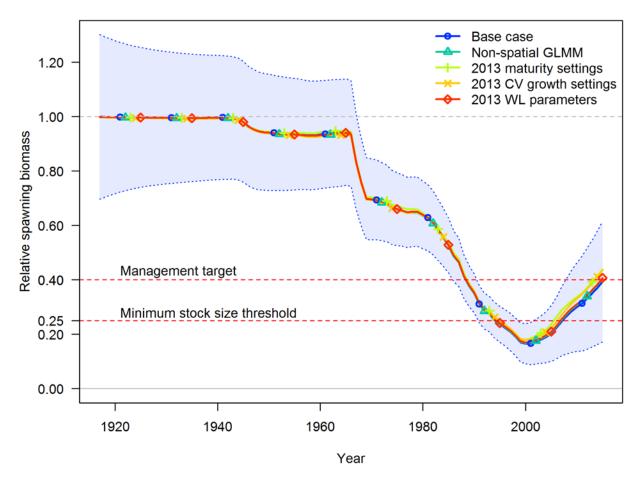
Figure 111: Time series of fishing mortality of darkblotched rockfish estimated by the assessment model.



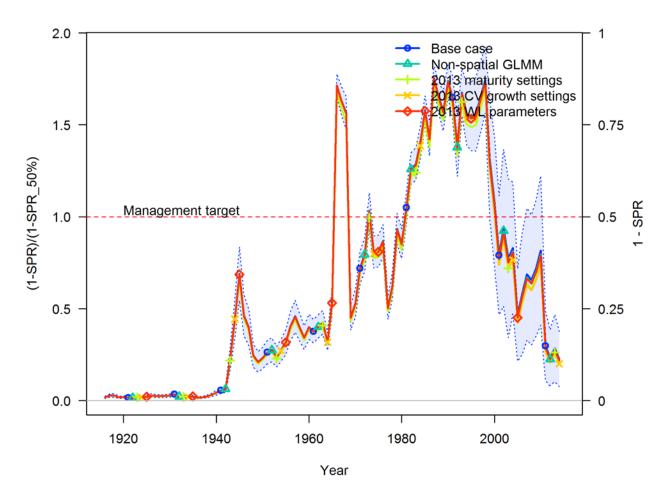
**Figure 112:** Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish spawning output to selected changes made from 2013 assessment. Spawning output time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



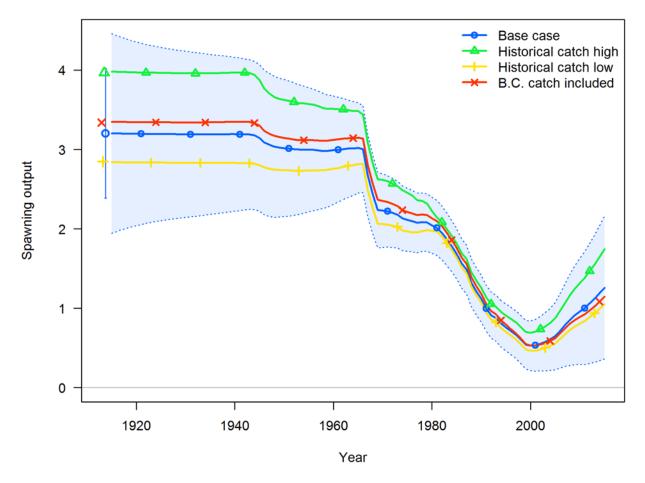
**Figure 113:** Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish recruitment to selected changes made from 2013 assessment. Recruitment time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



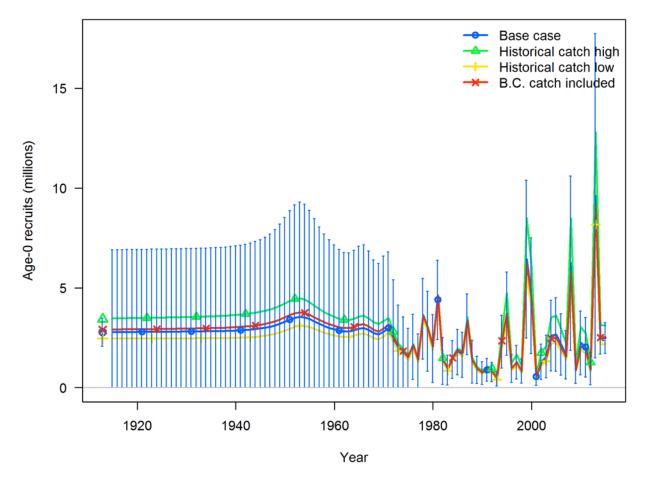
**Figure 114:** Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish spawning depletion to selected changes made from 2013 assessment. Spawning depletion time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



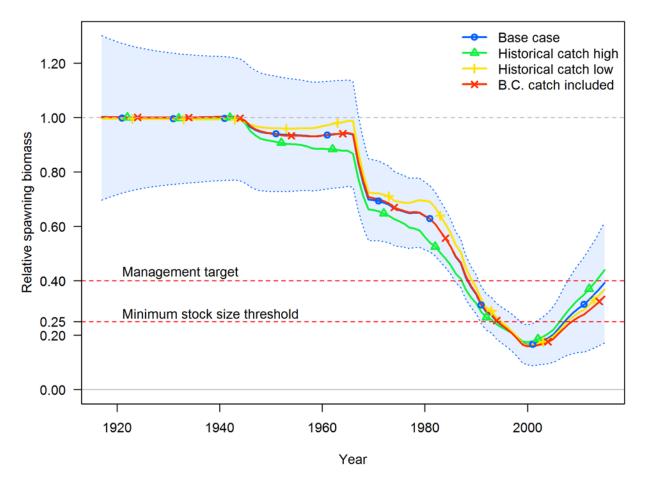
**Figure 115:** Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish relative SPR ratio (1-SPR/1-SPR<sub>Target=0.50</sub>) to selected changes made from 2013 assessment. Time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



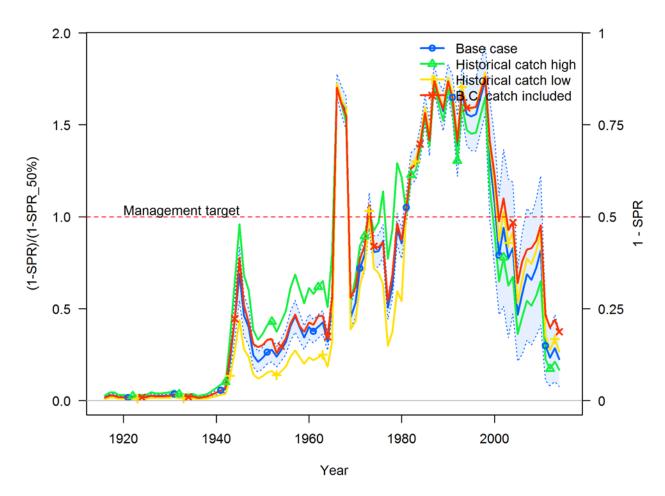
**Figure 116**: Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish spawning output to alternative assumptions about historical shoreside fishery removals. Spawning output time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



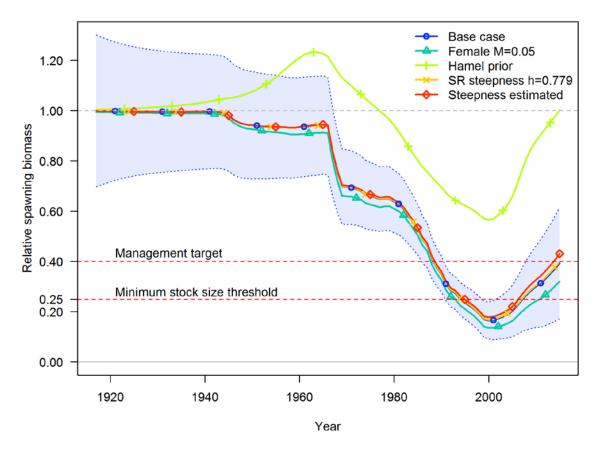
**Figure 117**: Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish recruitment to alternative assumptions about historical shoreside fishery removals. Recruitment time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



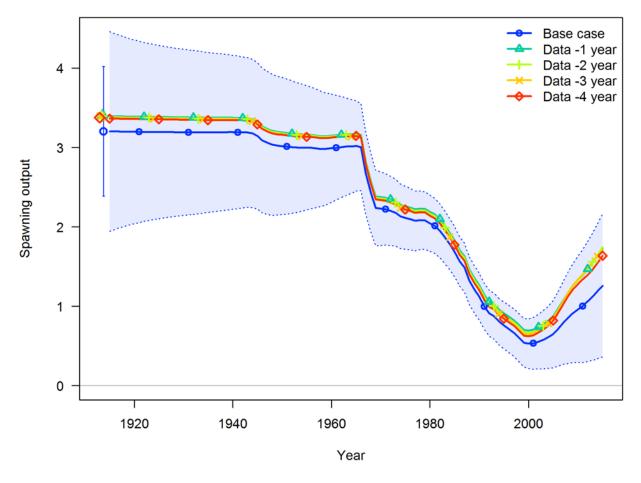
**Figure 118**: Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish spawning depletion to alternative assumptions about historical shoreside fishery removals. Depletion time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



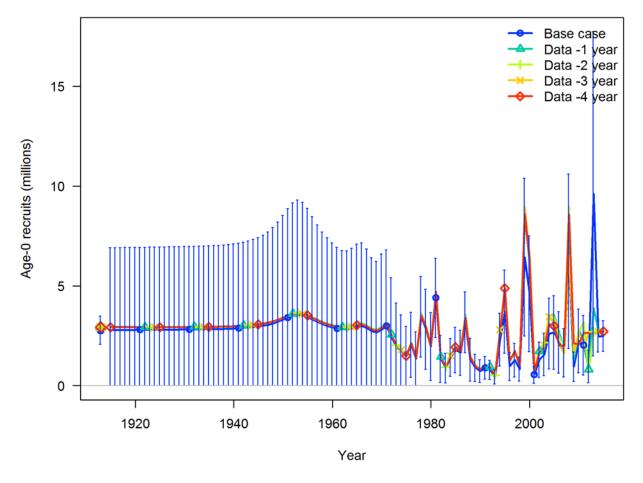
**Figure 119**: Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish relative SPR ratio (1-SPR/1-SPR<sub>Target=0.50</sub>) to alternative assumptions about historical shoreside fishery removals. Relative SPR ratio time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



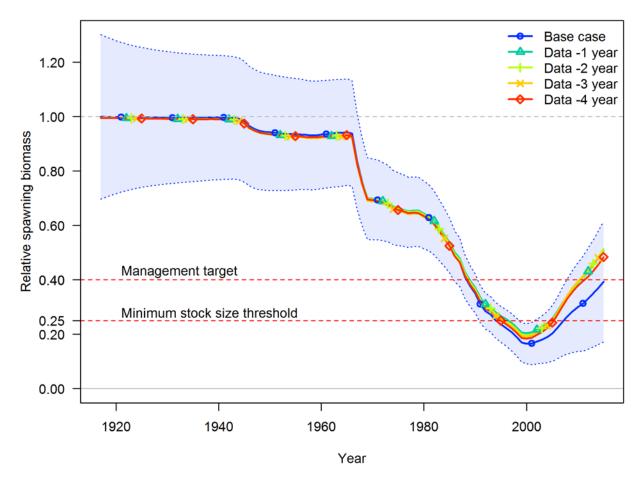
**Figure 120**: Sensitivity of darkblotched rockfish spawning depletion to alternative value of natural mortality and stock-recruit steepness. Spawning depletion time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



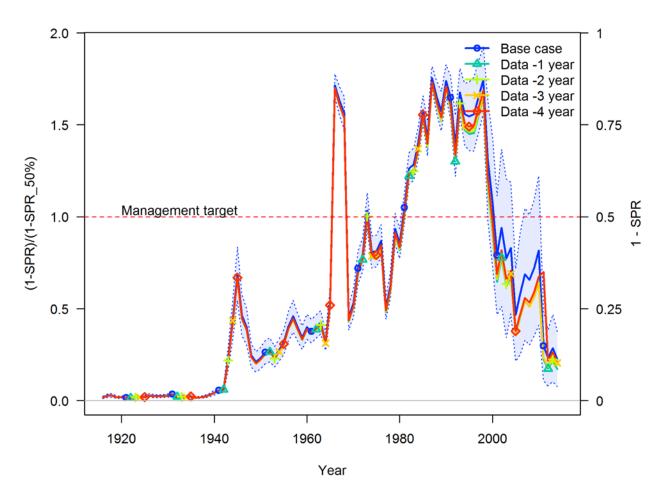
**Figure 121**: Results of retrospective analysis. Spawning output time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



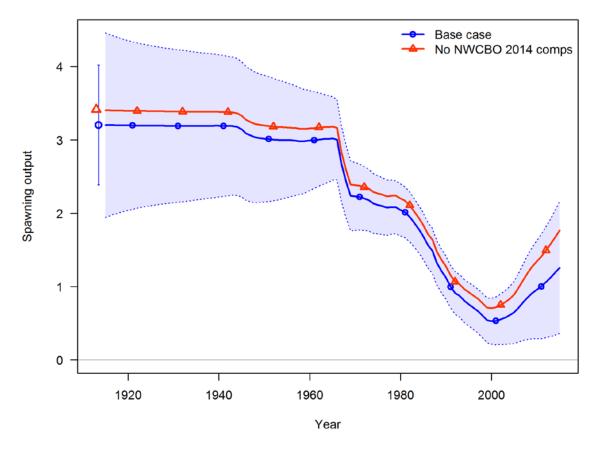
**Figure 122**: Results of retrospective analysis. Recruitment time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



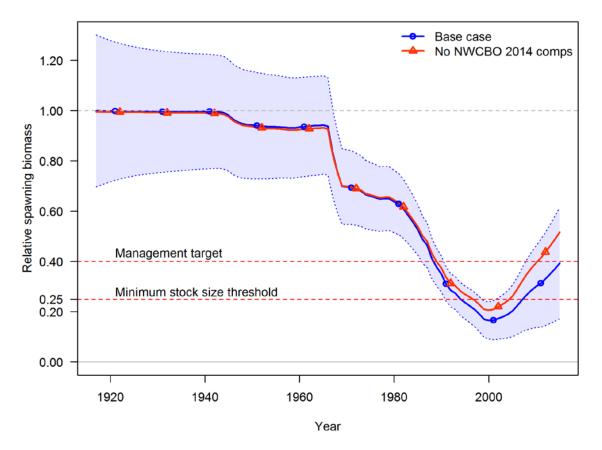
**Figure 123**: Results of retrospective analysis. Spawning depletion time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



**Figure 124**: Results of retrospective analysis. Relative SPR ratio (1-SPR/1-SPR<sub>Target=0.50</sub>) time series of this assessment base model are provided with ~ 95% interval.



**Figure 125:** Comparison of spawning output time series between the base model and a run when 2014 NWFSC shelf-slope (NWCBO) composition data were excluded.



**Figure 126:** Comparison of spawning depletion time series between the base model and a run when 2014 NWFSC shelf-slope (NWCBO) composition data were excluded.

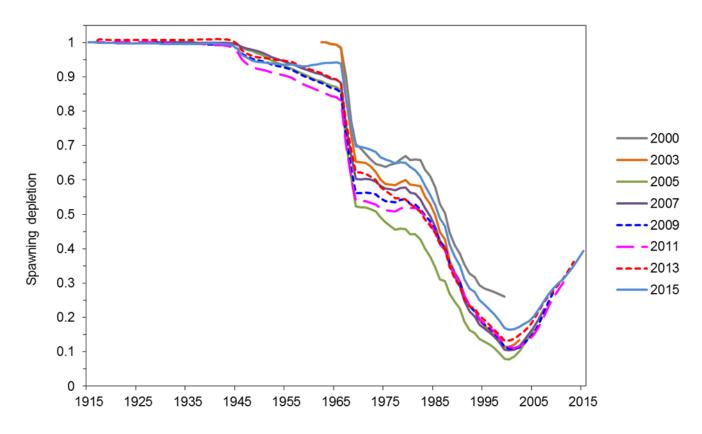
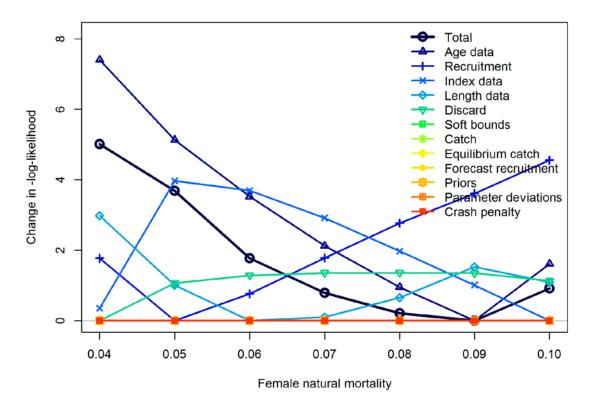
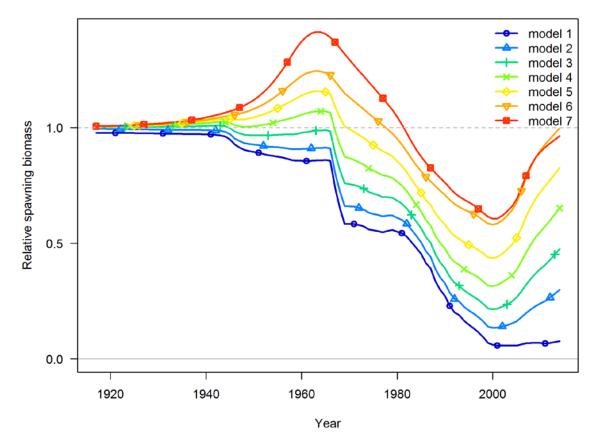


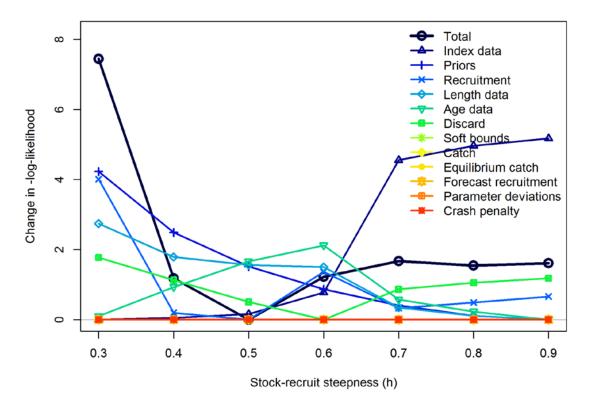
Figure 127: Comparison of spawning depletion time series among darkblotched rockfish assessments.



