

1.1 PURPOSE AND AUTHORIZATION OF THE MULTISPECIES MONITORING COMMITTEE

The New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC) established the Multispecies Monitoring Committee (MSMC) to monitor the effectiveness of the management plan established by Amendment 7 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan, and to develop options for framework adjustments to ensure meeting plan objectives. The regulations, describing the function, membership and responsibilities of the MSMC are contained in Section 648.90(a) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). As required by the regulations, this report contains the MSMC's review of the current status of the fishery, projected status for the remainder of the 1999 calendar year (through December 31, 1999), target Total Allowable Catch levels (TACs) for key stocks, and options for NEFMC consideration to achieve plan objectives in the 2000 fishing year.

In August, 1999 the Northern Demersal Working Group of the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) completed updated assessments of 11 northeast groundfish stocks. The MSMC has used this information in preparing this report, and in commenting on the implications of alternatives

The stated plan objective for Gulf of Maine cod is a fishing mortality rate corresponding to F_{\max} ($F=0.27$). However, last year based on the depleted status of the stock, the Council directed the MSMC to also set a target TAC and provide management options designed to reach a more conservative fishing mortality target of $F_{0.1}$ ($F=0.15$).

1.2 SUMMARY OF CURRENT MEASURES

1.2.1 BACKGROUND

The Council adopted the current management plan for the northeast multispecies (groundfish) fishery in 1996 with Amendment 7. Amendment 7 was designed to rebuild depleted spawning stocks of Georges Bank cod, haddock and yellowtail flounder, Southern New England yellowtail flounder and Gulf of Maine cod. Amendment 7 established the MSMC and the current system of an annual plan review and adjustment procedure to insure that the plan goals are met on a continuing basis. Amendment 7 also required the MSMC to set target TACs to help in monitoring the status of the fishery with respect to the fishing mortality objectives. This report is the fourth annual MSMC report prepared under the Amendment 7 management program.

In 1999, the Council implemented six framework adjustments to the FMP to achieve the fishing mortality goals and address other issues. Four of these framework actions were designed specifically to achieve the fishing mortality goals, minimize discards and protect spawning aggregations of the five key stocks. Frameworks 28 (allow the use of harbor porpoise deterrent devices) and 29 (allow scallop dredge vessel access to Closed Area II) were not specific to achieving the plan objectives and are not discussed below.

1.2.2 FRAMEWORK 26

The Council submitted Framework 26 on December 18, 1998 to take action to protect cod during the 1999 spawning season, before more permanent measures contained in the annual

adjustment framework would be in effect, in response to scientific advice that the stock is collapsing. Framework 26, which took effect on February 1, 1999, adds closures of seven 30-minute square blocks selected on the basis of their historical cod catch per unit of effort. The blocks that are closed under this action are concentrated in the inshore areas of the Western Gulf of Maine, where cod aggregate to spawn during the late winter and early spring. Most of the area closures in Framework 26 were incorporated into Framework 27.

1.2.3 FRAMEWORK 27

The primary purpose of Framework 27 was to reduce or maintain fishing mortality rates of the five critical stocks below rebuilding targets established by Amendment 7 ($F_{0.1}$ for Georges Bank cod, haddock and yellowtail flounder, and Southern New England yellowtail flounder, and F_{MAX} for Gulf of Maine cod). While fishing mortality rates on most of the critical stocks under the Amendment 7 plan had been reduced to below the targets, the rates on cod stocks remained above targets and needed to be reduced, by 22 percent for Georges Bank cod and by 56 percent for Gulf of Maine cod from 1997/1998 fishing mortality rates. During the finalization of Framework 27, the Council was unable complete development of measures to reduce fishing mortality rates on Georges Bank cod without risking delay in the implementation of measures to address the more critical Gulf of Maine cod situation, so it initiated a separate framework adjustment, Framework 30, to address this issue.

