

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

TECHNICAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

GULF STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

OCTOBER 1, 2015 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

SEAMAP Subcommittee

Ted Switzer, Chairman

Jeffrey K. Rester

SEAMAP Coordinator

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GSMFC No: 257

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INTRODUCTION

The Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (SEAMAP) is a State/Federal/University program for collection, management, and dissemination of fishery-independent data and information in the southeastern United States. The program presently consists of three operational components: SEAMAP-Gulf of Mexico, which began in 1981; SEAMAP-South Atlantic, implemented in 1983; and SEAMAP-Caribbean, formed in 1988.

Each SEAMAP component operates independently, planning and conducting surveys and information dissemination in accordance with administrative policies and guidelines of NOAA Fisheries' Southeast Regional Office (SERO).

Federal programmatic funding for SEAMAP activities and administration was appropriated in Federal Fiscal Years 1985-2016 (October 1 through September 30). State and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC) funding allocations for FY1985-FY2015 were handled through State/Federal cooperative agreements, administered by SERO and the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC), NOAA Fisheries.

In FY2016, SEAMAP operations continued for the thirty-fifth consecutive year. SEAMAP resource surveys included the Fall Plankton Survey, Fall Shrimp/Groundfish Survey, Spring Plankton Survey, Summer Shrimp/Groundfish Survey, Reefish Survey, Bottom Longline Survey, Vertical Line Survey, and plankton and environmental data surveys. Other FY2016 activities included SEAMAP information services and program management.

This report is the thirty-third in a series of annual SEAMAP Subcommittee reports to the Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) of the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission. It is intended to inform the TCC of SEAMAP-Gulf of Mexico activities and accomplishments during FY2016 and proposed SEAMAP activities for FY2017.

Appreciation is gratefully extended to the staff of the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission for their considerable assistance in the preparation of this document.

FY2016 SEAMAP RESOURCE SURVEYS

The surveys conducted during the year address distinct regional needs and priorities and provide information concerning the marine resources in the Gulf of Mexico. Other activities included SEAMAP information services and program management.

Fall Shrimp/Groundfish Survey

The Fall Shrimp/Groundfish Survey was conducted from October 8 to November 20, 2015 from off southwest Florida to the U.S.-Mexican border. One hundred seventy-four trawl stations were sampled during the survey. Vessels sampled waters out to 60 fm with trawls in addition to environmental sampling. While not funded by SEAMAP, Florida did participate in the Fall

Shrimp/Groundfish Survey and collected data at one hundred forty-two trawl stations. The objectives of the survey were to:

- (1) sample the northern Gulf of Mexico to determine abundance and distribution of demersal organisms from inshore waters to 60 fm;
- (2) obtain length-frequency measurements for major finfish and shrimp species to determine population size structures;
- (3) collect environmental data to investigate potential relationships between abundance and distribution of organisms and environmental parameters; and
- (4) collect ichthyoplankton samples to determine relative abundance and distribution of eggs and larvae of commercially and recreationally important fish species.

Spring Plankton Survey

The SEAMAP Spring Plankton Survey was conducted by NOAA Fisheries from April 29 through May 31, 2016. One hundred nineteen stations were sampled during the survey. This was the thirty-fifth year for the survey. The objectives of the survey were to assess, using neuston and bongo nets, the occurrence, abundance and geographical distribution of the early life stages of spring spawning fishes, especially Atlantic Bluefin Tuna, from mid-continental shelf to offshore Gulf of Mexico waters in support of annual stock assessments and collect environmental data at all ichthyoplankton stations.