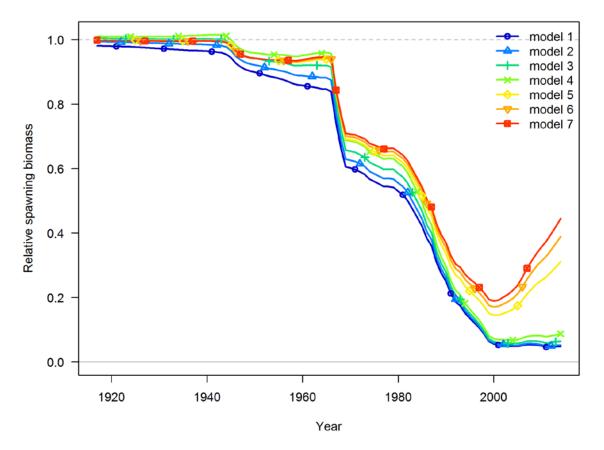
**Figure 128:** Negative log-likelihood profile for each data component and in total given different values of natural mortality ranging from 0.04 to 0.1 by increments of 0.01.



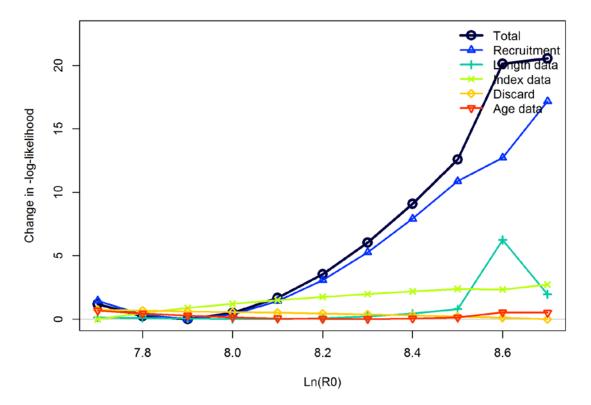
**Figure 129:** Time series of spawning depletion associated with different values of natural mortality ranging from 0.04 (Model 1) to 0.1 (Model 7) by increments of 0.01.



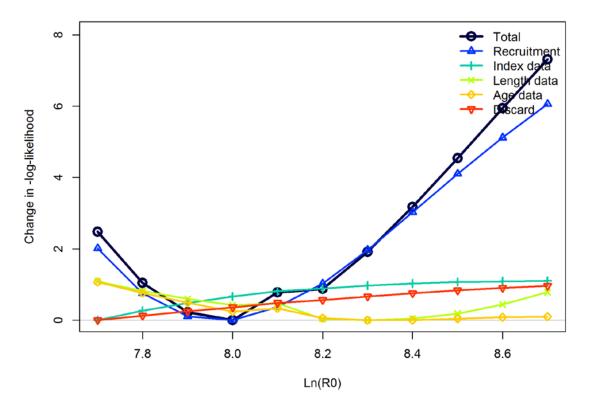
**Figure 130:** Negative log-likelihood profile for each data component and in total given different values of stock-recruit steepness ranging from 0.3 to 0.9 by increments of 0.1.



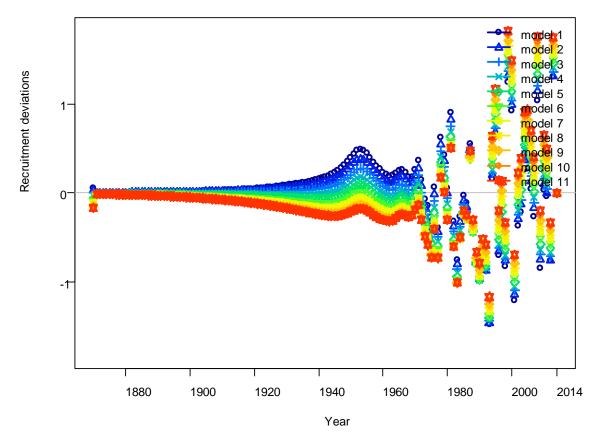
**Figure 131:** Time series of spawning depletion associated with different values of steepness ranging from 0.3 (Model 1) to 0.9 (Model 7) by increments of 0.1.



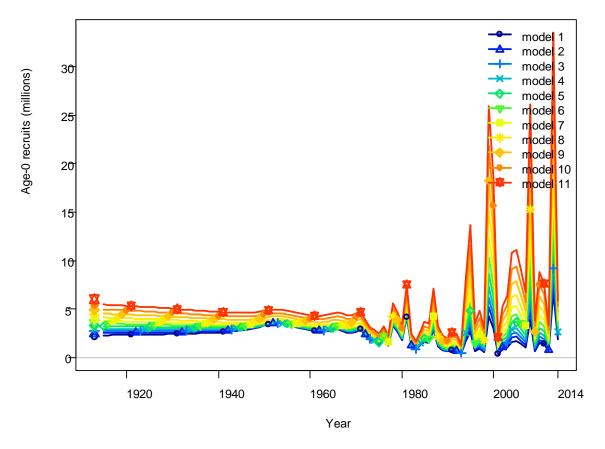
**Figure 132:** Negative log-likelihood profile for the base model, for each data component and in total given different values of  $ln(R_0)$  ranging from 7.7 to 8.7 by increments of 0.1.



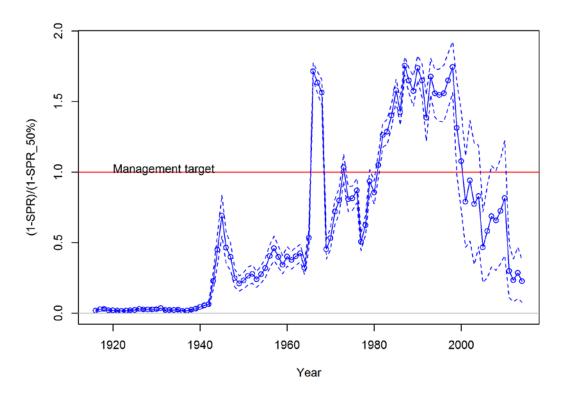
**Figure 133:** Negative log-likelihood profile of  $\ln(R_0)$  ranging from 7.7 to 8.7 by increments of 0.1 for the run with no 2014 NWFSC survey compositional data, for each data component and in total given different values of  $\ln(R_0)$ .



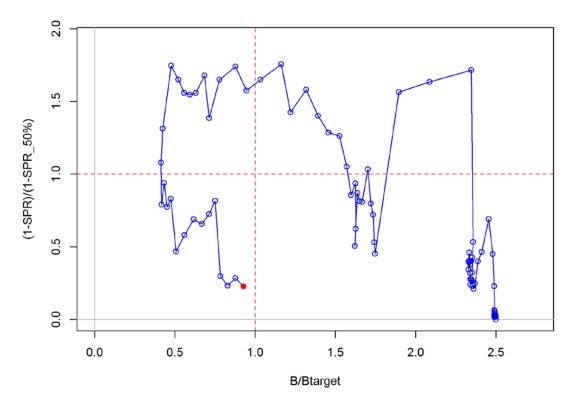
**Figure 134:** Values of recruitment deviations given different values of  $ln(R_0)$  ranging from 7.7 to 8.7 by increments of 0.1.



**Figure 135:** Values of estimated recruitment given different values of  $\ln(R_0)$  ranging from 7.7 to 8.7 by increments of 0.1.



**Figure 136**: Time series of estimated relative spawning potential ratio (1-SPR/1-SPR<sub>Target=0.5</sub>) for the base model (round points) with ~95% intervals (dashed lines). Values of relative SPR above 1.0 reflect harvests in excess of the current overfishing.



**Figure 137**: Phase plot of estimated relative (1-SPR) vs. relative spawning biomass for the base model. The relative (1-SPR) is (1-SPR) divided by 0.649 (the SPR target). Relative depletion is the annual spawning biomass divided by the spawning biomass corresponding to 40% of the unfished spawning biomass. The red point indicates the year 2014.

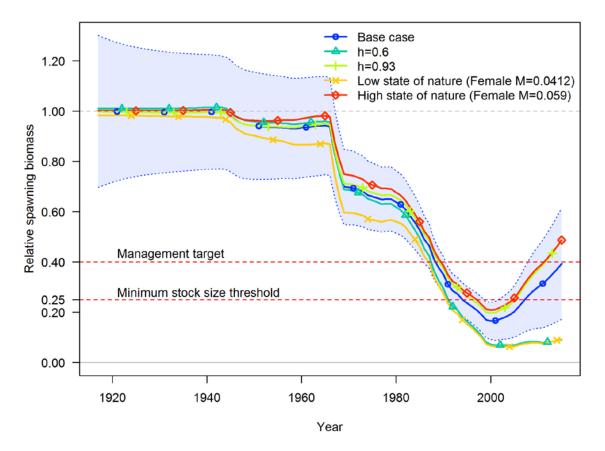


Figure 138: Comparison of depletion time series for base case, runs with alternative steepness values and female natural mortality values used to construct Decision Table.

# Appendix A. Management shifts related to West Coast groundfish species

#### Effective October 18, 1982

- First trip limits established (widow rockfish and sablefish).

Effective January 1, 1983

- Established first coastwide trip limits on Sebastes complex

#### Effective January 1, 1992

- First **cumulative trip limits** for various species and species groups (widow RF; Sebastes complex; Pacific ocean perch; deepwater complex; non-trawl sablefish).

# Effective May 9, 1992

- Increased the **minimum legal codend mesh size** for roller trawl gear north of Point Arena, California (40° 30' N latitude) from 3.0 inches to 4.5 inches; prohibited double-walled codends; removed provisions regarding rollers and tickler chains for roller gear with codend mesh smaller than 4.5 inches.

#### Effective January 1, 1994

- Divided the commercial groundfish fishery into two components: the **limited entry** fishery and the open access fishery.
  - A federal limited entry permit is required to participate in the limited entry segment of the fishery. Permits are issued based on the fishing history of qualifying fishing vessels.

# Effective September 8, 1995

- The **trawl minimum mesh size** now applies throughout the net; removed the legal distinction between bottom and roller trawls and the requirement for continuous riblines; clarified the distinction between bottom and pelagic (midwater) trawls; modified chafing gear requirements;

# Effective January 1, 1997

- Established first Dover sole, thornyheads, and trawl-caught sablefish (DTS) complex cumulative limits

# Effective January 1, 1999:

- Dividing line between north and south management areas moved to 40° 10'.

# Effective January 1, 2000

- **chafing gear** may be used only on the last 50 meshes of a small footrope trawl, running the length of the net from the terminal (closed) end of the codend.

# New rockfish categories in 2000.

- Rockfish (except thornyheads) are divided into new categories north and south of 40° 10' N. lat., depending on the depth where they most often are caught:

nearshore, shelf, or slope. New trip limits have been established for "minor rockfish" species according to these categories.

- Nearshore: numerous minor rockfish species including black and blue rockfishes.
- Shelf: shortbelly, widow, yellowtail, bocaccio, chilipepper, cowcod rockfishes, and others.
- Slope: Pacific ocean perch, splitnose rockfish, and others

#### New Limited Entry Trawl Gear Restrictions in 2000.

- Limited entry trip limits may vary depending on the type of trawl gear that is onboard a vessel during a fishing trip: large footrope, small footrope, or midwater trawl gear.
  - **Large footrope trawl gear** is bottom trawl gear, with a footrope diameter larger than 8 in. (20 cm) (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope).
  - **Small footrope trawl gear** is bottom trawl gear, with a footrope diameter 8 in. (20 cm) or smaller (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope), except chafing gear may be used only on the last 50 meshes of a small footrope trawl, running the length of the net from the terminal (closed) end of the codend.
  - **Midwater trawl gear** is pelagic trawl gear, The footrope of midwater trawl gear may not be enlarged by encircling it with chains or by any other means.

# Effective during 2001:

- First conservation area was established (Cowcod Conservation Area)
- The West Coast Observer Program was initiated
- It is unlawful to take and retain, possess or land petrale sole from a fishing trip if large footrope gear is onboard and the trip is conducted at least in part between May 1 and October 31

# Effective during 2002:

- Darkblotched Conservation Area was established.

# Effective during 2003:

- Vessel buyback program was initiated (December 4, 2003)
- Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area was established
- Rockfish Conservation areas for several rockfish species were established.

#### Effective during 2004:

- Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was initiated.

#### Effective during 2005:

- Selective flatfish trawl required shoreward of the RCA North of 40° 10'.

Appendix B. Assessment model files

#### Appendix B.1. SS data file

#Global specifications 1915 # Start year 2014 # End year 1 # N seasons per year 12 # Months per season 1 # Spawning Season 3 # N fishing fleets 4 # N surveys 1 # Number of areas Shoreside%ForeignPOP%AtSeaHake%AKSHLF%AKSLP%NWSLP%NWCBO #Names divided by "%" 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 #Timing of each fishery/survey 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 # Area of each fleet 1 1 1 # Units for catch by fishing fleet: 1=Biomass(mt), 2=Numbers(1000s) 0.01 0.01 0.01 # SE of log(catch) by fleet for equilibrium and continuous options 2 # Number of Genders 45 # Accumulator age #Landings section # Initial equilibrium catch (landings + discard) by fishing fleet 0 0 0 # Initial equilibrium catch (landings + discard) by fishing fleet 100 # Number of lines catch data # Landed catch (only) time series by fleet # Catch(by fleet) Year Season 0 0 0 1915 1 13.009 0 0 1916 1 20.633 0 0 1917 1 21.345 0 0 1918 1 13.733 0 0 1919 1 14.439 0 0 1920 1 12.312 0 0 1921 1 11.311 0 0 1922 1 13.643 0 0 1923 1 13.863 0 0 1924 1 15.798 0 0 1925 1 21.328 0 0 1926 1 18.319 0 0 1927 1 18.159 0 0 1928 1 19.318 0 0 1929 1 21.079 0 0 1930 1 26.002 0 0 1931 1 16.433 0 0 1932 1 16.044 0 0 1933 1 15.249 0 0 1934 1 17.499 0 0 1935 1 11.881 0 0 1936 1 13.537 0 0 1937 1 16.741 0 0 1938 1 23.738 0 0 1939 1 32.725 0 0 1940 1 41.860 0 0 1941 1 48.165 0 0 1942 1

```
250.741 0 8.145 2000 1
162.871 0 12.357 2001 1
109.061 0 3.217 2002 1
75.486 0 4.371 2003 1
181.779 0 7.274 2004 1
86.647 0 11.059 2005 1
95.978 0 11.148 2006 1
131.538 0 12.052 2007 1
111.054 0 6.317 2008 1
138.071 0 0.353 2009 1
176.131 0 8.176 2010 1
104.643 0 12.197 2011 1
91.528 0 2.698 2012 1
117.712 0 6.329 2013 1
92.253 0 10.672 2014 1
#Survey Indices section
29 # number of Survey data points (#_N_cpue)
#_Units: 0=numbers; 1=biomass; 2=F
#_Errtype: -1=normal; 0=lognormal; >0=T
#_Fleet Units Errtype
1 1 0 # fleet (fishery or survey) # Shoreside
2 1 0 # fleet (fishery or survey) # ForeighPOP
3 1 0 # fleet (fishery or survey) # AtSeaHake
4 1 0 # fleet (fishery or survey) # AKSHLF
5 1 0 # fleet (fishery or survey) # AKSLP
6 1 0 # fleet (fishery or survey) # NWSLP
7 1 0 # fleet (fishery or survey) # NWCBO
#Year Seas Flt/Svy Value se(log)
#AKSHLF triennial early (N=5)
1980 1 4 4329.510695 0.328855581
1983 1 4 11307.197 0.188300112
1986 1 4 5626.360727 0.2519586
1989 1 4 7000.510252 0.316365157
1992 1 4 6185.453803 0.289054054
#AKSHLF triennial late (N=4)
1995 1 4 3574.325258 0.295860335
1998 1 4 4152.80707 0.345400667
2001 1 4 3408.702865 0.325285022
2004 1 4 7329.157077 0.31872779
#AKSLP survey (N=4)
1997 1 5 1655.059106 0.558034217
1999 1 5 1917.966195 0.612989277
2000 1 5 1633.165459 0.56262013
2001 1 5 2180.37366 0.87740395
#NWSLP survey (N=4)
1999 1 6 3467.103363 0.550010623
2000 1 6 5715.048007 0.419764141
2001 1 6 2917.12162 0.454480825
2002 1 6 2341.556201 0.450368493
#NWCBO survey (N=12)
2003 1 7 10930.392 0.200477888
2004 1 7 8084.521577 0.214218431
2005 1 7 7629.426546 0.19324383
2006 1 7 7692.710983 0.180479193
2007 1 7 7520.231366 0.179195116
2008 1 7 5026.280996 0.192391668
2009 1 7 9065.893271 0.182071936
```

2010 1 7 6972.419485 0.187887322 2011 1 7 7133.199872 0.192604277 2012 1 7 8077.772137 0.199176192 2013 1 7 6907.602955 0.211365551 2014 1 7 5410.189388 0.189871869 1 # N fleets with discard #\_discard\_units (l=same\_as\_catchunits(bio/num); 2=fraction; 3=numbers) #\_discard\_errtype: >0 for DF of T-dist(read CV below); 0 for normal with CV; -1 for normal with se; -2 for lognormal #\_Fleet units errtype 1 2 -1 # Shoreside 15 # Discards N observations # Year seas fleet obs err #Shoreside from Pikitch study 1985 1 1 0.1053 0.242 1986 1 1 0.1195 0.2581 1987 1 1 0.0908 0.2259 #Shoreside from WCGOP, from 2013 assessment 2002 1 1 0.56 0.09 2003 1 1 0.60 0.10 2004 1 1 0.18 0.04 2005 1 1 0.24 0.05 2006 1 1 0.48 0.09 2007 1 1 0.49 0.07 2008 1 1 0.54 0.06 2009 1 1 0.55 0.05 2010 1 1 0.49 0.06 2011 1 1 0.027 0.01 2012 1 1 0.037 0.01 2013 1 1 0.024 0.01 # Mean Body Weight 0 # Number of mean body weight observations 30 # Degrees of freedom for mean body weight for T-distribution # Population Length Structure 2 # Population Length Bin Option (1=use databins; 2=generate from binwidth,min,max below; 3=read vector) 1 4 62 -1 # Minimum proportion for compressing tails of observed compositional data 0.001 # Constant added to expected frequencies 0 # Combine males and females at and below this bin number 30 # Number of Observed Length Bins # Data length bins 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 90 # Length Composition Observations #Shoreside (N=38) #Year Seas Fleet Gender Partition Nsamp