Framework 27 contained the following measures:

- **Gulf of Maine closed areas:** expanded seasonal closed areas and continuation of the year-round closure of the Western Gulf of Maine Closed Area designed to protect aggregations of cod
- **Gulf of Maine cod trip limit:** 200 pounds per day; when 402 metric tons, or 51 percent of the Gulf of Maine cod total allowable catch (TAC) is landed the Regional Administrator will be authorized reduce the trip limit by publication of a notice in the *Federal Register* to an amount in the range of 5-100 pounds depending on an evaluation of the risk of exceeding the TAC.
- **Inshore Gulf of Maine gear restriction:** Otter trawl vessels fishing inshore in the western Gulf of Maine will be limited to a maximum diameter of 12 inches for roller and rockhopper gear.
- **Haddock trip limit adjustment:** 2,000-pound-per-day/20,000-pound-maximum trip limit starting May 1; when the 75 percent of the target TAC is reached, the Regional Administrator could decide to reduce the trip limit to either 1,000 pounds (total possession) or 1,000-pounds-per-day/10,000-pounds-maximum based on a determination of the risk of exceeding the TAC; if, by September 30, the Regional Administrator determines that there is a high probability that landings for the fishing year will be less than 75 percent of the target TAC, then the Regional Administrator would be authorized to increase the trip limit to allow landings to achieve at least 75 percent of the TAC.
- **Clarification of trip limits- weight of fish:** Trip limits are to be based on the weight of whole, whole gutted, and/or gilled fish. Fillets are to be counted against the trip limit at a rate of 3-to-1 (one pound of fillets equates to three pounds against the trip limit).

- **Increase the minimum mesh size for square mesh and eliminate the Stellwagen Bank and Jeffreys Ledge Regulated Mesh Areas:** The minimum mesh size for square mesh will be increased to 6.5 inches (from 6 inches) in the Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank and Southern New England Regulated Mesh Areas; the Stellwagen Bank and Jeffreys Ledge Regulated Mesh Areas (square mesh areas) will be eliminated.

Framework 27 took effect on May 1, 1999. On May 28, 1999, responding to widespread reports from the industry about the levels of cod discards in the western Gulf of Maine following the re-opening of areas closed under Framework 26, the Council requested that the Secretary of Commerce increase the trip limit under the emergency action authority provided in §305 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. On August 3, NMFS published an interim rule that increased the trip limit from 30 pounds per day to 100 pounds per day, with a maximum possession limit of 500 pounds and modifications to the running clock. The interim rule expires on January 30, 2000. As a follow-up to the interim rule to address the discards of Gulf of Maine cod, the Council initiated Framework 31 at its August 10-11 meeting.

1.2.4 FRAMEWORK 30

As noted, the Council completed the first part of the annual adjustment process in January, 1999 and submitted the action as Framework 27, but was unable to complete development of measures to protect Georges Bank cod at that time. It submitted Framework 30, to address Georges Bank cod, on April 30, 1999. The primary purpose of Framework 30 was to reduce the fishing mortality rate for Georges Bank cod by 22 percent from the 1997/1998 level.

In developing the measures for Framework 30, the Council considered a range of alternatives, including a proposal made by a broad-based industry group after the framework process had been initiated. Procedurally, the Council had to initiate a new framework adjustment for this proposal to provide the public with adequate notice and opportunity for comment. The main component of the proposal was to require vessels to take four 30-day blocks out of the multispecies fishery. Since both the Groundfish Committee and the Industry Advisory Panel recommended adopting this proposal and recommended adopting measures as near to the start of the fishing year as practicable, the Council is taking a two-stage approach to meeting the plan objectives.

The first part of this strategy was a 30-day closed area covering the high cod catch areas on Georges Bank, with a fall-back Georges Bank cod trip limit of 2,000 pounds per day/20,000 pounds maximum to take effect August 15 if the second framework could not be implemented in time. However, the Council did not finalize the second part which would have required vessels to take 30-blocks out of the fishery because it was not supportable based on the analysis provided. It directed the technical staff to further develop the proposal and complete an analysis for consideration in this annual adjustment framework action. NMFS announced on July 29, 1999 that it disapproved the 30-day closure on Georges Bank but approved the trip limit which took effect on August 15.

1.2.5 FRAMEWORK 31

As noted previously, the Council received extensive comment about the level of discards under the 200 pounds per day Gulf of Maine cod trip limit when it took effect in May, 1999. It responded by seeking emergency action to address the problem and initiating Framework 31. The Council submitted Framework 31 on October 14 and NMFS is currently reviewing it.