Plankton samples were taken with standard SEAMAP bongo and neuston samplers. The bongo sampler consisted of two conical 61-cm nets with 333-micron mesh. Tows were oblique, surface to near bottom (or 200 m) and back to surface. A mechanical flowmeter is mounted off-center in the mouth of each bongo net to record the volume of water filtered. Volume filtered ranges from approximately 20 to 600 m³ but is typically 30 to 40 m³ at the shallowest stations and 300 to 400 m³ at the deepest stations. A single or double 2x1 m pipe frame neuston net fitted with 0.947 mm mesh netting is towed at the surface with the frame half-submerged for 10 minutes. Samples are taken upon arrival on station, regardless of time of day. At each station, either a bongo and/or neuston tow are made depending on the specific survey. Preservation protocol called for the right bongo samples to be preserved in 10% formalin and then transferred to fresh 95% ethanol after 36 hours. The original standard SEAMAP method of initial preservation in 10% formalin for 48 hours was changed to 36 hours in order to improve long term storage for genetic analysis. The left bongo and neuston samples are initially preserved in 95% ethanol and then transferred to fresh 95% ethanol after 24 hours. In addition, hydrographic data (surface chlorophylls, salinity, temperature and dissolved oxygen from surface, midwater and near bottom, and Forel-ule color) were collected at all stations.

Right bongo and neuston samples collected from SEAMAP stations were transshipped to the Polish Sorting and Identification Center. Left bongo samples were archived at the SEAMAP Invertebrate Plankton Archiving Center (SIPAC).

Bottom Longline Survey

The SEAMAP Bottom Longline Survey is a nearshore survey that complements an existing long-term fisheries independent longline survey currently being conducted by NOAA Fisheries, by targeting shark and finfish species within the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The objectives of the survey are to collect information on shark and finfish abundances and distribution with a 1-mile longline and to collect environmental data.

The Bottom Longline Survey samples during three seasons Spring (April-May), Summer (June-July), and Fall (August-September). Sampling is conducted in waters defined by the 3-10m depth contour. NMFS Statistical Zones are used as guides to ensure effective distribution of sampling effort. Stations are proportionally allocated and randomly distributed within the 3-10m depth contour in each statistical zone based on the proportion of those depths present. Since the 3-10m depth strata is smaller in some statistical zones relative to other statistical zones, each statistical zone is allocated at least two stations during each season in order to ensure adequate sampling coverage. Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama all sampled 146 stations from April through September, 2016 in waters off their coasts in 3-10m.

Vertical Line Survey

In FY2016, Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama conducted vertical line sampling for reef fish. A total of 148 stations were sampled from May through September. The Vertical Line Survey uses three bandit reels that are outfitted with ten circle hooks (8/0, 11/0 or 15/0). Each has only one hook size. The bandit reels deploy the gear simultaneously on or near a reef structure and, once locked in at depth, are allowed to fish for 5 minutes. All bandit reels then retrieve the lines simultaneously. Catch data are collected once the lines are onboard. Environmental data is collected upon completion of fishing at each station.

The Vertical Line Survey design was standardized in 2016. The SEAMAP Subcommittee decided to divide the Gulf offshore waters between 10 and 150m into 150x150m grid blocks. Unknown habitat, known natural reef (hard bottom), presumed reef either natural or artificial, oil/gas platforms, and artificial reefs were the five habitat classifications developed by the SEAMAP Subcommittee. Each 150x150m grid block is assigned a habitat classification based upon several different datasets used to develop the sampling universe. A grid block can be classified as more than one habitat type if it has more than one habitat located within it.

For the station selection process, the total amount of habitat within the three depth zones is computed. The percentage of area covered by each depth zone determines the percentage of the total stations that will be sampled within each depth zone (i.e. if a depth zone contains 40% of the total area, 40% of the total stations will be assigned to that depth zone). The total area of each habitat classification is calculated within each depth stratum. The total of each habitat classification, excluding unknown habitat, is then used to calculate the percentage of habitats within the depth zone. This percentage is used to determine how many stations are assigned to each habitat type within the depth zone. Stations are randomly selected based upon the habitat classification percentages within each depth zone.