1996 1 1 3 2 348 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 100.1406971 2137.963109 4635.920732 8709.96733 15035.68487 34224.24037 53654.47912 62205.54653 67402.88263 62421.11047 36863.18845 16779.74532 6460.079445 1354.005338 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 684.6954547 2895.757052 5388.603376 13031.62081 52986.39611 116784.7847 146845.9915 63525.60155 27400.18293 4555.661169 829.3711155 395.5398024 319.9371971 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1997 1 1 3 2 310 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 76.45953993 1325.709393 6669.466145 9194.038881 17438.01557 22193.72813 56925.33682 66127.65201 67884.60375 83988.10616 58850.15944 46194.55201 26156.08348 14237.63103 3722.701006 75.41766695 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 211.4771268 677.9226921 3546.568298 8095.861359 18301.21392 55098.4003 106241.0935 93792.10794 77378.14522 34778.38232 9191.479842 2953.92796 148.3027287 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1998 1 1 3 2 395 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1029.418742 3524.419447 7330.375512 14348.55249 26429.0765 32505.74676 40674.77638 73785.50658 107018.1245 78134.52817 73620.38757 66252.78057 36100.54234 7340.230867 624.7394307 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1798.200664 3271.703366 19937.10349 22345.97796 33751.49435 29491.10951 102923.5241 119933.8496 72582.05036 36858.0745 9149.31972 4596.444961 0 1883.203814 998.7573554 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1999 1 1 3 2 273 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 328.2281636 3487.594448 15935.23752 33271.69745 27789.73675 25093.82188 14454.13169 30994.66778 51488.19615 30254.65139 24263.718 14671.42209 4660.026416 4869.509098 1270.024048 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 404.7037091 4040.201469 14568.5094 31220.24699 30433.61034 26115.57541 30718.26293 42110.95581 19953.77329 12095.21003 6384.834946 50.71379474 63.74096329 0 12.46295541 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2000 1 1 3 2 318 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 226.21951 2581.556055 9975.370862 22980.27862 17422.05656 16040.75371 8640.274838 26176.37125 24396.04609 28187.87338 10974.74258 6188.802184 1419.159946 339.5491326 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14.31017503 14.31017503 14.31017503 0 0 1742.655232 4082.868159 14001.5594 25125.59298 14337.03277 15952.46827 20964.99796 22595.69201 7972.683873 2822.623079 247.382551 128.7268714 320.6338338 8.771692732 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2001 1 1 3 2 414 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 98.45342128 229.515619 256.8086066 939.6116697 3868.880871 8571.562457 28698.37361 23331.90127 12215.19313 5769.840956 6677.442777 4649.257723 2805.594601 3182.262006 1633.655822 45.5817802 11.68381545 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 900.3010216 24.0847712 515.3800473 5430.710939 14289.3297 27570.50737 19732.35877 9154.347072 7886.444737 2883.275938 935.2624458 265.1750717 0 0 239.5784223 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2002 1 1 3 2 465 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 73.10877137 888.1160194 780.9517586 1168.403139 1371.476616 3912.487961 11477.38816 13368.70389 6756.38843 7107.882631 7720.386404 8438.388323 4660.849212 1414.137979 180.7423876 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 119.1807953 1931.908724 742.1814415 1029.805559 2899.937055 8504.48582 14710.2639 15595.04878 7281.867592 3750.924314 1026.863202 174.1151593 16.30908527 0 6.886015324 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2003 1 1 3 2 447 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 55.47202386 61.3153053 497.579823 777.4645804 420.3972089 304.2232987 1472.739932 3892.599266 10846.30559 10591.94437 5825.811646 5163.220115 3788.259728 3250.97205 791.1524111 310.6463079 77.22223713 2.453951259 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7.380137284 50.03366363 273.7357506 857.9396586 253.2137808 583.8481162 1102.674829 2301.607431 8877.69235 10270.18083 6993.85228 2367.392663 1026.857383 254.1683441 105.5843277 93.16719109 0 0 0 0 35.51234376 0 0 0 2004 1 1 3 2 442 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7.820057555 13.95604918 1671.473513 1201.21513 4129.984301 5967.002692 14212.7303 19490.70047 17465.925

17545.37742 9638.770314 5771.516339 4156.487504 777.9788119 205.299332 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4.361265369 0 0 0 0 1323.509781 1180.072934 4390.745747 6283.950158 16097.78185 27771.73029 20267.50165 8084.037989 2385.897065 129.2195218 328.5869928 8.966319607 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2005 1 1 3 2 366 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13.83312229 419.29725 1374.197774 3811.05922 7566.426316 8019.771671 7363.17275 9242.667527 9167.340427 5955.395213 2975.191049 1164.207436 952.5947721 297.6569745 12.17605144 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 134.958047 390.691454 1743.819494 3989.326886 10984.71012 8759.482055 11567.27129 9501.665034 4069.809681 1017.414724 260.2380605 33.53544675 9.183343872 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2006 1 1 3 2 546 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2.535724212 12.67862106 367.8437747 1477.261761 5672.102616 14401.82392 9808.797021 8034.218767 6797.77114 4772.038367 2656.635891 2336.471471 408.2970917 92.10145849 33.27751318 0 0 0 0 0 2.356609392 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3.571273065 19.29238269 315.9327471 2553.20895 11973.46777 14342.08643 12876.86173 9712.093036 3234.499669 949.6875876 112.8540224 34.01571644 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2007 1 1 3 2 755 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16.20022078 84.20798731 924.7681442 5025.685071 16250.79128 17509.43215 12682.80421 10468.6259 7502.163569 5115.738911 4347.217389 1710.521423 767.0686912 100.1967878 27.77162104 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3.555099688 0 0 155.1423317 1918.227203 8081.31455 17910.78017 15432.47164 11569.29542 5648.211665 2662.020369 1189.477874 12.0102565 19.35107122 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2008 1 1 3 2 862 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 45.00993237 144.1612213 221.6201213 216.5234063 703.8634581 3790.365112 14605.68468 17654.61118 9922.796516 7933.01702 6649.269802 4436.618348 2649.191243 1583.465007 303.6195616 0 113.9071865 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7.288667321 10.51568009 56.52812198 172.6595669 219.0552117 845.9550215 8125.555005 17692.0499 16007.08773 10333.20927 3667.709569 851.5336051 76.3822032 81.63804814 29.17354427 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2009 1 1 3 2 805 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5.63600829 0 15.04178102 343.2334731 1293.729679 4033.523774 11532.84432 29230.42614 18341.44942 10747.08287 11108.63709 9030.42607 4780.539062 1743.526889 602.7859769 8.876713057 43.43483722 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 94.18415293 88.54814464 1122.143637 1313.657488 7160.482642 20772.37349 25458.41761 17011.84047 5416.139593 2264.288446 762.8336623 40.07770926 0 285.0731189 43.43483722 0 0 0 0 0 0 2010 1 1 3 2 710 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2.938559556 871.4868402 2349.919546 7737.851044 23340.35825 33043.60796 14938.52084 9550.157533 7730.829271 4803.614526 2923.024511 518.2779033 131.8088024 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13.67701791 72.02619285 1262.634685 4172.940086 12779.8238 27926.54768 20229.5049 8177.606419 2168.877381 281.4688059 22.88020712 48.26182238 36.14291093 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2011 1 1 3 2 770 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 124.8975817 183.4978396 127.5033334 224.8808942 706.5029049 3786.970811 7550.829697 11290.08093 14042.60676 10050.52776 4472.705726 3852.842776 2745.929209 1211.398998 67.73443565 63.19403468 0 24.34807515 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 114.2171507 99.25731101 233.377395 254.8927127 1564.967135 6997.342681 12122.97039 15642.1529 17457.09178 5496.853786 1517.507651 346.6821701 34.06068313 188.7718207 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2012 1 1 3 2 713 0 0 0 0 0 0 5.68055158 0 5.68055158 63.45263041 253.4642348 766.2041045 2403.912426 6521.496097 13026.22642 11442.8661 6517.144365 5613.273006 5036.736004 3871.127235 2111.535271 943.2362276 159.8531643 4.265925111 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5.68055158 0 0 20.14714134 177.2450199 791.6601281 3691.681814 12245.239 12421.13267 12542.2884 9565.71784 3744.539384 1021.965278 149.102855 13.15661265 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

2013 1 1 3 2 643 0 0 0 0 0 5.23615074 44.72821744 34.22596042 45.80265783 105.4981556 652.0650521 2967.35351 5305.540766 13380.16397 18492.10702 9648.102628 6234.406074 3039.597167 1267.346704 1015.696542 282.7244038 576.9867847 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20.81007809 0 0 13.09037685 24.20265231 19.81174523 60.13518029 66.78306194 1683.139206 6444.500385 11337.81835 26554.36362 26091.69564 16896.42513 5176.810386 722.5956886 23.24208184 9.373636039 0 41.62015618 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2014 1 1 3 2 456 0 0 0 0 27.68209061 115.7692998 124.2411029 5.197630222 55.59986522 169.3606284 994.3239549 948.5302265 2505.43379 7973.451798 11167.77223 8741.241464 6552.678286 4869.956121 3740.2736 2096.513239 2821.375944 588.8562528 111.0604088 164.9340638 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 17.08300153 158.2058695 5.197630222 0 0 104.5744238 785.2862514 693.5389749 4252.260269 11635.2918 15456.14195 15955.21218 8277.182698 3644.655449 1049.312887 78.77008893 22.45662458 19.84088675 0 0 86.69966172 0 0 0 0 0 #Shoreside discard from Pikitch study (N=3) #year season fleet gender partition Nsamp 1986 1 1 0 1 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.00356613 0.10821618 0.143878405 0.158533106 0.160475842 0.38610291 0.035661298 0.00356613 0.00356613 0.10821618 0.143878405 0.158533106 0.160475842 0.38610291 0.035661298 0.00356613 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #Shoreside discard from WCGOP (N=11) 2003 1 1 0 1 35 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 18125.71547 43693.3428 37933.97894 141540.985 144180.586 91656.22165 26662.17594 25275.03648 0 18125.71547 43693.3428 37933.97894 141540.985 144180.586 91656.22165 26662.17594 25275.03648 4061.375892 1296.318555 798.8584201 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2004 1 1 0 1 588 492.2865079 11583.32098 785.1511195 4256.190468 4185.581958 801.0305665 3710.636995 4873.655025 1235.047373 1795.173626 4871.369573 4941.037795 5119.066828 9149.682972 24705.07507 37967.54885 34948.67289 15737.58489 21643.94234 8088.331648 3139.469501 1585.852456 21.24464156 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 492.2865079 11583.32098 785.1511195 4256.190468 4185.581958 801.0305665 3710.636995 4873.655025 1235.047373 1795.173626 4871.369573 4941.037795 5119.066828 9149.682972 24705.07507 37967.54885 34948.67289 15737.58489 21643.94234 8088.331648 3139.469501 1585.852456 21.24464156 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2005 1 1 0 1 467 191.2955394 973.3083282 6771.132401 3736.2099 5907.301748 3417.180497 4063.571004 3509.434352 1156.007417 1203.160481 602.2472449 3442.073048 6436.194532 15615.2667 25878.34742 20303.8494 23352.66283 11969.48713 416.7526041 257.1150884 124.7472788 320.8178646 91.77428845 0 0 0 2.88562936 0 0 0 191.2955394 973.3083282 6771.132401 3736.2099 5907.301748 3417.180497 4063.571004 3509.434352 1156.007417 1203.160481 602.2472449 3442.073048 6436.194532 15615.2667 25878.34742 20303.8494 23352.66283 11969.48713 416.7526041 257.1150884 124.7472788 320.8178646 91.77428845 0 0 0 2.88562936 0 0 0 2006 1 1 0 1 297 0 0 721.5172066 5387.198081 16884.5303 18879.48349 13157.10105 26365.87896 21830.49601 15525.22967 5493.11252 5503.044497 9381.344454 83217.4412 107878.8052 140143.6355 73504.90077 46765.54047 12754.03451 37231.14998 8387.644461 1845.628348 0 2.851676101 0 0 2083.92126 0 0 0 0 721.5172066 5387.198081 16884.5303 18879.48349 13157.10105 26365.87896 21830.49601 15525.22967 5493.11252 5503.044497 9381.344454 83217.4412 107878.8052 140143.6355 73504.90077 46765.54047 12754.03451 37231.14998 8387.644461 1845.628348 0 2.851676101 0 0 2083.92126 0 0 0

2007 1 1 0 1 351 1711.464489 14065.68507 10492.63785 26240.77309 30948.59295 22881.52345 28305.3371 18889.65063 13960.05379 6582.851085 4297.367641 10716.32386 7356.193552 28766.12038 68921.25543 177158.0357 89297.07946 82594.58824 19168.48552 28445.46659 9776.548416 39.92306157 0 16.75488041 0 0 0 0 0 0 1711.464489 14065.68507 10492.63785 26240.77309 30948.59295 22881.52345 28305.3371 18889.65063 13960.05379 6582.851085 4297.367641 10716.32386 7356.193552 28766.12038 68921.25543 177158.0357 89297.07946 82594.58824 19168.48552 28445.46659 9776.548416 39.92306157 0 16.75488041 0 0 0 0 0 0 2008 1 1 0 1 403 1229.015972 38271.09937 33079.10746 13257.30465 11435.33745 10815.16853 10173.81903 7162.941323 6951.79248 3105.28079 3373.504639 13839.04442 29593.40794 37689.29807 151194.3213 180807.5514 90919.33697 92602.3674 55337.39912 16467.7628 13192.09413 22953.74798 535.4291992 0 0 0 0 0 0 1229.015972 38271.09937 33079.10746 13257.30465 11435.33745 10815.16853 10173.81903 7162.941323 6951.79248 3105.28079 3373.504639 13839.04442 29593.40794 37689.29807 151194.3213 180807.5514 90919.33697 92602.3674 55337.39912 16467.7628 13192.09413 22953.74798 535.4291992 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2009 1 1 0 1 528 0 17496.25267 20007.28026 46396.89454 105456.6639 55915.66476 22299.64622 14687.54041 25138.78663 19353.73395 21502.29334 14157.6506 10885.26704 26213.45841 93860.70172 259368.4409 122479.6073 29165.06252 8666.149873 20825.80354 2807.108918 20034.35491 46.88595468 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 17496.25267 20007.28026 46396.89454 105456.6639 55915.66476 22299.64622 14687.54041 25138.78663 19353.73395 21502.29334 14157.6506 10885.26704 26213.45841 93860.70172 259368.4409 122479.6073 29165.06252 8666.149873 20825.80354 2807.108918 20034.35491 46.88595468 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2010 1 1 0 1 432 265.1502678 14522.25019 11270.46272 16872.47356 15124.59697 17871.71501 34892.02619 35428.09221 13266.89317 4363.486512 2108.926053 8418.14998 19212.87228 163217.1012 173970.1929 141012.3375 85615.56357 50239.74089 11352.67941 34802.01657 636.8145826 1072.340436 1946.999332 430.7480145 126.428528 0 0 0 0 0 265.1502678 14522.25019 11270.46272 16872.47356 15124.59697 17871.71501 34892.02619 35428.09221 13266.89317 4363.486512 2108.926053 8418.14998 19212.87228 163217.1012 173970.1929 141012.3375 85615.56357 50239.74089 11352.67941 34802.01657 636.8145826 1072.340436 1946.999332 430.7480145 126.428528 0 0 0 0 0 2011 1 1 0 1 713 4475.222052 13505.05362 4700.455931 7484.427016 18282.67289 8682.339938 3901.159389 3389.839855 2678.65781 5255.439001 1577.402031 704.6185124 309.2855351 281.3620085 140.5220748 113.6021052 133.0278439 219.9149925 12.6408788 8.532265816 5.552726563 9.527116914 0.910283043 0 0.455141522 0 0.910283043 0 0 0 4475.222052 13505.05362 4700.455931 7484.427016 18282.67289 8682.339938 3901.159389 3389.839855 2678.65781 5255.439001 1577.402031 704.6185124 309.2855351 281.3620085 140.5220748 113.6021052 133.0278439 219.9149925 12.6408788 8.532265816 5.552726563 9.527116914 0.910283043 0 0.455141522 0 0.910283043 0 0 0 2012 1 1 0 1 702 589.2659296 8264.209948 19236.57201 42654.36039 38529.65248 14795.28885 12804.45481 8803.743267 4675.699175 3361.761251 3473.152237 3189.632466 2331.491247 1131.666292 349.0090361 411.9314556 297.6992118 65.54536521 201.8034174 58.7194112 61.06497922 19.09805152 6.820732687 4.934303085 0 0 0 0 0 0 589.2659296 8264.209948 19236.57201 42654.36039 38529.65248 14795.28885 12804.45481 8803.743267 4675.699175 3361.761251 3473.152237 3189.632466 2331.491247 1131.666292 349.0090361 411.9314556 297.6992118 65.54536521 201.8034174 58.7194112 61.06497922 19.09805152 6.820732687 4.934303085 0 0 0 0 0 0 2013 1 1 0 1 587 3642.187875 97558.60703 42169.89532 12334.65296 18555.01198 7129.074919 5359.112783 9231.576449 5561.244619 8848.482673 5089.134241 4526.431325 5519.855294 750.7353682 178.8423452 217.3211635