The primary purpose of Framework 31 is to immediately reduce the levels of cod discards in GOM multispecies fisheries while still achieving the conservation goals of the plan. This framework will increase the trip limit to address the discard problem and implement commensurate conservation measures to offset the increased trip limit. These other measures include the addition of a February closure of an area encompassing Massachusetts Bay and Stellwagen Bank, and modifications to the provision that allows vessels to land an overage of the cod trip limit by continuing to run their days-at-sea clock while in port.

The Council also intends to modify the trip limit regulations for the Georges Bank cod fishery so that a discarding situation similar to what has occurred in the Gulf of Maine does not arise. Framework 31 would eliminate the authority for the Regional Administrator to reduce the limit, when 75 percent of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) target is reached, to a level that is projected to keep catches below the target.

The measures proposed by the Council for Framework 31 build on the existing management system established by Framework 27, supplemented with changes to the trip limit system and additional closures implemented in Framework 26. Measures would take effect when indicated in the final rule and would remain in effect until the end of the fishing year, through April 30, 1999. Framework 31 measures for Gulf of Maine cod are described below.

Trip limit: 400 lbs./day with a maximum possession limit equal to ten times the daily limit (i.e. 4,000 pounds)

Running clock

The following changes modify the interim rule running clock system that was implemented by NMFS on August 3, 1999 by increasing the maximum possession limit from 500 pounds to 2,000 pounds and extending the rule beyond January 30, 1999 when the interim rule expires.

- Vessels not enrolled in the Gulf of Maine Cod Trip Limit Exemption Program are limited to 400 pounds for each day or part of a day on the trip. On trips under 24 hours a vessel may not land more than 400 pounds of cod, and may not land cod again until 24 hours have elapsed from the start of the prior trip, although the vessel may call-out of the DAS program before 24 hours have elapsed. On trips longer than 24 hours, a vessel may land 400 pounds of cod for each full day (24 hours) of the trip and 400 pounds for any part of a 24-hour period, provided it does not call out of the DAS program until the remainder of that 24-hour period has elapsed. A vessel on a trip longer than 24 hours and landing up to 400 pounds of cod for any part of a (24-hour) day, must call the hail line to report the overage and may not leave port or call out of the DAS program for the remaining part of the 24 hours.
- a vessel may not land more than 4,000 pounds, even if the trip duration exceeds ten days.

Area Closures

For this fishing year, include the February closure of blocks 124 and 125 to the closures already scheduled by Framework 27 (Figure 1).