Reeffish Survey

The primary purpose of this survey was to assess relative abundance and compute population estimates of reef fish found on natural reef fish habitats in the Gulf of Mexico. Video stereo cameras were used during the survey since they enabled the measurement of length frequencies. Each stereo camera contained paired black-and-white video stereo still cameras along with a color mpeg camera in a cylindrical pressure housing. Four of these were mounted in a camera array and were positioned orthogonally with the center of the camera mounted 51 cm above the bottom of the array. A chevron fish trap, that measured 1.76m x 1.52m x 0.61m; 28cm throat diameter; 3.81cm vinyl-clad mesh, was used to capture fish for ageing and other life history studies. Both the fish trap and camera array were baited with squid. The camera array was allowed to soak on the bottom for 30 minutes, and the fish trap soaked for one hour. Florida sampled 105 stations on the west Florida shelf from May to August while NOAA Fisheries sampled 391 stations around the Gulf of Mexico from April through August.

Summer Shrimp/Groundfish Survey

The SEAMAP Summer Shrimp/Groundfish Survey was conducted from May 30 to July 19, 2016. Three hundred forty-nine trawl stations were completed in this year's survey. Plankton sampling was also conducted during the Summer Shrimp/Groundfish Survey. This was the thirty-fifth year for the survey.

Objectives of the Summer Shrimp/Groundfish Survey were to:

- (1) monitor size and distribution of penaeid shrimp during or prior to migration of brown shrimp from bays to the open Gulf;
- (2) aid in evaluating the "Texas Closure" management measure of the Gulf Council's Shrimp Fishery Management Plan; and
- (3) provide information on shrimp and groundfish stocks across the northern Gulf of Mexico from inshore waters to 60 fm.

Fall Plankton Survey

The Fall Plankton cruise took place from September 2 to October 1, 2016 with NOAA Fisheries, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana participating. One hundred thirty-nine stations were sampled this year. The objective of this survey was to collect ichthyoplankton samples with bongo and neuston gear for the purpose of estimating abundance and defining the distribution of eggs, larvae, and small juveniles of Gulf of Mexico fishes, particularly king and Spanish mackerel, lutjanids and sciaenids.

Plankton samples were taken with standard SEAMAP bongo and neuston samplers. The bongo sampler consisted of two conical 61-cm nets with 333-micron mesh. Tows were oblique, surface to near bottom (or 200 m) and back to surface. A mechanical flowmeter is mounted off-center in the mouth of each bongo net to record the volume of water filtered. Volume filtered ranges from

approximately 20 to 600 m³ but is typically 30 to 40 m³ at the shallowest stations and 300 to 400 m³ at the deepest stations. A single or double 2x1 m pipe frame neuston net fitted with 0.947 mm mesh netting is towed at the surface with the frame half-submerged for 10 minutes. Samples are taken upon arrival on station regardless of time of day. At each station either a bongo and/or neuston tow are made depending on the specific survey. Samples are routinely preserved in 5 to 10% formalin and later transferred after 36 hours to 95% ethanol for long-term storage. During some surveys, selected samples are preserved initially in 95% ethanol and later transferred to fresh ethanol. In addition, hydrographic data (surface chlorophylls, salinity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen from surface, midwater and near bottom, and Forel-ule color) were collected at all stations.

Right bongo and neuston samples collected from SEAMAP stations will be transshipped to the Polish Sorting and Identification Center. Left bongo samples will be archived at the SEAMAP Invertebrate Plankton Archiving Center (SIPAC).

INFORMATION SERVICES

Information from the SEAMAP activities is provided to user groups through the program administration and three complementary systems: the SEAMAP Information System, SEAMAP Archiving Center, and SIPAC. Products resulting from SEAMAP activities can be grouped into two major categories: data sets (including broadly, digital data and collected specimens) managed by the SEAMAP Information System, SEAMAP Archiving Center and SIPAC; and program information. Program information is discussed in the *PROGRAM MANAGEMENT* Section of this report.