2.900394269 1.116787267 2.283165536 5.344864813 3.392759828 2.459123033 3.990177612 7.402880004 5.508537704 1.421172582 0.306875686 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1986 1 4 3 0 169 0 0 0 0.053815215 0.242891337 0.971017847 0.311189555 1.213975355 1.124803031 0.732900647 2.722865806 5.978745739 8.297019285 9.604379846 6.245260118 4.646361021 2.310650342 1.220978627 1.450753973 1.121910196 0.435395154 0.254992794 0.072565859 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.040268329 0 0.036179609 0.336353558 1.02419469 0.241435399 0.748094887 1.236745417 1.039758187 2.128656175 8.821745928 13.17018685 11.06471071 6.321238845 1.962735543 1.035821841 0.817565154 0.671573697 1989 1 4 3 0 290 0 0 0.084666398 0.084666398 0.837369999 2.444690636 2.919222382 4.160137442 5.492347168 5.504379982 6.187020475 5.240222359 4.246492909 4.258320736 1.65210194 2.299252401 1.991027032 1.584011336 1.544172328 0.725273927 0.219000854 0 0.066797771 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.115560065 1.251205106 3.700303599 3.048366894 4.62217863 4.705095039 5.803122303 4.968807042 4.776544259 4.2600844 3.845534396 3.246055374 1.53949547 0.763877113 0.756251917 0.564839545 0.34099881 0.150505565 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1992 1 4 3 0 132 0 0 0 0.054486168 0.054486168 0.218205444 0.182146301 2.268320846 7.01389238 1.6554459 4.855550731 7.887346149 15.22556089 6.883371569 1.644770483 0.112573343 0.122852083 0.127107246 0.127107246 0.061426041 0.197043615 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.108972336 0.23359587 0.311420817 2.425038515 6.477672676 1.817369823 5.909217268 10.83569646 17.27887851 4.331847336 0.685692719 0.450157279 0.249959329 0.192788451 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1995 1 4 3 0 283 0 0 0 0.055323155 0.0579755 2.792784601 0.236992885 1.755948779 1.78378972 3.660065015 8.668013886 5.514997139 3.097656194 2.664315337 2.389944969 3.733799442 3.10280146 3.414274403 3.418135549 3.313054844 1.804610227 0.728667829 0.127285669 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.116914925 0.315134709 2.930393003 0.315778198 1.58013033 3.389929469 4.131112006 8.843210707 4.799606732 2.395783102 2.447876919 3.887925042 6.256735921 4.825103632 1.14876664 0.127285669 0.167876394 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1998 1 4 3 0 326 0 0 0 0.166015745 1.319666735 0.294360889 1.517200187 2.053249422 6.610049534 14.62690127 6.828416444 6.059522665 3.897657058 1.469067917 0.646272334 0.914011098 0.353257498 0.156332023 0.114508974 0.781017589 0.063506183 0.026200241 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.538549148 1.792917766 0.182440366 1.704065447 1.773135705 7.728668443 15.26098968 8.487142675 6.28323573 3.330782271 2.378119371 1.245993906 1.074043899 0.157574172 0.076595262 0 0 0 0.088532353 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2001 1 4 3 0 346 0 0 0 0.09907038 0.769176408 0.684721928 1.489401487 13.78491152 11.95740645 0.633662764 1.421645471 1.99667697 1.755009519 3.607731529 12.37694765 5.750071042 0.331091695 0.378693774 0.724012424 0.067182638 0.198675374 0.724878222 1.562376727 13.45399567 12.11491129 0.706608743 1.228201382 1.586385352 1.061585726 3.677888738 3.851749235 0.883647734 0.459457028 0.182818659 0.033610622 0.062684209 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2004 1 4 3 0 371 0 0 0 0 0.026982377 0 0.632555449 1.338322352 0.853609908 1.861618112 4.957416326 10.60213384 8.532965525 8.456054094 5.665285118 1.310081415 0.763634564 0.222228973 0.096744577 0.070686156 0.025602645 0 0 0 0 0 0.013448734 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.142021439 0.141172911 0.712824867 1.261012608 1.078808505 1.469344458 6.037390534 16.72390925 11.08084273 10.5775407 3.641786464 1.286554655 0.24891405 0.126909368 0.01655363 0.025043673 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #AKSLP (N=4)

#year season fleet gender partition Nsamp 1997 1 5 3 0 47 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.483162203 5.119658032 8.865704307 8.871780439 14.07394753 6.189300967 0.637362583 0.168815878 1.351805773 0 0.179069811 0 0.36200366 0.17880465 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.377983001 4.307832576 16.17938986 10.02465972 8.801847767 7.278500158 1.134848524 1.70471581 1.928873074 0.723727788 0.705238785 0.180397765 0.170569338 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1999 1 5 3 0 50 0 0.099160609 0 0 0 0.139853068 0.139853068 0.197350748 0.396223048 0.681712152 0.892409864 7.477594831 22.21741689 11.99273985 3.648955742 0.539458418 1.000717512 0.527481208 0.210531573 0.225324974 0.873598364 15.49188846 22.3447159 5.792986841 1.362207991 0.928480591 0.466937394 0.270207919 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2000 1 5 3 0 43 0 0 0 0 0.117518001 0.591502381 0.327465736 1.063852711 9.675612167 10.638987 5.644377709 6.683279066 9.920151445 1.552642188 0 0 0 0 0 0.672361804 0.463870373 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.659822575 2.158128245 0.236368494 1.419502066 10.21468483 14.13108349 3.690707155 7.738720595 7.201697718 1.619338982 0.899508649 2.123863372 0 0 0 0.554953249 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2001 1 5 3 0 48 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.925327417 6.447317712 3.656054471 1.565475095 2.121317613 5.088532782 4.149888463 16.8723884 9.318815706 2.452712986 0 0.360956128 0.760390194 0.195289092 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.411283982 0.81097655 5.879927088 1.612469747 2.044653958 6.329925363 3.818834612 7.998944915 12.29789765 2.504858221 1.458560509 0 0.721912255 0.195289092 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #NWSLP (N=3) #year season fleet gender partition Nsamp 2000 1 6 3 0 43 0 0 0 0 0 0.055422438 0.298781534 0.338302827 0.067843015 2.44029948 1.580276293 3.17521869 13.16970592 12.17986314 1.564683908 0.066446577 1.249039861 1.932550514 3.747126601 8.118776642 2.54487793 0.624523439 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.295707968 0.732077213 0.053808465 0.108325674 0.279301579 1.948170968 2.723250042 10.8111998 5.545857682 2.283084452 9.062965026 10.50441857 0.624523439 1.249046879 0 0.624523439 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2001 1 6 3 0 80 0 0 0 0 0.128910665 0.823697599 4.305546968 9.115705484 1.378814823 1.599758602 2.147109527 2.726391318 3.967119371 12.91594837 3.328774137 0.994580904 1.971576336 1.660380252 0.500233731 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.64710087 0 1.041549698 3.446233221 9.64297286 2.296623144 0.698101214 3.849215084 2.158907376 6.401656151 6.089272862 7.984818617 6.724847951 0.696221473 0.568918481 0 0.189012913 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2002 1 6 3 0 118 0 0 0 0 0 0.119564461 0.609046108 3.471583472 1.507528554 9.94582967 16.73643556 6.191392653 4.057452087 3.646068812 2.384830379 1.439924091 0.337223562 0.098783216 0.25588888 0.049384722 0.206504158 0.308096767 0.154048384 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.186893493 0.303510846 2.809241526 0.793984043 8.137599663 14.95340746 8.108280066 4.643830249 3.662484481 2.165367208 0.977352023 0.443305692 0.858338423 0.436819299 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #NWCBO (N=12) #year season fleet gender partition Nsamp 2003 1 7 3 0 268 0 0 0 0 0.009661759 0.064115111 0.048337562 0.127862008 0.607772204 3.452489019 4.726184253 3.464001433 4.108514403 1.411052155 5.893019051 10.74680449 9.860567278 6.221079688 2.243290534 2.771110627 2.644775169 1.633686852 0.376394363 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.126051627 0.133649859 0.31517893 0.600035893 3.069303809 4.589951149 4.368660813 3.364083349 1.444939269 7.695890247 8.301280572 3.91675591

0.945197344 0.61115708 0.072142924 0 0.025957108 0.009046153 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2004 1 7 3 0 165 0 0 0.02051891 0.228399848 0.364505231 0.584743225 1.0269105 1.535332522 2.546528787 2.283901975 8.960084879 13.90709251 6.581359129 3.836843176 1.565445546 0.757853752 0.530830297 0.255805798 0.39359231 0.085270292 0.116333078 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.073964576 0.165217857 0.571629407 0.955322867 0.386720507 1.886017963 1.11142403 4.286847252 11.56687527 16.66380807 8.118042648 3.48163748 1.310670773 1.438786987 1.242750133 0.83797908 0.198693138 0.122260199 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2005 1 7 3 0 250 0 0.034332186 0.026858867 0.125028112 0.695285723 0.850273002 1.417745891 1.671703499 1.016596838 1.174726032 0.596044897 2.446154388 4.46929116 4.509581194 4.203528829 5.240752721 12.45120191 3.815772796 1.131533367 0.369514891 0.225656096 0.063119204 0.438508714 0.022170269 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.034332186 0.05939815 0.154827756 0.891977938 1.336489583 1.925678446 2.785058147 0.93052362 1.585234941 1.132729792 4.048871 6.169774741 4.452381691 11.78537945 9.893471388 4.809145123 0.748715621 0.228752928 0.031876915 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2006 1 7 3 0 266 0 0.023436132 0.064525302 0.077540183 1.189453787 1.128141315 2.094356016 4.772734362 6.340162952 6.331961475 2.693426072 2.116004647 2.601305484 6.67795986 4.73818184 3.66330924 2.043225293 2.502140037 0.93557599 0.850698872 0.19041565 0.047444731 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.023436132 0.064531144 0.203477263 1.160129415 1.493469252 1.375219597 4.830769748 5.324856214 6.589017053 2.373241312 2.374199319 4.097572818 6.492123953 5.208616038 4.409924115 1.83525591 0.983937838  $0.078223639\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0$ 2007 1 7 3 0 279 0 0 0.023683149 0.033904175 0.618285289 0.462967357 2.594178714 4.208857822 4.726808051 6.033860883 3.086900487 3.967552466 2.472035711 3.633991638 4.62066217 2.576601558 1.291547663 1.120128431 0.841585201 0.83830938 0.541014097 0.256359087 0.032636675 0.032636675 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.023688936 0.041358695 0.513250641 0.36009151 2.991114536 4.238363367 5.507304388 6.613617648 4.332395654 4.368620685 4.557084607 8.023523177 5.223158693 4.825962426 2.594855872 1.171331954 0.375926577 0.065892631 0.125314647 0.032636675 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2008 1 7 3 0 227 0 0 0.086163009 0.097809384 0.09536221 0.712123675 1.658776567 1.016352744 6.823957497 8.349066411 12.36473499 6.773811766 3.190544431 1.688034061 1.971820892 2.091394996 0.660837739 0.375662497 0.5376685 0.296344593 0.179299105 0.143669652 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.086163009 0.060341642 0.19269457 0.94668004 1.154026627 1.847767412 8.286785646 6.674532527 10.95567874 9.341742458 2.601613265 2.356605025 2.517664735 2.650696357 0.739314063 0.375887435 0.066566228 0.031805502 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2009 1 7 3 0 288 0 0 0 0.106325939 1.275794266 1.422107182 0.986268933 2.873716348 3.769751332 3.838106293 4.406887966 3.884690266 3.832962796 3.160537183 3.691262378 3.946079231 3.865520277 2.076460806 1.107611363 1.358454719 1.283003262 0.623200142 0.063575963 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.056083468 2.175109749 2.054325319 1.210134804 5.724086709 4.885039691 4.125962128 5.225810995 4.313954019 3.749798344 4.204514082 5.306540949 5.656492248 1.746570496 1.226451795 0.637469633 0.075428957 0.053909969 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2010 1 7 3 0 275 0 0 0.248112791 0.05252704 0.176611055 0.255095037 3.115667149 8.235133989 3.960662556 4.298732529 5.935334568 6.464792107 5.124615141 3.967368605 1.534784981 1.391869892 2.150460002 1.554665602 0.248101743 0.019366895 0.151504798 0.520077907 3.15156164 8.663039618 5.588940034 4.618059812 6.029998138 6.893487658 5.390724892 3.449991899

1.582323914 2.049300292 0.727158954 0.372997776 0.224851526 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2011 1 7 3 0 237 0 0 0.020313128 0.047110092 0.404284202 0.425786275 0.370262119 0.315392605 2.806783353 6.868667731 5.49934146 2.862639642 3.45470957 5.004066958 5.057357632 3.441876679 2.845387923 2.495385984 1.948038633 2.099819098 1.834804976 1.172832856 0.20949478 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.020313128 0 0.157729997 0.577513791 0.515698342 0.344731116 2.338252865 8.243072285 6.124586288 2.702680977 5.330299649 5.99526579 6.32053096 5.865800885 3.910392726 1.688834451 0.645817888 0 0.034123167 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2012 1 7 3 0 258 0 0 0.008307491 0.008307491 0.188935532 0.113834052 0.604845826 2.374385447 1.491594811 4.171217508 15.72282417 9.462616292 4.557474851 3.098684542 2.799220936 1.787950987 0.937195875 0.866812268 0.538414265 0.341335123 0.348296901 0.151655825 0.144845322 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.008307491 0.008307491 0.215210019 0.105485591 0.653660212 2.964138492 1.960466934 5.250850919 15.08043706 9.68348965 3.944857298 3.655094168 2.850682626 1.336670827 1.464056551 0.774818471 0.236032322 0.088678365 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2013 1 7 3 0 198 0 0 0.043304949 0.045665406 0.222147659 0.15247381 0.493420632 1.947170026 4.623905041 5.469994001 2.255716668 1.091679629 1.775480486 2.134166631 5.192896175 3.769823738 5.037352875 3.591627237 4.21630001 3.370336702 1.803545684 0.526704861 0.207311787 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.043309437 0 0.318365423 0.235215432 0.377188353 1.861165948 3.535389141 5.867757814 2.573682698 2.082689836 2.024091284 2.456454181 6.866894991 8.164598478 8.991278742 4.954979232 1.617639555 0 0 0.058275448 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2014 1 7 3 0 221 0 0 0 0.108417551 3.12842498 4.383911155 2.039572563 1.82705606 2.122707144 2.944636267 2.246060631 1.339871703 3.174842049 4.352624893 5.014501877 5.758576801 4.07636664 2.000365729 0.848067013 0.356664637 0.317935552 0.26733818 0.046806812 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.069707324 2.91055266 6.137739636 4.003861971 1.990559306 2.123706644 2.700418615 2.510287158 1.754331375 4.705209807 10.72917608 8.688528578 3.366796495 1.344900638 0.495620395 0.113855087 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #Age composition set-up 36 # Number of Age Bins 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 2 # Number of Ageing Error Sets #1-Betty, 2-everyone else # Ageing error for "bkamikawa" in the ageing error "Late" dataset 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5 11.5 12.5 13.5 14.5 15.5 16.5 17.5 18.5 19.5 20.5 21.5 22.5 23.5 24.5 25.5 26.5 27.5 28.5 29.5 30.5 31.5 32.5 33.5 34.5 35.5 36.5 37.5 38.5 39.5 40.5 41.5 42.5 43.5 44.5 45.5 0.101891 0.101891 0.203782 0.305673 0.407564 0.509455 0.611346 0.713238 0.815129 0.91702 1.01891 1.1208 1.22269 1.32458 1.42648 1.52837 1.63026 1.73215 1.83404 1.93593 2.03782 2.13971 2.2416 2.34349 2.44539 2.54728 2.64917 2.75106 2.85295 2.95484 3.05673 3.15862 3.26051 3.36241 3.4643 3.56619 3.66808 3.76997 3.87186 3.97375 4.07564 4.17753 4.27943 4.38132 4.48321 4.5851 # Ageing error for "jmenkel" from the DoubleReader column in the ageing error "Early" dataset 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5 11.5 12.5 13.5 14.5 15.5 16.5 17.5 18.5 19.5 20.5 21.5 22.5 23.5 24.5 25.5 26.5 27.5 28.5 29.5

