

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary

Commercial Fisheries- Special Issues Summary

Economic Impact of the Commercial Fisheries on Local County Economies from Catch in the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary, 2010, 2011 and 2012



Map: Tony Reyer

Map of the CBNMS, California Department of Fish and Wildlife blocks and counties in the study area.



Photo: CBNMS

A fishing vessel operating out of Bodega Bay.

Introduction

This fact sheet summarizes a Conservation Series report on the economic impacts of commercial fishing in the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (CBNMS). The California Ocean Fish Harvester Economic Model (COFHE) provides county multipliers to determine direct and indirect impacts on local county economies.

Special Issues

The special issues section of this report addresses requests made by CBNMS management for special queries of the data. The first request was for the groundfish fishery, which has recently been subject to many management activities to address conservation of key species such as rockfish. The second request was for the gear type "Longlines."

Groundfish

The number of vessels landing groundfish doubled from 7 in 2010 to 14

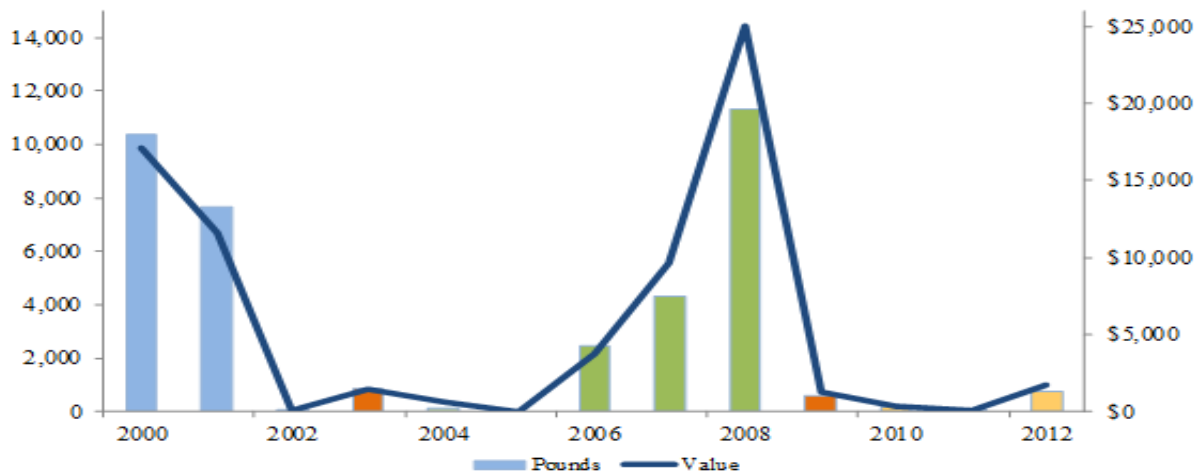
in 2011. In 2012, the number of vessels declined slightly to 12. Over the same period, landings declined from almost 629 thousand pounds and almost \$385 thousand in harvest revenue in 2010 to almost 71 thousand pounds and \$155 thousand in 2012.

The top four ports where groundfish was landed include: San Francisco, Fort Bragg, Bodega Bay and Princeton-Half Moon. San Francisco was the primary port in 2010 before falling to last in 2011. In 2012, San Francisco again ranked first with almost 24 thousand pounds and \$95 thousand. However, this represented a decline of 95% in pounds landed and 61% in value.

In 2012, groundfish were predominately caught with Trawl. Trawl accounted for 47% of total value with over \$73 thousand in harvest revenues. While pounds of groundfish landed by Trawl have declined over the study period, the number of vessels using Trawl has increased by 1,000%. Trends in groundfish caught by Trawl demonstrated considerable growth from 2007 to 2009, followed by a marked decline.

Groundfish Landings by Gear Type, 2010, 2011, 2012 (2013 \$)

Gear Type	2010			2011			2012		
	Pounds	Value	% of Total	Pounds	Value	% of Total	Pounds	Value	% of Total
Trawl	518,827	\$239,924	62.37	63,709	\$53,918	19.09	14,995	\$73,366	47.26
Longlines	3,945	\$13,524	3.52	18,488	\$114,030	40.37	11,694	\$32,851	21.16
Hook & Line	22,993	\$84,029	21.85	12,749	\$55,206	19.54	5,002	\$19,525	12.58
Pots & Traps	1,535	\$4,535	1.18	5,094	\$14,975	5.30	583	\$857	0.55
Gear Unspecified	81,260	\$42,639	11.09	43,477	\$44,343	15.70	38,448	\$28,637	18.45



Trends in *Shelf Rockfish* Caught by Longlines in the CBNMS, 2000 to 2012 (2013 \$)

Longlines was the second ranked gear type for groundfish in 2012 with almost \$33 thousand in harvest revenue and 21% of total value. Groundfish caught with Longlines demonstrated considerable variation over the study period. In 2011, peak harvest revenue of over \$114 thousand was landed due, in large part, to high prices.

Longlines

In 2012, only two species/species groups were landed from Longlines with more than \$1,000 harvest revenue. *Sablefish Non-Trawl* accounted for almost 91% of Longline landings with almost \$30 thousand and over 9 thousand pounds. *Sablefish Non-Trawl* has been variable over the study period, ranging from lows of \$0 in 2004, 2005 and 2012 to a high of over \$112 thousand in 2011.

Shelf Rockfish was the secondary species

group with 746 pounds and almost \$2 thousand. This species group is of particular concern to CBNMS managers and was the impetus for depth-based area closures known as Rockfish Conservation Areas. The figure above demonstrates a color-coded timeline of management measures. The orange bars represent introduction of relevant management measure. The green bars from 2004 to 2008 represent initial implementation of Rockfish Conservation Areas. The yellow bars from 2010 to 2012 represent implementation of a Yelloweye Conservation Area.

All Other accounted for 4.16% of total value.

The top five ports where catch from Longlines was landed include: San Francisco, Bolinas, Bodega Bay, Richmond and Princeton-Half Moon. These

five ports accounted for 100% of Longlines catch from the CBNMS in 2012. Bolinas and Richmond demonstrated dependency on the CBNMS for "Longlines" catch. Bolinas depended on the CBNMS for over 87% of total value, including 100% of *Sablefish Non-Trawl* and *Shelf Rockfish* from "Longline." Richmond depended on the CBNMS for 100% of total "Longlines" catch. However, the total "Longlines" catch from these two ports totaled just \$7,000 or 20% of total value from "Longlines" catch in the CBNMS for 2012. Princeton-Half Moon (0.36%) was least dependent on the CBNMS. San Francisco depended on the sanctuary for 1.31% of its total value from "Longlines" catch in 2012. Bodega Bay depended on the CBNMS for 1.74% of its total value from "Longlines" catch in 2012.

More Information

The full report is available here:

http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/conservation/pdfs/cbnms_fishing_report.pdf

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Photo: Cordell Bank Expeditions

A rosy rockfish rests near yellow sponges and strawberry anemones at Cordell Bank.



Photo: Cordell Bank Expeditions

School of mixed species rockfish hang in the boundless blue ocean above Cordell Bank.