SEAMAP Information System

Biological and environmental data from all SEAMAP-Gulf surveys are included in the SEAMAP Information System, managed in conjunction with NOAA Fisheries-SEFSC. Raw data are edited by the collecting agency and verified by the SEAMAP Data Manager prior to entry into the system. Data from all SEAMAP-Gulf surveys during 1982-2015 have been entered into the system and data from the 2016 surveys are in the process of being verified, edited, and entered for storage and retrieval. Verified, non-confidential SEAMAP data are available conditionally to all requesters, although the highest priority is assigned to SEAMAP participants.

Requested SEAMAP data were used for a multitude of purposes in 2016:

- Evaluating the abundance and size distribution of penaeid shrimp in federal and state waters to assist in determining opening and closing dates for commercial fisheries;
- Evaluating and plotting the size of the hypoxic (Dead Zone) area off of Louisiana;
- Assessing shrimp and groundfish abundance and distribution and their relationship to such environmental parameters as temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen;
- Identifying environmental parameters associated with concentrations of larval finfish;

- Assessing the potential impact the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on marine fish stocks; and
- Compiling the 2016 SEAMAP Environmental and Biological Atlas.

Real-time Data

A major function of the SEAMAP Information System is the processing of catch data from the Summer Shrimp/Groundfish Survey as near-real-time data. Data were transmitted weekly to the GSMFC for inclusion. Plots of station locations and catch rates of shrimp, squid and dominant finfish species were prepared, edited, and processed by GSMFC for weekly distribution to management agencies, fishermen, processors and researchers. SEAMAP real-time data plots were produced during the 2016 Summer Shrimp/Groundfish Survey. Seven weekly mailings were produced and distributed to approximately 125 interested individuals. These plots were also available through the SEAMAP web page.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The SEAMAP program is administered by the SEAMAP Subcommittee of the TCC through the SEAMAP Coordinator, who is under the technical direction of the Subcommittee Chairman and administrative supervision of the GSMFC Executive Director.

Personnel associated with SEAMAP program management include the Coordinator, Data Manager, SEAMAP Archiving Center Curator, SIPAC Curator and the Program Monitor from NOAA Fisheries-Pascagoula Laboratory.

Planning

Major SEAMAP-Gulf Subcommittee meetings were held in November 2015 and March 2016 in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the GSMFC. All meetings included participation by various work group leaders, the Coordinator, the Program Monitor, and other GSMFC staff. Representatives from the Gulf program also met with the South Atlantic and Caribbean representatives in July 2016 to discuss respective program needs and priorities for FY2017.

Coordination of program surveys and distribution of quick-report summaries of a Gulf-wide survey to management agencies and industry were major functions of SEAMAP management in 2016. Other important management activities included coordinating data provision and specimen loans, preparing publications and documents and assisting in the preparation of State/Federal cooperative agreements, including amendments to permit extension of activities previously not detailed in the agreements.

Information Dissemination

The following documents were published and distributed during this reporting period:

- *SEAMAP Subcommittee Report to the GSMFC Technical Coordinating Committee - October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015.* A detailed summary of program accomplishments, emphasizing survey design, material collected data dissemination, budget information, and future survey activities.
- *Joint Annual Report of the SEAMAP Program - October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015.* A summary of FY2015 activities and proposed FY2016 events for the SEAMAP-Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Programs.

Proposed 2017 Activities

Preliminary 2017 SEAMAP-Gulf budget allocations are shown in Table 3. Last year, total program allocations for all three SEAMAP components, Gulf, South Atlantic and Caribbean, was approximately \$4.31 million. At the July meeting, the SEAMAP components based their allocations for 2017 on level funding. At this level, the share to be allocated for SEAMAP-Gulf activities (including GSMFC) will be \$1,781,297. Proposed FY2017 activities for all Gulf participants are shown in Table 4.

FY2016 Financial Report

Total allocations for FY2016 program administration were \$223,000. The GSMFC has arranged and paid for all expenses associated with personnel, meetings, travel, and operating expenses to date. The remaining balance will be used to provide administration of the SEAMAP-Gulf program through December 31, 2016.