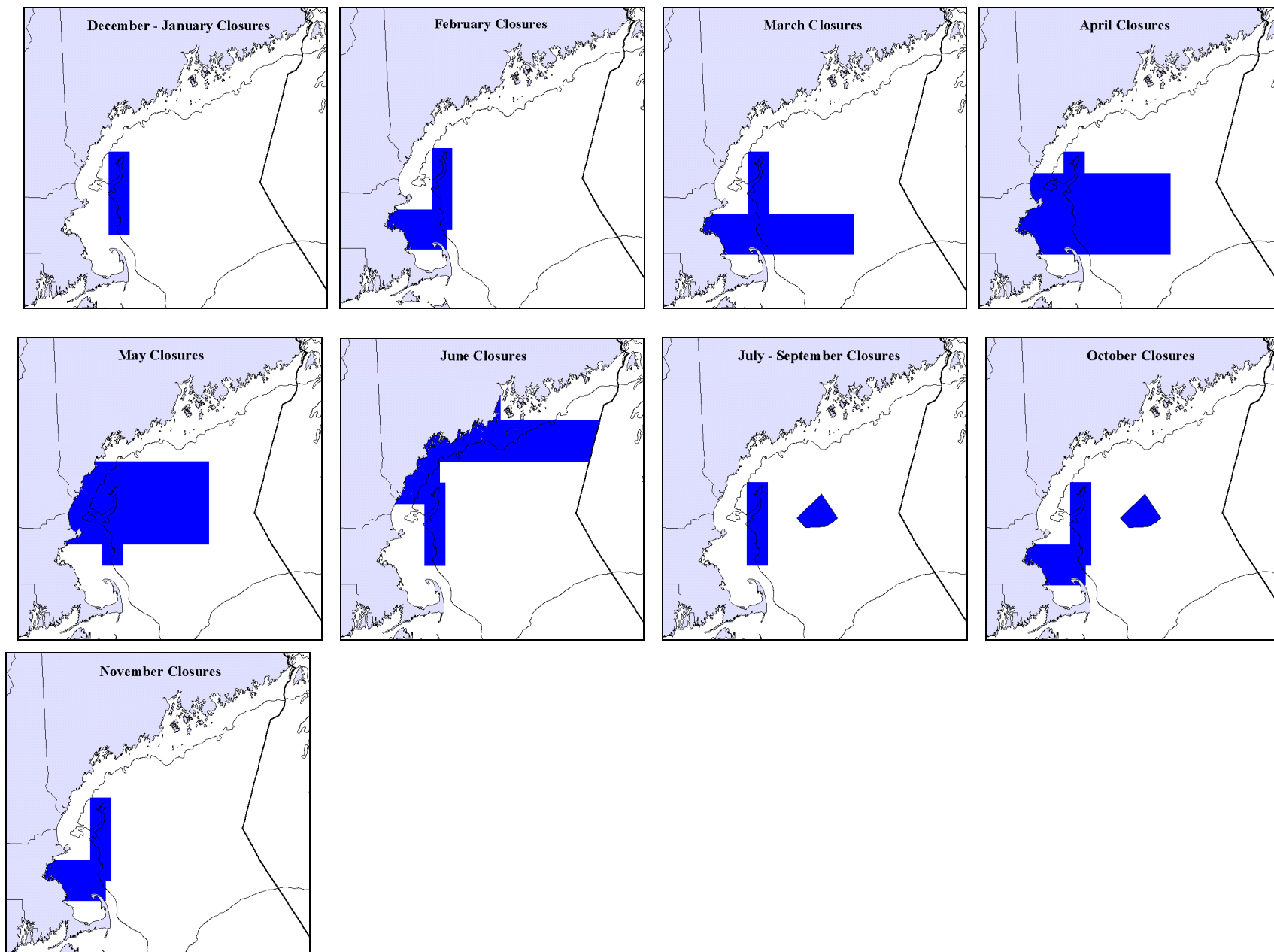


Figure 1 Area closures – Combined Framework 27 and Framework 31 area closure

2.0 Commercial Landings

2.1 Methods

The MSMC has not estimated landings in 1999 and has not projected fishing mortality rates for 1999. Landings from 1997 and 1998 were collected under two mandatory reporting systems: vessel trip reporting (VTR) and dealer reporting systems. Under the reporting systems, area fished (statistical area) is located in the VTR data and, at the present time, can not be directly linked to the dealer data. To derive landing data by stock area, the MSMC used the Regional Office proration method. That is, month, species port/ portgroup, gear and stock area were taken from the VTR data. The method uses VTR data to prorate total species landings from the dealer data into species landings by stock areas. For the proration, the basic stratification includes month, species, port/port group, gear and stock area. The ten groundfish species included in this proration analysis are: cod, haddock, yellowtail flounder, American plaice, witch flounder, winter flounder, white hake, redfish, pollock and windowpane.

Port designation in both data sets were grouped into the following port groups:

Portland	Rockland
All other Maine ports	All New Hampshire ports
Gloucester	Boston
New Bedford	All other Massachusetts ports
Newport	Point Judith
All other Rhode Island ports	All Connecticut ports
All New York ports	All New Jersey ports
All other Northeastern ports	(Delaware, Maryland and Virginia)

The following gear groups were formed: otter trawl, gillnet, hooks, and other gear. Stock areas (statistical areas) for these species are given in Appendix I.

1998 Prorations

The 1998 commercial landings from the dealer data were available for every month for the entire year except for Connecticut (CT) landings which were only available annually. For a monthly proration, the CT annual landings must be prorated into monthly landings by species. This was achieved by prorating, species by species, the CT annual landings into monthly landings using the CT VTR monthly landing season.

For the proration, the VTR data were also available for every month in 1997. First, on a species basis, the proportion of landings by gear and stock area was calculated, based on the 1997 VTR data, for each month, species, and port group. These proportions were then used to distribute the dealer landings by month, species, and port group among gear categories and stock areas. The distributed monthly species landings by gears and stocks were the prorated monthly species landings. Finally, on a species basis, the prorated monthly species landings were summed up over all gears in a species stock area to obtain the monthly species landing of the species stock area. This procedure was used for each month from January through December 1997 and for each species-stock area combination.