30.5 31.5 32.5 33.5 34.5 35.5 36.5 37.5 38.5 39.5 40.5 41.5 42.5 43.5 44.5 45.5 0.156547 0.156547 0.313095 0.469642 0.626189 0.782737 0.939284 1.09583 1.25238 1.40893 1.56547 1.72202 1.87857 2.03512 2.19166 2.34821 2.50476 2.6613 2.81785 2.9744 3.13095 3.28749 3.44404 3.60059 3.75714 3.91368 4.07023 4.22678 4.38333 4.53987 4.69642 4.85297 5.00951 5.16606 5.32261 5.47916 5.6357 5.79225 5.9488 6.10535 6.26189 6.41844 6.57499 6.73154 6.88808 7.04463 858 # Number of age comp observations 3 # Age-Length Bin Option (1=poplenbins; 2=datalenbins; 3=lengths) 0 # Combine Males & Females Below this Bin #Shoreside marginal ages (N=32) #Year Seas Fleet Gender Partition AgeError LbinLo LbinHi Nsamp 1980 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 54 0 0 0 0 0 396.7091604 2994.065271 5433.404842 5163.456997 8143.022515 598.4784523 2808.304344 5659.23706 2119.311429 2137.870281 2944.812271 0 3969.379238 6013.318569 3679.166747 0 4613.490771 3300.664851 2773.806072 0 273.4001246 2952.721346 2180.639394 0 0 11459.37094 0 1502.818749 2132.520972 2520.358577 24187.93344 0 0 0 0 0 1324.20756 0 16772.91061 7321.022546 9033.56595 4105.298696 6909.960335 4278.012008 2181.144644 2181.144644 201.769292 7312.435354 0 185.206536 820.2003738 2376.084512 1700.158203 2806.05022 820.2003738 0 0 0 2132.520972 820.2003738 211.2434432 0 396.7091604 0 820.2003738 0 6074.041497 1981 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 55 0 0 0 0 4552.151161 8839.080673 893.5077372 3024.353775 1216.388942 17943.72311 6841.314375 83392.95072 58900.57591 33824.22822 26539.45318 20755.84106 6002.156289 3111.22992 3636.045384 0 2244.05822 584.841428 3659.913691 0 584.841428 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 893.5077372 1566.075379 13908.89381 35713.65504 11728.42576 30424.1473 5013.887088 24985.67986 28942.20028 10224.78436 0 48.73678567 0 0 0 48.73678567 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1982 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 108 0 0 0 0 324.6257538 1002.663491 4121.470407 5149.735874 3943.115467 3751.750484 15091.17775 3089.536613 10783.76518 9089.754107 9695.274338 9905.306763 6707.658152 2063.255376 5187.167558 6415.818739 1065.843679 6765.338526 3725.839436 1623.182257 919.9751656 0 1727.941272 0 1016.150908 1125.072308 650.9901294 0 651.5750262 290.7000632 1704.974148 4103.491154 0 0 0 0 318.158145 1849.243275 1725.796687 2848.328109 498.3320667 2657.821208 2279.838544 3895.86221 4033.094788 3574.836864 2984.432352 5992.40477 4470.198156 2862.956594 669.2128118 1486.425346 1226.077553 21.3487329 2383.177412 1316.940136 622.6561751 1214.605252 338.7798039 0 0 2821.885498 23.15216468 1168.646727 290.7000632 1713.130107 0 4522.149814 1983 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 152 0 0 0 11.41211986 2020.142815 5901.59881 3989.736125 4222.431617 9363.78377 4255.207965 7439.38284 7377.591839 6377.094755 6136.544739 10049.08325 1761.390821 10647.20459 10311.9583 17160.83536 5617.789906 12187.19069 4205.758791 9985.258362 10458.57769 3629.600821 314.403902 5414.177296 9442.383178 7972.636269 6187.173141 9352.346935 5622.978895 3647.618172 8914.186774 14962.48499 59205.1351 0 0 0 21.92553527 1744.995822 3026.461953 5743.919567 2635.388001 6854.5573 1641.847409 5362.042564 5134.335643 14573.61995 8238.167922 6543.280023 3833.1409 2650.002376 11839.78843 6558.557049 7510.085547 2964.63906 1243.910818 6194.522219 821.7655289 2463.369986 410.8245116 9057.515611 789.036264 5021.084469 25.23505003 8320.209558 1088.138307 5404.444776 3445.987276 4348.740851 31658.89695 1985 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 593 0 0 49.81113354 430.9003599 2459.894515 14201.59351 30586.98251 35884.0464 23235.33498 12249.734 17065.42275 15436.88032 18940.4222 9961.422651 12635.51876 21092.91684 10997.82753

12345.54992 11561.81724 11251.84072 12759.81646 9807.589489 4556.70071 2496.084492 9778.702461 5095.876859 5862.678937 10126.2699 11099.857 8242.008325 8472.066763 5712.143293 6209.898869 13991.01254 3988.326727 44489.77947 0 0 0 192.2092014 4170.038147 10376.80009 31233.51804 33314.0607 17835.20735 12563.21327 17733.4439 14575.24273 13471.31337 19934.79511 7582.453922 8366.894986 10571.11706 11174.05469 9580.680625 8621.212749 12859.12516 7172.974833 6505.537661 6262.456696 8210.306777 7595.252328 3184.912193 6186.520518 1722.649068 6155.070813 2514.02224 3676.950319 7943.30015 4905.899114 6697.978811 41679.43759 1986 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 1835.993832 16822.12893 52893.63724 138798.7137 18078.22129 21048.08062 16421.50599 15484.53054 17890.56951 1723.789023 1723.789023 15952.30185 1723.789023 0 1723.789023 12410.06736 12864.04792 0 18020.38778 156.702031 0 0 16421.50599 1723.789023 0 156.702031 1027.822717 0 0 1341.226779 0 0 0 0 0 1027.822717 5027.182167 12459.17865 39816.78488 5583.679828 21426.22995 156.702031 2093.295489 7558.169019 20663.06273 313.404062 12584.64412 1779.891427 1723.789023 313.404062 2026.529952 1880.491054 1936.593458 2183.231983 3604.280077 56.10240472 0 0 0 0 2400.098062 1723.789023 0 0 0 2293.044148 1987 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 196 0 0 0 0 1283.754657 5807.857681 11355.46785 26652.18401 40295.87937 20423.2942 31943.03075 32975.69032 39868.74713 33785.59963 23757.36891 33286.32632 40129.18764 58379.78449 54727.35482 30854.47855 23512.17528 29861.28887 25330.47143 43645.6673 24833.07428 11945.78841 20454.27391 22248.50755 9336.746066 10099.65534 13248.16971 93.59361433 13192.11938 1224.668575 8247.736893 169901.4197 0 0 0 0 3651.209157 1207.285028 13710.83549 43603.06839 42135.27619 35123.99001 32692.80013 34583.39215 24292.31396 29258.20042 48249.5236 37229.00064 42327.69705 48879.29846 27821.62638 48029.43197 50300.93249 11045.34687 19606.32337 8413.361757 25102.87728 3256.498397 49379.3129 13674.00362 5053.029797 12446.58617 6717.25518 9735.898599 3681.46028 0 35184.66432 191401.6334 1988 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 75 0 0 0 757.9533538 2318.572819 3730.470281 15923.21765 14484.21823 26886.99708 34513.13008 45456.30902 22382.54264 22443.66507 6008.817644 5858.798985 8102.854184 8544.442476 9702.763036 14510.71054 8705.62047 6419.351125 5447.853925 4337.967901 8620.390874 9319.689425 5318.258232 8474.750248 8711.295158 6936.738002 7137.057812 8019.795393 554.9430121 2480.822288 0 6628.240123 28558.61313 0 0 0 3093.47375 6445.670245 4379.429134 12101.67737 18352.38093 53496.14401 24630.97614 12843.84881 22038.43347 16240.35019 11193.07901 27213.16273 11168.42799 19411.27361 21067.00784 19753.75817 8223.27559 8916.949803 12561.24349 11489.60516 5684.744853 7593.836812 9270.175486 10174.37409 6026.95625 12281.4391 8385.670751 791.8339393 3446.48818 0 1862.630903 1062.87238 22136.15849 1990 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 177 0 0 0 2236.69046 2098.780828 8617.471922 38482.55015 46305.12798 24444.92304 43658.02365 47074.10309 53761.30736 31438.65344 20944.79419 15821.18349 14073.6214 16459.71585 6918.765681 7170.975016 13131.00943 7175.102662 8579.883502 8345.686827 1756.740402 5766.585282 13190.8555 4384.363033 8084.674624 9600.863927 558.2398236 558.2398236 0 3477.59014 2275.672012 2392.53839 34223.92764 0 0 0 0 442.8606929 9271.993974 23213.32241 27670.43713 37175.91343 22689.22725 62751.43457 44919.74721 29972.05776 17093.95737 15905.41149 10643.92143 9130.670342 9225.04366 12374.96402 7137.016934 4348.39411 19045.825 12663.01448 4299.799003 4378.55723 2484.117892 1859.268677 1319.541177 4710.142207 2290.21834 3150.639281 6939.030656 0 0 58.33846373 20305.66719 1991 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 80 0 0 0 3588.951686 15253.04467 9075.758209 9783.711123 11628.63999 10337.02313 22377.49414 5299.828637 7029.624385

14994.41481 14653.66755 6617.69717 1164.853379 6122.661315 6183.419988 6614.16362 4696.247982 3387.987059 2448.250247 2104.073542 2352.212197 3465.300446 4312.052521 4519.095144 0 3219.131175 7503.403297 637.8343961 3761.245893 1689.627767 318.917198 7151.333684 11577.00527 0 0 0 1097.44907 8075.141294 4589.000055 5883.18922 7086.460867 6847.391311 20260.91726 7252.901331 7833.6622 7301.858939 5690.072337 929.8580865 0 3257.385112 6056.413515 7507.48487 1816.445424 1923.645403 3775.245724 682.3285157 733.9792728 377.8280872 1230.947535 1453.034106 7507.48487 878.2364464 0 744.3016068 0 318.917198 0 0 3799.306521 1993 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 99 0 0 0 0 3332.690967 6156.837901 7662.308792 10217.06516 2970.98143 7337.711678 7518.575121 11190.40638 2398.786825 4245.001987 3386.873565 698.4573716 4629.66626 3409.91772 1411.728843 3110.967191 3681.877662 3088.25972 4011.603356 805.9967627 2483.556396 944.6731968 1664.940215 0 910.9299695 1656.298657 1051.389582 2280.274027 748.7292936 1703.552892 23286.61765 0 0 0 0 604.2918206 4694.955328 3801.256856 14601.62719 5402.825644 5180.614148 4437.028639 12884.22037 8941.522949 14548.33758 9345.227951 9317.108595 7193.968018 5057.369067 8556.156011 6360.331986 5323.062691 5330.881243 6567.729383 2451.672906 942.272764 1619.67491 2094.960612 4120.522398 2205.106187 2324.853494 3368.218772 1306.727052 3639.467683 352.9322108 1941.127159 17174.13432 1994 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 87 0 0 0 23.64568336 629.0343577 6593.704745 13399.98308 20461.59493 21897.6574 13075.61488 3153.13069 8554.583872 8467.357499 5959.620642 995.9195242 595.1527659 3707.4546 4108.381657 4162.503455 1060.99131 612.2886302 593.839019 3479.375798 0 381.9835191 1816.159978 798.7627185 4077.91727 127.6482419 79.01118588 5092.485953 2980.894035 308.656776 127.6482419 1861.184419 17027.77161 0 0 0 0 0 6131.574033 12740.65143 16280.13594 21675.92653 5965.232758 9703.781215 3403.285504 1403.742372 7097.491354 5018.554089 4851.792197 6952.825165 3854.924416 1917.89561 2054.558365 2105.613557 6992.331173 4898.789645 2344.559704 4130.304936 7192.308478 1345.826235 0 4579.676654 4130.304936 441.3783221 244.5736897 4895.13706 0 0 9494.355319 1995 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 66 0 0 0 992.9121686 3547.543101 14173.67515 22761.08611 17792.47914 16261.88378 16870.33067 10113.759 9741.396307 5846.545002 3786.542824 5244.123157 8045.576477 5043.949958 3258.261005 8616.637023 7530.279689 4229.065044 3073.443035 2857.608357 4052.435854 1413.32626 1568.329491 1352.494813 1197.491582 2394.983163 5553.198568 0 155.0032314 2362.50434 465.0096942 22224.78959 0 0 0 271.9667847 0 548.601656 18608.89028 15873.34563 19043.22542 16181.76496 25726.89266 9922.174442 12184.62716 4183.895077 1905.766192 5044.865852 5220.112697 8575.047035 0 1660.116775 3565.882967 3333.308379 0 0 3226.57654 1413.32626 2549.986395 9251.284941 1197.491582 0 1413.32626 0 0 492.4399322 1660.116775 10441.53146 1996 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 165 0 0 0 577.7842366 1049.023517 3961.150834 5703.099073 15665.8926 23310.39896 16102.00373 12179.83194 13751.04985 9890.758626 1333.842816 11461.16327 15061.19023 8537.008508 5930.885432 10185.84177 1782.062255 2504.484714 6288.752042 920.8571073 415.1734111 1547.195144 2492.651879 2350.959488 3818.55466 2776.374224 398.2553188 3966.781332 4502.11751 78.08409144 813.8315032 3743.690377 15060.58645 0 0 0 538.9613582 2915.161962 6327.743675 13661.50808 21412.09175 21186.76292 16737.42031 19554.71078 24330.80576 6750.095426 7018.115546 8960.485459 11511.03332 2443.907709 9328.256198 4233.007286 4730.916995 6428.299932 2954.406417 2426.411004 4166.808116 2239.666325 309.6208955 324.191209 2620.875617 38.35593656 3888.736964 3848.308277 150.042502 52.38007402 2064.891845 0 17694.4343

1997 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 164 0 0 0 4091.384345 7812.330384 12263.96387 10875.5079 18735.914 26332.51313 18705.27978 31647.7202 9560.632561 13403.22115 2572.177904 5963.154813 7248.061667 14756.4665 24551.06965 3785.512296 5250.213198 1996.32042 4770.18469 3344.893739 7479.301305 242.7379043 10293.43416 5386.449302 12427.73772 2079.450487 67.55812223 3214.562934 484.9044925 7107.32921 8686.475566 319.5084977 45305.06519 0 0 0 1785.43671 4764.49981 9277.583348 8591.533918 17584.23267 19626.21256 21487.48971 10283.78785 6980.19284 5862.728679 14900.10181 7095.598014 12285.88264 6149.730626 7880.595989 6493.632859 485.4758086 0 8338.579844 7162.864162 9156.407067 5069.554297 11427.23414 201.3930208 10142.42869 414.3469611 2672.687869 3777.870944 43.76037785 1818.570383 0 3762.373996 20122.96553 1998 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 170 0 0 0 3375.290729 12237.09411 12050.089 17706.97761 18373.30215 21849.74142 28729.37161 23504.14692 17653.26532 7108.491126 5538.883785 7793.506854 14611.35909 11934.64863 14322.38787 11900.75566 8946.842524 4030.481992 2280.802946 6396.1123 7983.008488 9126.424043 2901.522205 2709.625304 3950.301171 10058.61836 3522.824523 3601.897573 1446.965043 1451.55349 1451.55349 9286.439303 24124.51218 0 0 0 2802.778764 17242.76427 12990.43788 10215.40928 8999.40229 9703.08848 21732.53205 8554.00657 6299.732089 9036.109175 1788.06022 9710.21091 1612.453087 11481.49053 10804.47149 3200.595603 2459.497343 5058.685039 4795.986074 9133.753613 6507.767329 569.7395101 1174.885581 2101.607557 5205.114556 3923.554278 2802.347284 2450.559454 200.8454643 0 2440.833151 1953.414235 12815.03611 1999 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 96 0 0 0 3708.475706 51176.96166 43765.90699 7334.553597 2257.040695 7910.267559 22152.85179 7872.746044 7415.509268 1057.528803 7779.041518 93.70452533 567.3888419 7667.660028 7531.470824 7742.310058 526.8697724 7908.453061 8528.876248 14427.63707 131.2260408 7956.963797 0 470.6867625 216.5924516 0 7306.540258 131.2260408 0 262.4520815 131.2260408 0 8676.011308 0 0 0 5046.497851 42748.3581 39896.25902 8166.872906 1860.773624 2141.720484 929.886745 7044.088176 1894.733817 0 1915.202413 1232.460843 2290.226437 93.70452533 3033.205844 333.7271598 2298.252502 131.2260408 0 781.6495799 15651.47551 0 1902.759881 7910.267559 131.2260408 304.8949653 781.6495799 7348.983142 0 0 0 7044.088176 7540.809674 2000 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 139 0 0 0 919.2074744 10856.03745 25022.89313 17986.77864 7116.913787 3613.428371 7453.583032 2683.966916 10083.67707 7037.272475 5023.796149 6019.132074 2761.296606 4731.532652 3523.044063 7478.128668 4553.081444 8159.155576 3805.41744 7723.495992 6767.790258 912.1366477 3801.541137 205.1584526 109.3932862 670.7189651 0 1669.125371 0 205.1584526 95.76516638 116.379169 9571.613646 0 0 27.38171389 2170.966421 9222.208359 21364.53446 14963.30206 9162.897669 3986.373651 3964.604299 3245.491875 1560.326136 4055.017261 3221.020833 3600.323566 5037.52348 2060.866059 1071.078018 1443.377534 5512.208553 5247.318668 3360.875231 3591.733538 1827.059321 903.5894627 1232.649282 0 617.2473948 1144.086253 767.3269522 2985.345674 0 0 875.3319882 503.6396728 3275.149327 2001 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 254 0 0 0 729.6356807 10188.67813 25433.86151 24356.62628 9077.299776 5568.459408 2563.258299 2120.014379 2783.971728 1635.286245 1768.092077 2080.860571 1288.689055 2302.927835 1659.615818 930.6386112 203.7530092 699.0982354 1262.437801 327.3801799 1190.212829 183.7308084 781.5898402 121.4873584 287.5772731 809.0427327 104.3681895 0 435.7760003 17.88990478 521.4654596 0 5105.666689 0 0 0 1803.601258 11850.68392 31387.30006 21374.80047 9169.834449 2445.30317 845.7444826 579.1387527 1734.950325 2131.34647 1519.562049 1452.42044 2661.933671 1690.215933 937.4955047 649.0434393 1333.124215 1446.249785 21.6288858

370.3165768 82.73930374 410.6892836 813.8603281 507.2646187 237.3927787 0 0 863.2384917 49.61543948 381.7156835 677.9275235 0 1717.938814 2002 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 276 0 0 0 594.1197069 1435.393455 5449.814888 10503.90286 9142.589546 7813.106285 3328.653464 1348.357732 1087.128407 1257.745281 2730.453884 1032.39897 890.3481512 923.1724692 851.3636371 1168.354166 591.5673947 885.0178897 1110.280733 1673.609626 3310.525873 2191.187745 814.8761765 170.6863224 1074.89508 676.3144104 340.5824093 889.9696702 240.8614048 599.4328028 64.22487784 761.6854313 10076.00596 0 0 0 250.2900497 1584.9716 4031.131969 8072.924842 10149.3996 5395.761576 1268.791952 498.4249891 549.1775871 2752.503814 1467.242738 635.6837889 1241.125513 1216.029447 1231.951286 2031.390042 430.3618036 410.8944442 271.1874422 135.0335194 914.2966904 1230.425554 11.90275274 413.9098227 196.8035476 329.8211254 44.57771366 202.5856997 121.2262456 765.9911475 278.1819039 108.6021139 1496.606014 2003 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 325 0 0 144.4632849 1357.000276 1167.674548 1407.607436 4727.822044 9918.786278 6698.855031 2750.638482 1286.906031 1497.714715 1048.887197 1724.84012 335.352981 707.138954 1548.32419 1786.261066 1794.684587 747.5572439 313.0676502 1296.127892 967.0726208 390.0605763 1374.196649 943.1595225 94.08469395 352.5708736 315.683815 335.9697933 394.3397644 303.7965214 477.8415131 104.839556 119.054485 1791.158176 0 0 218.1400154 1864.198387 1483.27018 2243.006448 4160.922607 5140.230346 3540.196197 1886.7218 588.918912 1028.070054 585.0558942 878.5077929 473.0501123 254.6569709 1827.435591 711.2558461 651.1482965 183.8212733 800.6944317 605.2284057 877.3684212 502.9398767 701.239366 410.1442703 248.825234 280.0077685 344.2898329 0 153.2103402 27.19005083 324.8696015 302.7413184 170.683442 1417.346487 2004 1 1 3 2 2 -1 -1 245 0 0 0 0 482.2938604 4999.670163 8270.838453 9404.307357 13696.94722 13682.8443 3848.561369 1465.1101 2472.569626 1817.637024 3554.105654 2672.976602 4095.57344 2342.592587 2763.678753 473.6204204 2848.746455 1275.704127 1162.059567 2528.395824 4504.652931 2226.919187 629.1492501 1123.030556 146.3574777 644.468228 52.07735352 1274.679446 798.2861445 13.01930854 802.2868818 7001.593056 0 0 0 2.85215933 5468.208097 9628.305927 10869.14043 16013.94402 11322.30127 6819.174637 7127.24599 2235.54378 1498.170886 1574.761987 1282.18486 951.7315598 405.3854069 614.5562018 2608.710088 324.7335602 629.7838396 289.8698839 63.28739068 773.5962239 4044.690935 622.1205924 2072.031475 0 314.498441 157.0593964 250.0099991 92.50548793 0 0 0 2566.367854 2005 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 272 0 0 0 27.61998826 1556.940749 8327.277655 11932.47402 6679.95513 6021.797759 4281.543271 4177.475622 850.2003466 881.3510476 565.679923 693.2159194 1249.394908 1263.208262 1144.31444 764.9029861 718.3300366 486.7566959 318.8229159 489.2575853 976.2711278 1027.444986 596.968682 283.0242288 304.1757199 298.1734484 20.84255458 139.0425893 20.84255458 399.4149447 83.9834005 271.6442185 2000.336067 0 0 0 138.3719124 1482.753198 8536.949369 11156.33812 5346.960786 5096.967515 2953.645464 2583.009614 636.048474 751.2729152 1161.067463 561.0416508 889.8807564 285.8311604 351.4405409 873.9799965 894.1766766 820.0058668 322.9978653 813.8426987 631.7957264 457.0339133 1203.42419 508.5987929 176.6452549 99.72536664 89.80164836 546.5540165 0 375.0344407 106.378974 14.01571892 1395.983959 2006 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 392 0 0 0 31.31496261 42.61868223 389.4484632 7447.392171 16712.14455 9345.5593 4563.276977 4565.393944 3129.326055 3007.953161 864.9566509 839.6354115 1371.602745 419.8448463 1042.306111 941.5154198 1166.045673 620.2718639 342.3733098 565.2759309 598.4905331 565.1002224 821.8384077 358.0125354 93.02559968 387.4397183 515.0706174 282.6134748 278.6103643 68.89327536 18.41146271 32.78998043 1357.051207 0 0 0 9.745126887 23.12540009 1408.477085 8168.129564 13185.34069 9596.101059 4050.815891 5242.040283 4320.34318 1073.545637 1071.386942

292.2771558 1895.262882 922.203307 494.8875567 1030.762019 769.6100326 594.8262531 454.1769169 572.2246205 590.7291381 376.1505025 991.9006717 691.6660338 204.7993249 201.7087021 88.36908511 413.5736159 312.2533231 19.42292533 21.55205368 227.2141943 390.2446904 2007 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 472 0 0 0 0 9.626799418 890.4159927 7143.250539 16679.78243 13814.37497 7676.771605 4717.097251 5628.100871 2743.348388 2591.960172 2136.302774 838.6277688 860.1900612 2151.232814 1679.310471 766.3664221 2132.011108 2386.135832 538.3614694 1062.825741 1190.681801 1880.380019 1087.179519 875.6575699 1408.889965 1287.547818 81.54221317 705.0035272 598.6773485 682.5573139 177.446581 1676.982224 0 0 0 0 9.626799418 699.8775553 5312.367135 13582.84203 8736.433267 5753.723556 4237.370568 4067.085733 2994.319213 1522.66902 1214.177044 565.4537256 478.1550144 1628.473425 852.1792936 889.7322747 1219.340342 777.1265301 787.7093208 1450.6883 360.9379839 1053.754715 249.0208509 271.5962644 291.1788955 229.9160584 104.9701284 24.46896449 442.6691156 102.5233983 820.4107618 2763.471321 2008 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 487 0 0 0 61.82995593 414.8149926 231.9712341 1677.029285 8348.669977 13411.23275 9460.82007 4819.915903 2853.81991 2874.283174 2952.1925 1721.546916 1055.659307 838.9525867 1058.78576 1231.661012 962.3809863 987.4335482 1790.115244 1097.01155 948.2166831 703.7823621 1040.331517 816.0198361 765.1513021 1060.999471 650.763878 274.4379433 517.8416241 163.0185405 225.4357192 392.7195887 2099.013592 0 0 0 23.76924483 275.2355918 438.1525165 3374.46378 9840.269716 13236.9716 7213.425825 3522.425387 2459.00829 3521.87718 1846.440671 909.0559651 798.9460292 3845.669467 732.2197537 655.3387898 617.8139903 960.6460694 278.6902707 405.8311605 679.8004598 892.4986851 101.7165653 386.8449245 366.8175732 234.9471743 329.6230624 302.9545213 152.4147745 40.71887296 2611.321065 78.64079744 713.533424 2009 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 499 0 0 0 6.134307606 30.35072283 216.6744251 686.5187226 1373.807368 5893.879601 7591.454542 12312.81458 4597.004105 2943.295262 2127.741655 2244.658159 1625.947085 1424.446791 1244.147967 1096.169433 1076.309352 1020.695171 1040.56111 773.2028959 833.827079 940.4316549 672.9401809 1580.586498 620.9429942 600.6641517 403.9170818 410.1203344 246.971319 164.6037482 329.4040632 109.4089772 2436.693679 0 0 0 4.827242284 18.23408866 162.5961027 429.2716033 979.8316477 5076.21196 6017.461096 9248.118534 4010.09549 2994.014057 1929.106402 2300.522471 1918.990613 1165.069921 362.5397414 569.6181507 738.9531323 699.3969812 699.7551883 1165.182494 195.2751386 1086.278353 657.9033106 350.3913302 228.5421287 591.1881778 501.7200086 354.916522 208.1082218 158.1695195 100.1809686 190.6642845 1091.336515 2010 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 357 0 0 0 0 0 312.938336 3708.863824 3225.208191 4161.638474 9505.71407 18057.62908 16812.09793 6689.169086 5538.46748 6057.257301 1674.036999 2768.211346 2540.932523 1840.962661 1502.990866 2360.885871 1222.847657 949.5724524 546.1673398 1297.09486 1075.655352 1599.988432 1026.20513 475.1819898 1248.987175 671.850667 244.0125652 664.9362501 708.4035707 178.8049718 5754.788007 0 0 0 9.550455742 16.59143899 295.4403893 1980.517325 3536.883325 5521.383943 6611.962051 9908.992578 11308.23925 5489.993511 4135.170866 3960.659428 3681.100822 2131.774082 1398.124207 1088.313658 1285.458127 489.6442781 1073.941281 1445.729533 509.5717909 1015.205382 638.3172148 719.7353917 372.4265073 726.2419682 758.5818082 1040.826216 782.1350401 393.4789394 119.6368555 138.1453522 1641.762574 2011 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 392 0 0 0 314.3468001 59.55958889 612.8166458 2662.648073 6490.263053 7173.331061 4043.187049 3532.770696 6539.03018 8620.027031 2707.254925 1633.71887 1434.84827 1597.856118 1010.450518 571.197286 517.1082676 770.7821552 181.3262242 437.2456186 709.5727684 417.8220909 658.6059842 196.2343285 399.9640643 364.6572892 286.2264889

414.3759396 795.7677022 287.0817558 341.0020694 531.2748129 2217.7114 0 0 0 335.7536353 174.2974666 912.0797093 2753.116837 6199.210543 4005.783539 6425.116773 2838.728482 4530.31761 9846.311802 2431.523637 1297.988929 2249.0219 2856.362456 2526.091815 913.6595155 682.6564858 1089.703781 709.0491929 927.2936723 981.2843648 657.0979424 682.659318 656.5743038 235.7467168 211.2361979 163.8513676 672.3379351 343.6014315 174.9257691 49.57841341 35.23703667 1729.765173 2012 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 401 0 0 6.289766517 87.89441022 611.5446266 1618.86124 7369.263199 11239.42256 8275.607803 4642.933444 2252.8703 1289.174638 2000.065398 2865.040647 676.8652992 1179.408497 1138.005498 842.6808805 924.2547388 50.2821319 247.6008895 440.36082 253.6090906 261.5166938 1126.531155 627.9342015 396.3012369 438.2971375 218.7862643 275.5539218 248.2176575 60.58350844 319.6358164 95.82719296 387.1387512 2126.534682 0 0 6.289766517 3.705138033 494.515969 1127.95312 9255.84604 12370.72019 7521.038749 3427.793727 2243.806182 2052.315965 2983.081391 3114.113014 779.0489953 1113.308988 999.80428 918.7551575 862.0175609 369.5978672 590.2985347 328.5125821 318.5104379 1033.677655 263.4657341 373.8076379 231.9467089 34.99330187 65.03264538 170.1353477 409.830026 241.0045866 400.0735707 58.64356253 200.8818269 1095.995359 2013 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 212 0 0 74.77659457 0 302.3249986 2121.43293 7541.109545 14404.11256 15366.35304 7621.644992 4019.120691 772.1316685 1216.989857 1537.228744 3937.696738 578.9343703 356.4085867 336.4334303 312.1933413 31.72122464 19.99476027 56.48679602 26.91021686 66.51952369 91.7203488 0 25.20082511 46.67820557 0 39.60930684 0 0 0 0 26.91021686 276.4412088 0 0 0 0 1141.127339 8035.623983 7682.357401 20072.79506 15694.4742 13477.2316 4762.48792 4447.040319 3674.61375 5743.373745 7160.894532 1648.178584 2173.313182 538.048702 773.547376 143.9927207 160.1243433 161.5120786 1143.421577 657.2992592 461.6415038 142.7307542 1232.607281 12.85967686 174.5649077 6.520399534 80.44267266 55.94066967 6.966238818 809.0126003 0 443.8521602 2014 1 1 3 2 1 -1 -1 148 0 0 10.72407565 10.51784343 332.0597391 1203.741274 780.9065976 1987.139194 1006.160575 1523.431231 153.9393933 40.46696838 22.74060032 38.64753674 88.32221387 45.48378558 67.61557577 29.66786961 148.6575298 471.8717399 19.00370925 294.5414201 184.9733633 95.53743992 7.086490253 10.11310882 0 28.03467612 0 69.9352438 73.10991641 70.53090505 0 0 200.5139751 218.7233535 0 0 21.4481513 0 144.6285644 816.1391085 1057.687533 969.8895871 1875.31454 393.5227017 992.6678156 111.2042425 582.5620408 14.07027161 129.953751 583.1111241 377.7403751 212.6671119 47.64290721 0 182.2752732 29.86493416 69.57597344 0 29.60934047 10.32372216 18.77167649 11.48500144 0 0 0 0 0 76.89434644 65.2844967 11.08154484 #Shoreside WCGOP discard marginal ages (N=2) #Year Seas Fleet Gender Partition AgeError LbinLo LbinHi Nsamp 2004 1 1 0 1 1 -1 -1 119 40.53333333 118.5083333 86.08333333 47.50454545 264.6490385 235.5920611 69.37884184 186.8956317 109.6045821 22.05515763 1 30.5 124.0417898 0 113.3417898 20.95 2 7.25 6 14.8 1 1 0 1 0 4.25 13.8 1 0 106.3417898 0 0 0 0 0 9 40.53333333 118.5083333 86.08333333 47.50454545 264.6490385 235.5920611 69.37884184 186.8956317 109.6045821 22.05515763 1 30.5 124.0417898 0 113.3417898 20.95 2 7.25 6 14.8 1 1 0 1 0 4.25 13.8 1 0 106.3417898 0 0 0 0 9 2005 1 1 0 1 1 -1 -1 199 26.27659574 97.83333333 273.9172368 90.56079787 146.8397655 800.3860846 447.6208075 446.5661499 507.7537767 145.9142857 207.95 25.66687321 239.3327273 44.88695652 7.665714286 8 6.95 126.2 3 3.013003096 4 0 0 4 1 2 6.732727273 0 0 0 0 1 0 11 0 5 26.27659574 97.83333333 273.9172368 90.56079787 146.8397655 800.3860846 447.6208075 446.5661499 507.7537767 145.9142857 207.95 25.66687321

239.3327273 44.88695652 7.665714286 8 6.95 126.2 3 3.013003096 4 0 0 4 1 2 6.732727273 0 0 0 0 1 0 11 0 5 #AtSeaHake marginal ages (N=9) #Year Seas Fleet Gender Partition AgeError LbinLo LbinHi Nsamp 2003 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 195 0 0 0 654.1458109 1598.764825 659.6128328 122.0581864 67.23228649 143.6748583 12.90112818 293.446569 2.935981159 0 305.1520287 6.321645121 299.0772512 6.194657398 26.35035175 0 0 3.051586445 3.051586445 5.630682247 0 0 0 1.04236795 0 0 4.042146877 0 0 0 0 0 8.682268692 0 0 93.04204614 697.3660439 1373.081067 310.2603019 64.66565268 18.02543052 29.90898566 58.4205221 0 3.351615636 0 60.88069016 0 6.077493093 0 9.569728084 0 0.91997054 14.30326035 0 0 0 9.569728084 6.942397133 18.3288821 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2004 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 302 0 0 0 0 1449.361565 2256.567344 1042.436236 307.7395505 88.61769728 112.2007505 11.21685398 129.808722 0 13.42648922 19.8160453 35.06490633 28.83935668 40.02153794 3.229884956 2.399846359 21.25004648 0 7.977604573 3.510176213 0 24.7602227 23.95438118 3.096566972 0 3.510176213 0 0 0 0 3.175910645 9.521778684 0 0 0 2.832916734 1282.781874 1885.59874 1084.254532 252.8504246 26.81676854 232.4986306 53.4663576 24.57226768 74.19271057 14.6471907 10.2169859 17.57580517 18.92375097 20.05527286 31.40738671 2.900585013 0 24.16218873 59.53347034 21.46630285 56.94379836 34.96441544 5.010306067 2.819893979 20.37863305 0 2.741001064 0 3.22091282 0 0 11.33183462 2005 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 493 0 0 0 0 5.228314597 335.4067372 442.5386344 131.1618296 33.17184054 345.9263618 68.99820137 316.3721234 0 15.45372402 23.41160693 318.6070611 40.49882928 7.199583708 347.00255 65.67870781 1.863688491 2.427931128 5.988518063 36.90428046 22.87219776 10.74747438 1.864905237 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 311.9794346 2.490721257 0 0 0 0 0 242.9973039 273.5442178 89.62842637 48.59805979 37.77582273 81.028552 87.38214597 1.905613488 0 4.411263011 2.610429435 7.591474109 4.576111822 0 61.41689865 7.131268006 0 28.35717493 1.864452515 85.46071408 0 0 0 2.488280797 0 3.995026711 0 0 0 0 5.850079706 2007 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 429 0 0 0 0 5.807154075 2.244856881 65.60407014 857.3988226 534.7341212 218.9850632 71.9032814 0 21.38526676 2.034960972 2.121053354 0 12.07462381 0 0 0 52.01454828 17.53518922 0 10.09206058 0 3.896947778 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15.17385949 103.1188817 448.9731162 117.2825547 81.73164593 20.57568485 41.25748988 24.55114526 70.13857598 0 0 0 0 0 0 6.607992929 0 0 21.21782192 0 7.425751257 1.658875313 3.888554232 3.888554232 3.194622973 0 14.67296129 0 0 0 0 2008 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 58 0 0 0 0 0.076801313 0.670576669 0.366247423 20.60934741 26.37541057 9.782200243 8.998118116 5.498016459 4.300396789 4.793146059 2.373042854 3.751252644 1.743393874 3.040567423 4.069476455 2.591709929 0.135216101 7.383114398 1.281133403 0.786478204 1.359566124 0.157304631 1.701756967 2.180804298 1.689567007 0.196155905 1.482336374 0.182489318 1.086932937 0 0 0.767702483 0 0 0 0 1.015068317 0.056933228 4.276110098 17.41485023 23.39004164 18.24387414 2.616471281 5.720932681 3.751029221 1.923605583 2.997488074 0.541493607 2.440006243 0.539672815 1.253095826 2.555500479 1.932406585 0 6.483529664 0.273008344 0.039612299 0.289326375 0.153402193 0 0.239461191 0 0.090453248 0 0.61561889 0 0 0.496863405 2009 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 13 0 0 0 0 0 3.371923377 0.101990787 0.142662046 0 1.784367051 0 0.617605174 1.136229325 0.241078078 0.488561138 0.447889878 1.621161235 0.454436877 0.2068118 0.142662046 0.593524169 0.139087291 0 0.040671259 0 0.142662046 0 0.474980647 0.081342519 0 0  $0.593524169 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1.007147769 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 207163487 \ 0 \ 0.805046145$ 0.281694059 0.919533764 0.71575642 0 0 0.557185234 0.139107963 0 0 0