1999 Landings

Unlike previous years the MSMC did not project 1999 landings but used the assumption of status quo F in 1999 to project 2000 TAC's and project rebuilding scenarios. Landings were only available through May 1999. This fraction of the year containing known landings is insufficient for using the ratio method to project 1999 landings. In addition, the implementation of many of Framework 26 and 27 measures occurred from February through May, and is likely to negate the assumption that the percent change estimated by the ratio of $\text{Landings}_{(\text{Jan-May } 1999)} / \text{Landings}_{(\text{Jan-May } 1998)}$ would apply to the remaining 7 months of the year.

Commercial landings by species by species and stock area for 1997, 1998 and January – May 1999 by species and stock area are presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 U.S. landings (mt, live weight) of ten groundfish species for 1997 - 1999.

Species/Stock	1997	USA Landings		Canadian quota		
		1998	1999 ¹ (Jan-May)	1997	1998	1999
Cod, GM	5,543	4,183	939			
Cod, GB	7,431	6,923	4,474	3,000	1,900	1,800
Cod, Other	6	10	4			
Cod, Total	12,980	11,116	5,418			
Haddock, GM	623	1,004	253			
Haddock, GB	880	1,811	891	3,200	3,900	3,900
Haddock, Other	1	17	9			
Haddock, Total	1,504	2,831	1,154			
Yellowtail, CCB	1,020	1,114	349			
Yellowtail, GB	953	1,900	1,069	800	1,200	2,000
Yellowtail, SNE	271	369	464			
Yellowtail, Other	619	271	391			
Yellowtail, Total ²	2,863	3,654	2,273			
Am. Plaice, GM-MA	3,920	3,625	1,149			
Am. Plaice, Other	15	36	13			
Am. Plaice, Total	3,936	3,660	1,162			
Witch Fld, GM&GB	1,724	1,801	807			
Witch Fld, Other	50	53	32			
Witch Fld, Total	1,774	1,854	839			
Winter Fld, GM	554	576	112			
Winter Fld, GB	1,249	1,219	320			
Winter Fld, SNE/MA	3,516	3,303	838			
Winter Fld, Other	0	0	0			
Winter Fld, Total	5,319	5,098	1,270			
Windowpane, North	418	396	80			
Windowpane, South	107	123	18			
Windowpane, Other	0	0	0			
Windowpane, Total	525	520	97			
White Hake, Total	2,216	2,358	763			
Redfish, SA5	248	316	159			
Redfish, Other	2	3	1			
Redfish, Total	250	319	160			
Pollock, SA 4&5	4,238	5,561	2,178			
Pollock, Other	12	21	9			
Pollock, Total	4,250	5,581	2,187			
Aggregate 7 Total ³	18,270	19,389	6,478			

1. January through May only

2. Yellowtail flounder landings also include re-allocated unclassified flounders.

3. Combined total landings of 7 species: Am. Plaice, witch flounder, winter flounder, windowpane flounder, white hake, redfish and pollock.

2.2 Results

The following descriptions of USA commercial landings are an update of the 1998 MSMC Report. Landings statistics in Table 2.1 are for calendar years 1997, 1998 and January-May 1999.

Cod: USA total commercial landings of cod declined from 22,877 metric tons in 1993 to 13,693 in 1995. Total landings increased slightly to 14,240 metric tons in 1996 before declining to 12,980 metric tons in 1997. Total landings continued to decline to 11,116 metric tons in 1998.

USA landings of Georges Bank cod declined 52% between 1993 (14,590 metric tons) and 1996 (6,987 metric tons), but increased slightly to 7,431 metric tons in 1997. USA landings decrease to 6,923 metric tons in 1998. Canadian landings for this stock declined from 3,000 metric tons in 1997 to 1,900 metric tons in 1998.

Gulf of Maine cod landings declined 34% between 1993 (8,367 metric tons) and 1997 (5,543 metric tons). Gulf of Maine landings are decline to 4,183 metric tons in 1998.

Haddock: Total USA commercial landings of haddock declined by 63% from 878 metric tons in 1993 to 328 metric tons in 1994. Total USA landings increased in 1995 and 1996 to 410 metric tons and 568 metric tons, respectively. Total USA landings increased threefold to 1,504 metric tons in 1997, and increased to 2,831 in 1998.

Georges Bank haddock landings declined from 687 metric tons in 1993 to 214 metric tons in 1994. USA landings have since increased to 304 metric tons in 1996 and 880 metric tons in 1997. USA landings increased to 1,811 metric tons in 1998. Canadian landings have declined from 4,000 metric tons in 1996 to 3,200 metric tons in 1997. The Canadian quota for 1998 was 3,900 metric tons but projected 1998 landings are 3,200 metric tons because the Canadian cod quota is likely to be taken before the haddock TAC is taken. The haddock fishery will close when the cod quota is taken.

Landings from the Gulf of Maine haddock stock increased from 112 metric tons in 1994 to 623 metric tons in 1996. Landings increased to 1,004 in 1998.

Yellowtail flounder: USA landings of yellowtail flounder declined from 3,621 metric tons in 1993 to a record low of 1,928 metric tons in 1995. Total landings have increased slightly each of the last three years: 1996 (2,391 metric tons), 1997 (2,918 metric tons) and 1998 (3654).

USA landings from the Georges Bank stock declined from 2,100 metric tons in 1993 to 300 metric tons in 1995 before increasing to 742 metric tons in 1996. Landings increased to 953 metric tons in 1997 and 1,900 metric tons in 1998. Canadian landings have increased from 400 metric tons in 1996 to 800 metric tons in 1997. Canadian landings are projected to be 1,200 metric tons in 1998.

Southern New England yellowtail landings have remained extremely low, declining from 514 metric tons in 1993 to 271 metric tons in 1997. Landings increased to 369 in 1998.

Cape Cod yellowtail flounder landings increased 89% from 628 metric tons in 1993 to 1,188 metric tons in 1995, before slightly declining to 1,020 in 1997. Landings were 1,114 in 1998.

American plaice: USA total landings of American plaice declined 24% between 1993 (5,803 metric tons) and 1996 (4,386 metric tons). Landings declined another 10% in 1997 (3,935 metric tons). Landings decreased slightly to decline to 3,660 metric tons in 1998.

Witch flounder: USA total witch flounder landings declined 20% between 1993 (2,606 metric tons) and 1996 (2,077 metric tons). Landings declined another 15% in 1997 (1,774 metric tons). Landings remained steady at 1,854 metric tons in 1998.

Winter flounder: USA total winter flounder landings declined from 5,284 metric tons in 1993 to 3,603 metric tons in 1994. Total landings steadily increased from 1995 (4,169 metric tons) to 1997 (5,319 metric tons). Landings declined slightly to 5,098 metric tons in 1998.

USA landings from the **Georges Bank** stock have declined from 1,662 metric tons in 1993 to 694 metric tons in 1995. Landings have since increased to around 1,300 in 1996 and 1997. Landings remained steady at 1,219 metric tons in 1998.

Landings from the **Southern New England/ Mid-Atlantic** stock increased from 2,116 metric tons in 1994 to 3,516 metric tons in 1997. Landings in 1998 were 3,303 metric tons.

Landings from the **Gulf of Maine** stock have declined from 1,323 metric tons to around 550 metric tons in 1996 through 1997. Landings were 576 metric tons in 1998.

Windowpane flounder: USA total windowpane landings dramatically declined from 1,684 metric tons in 1993 to 526 metric tons in 1994. Landings increased to 789 metric tons in 1995 and 955 metric tons in 1996 before declining to 525 metric tons in 1997. Landings remained stable at 520 metric tons in 1998.

White hake: USA total white hake landings have declined every year since 1993. Landings declined by 68% from 7,466 metric tons in 1993 to 2,216 metric tons in 1997. Landings remained stable at 2,358 metric tons in 1998.

Redfish: USA total redfish landings have declined every year since 1993: landings decreased from 800 metric tons in 1993 to 250 metric tons in 1997. Landings increased to 319 metric tons in 1998.

Pollock: USA total pollock landings declined from 5,674 metric tons in 1993 to 2,962 metric tons in 1996, the lowest annual catch since 1968. USA landings increased 43% to 4,250 metric tons in 1997. Landings increased to 5,581 metric tons in 1998.

Aggregate 7 species: Total USA landings for the aggregate seven species declined from 1993 through 1997. During the 1993-1997 period, the landings dropped by 36%. The landings declined from 29,316 metric tons in 1993 to 18,269 metric tons in 1997. Landings are increased to 19,389 metric tons in 1998. This remains below the Amendment 7 Target TAC of 25,500 metric tons.