0.139107963 0 0 0 0.101888672 0 0 0 0.040697424 0 0.040697424 0.240996635 0 0 0 2011 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 55 0 0 0 0 1.189225426 0.275699837 4.755219726 3.050124173 11.66561154 3.526441164 6.270065114 15.19017707 12.08362729 1.448458169 0.55379572 0.267156679 1.385785459 8.061740607 1.541968852 1.278082113 0 0 1.456789301 1.236888764 1.189225426 2.404274955 3.217121544 0.117425259 2.467307539 1.504452639 0.538165602 0.05871263 0.047663339 0 0.045537376 3.926537107 0 0 0 0 0 1.00804855 6.748757243 5.280788409 9.522401932 0.596902607 4.924120847 5.614611987 22.57050454 12.30016944 3.363666741 6.233368943 10.82238825 9.760803537 8.770446709 0.171192129 0.045397989 7.408946105 7.249652766 6.284118391 1.819573017 2.796336175 1.189628247 0.166465642 0.805642065 0.868178856 0 4.099592113 1.514120295 0.111355017 0.058630832 3.249852377 2012 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 47 0 0 0 0 0.853502391 2.643938284 0.769293197 1.971783621 1.386107472 0.535743725 0.532307654 0.031288529 0.258349787 0.584959068 0.498359025 0.199406227 0.468237835 0.193116815 0.21448665 0.11586547 1.243958379 0.16453527 0 0.320425324 0.297956654 0.324539587 0.378804014 0.034025616 0.069810537 0.144888367 0.088916952 0.352706721 0.644067794 0.146047062 0.522377635 1.120941286 0 0 0 0 3.967649395 3.802084861 2.071013751 1.269630229 0.45492691 0.474056136 0.232032059 0.108497045 1.184869428 0.231080846 0.088916952 0.034025616 0.080153054 0.187007396 0.318362177 0 0 0.12358652 0.088916952 0.051653951 0.244761165 0.06221929 0.072911334 0 0.088916952 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.151909592 2013 1 3 3 0 1 -1 -1 52 0 0 0 0 0.58680161 2.948513593 0.522309215 0.517377746 0.903157132 0.627814339 0.245650763 2.021736353 0.307701427 0.107405078 0.465336146 0.132837722 0.103222699 0.05123823 0.584161428 0.087665941 0.0300832 0.124229773 0 0.112494063 0.694393635 0.68520051 0.07721729 0.608029127 0 0.104813971 0 0.072671321 0.239164497 0.083291979 0.040937794 0.670923033 0 0 0 0.326424516 0 2.852683009 3.465113678 2.66702249 0.674314422 0.406679646 0.015027632 0.140053754 0.216900789 0.111515431 0.696355891 0.086250048 0.172885674 0 0.381678769 0.081961357 0.056166848 0 0.076767785 0.0300832 0.320435815 0.065359973 0.232294172 0.080639651 0.0300832 0.119188738 0 0 0.035276773 0 0.039701857 0.409182014 #AKSHLF CAAL (N=203) #AKSHLF females #Year Seas Fleet Gender Partition AgeError LbinLo LbinHi Nsamp 0

2014 1 7 2 0 1 34 34 23 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.171947449 57.72301376 19.16072721 15.19125028 1.984110936 2.101528803 0.992055468 1.675366094 0 0 0 0 0 0 19.16072721 15.19125028 1.984110936 2.101528803 0.992055468 1.675366094 2014 1 7 2 0 1 36 36 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7.469777623 0 0 24.30310266 24.30310266 0 7.125681973 5.898545678 30.8997894 0 7.469777623 0 0 24.30310266 24.30310266 0 0 0 2014 1 7 2 0 1 38 38 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3.525162335 0 2.462684158 0 0 0 0 0 91.87487346 0 0 2.137280044 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 91.87487346 0 0 2.137280044 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2014 1 7 2 0 1 40 40 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 91.02775921 0 0 0 0 91.02775921 0 0 0 0 0 8.97224079 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #NWCBO ghost marginal ages (N=12) #Year Seas Fleet Gender Partition AgeError LbinLo LbinHi Nsamp 2003 1 -7 3 0 2 -1 -1 748 0 0.067354237 0.431164156 3.591990083 8.806127788 1.312760371 4.104490986 11.83099869 8.347924897 7.724762523 8.121425875 0.8231769 0.05167833 2.807979938 0.024733567 0.008852457 0.076755179 1.674382106 0.907839072 0.026047244 0.057717409 0 0.065114274 0.466056186 0 0.009046153 0 0 0 0 0.798443333 0.438027879 0.826588624 0.413294312 0.413294312 3.007630086 0 0.151749838 0.451007392 9.43573581 7.610681656 2.416536774 4.045227849 4.444000756 1.309480972 0.24275218 0.165371806 0.112003915 0.466056186 0.024482338 0.082199747 0.01903777 0 0.008451642 0.173152226 0.105523747 0 0 0.057717409 0 0 0 0.057717409 0.413294312 0 0 0.057717409 0 0 0 0 0.914443895 2004 1 -7 3 0 2 -1 -1 594 0.02055708 1.374871728 2.47390205 2.958458874 26.70929445 6.643177998 0.773521179 0.510380384 0.344783949 0.35423817 0 0 0 0 0 0.123836051 0 0.148072033 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.148072033 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.123836051 0 0.419980118 0.020551991 2.027528474 2.946796294 4.437230357 30.26892578 11.12324239 2.675335987 0.49828529 0.290119418 0 0.348172814 0 0 0.123836051 0.123836051 0.179197691 0.337166635 0.395744135 0.054074278 0 0.052415464 0 0.05536164 0.049662648 0 0 0.271908084 0.148072033 0 0.054074278 0.123836051 0 0 0 0.267644017 2005 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 804 0.189891813 1.169445316 3.282405716 2.219979801 0.715746865 8.121243202 5.891015756 3.190062468 10.94676693 5.341787057 2.820065257 7.976985488 0.065411534 0.136669948 0.05242078 0 0 0.026255473 0 0.087124058 0 0.026255473 0.026255473 0 0.087124058 2.843262042 0.026255473 0 0.026255473 0.084159003 0 0 0.113285897 0 0 0.074681231 0.061808386 2.509105579 5.262028819 2.093078928 3.408602605 13.79738439 7.31601064 2.173659057 0.205327437 0.262856434 0.523573173 0.31747933 2.8752881 0 0.135549816 0.052510945 0.04858875 0.178791064 0.052510945 0 0.087124058 2.669017394 0.087124058 0.022187626 0.022170286 0.044340572 0 0.113285897 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.026255473 0.11352865 2006 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 940 0.049532917 2.128097991 7.897718616 13.24744316 4.963214679 4.685687751 8.348832824 4.416324755 2.254203563 1.041850932 1.084371167 0.937326893 0.677068696 0 0.141416596 0 0.037757454 0 0 0.590520501 0 0 0 0 0.046055795 0 0.590520501 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.094437464 2.331179446 6.675665108 8.861839802 3.647968458 3.929515991 9.135673384 3.18130947 3.403722554 0.968393078 0.5569765 1.370658105 0.75206934 0.146921552 0.636576296 0.113289893 0 0 0

0.13755962 0 0.076321366 0 0.046055795 0 0.590520501 0 0.092111591 0 0 0 0 0 0.113289893 0 0 2007 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 987 0.02368316 0.874725809 6.758839224 11.79853109 6.781457452 3.573761004 5.357672429 6.834981856 3.379532472 0.476146104 0.307956315 0.242665571 0.17930791 0.100335106 0.057720467 0 0.107569698 0.134279811 0.075372871 0.100335106 0.042585701 0 0 0 0 0.19582593 0.513100399 0 0.075372871 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.143082862 0.023688947 0.602184268 6.488560663 8.107187712 6.984263316 5.37097829 4.557613395 5.653086856 7.189800962 0.627904689 0.467869731 1.289690417 1.48443984 0.304078573 0.513100399 0.061713962 0.58232676 0.19582593 0.019394494 0 0.484729224 0.19582593 0.19582593 0 0 0.19582593 0.162477356 0 0 0 0 0.075372871 0 0 0 0.031392341 2008 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 762 0.09817008 0.355231961 1.685055894 10.16302912 22.85685908 6.100688924 1.060739484 1.323870823 1.543806241 1.257913467 0.364136418 0.416516029 0.426692551 0.156188663 0 0.023959813 0.077933384 0 0 0.178007684 0 0.197992293 0.16281271 0.093205923 0 0.093205923 0.093205923 0.0403648 0.015272539 0 0 0 0 0.044146092 0 0.077933384 0.098166202 0.324745058 2.595559825 7.677603764 19.81425366 12.6736049 0.612359773 1.718300232 1.409378425 1.47839184 0.349771389 0.08400672 0.665829172 0.311877032 0.142711753 0 0.077933384 0.441507456 0 0.082300291 0 0.039860628 0 0.198306431 0 0 0.077933384 0 0 0.098286427 0 0.042439663 0 0 0 0.077933384 2009 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 1159 0 3.368428016 5.267932859 5.024825327 6.787309934 6.529055432 2.689500823 4.291434739 2.299846573 3.981583335 1.180221728 1.852160435 0.530481479 0.587581869 0.419016693 0.23885054 0.043667916 0.042938917 0.10921479 0.128816752 0.10921479 0.22359107 0.043667916 0.043667916 0.024313453 0 0.490121057 0.341598842 0 0 0 0.490850055 0 0 0 0.577861888 0 4.319676685 8.206256203 5.589268241 7.414239728 6.387692704 5.277315341 3.970063358 2.228989709 1.691497244 2.601152493 1.183506722 0.217786081 0.24951102 0.830900901 0.449981134 0.112679783 0 0 0.088924329 0.183235147 0.165338682 0.135359739 0.056339892 0.042938917 0.10921479 0.050026404 0.042511418 0.152153707 0 0.279930961 0.07801185 0 0.050026404 0.025177452 0.092537822 2010 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 912 0.248112681 0.365667361 12.57271628 6.865688214 10.26895722 9.824861149 5.632736777 3.637969592 0.970145111 0.171197529 2.136450375 0.181124025 0.531694495 0.333567824 0.075423692 0.594324773 0.033071748 0.385111582 0.033071748 0.234485155 0.295855978 0.075644649 0.04191003 0 0 0 0 0 0.036750683 0 0 0 0 0.037711846 1.094571555 0.248101634 0.453182928 13.62827786 4.666905853 6.39972292 8.665018879 3.469064493 2.055248655 0.080135601 0.227353766 1.437811774 0.511283587 0.37127967 0.113130014 0 0.191663677 0.34784165 0 0.151294822 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.228215498 0 0 0.075644649 0 0 0 0 2011 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 796 0.020313115 0.581672295 1.507353444 13.5417138 1.866096526 6.351598064 2.897482887 4.543071408 3.105114688 2.386781342 1.177067976 0.519678787 3.329964501 0.345178543 0.400486051 0.631651221 0.721664312 0.286472679 0.458994561 0.031307227 0.690357085 0.046258064 1.101312574 0.515697994 0 0.345178543 0 0 0 0.371946607 0.033492571 0 0.037651465 0 0 0.169561558 0.020313115 0.325804067 1.651528422 15.22634971 2.656151533 4.786641056 5.489739567 5.335749792 4.530484016 2.098580604 1.962049518 2.419089784 1.486703382 0.106162498 0.283854116 0.690357085 0.361910388 0 0 0 0.03123021 0.451687615 0 1.101312574 0.369039232 0.016731845 0 0.040857279 0.345178543 0 0 0 0.163251015 0 0.034123144 0 2012 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 791 0 0.311348137 3.265156121 1.977999204 21.86302932 9.903355448 4.494942184 4.344241265 0.144463998 1.15250055 0.822167463 0.254985779 0.599226666 0.583970002 0.013403551 0.290472256 0.172563236 0.052725467 0.077610123 0.255282025 0 0.240933008 0

0.020475634 0.076437745 0 0 0.066106957 0 0 0 0.035486477 0.021061823 0.066106957 0 0.623632285 0 0.337619476 3.798477529 2.991840915 22.45886807 7.246533978 3.109513568 2.634259508 1.049183217 1.181201735 0.129421639 0.320434062 0.147171181 0.670618776 0.214589184 0.066106957 0.261638706 0.39033864 0.087657271 0.025064294 0.021061823 0.254361772 0.153764228 0 0.174331257 0.307585184 0.035486477 0 0 0 0.035486477 0 0 0 0 0.167700392 2013 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 687 0.043304914 0.457214632 2.637605853 10.5879304 1.795515989 3.908405394 2.012363665 2.857379415 2.43503758 6.050962031 0.187911916 1.775137998 1.122194128 0.173888303 1.021901741 0.332581743 0.817170466 0 0.996134195 0.163023931 0.332581743 0 0.865070637 1.165193888 0.601247226 0.563946662 1.06497779 0.563946662 0.532488895 0 0.126611902 0 0.563946662 0 0 2.325976509 0.043309402 0.55436573 2.216628234 10.66802879 2.016200526 4.252632344 2.299989073 6.663791639 3.503022032 3.151597043 1.305820427 0 0.850521981 1.996217439 1.756599905 0.036483829 0.767538098 0.603926297 1.225493177 0.038063449 2.086879531 0.332581743 1.397061414 0.038238464 0.570727359 0.603926297 0.300136713 0.332581743 0.332581743 0.394541427 0.332581743 0.26916809 0 0 0.038063449 0.939047996 2014 1 -7 3 0 1 -1 -1 767 0.024214332 9.664818826 2.470767103 4.378582411 3.646614325 1.278512973 4.255310589 4.18751423 2.974641459 2.513582216 2.378442103 0.20330107 3.983408531 0 0.054023357 2.652047714 0.054023357 0 0.08326034 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.046806832 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.046806832 0.024208046 12.86007976 2.25328443 4.172766872 3.795967471 1.879885848 15.06057921 7.666583228 1.907431851 1.247937036 0.318413441 0.368432507 0.044719823 0.658771906 0.044719823 0.740731009 0 # Mean Size at Age Observations 0 # Total number of environmental variables 0 # Total number of environmental observations 0 # No Weight frequency data 0 # No tagging data 0 # No morph composition data

999 # End data file

## Appendix B.2. SS control file

```
# Morph setup
1 # Number of growth patterns
1 # N sub morphs within growth patterns
4 # Blocks
1 1 9 1 #1: blocks in each design
2011 2014 #1: Shoreside selectivity, to reflect IFQ
2011 2014 #2: Retention inflection and slope, to reflect IFQ
2002 2002 2003 2003 2004 2004 2005 2005 2006 2006 2007 2007 2008 2008
2009 2009 2010 2010 #3: Shoreside retention asymptote to fit changes in
discard ratios
1995 2004 #4: AKSHLF selectivity for later period
# Mortality and growth specifications
0.5 # Fraction female at birth
0 # M setup: 0=single
Par,1=N_breakpoints,2=Lorenzen,3=agespecific;_4=agespec_withseasinterpo
late
1 # GrowthModel: 1=vonBert with L1&L2; 2=Richards with L1&L2;
3=notimplemented; 4=notimplemented
2 # Age for growth Lmin
30 # Age for growth Lmax or 999 = Linf
0 # SD constant added to LAA (0.1 mimics v1.xx for compatibility only)
2 # CV_Growth_Pattern: 0 CV=f(LAA); 1 CV=F(A); 2 SD=F(LAA); 3 SD=F(A)
6 # Maturity option: 1=length logistic, 2=age logistic, 3=read age-
maturity matrix by growth pattern
1.33E-06 2.11E-06 3.35E-06 5.32E-06 8.45E-06 1.34E-05 2.13E-05 3.38E-05
5.36E-05 8.51E-05 0.000135006 0.000214259 0.000340019 0.000539553
0.000856075 0.001358016 0.002153592 0.003413574 0.005406529 0.008552547
0.013503105 0.021254713 0.033298395 0.051786901 0.079651256 0.120502167
0.17803042 0.254616717 0.349288029 0.456148012 0.565068736 0.66513627
0.748669634 0.813000274 0.859534081 0.891690669 0.913216425 0.927320739
0.936433142 0.942266985 0.945980094 0.948334619 0.949824125 0.950765
0.951358759 0.951733241 0.951969336 0.952118149 0.952211933 0.952211933
0.952211933 0.952211933 0.952211933 0.952211933 0.952211933 0.952211933
0.952211933 0.952211933 0.952211933
2 # First age allowed to mature, from Nickols 1990
1 # fecundity option:(1)eggs=Wt*(a+b*Wt);(2)eggs=a*L^b;(3)eggs=a*Wt^b;
(4)eggs=a+b*L; (5)eggs=a+b*W
0 # hermaphroditism option: 0=none; 1=age-specific fxn
1 # parameter_offset_approach (1=none, 2= M,G,CV_G As offset from
female-GP1, 3=like SS2 V1.x)
2 # env/block/dev_adjust_method (1=standard; 2=logistic transform keeps
in Base parm bounds; 3=standard w/ no bound check)
# Maturity & Growth Parameters
#_LO HI INIT PRIOR PR_type SD PHASE env-var use_dev devmnyr devmxyr
devstd Block Block_Fxn
# female growth
 0.01 0.15 0.054 0.08 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # NatM
 1 20 14.5 14.6 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # L_at_Amin
 20 60 42.44 42.5 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # L at Amax
 0.05 0.3 0.2 0.2 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # VonBert K
```

0.5 15 3 3 -1 99 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # CV\_young 0.5 15 3 3 -1 99 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # CV\_old # male growth as direct estimates (parameter offset approach = 1) 0.01 0.15 0.054 0.08 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # NatM -3 3 0 0 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # L\_at\_Amin (set equal to females) 20 60 42.44 42.5 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # L at Amax 0.05 0.3 0.2 0.2 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # VonBert K -3 3 0 0 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # CV young 0.5 15 2.5 2.5 -1 99 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # CV old # female weight and maturity 0 1 1.148601e-05 1.148601e-05 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Wtlen coeff # estimated from NWFSC shelf-slope survey data 2003-2014 2 4 3.125356 3.125356 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Wtlen Exp # estimated from NWFSC shelf-slope survey data 2003-2014 0 60 34.59 55 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Mat50%\_Fem # from 2005 assessment, from Nickol 1990 -3 3 -0.6429 -0.6429 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Mat\_slope # from 2005 assessment, from Nickol 1990 -3 150000 101100 101100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # eggs/kg intercept, from E.J.Dick 2009 0 50000 44800 44800 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # eggs/kg slope, from E.J.Dick 2009 # male weight as direct assignment 0 1 1.223801e-05 1.223801e-05 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Wtlen coeff # estimated from NWFSC shelf-slope survey data 2003-2014 2 4 3.106474 3.106474 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Wtlen Exp # estimated from NWFSC shelf-slope survey data 2003-2014 # stuff that we don't need for this model 0 2 1 1 -1 99 -5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Recruitment apportionment by growth pattern 0 2 1 1 -1 99 -5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Rec app by Area 0 2 1 1 -1 99 -5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Rec app by Season 0 2 1 1 -1 99 -5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Cohort growth deviation #\_seasonal\_effects\_on\_biology\_parms 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # femwtlen1, femwtlen2, mat1, mat2, fec1, fec2, Malewtlen1, malewtlen2, L1, K 3 #Recruitment Function 1 BH w/flat top, 2 Ricker, 3 BH, 4 none # Recruitment Parms # Low High Init Prior PrType SD phase 5 12 8.2 8 -1 99 1 # RO 0.2 1 0.773 0.773 2 0.147 -2 # h 0 2 0.75 0.75 -1 99 -1 # sigma R -5 5 0 0 -1 99 -3 # Env link coeff -5 5 0 0 -1 99 -3 # Init Equilb offset to virgin -1 1 0 0 -1 99 -1 # placeholder for Autocorrelation 0 # index of environmental variable to be used 0 # env target parameter: 0=none, 1=rec devs, 2=R0, 3=steepness # Recruitment residuals 2 # rec dev type: 0=none, 1=devvector (zero-sum), 2=simple deviations (no sum constraint) 1960 # Start year recruitment residuals 2013 # End year recruitment residuals 3 # Phase

1 # Read 11 advanced recruitment options: 0=no, 1=yes 1870 # first year for early rec devs 3 # phase for early rec devs -5 # Phase for forecast recruit deviations 1 # Lambda for forecast recr devs before endyr+1 1967.3 # last early yr nobias adj in MPD 1979.8 #\_first\_yr\_fullbias\_adj\_in\_MPD 2012.9 #\_last\_yr\_fullbias\_adj\_in\_MPD 2013.9 #\_first\_recent\_yr\_nobias\_adj\_in\_MPD 0.8166 #\_max\_bias\_adj\_in\_MPD (1.0 to mimic pre-2009 models) 0 # placeholder -5 # Lower bound rec devs 5 # Upper bound rec devs 0 # read intitial values for rec devs # Fishing mortality setup 0.2 # F ballpark for tuning early phases -1999 # F ballpark year 3 # F\_Method: 1=Pope; 2=instan. F; 3=hybrid (hybrid is recommended) 4 # max F or harvest rate, depends on F\_Method # no additional F input needed for Fmethod 1 # if Fmethod=2; read overall start F value; overall phase; N detailed inputs to read # if Fmethod=3; read N iterations for tuning for Fmethod 3 4 # N iterations for tuning F in hybrid method (recommend 3 to 7) # Initial Fishing Mortality Parameters #LO HI INIT PRIOR PR\_type SD PHASE 0 1 0 0.01 -1 99 -1 # InitF\_1Shoreside 0 1 0 0.01 -1 99 -1 # InitF\_2ForeignPOP 0 1 0 0.01 -1 99 -1 # InitF\_3AtSeaHake # Catchability Specification (Q\_setup) # A=do power: 0=skip, survey is prop. to abundance, 1= add par for nonlinearity # B=env. link: 0=skip, 1= add par for env. effect on Q # C=extra SD: 0=skip, 1= add par. for additive constant to input SE (in ln space) # D=type: <0=mirror lower abs(#) fleet, 0=no par Q is median unbiased,</pre> 1=no par Q is mean unbiased, 2=estimate par for ln(Q) $# 3=\ln(Q) + set$  of devs about  $\ln(Q)$  for all years.  $4=\ln(Q) + set$  of devs about Q for indexyr-1 # A B C D 0 0 0 0 # 1 Shoreside 0 0 0 0 # 2 ForeignPOP 0 0 0 0 # 3 AtSeaHake 0 0 1 4 # 4 AKSHLF 0 0 0 2 # 5 AKSLP 0 0 0 2 # 6 NWSLP 0 0 1 2 # 7 NWCBO # 1 #\_If q has random component, Then 0=read one parm For each fleet With random q; 1=read a parm For each Year of index #\_Q\_parms(if\_any) # Lo Hi Init Prior Prior\_type Prior\_sd Phase 0 1 0.4 0.1 -1 99 3 # Q\_extraSD\_5\_AKSHLF

0 1 0.4 0.1 -1 99 3 # Q\_extraSD\_8\_NWCBO

# bnd bnd value mean type SD phase Early period -10 2 -0.0003 0 -1 99 1 # AKSHLF (log) base parameter (1980) -4 4 0 0 -1 99 -5 # AKSHLF 1983 deviation -4 4 0 0 -1 99 -5 # AKSHLF 1986 deviation -4 4 0 0 -1 99 -5 # AKSHLF 1989 deviation -4 4 0 0 -1 99 -5 # AKSHLF 1992 deviation # Late period -4 4 0 0 -1 99 1 # AKSHLF 1995 deviation -4 4 0 0 -1 99 -5 # AKSHLF 1998 deviation -4 4 0 0 -1 99 -5 # AKSHLF 2001 deviation -4 4 0 0 -1 99 -5 # AKSHLF 2004 deviation # Other catchability parameters -10 2 -0.0003 0 -1 99 1 # AKSLP (log) base parameter -10 2 -0.0003 0 -1 99 1 # NWSLP (log) base parameter -10 2 -0.0003 0 -1 99 1 # NWCBO (log) base parameter # Selectivity Specification #\_size\_selex\_types #\_Pattn Discard Male Special 24 1 0 0 # 1 Shoreside  $15 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ \# \ 2 \ ForeignPOP$ 24 0 0 0 # 3 AtSeaHake 24 0 0 0 # 4 AKSHLF 24 0 0 0 # 5 AKSLP 24 0 0 0 # 6 NWSLP 24 0 0 0 # 7 NWCBO #\_age\_selex\_types #\_Pattn Discard Male Special 11 0 0 0 # 1 Shoreside 11 0 0 0 # 2 ForeignPOP 11 0 0 0 # 3 AtSeaHake 11 0 0 0 # 4 AKSHLF 11 0 0 0 # 5 AKSLP 11 0 0 0 # 6 NWSLP 11 0 0 0 # 7 NWCBO # Length-based selectivity, retention and discard mortality section #Shoreside #Low High Init Prior PrType SD Phase env usedev minyr maxyear sd block blswitch 20 45 36 32 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 # PEAK -6 4 -2 0 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 # TOP:\_width\_of\_plateau -1 9 4 4 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 # Asc\_width -1 9 0.6 5.5 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 # Desc\_width -5 9 -5 -5 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # INIT:\_selectivity\_at\_fist\_bin -5 9 9 5 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 # FINAL:\_selectivity\_at\_last\_bin #Shoreside retention #\_LO HI INIT PRIOR PR\_type SD PHASE env-var use\_dev dev\_min dev\_max dev\_std Block Block\_Fxn 15 70 27 35 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 #Inflection 0.1 10 2 1 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 #Slope # 1 means that parm' = baseparm + blockparm 0.001 1 1 1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 #Asymptotic retention # 2 means that parm' = blockparm

0 0 0 0 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #Male offset To inflection #AtSeaHake #Low High Init Prior PrType SD Phase env usedev minyr maxyear sd block blswitch 20 45 36 32 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # PEAK -6 4 -5 0 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # TOP: width of plateau -1 9 4 4 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Asc width -1 9 0.6 5.5 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Desc width -999 9 -999 -2 -1 99 -2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # INIT: selectivity at fist bin -5 9 9 5 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # FINAL:\_selectivity\_at\_last\_bin #AKSHLF #\_LO HI INIT PRIOR PR\_type SD PHASE env-var use\_dev dev\_min dev\_max dev\_std Block Block\_Fxn 10 45 21 23 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # PEAK -6 4 -6 -1 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # TOP:\_width\_of\_plateau -1 9 4 4 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Asc\_width -1 9 4 6 -1 99 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 # Desc width -999 9 -999 -4 -1 99 -2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # INIT: selectivity\_at\_fist\_bin -999 9 -999 -1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # FINAL:\_selectivity\_at\_last\_bin #AKSLP #\_LO HI INIT PRIOR PR\_type SD PHASE env-var use\_dev dev\_min dev\_max dev\_std Block Block\_Fxn 10 45 23 28 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # PEAK -6 4 -6 -1 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # TOP: width of plateau -1 9 2 4 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Asc\_width -1 9 2 4 -1 99 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Desc width -999 9 -999 -4 -1 99 -4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # INIT: selectivity at fist bin -999 9 -999 -2 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # FINAL:\_selectivity\_at\_last\_bin #NWSLP #\_LO HI INIT PRIOR PR\_type SD PHASE env-var use\_dev dev\_min dev\_max dev\_std Block Block\_Fxn 10 45 25 28 -1 99 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # PEAK -6 4 -6 1 -1 99 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # TOP: width of plateau -1 9 3 4 -1 99 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Asc width -1 9 .1 4 -1 99 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Desc\_width -999 9 -999 -4 -1 99 -5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # INIT:\_selectivity\_at\_fist\_bin -999 9 -999 1 -1 99 -4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # FINAL: selectivity\_at\_last\_bin #NWCBO #\_LO HI INIT PRIOR PR\_type SD PHASE env-var use\_dev dev\_min dev\_max dev\_std Block Block\_Fxn 8 45 24.4731 20 -1 99 -2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # PEAK -6 4 -6 -1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # TOP:\_width\_of\_plateau -1 9 4.13751 2 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Asc\_width -1 9 3 4 -1 99 -4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # Desc width -999 9 -999 -3 -1 99 -4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # INIT:\_selectivity\_at\_fist\_bin -5 9 -0.841911 5 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # FINAL:\_selectivity\_at\_last\_bin # age sel: select all ages following user manual instructions: # "If it is desired that age 0 fish be selected, then use pattern #11 and set the minimum age to 0.1" # all ages selected for fleets 1 & 2 0 1 0.1 0.1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Min age selected 0 100 100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Max age selected 0 1 0.1 0.1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Min age selected 0 100 100 100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Max age selected

0 1 0.1 0.1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Min age selected

0 100 100 100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Max age selected 0 1 0.1 0.1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Min age selected 0 100 100 100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Max age selected 0 1 0.1 0.1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Min age selected 0 100 100 100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Max age selected 0 1 0.1 0.1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Min age selected 0 100 100 100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Max age selected 0 1 0.1 0.1 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Min age selected 0 100 100 100 -1 99 -3 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 # Max age selected 1 # Selex block setup: 0=Read one line apply all, 1=read one line each parameter #Shoreside selex to fit length comps during IFQ Init Prior P\_type Phase # Lo Hi SD 20 45 36 32 -1 99 2 # PEAK -6 4 -5 0 -1 99 3 # TOP:\_width\_of\_plateau -1 9 4 4 -1 99 2 # Asc\_width -1 9 -1 5.5 -1 99 3 # Desc\_width -5 9 9 5 -1 99 3 # FINAL: selectivity\_at\_last\_bin #Shoreside retention inflection and slope, to reflect changes with IFQ 15 70 27 35 -1 99 2 #Inflection 0.1 10 2 1 -1 99 2 #Slope #Shoreside Retention asymptote, to fit discard ratio 0 1 0.44 0.44 -1 99 3 0 1 0.4 0.4 -1 99 3 0 1 0.82 0.82 -1 99 3 0 1 0.76 0.76 -1 99 3 0 1 0.52 0.52 -1 99 3 0 1 0.51 0.51 -1 99 3 0 1 0.46 0.46 -1 99 3 0 1 0.45 0.45 -1 99 3 0 1 0.51 0.51 -1 99 3 #AKSHLF selectivity parameters 1995-2004 -1 9 5 5 -1 99 4 # Desc\_width 1 # env/block/dev adjust method (1=standard; 2=logistic trans to keep in base parm bounds) 0 # Tagging flag: 0=none,1=read parameters for tagging ### Likelihood related quantities ### # variance/sample size adjustment by fleet 1 # Do variance adjustments 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # const added to survey CV 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # const added to discard sd 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 # const added to body weight sd 0.133114337 1 0.120528164 0.297514455 0.572077928 0.485020519 0.281543227 # mult scalar for length comps 0.333242816 1 0.167388606 0.170827535 0.193359763 0.157214282 0.143451546 # mult scalar for age comps 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 # mult scalar for length at age obs 2 # Max N lambda phases: read this N values for each item below 1 # SD offset (CPUE, discard, mean body weight, recruitment devs): 0=omit log(s) term, 1=include 4 # N changes to default Lambdas = 1.0

```
# Component codes:
```

# 1=survey # 2=discard # 3=mean body weight # 4=length frequency # 5=age frequency # 6=Weight frequency # 7=size at age # 8=catch # 9=initial equilibrium catch # 10=rec devs # 11=parameter priors # 12=parameter deviations # 13=Crash penalty # 14=Morph composition # 15=Tag composition # 16=Tag return # Component fleet/survey phase value wtfreq\_method 4 1 1 0.5 1 #Shoreside length comps 5 1 1 0.5 1 #Shoreside age comps 4 3 1 0.5 1 #AtSeaHake length comps 5 3 1 0.5 1 #AtSeaHake age comps 0 # extra SD pointer

999 # end of control file

## Appendix B.3. SS starter file

darkblotched\_data.SS # Data file darkblotched control.SS # Control file 0 # Read initial values from .par file: 0=no,1=yes 1 # DOS display detail: 0,1,2 # Report file detail: 0,1,2 2 0 # Detailed checkup.sso file (0,1) # Write parameter iteration trace file during minimization 0 2 # Write cumulative report: 0=skip,1=short,2=full 0 # Include prior likelihood for non-estimated parameters 1 # Use Soft Boundaries to aid convergence (0,1) (recommended) 1 # N bootstrap datafiles to create 25 # Last phase for estimation # MCMC burn-in 0 1 # MCMC thinning interval # Jitter initial parameter values by this fraction 0 -1 # Min year for spbio sd\_report (neg val = styr-2, virgin state) -2 # Max year for spbio sd\_report (-1=endyr+1, -2=entire forecast) # N individual SD years 0 0.0001 # Ending convergence criteria # Retrospective year relative to end year (i.e. -4) 0 1 # Min age for summary biomass # Depletion basis: denom is: 0=skip; 1=rel X\*B0; 2=rel X\*Bmsy; 1 3=rel X\*B\_styr 1 # Fraction (X) for Depletion denominator (e.g. 0.4) # (1-SPR)\_reporting: 0=skip; 1=rel(1-SPR); 2=rel(1-SPR\_MSY); 1 3=rel(1-SPR\_Btarget); 4=notrel # F\_std reporting: 0=skip; 1=exploit(Bio); 2=exploit(Num); 1 3=sum(frates) #0 45 #\_min and max age over which average F will be calculated 0 # F\_report\_basis: 0=raw; 1=rel Fspr; 2=rel Fmsy ; 3=rel Fbtgt 999 # end of file marker

## Appendix B.4. SS forecast file

```
1 # Benchmarks: 0=skip; 1=calc F spr, F btgt, F msy
2 \# MSY: 1= set to F(SPR); 2=calc F(MSY); 3=set to F(Btqt); 4=set to
F(endyr)
0.5 # SPR target (e.g. 0.40)
0.4 # Biomass target (e.g. 0.40)
#_Bmark_years: beg_bio, end_bio, beg_selex, end_selex, beg_relF,
end_relF (enter actual year, or values of 0 or -integer to be rel.
endyr)
 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 #Bmark relF Basis: 1 = use year range; 2 = set relF same as forecast
below
1 # Forecast: 0=none; 1=F(SPR); 2=F(MSY) 3=F(Btqt); 4=Ave F (uses
first-last relF yrs); 5=input annual F scalar
12 # N forecast years
0.20 # F scalar (only used for Do_Forecast==5)
#_Fcast_years: beg_selex, end_selex, beg_relF, end_relF (enter actual
year, or values of 0 or -integer to be rel. endyr)
 0 0 0 0
1 # Control rule method (1=catch=f(SSB) west coast; 2=F=f(SSB) )
0.40 # Control rule Biomass level for constant F (as frac of Bzero,
e.g. 0.40); (Must be > the no F level below)
0.10 # Control rule Biomass level for no F (as frac of Bzero, e.g.
0.10)
1 # Control rule target as fraction of Flimit (e.g. 0.75)
3 #_N forecast loops (1=OFL only; 2=ABC; 3=get F from forecast ABC
catch with allocations applied)
3 # First forecast loop with stochastic recruitment
0 # Forecast loop control #3 (reserved for future bells&whistles)
0 # Forecast loop control #4 (reserved for future bells&whistles)
0 #_Forecast loop control #5 (reserved for future bells&whistles)
2013 #FirstYear for caps and allocations (should be after years with
fixed inputs)
0 # stddev of log(realized catch/target catch) in forecast (set
value>0.0 to cause active impl_error)
0  # Do West Coast gfish rebuilder output (0/1)
2001 # Rebuilder: first year catch could have been set to zero
(Ydecl)(-1 to set to 1999)
2011 # Rebuilder: year for current age structure (Yinit) (-1 to set to
endyear+1)
1 # fleet relative F: 1=use first-last alloc year; 2=read seas(row) x
fleet(col) below
# Note that fleet allocation is used directly as average F if
Do Forecast=4
2 # basis for fcast catch tuning and for fcast catch caps and
allocation (2=deadbio; 3=retainbio; 5=deadnum; 6=retainnum)
# Conditional input if relative F choice = 2
# Fleet relative F: rows are seasons, columns are fleets
# max totalcatch by fleet (-1 to have no max) must enter value for each
fleet
-1
      -1
            -1
# max totalcatch by area (-1 to have no max); must enter value for each
fleet
-1
```

# fleet assignment to allocation group (enter group ID# for each fleet, 0 for not included in an alloc group) 0 0 0 #\_Conditional on >1 allocation group # allocation fraction for each of: 0 allocation groups # no allocation groups 0 # Number of forecast catch levels to input (else calc catch from forecast F) 2 # basis for input Fcast catch: 2=dead catch; 3=retained catch; 99=input Hrate(F) (units are from fleetunits; note new codes in SSV3.20) 999 # verify end of input