Table 2. U.S. landings (mt, live weight) of ten groundfish species for 1997 - 1999

U.S. LANDINGS			
Species/Stock	1997	1998	1999
Cod, GM	5,543	4,183	939
Cod, GB	7,431	6,923	4,474
Cod, Other	6	10	4
Cod, Total	12,980	11,116	5,418
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Yellowtail, GB	953	1,900	1,069
Yellowtail, SNE	271	369	464
Yellowtail, Other	619	271	391
Yellowtail, Total	2,863	3,654	2,273
Am. Plaice, GM-MA	3,920	3,625	1,149
Am. Plaice, Other	15	36	13
Am. Plaice, Total	3,936	3,660	1,162
Witch Fld, GM&GB	1,724	1,801	807
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Winter Fld, GM	554	576	112
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Windowpane, South	107	123	18
Windowpane, Other	0	0	0
Windowpane, Total	525	520	97
White Hake, Total	2,216	2,358	763
Redfish, SA5	248	316	159
Redfish, Other	2	3	1
Redfish, Total	250	319	160
Pollock, SA 4&5	4,238	5,561	2,178
Pollock, Other	12	21	9
Pollock, Total	4,250	5,581	2,187
Aggregate 7 Total (2)	18,270	19,389	6,478

1. For yellowtail flounder, landings also include re-allocated unclassified flounders.
2. Combined total landings of 7 species: Am. Plaice, witch flounder, winter flounder, windowpane flounder, white hake, redfish and pollock.

Table 2.1 USA and Canadian landing (lbs, live weight) of ten groundfish species for 1996 -1998

Species/Stock	U.S. LANDINGS			CANADIAN LANDINGS	
	1997	1998	1999 (2)	1997	1998
Cod, GM	12,223,334	9,223,269	2,071,236		
Cod, GB	16,384,541	15,265,179	9,865,203		1
Cod, Other	12,371	21,774	9,719		
Cod, Total	28,620,246	24,510,222	11,946,158		
Haddock, GM	1,373,593	2,212,826	558,301		
Haddock, GB	1,940,966	3,993,282	1,964,778		1
Haddock, Other	1,828	36,567	20,471		
Haddock, Total	3,316,387	6,242,675	2,543,550		
Yellowtail, CCB	2,249,632	2,456,158	770,066		
Yellowtail, GB	2,102,198	4,189,630	2,356,417	0	0
Yellowtail, SNE	597,128	814,723	1,024,077		
Yellowtail, Other	1,364,263	597,250	861,761		
Yellowtail, Total	6,313,221	8,057,761	5,012,321		
Am. Plaice, GM-MA	8,643,795	7,992,228	2,533,651		
Am. Plaice, Other	34,024	78,419	27,763		
Am. Plaice, Total	8,677,819	8,070,647	2,561,414		
Witch Fld, GM&GB	3,802,087	3,972,166	1,779,469		
Witch Fld, Other	109,618	116,516	71,138		
Witch Fld, Total	3,911,705	4,088,682	1,850,607		
Winter Fld, GM	1,221,199	1,269,409	246,138		
Winter Fld, GB	2,754,258	2,687,485	706,331		
Winter Fld, SNE/MA	7,753,078	7,282,340	1,847,041		
Winter Fld, Other	937	766	339		
Winter Fld, Total	11,729,472	11,240,000	2,799,849		
Windowpane, North	922,222	874,000	175,389		
Windowpane, South	234,984	271,682	38,706		
Windowpane, Other	0	0	0		
Windowpane, Total	1,157,206	1,145,682	214,095		
White Hake, Total	4,885,422	5,198,501	1,682,844		
Redfish, SA5	546,333	696,160	351,243		
Redfish, Other	4138	6,732	1,549		
Redfish, Total	550,471	702,892	352,792		
Pollock, SA 4&5	9,345,543	12,261,428	4,802,954		
Pollock, Other	26,657	45,552	19,169		
Pollock, Total	9,372,200	12,306,980	4,822,123		
Aggregate 7 Total (3)					

1. For yellowtail flounder, landings also include re-allocated unclassified flounders.
2. Combined total landings of 7 species: Am. Plaice, witch flounder, winter flounder, windowpane flounder, white hake, redfish and pollock.