TABLE 1.

SEAMAP REPRESENTATIVES FOR FY2016

Ted Switzer, Chairman
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute

John Mareska
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Chloé Dean
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

Read Hendon
University of Southern Mississippi
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

Fernando Martinez-Andrade
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Butch Pellegrin
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory

John Froeschke (non-voting)
Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council

TABLE 2.

SEAMAP WORK GROUP MEMBERS FOR FY2016

ADULT FINFISH WORK GROUP

Terry Henwood
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory

Jason Adriance
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

Brian Bartram
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

John Mareska
ADCNR/Marine Resources Division

FWC/Florida Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute

Paul Mickle
MS Department of Marine Resources

DATA COORDINATING WORK GROUP

Lloyd Kirk, Leader
SEAMAP Data Manager
Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission

Butch Pellegrin
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory
Shrimp/Groundfish Work Group

Mike Murphy
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission
Red Drum Work Group

Charles Weber
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory
Plankton Work Group

John Anderson
University of Southern Mississippi
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory
Reeffish Work Group

Michael Harden
LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Environmental Data Work Group

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA WORK GROUP

Chloé Dean
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

Ryan Moyer
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission

Jason Herrmann
Alabama Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources

John Anderson
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory
University of Southern Mississippi

NOAA Fisheries
John C. Stennis Space Center

Mike Stahl
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

PLANKTON WORK GROUP

Chloé Dean
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

Jason Herrmann
Alabama Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources

Joan Herrera
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission

Sara LeCroy, Curator
SEAMAP Invertebrate Plankton
Archiving Center
University of Southern Mississippi/Gulf
Coast Research Laboratory

Tammy Cullins
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission

Mark Benfield
Louisiana State University

Jason Tilley
University of Southern Mississippi
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

RED DRUM WORK GROUP

FWC/Florida Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute

Mark Fisher
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

NOAA Fisheries
Miami Laboratory

Craig Gothreaux
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

Craig Newton
Alabama Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources

Matt Campbell
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory

Rick Burris
Mississippi Department of Marine
Resources

REEFFISH WORK GROUP

Paul Mickle
MS Department of Marine Resources

Brooke Shipley-Lozano
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Chris Gledhill
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory

FWC/Florida Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute

John Mareska
Alabama Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources

Mike McDonough
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

SHRIMP/GROUNDFISH WORK GROUP

Butch Pellegrin, Leader
National Marine Fisheries Service
Pascagoula Laboratory

Fernando Martinez-Andrade
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Chloé Dean
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

Read Hendon
University of Southern Mississippi
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

Craig Newton
Alabama Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources

André DeBose
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory

FWC/Florida Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute

LOGLINE WORK GROUP

John Mareska
Alabama Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources

Jill Hendon
University of Southern Mississippi
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

Trey Driggers
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory

Christine Jensen
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Christine Seither
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

Ted Switzer
FWC/Florida Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute

VERTICAL LINE WORK GROUP

Ted Switzer
FWC/Florida Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute

Jill Hendon
University of Southern Mississippi
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

Chloé Dean
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

Fernando Martinez-Andrade
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Craig Newton
ADCNR/Marine Resources Division

Matthew Campbell
NOAA Fisheries
Pascagoula Laboratory

TABLE 3.
PRELIMINARY 2017 PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET

	FY2016 Funding
GSMFC	\$223,000
Alabama	\$185,000
Florida	\$480,950
Louisiana	\$397,855
Mississippi	\$367,654
Texas	\$126,838
Total	\$1,781,297

TABLE 4.
PROPOSED SEAMAP-GULF ACTIVITIES, 2017

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
Resource Surveys:				
Spring Plankton Survey			X	
Shrimp/Groundfish Surveys	X			X
Fall Plankton Survey	X			
Plankton & Environmental Data Surveys	X	X	X	X
Bottom Longline Surveys	X		X	X
Vertical Longline Surveys			X	X
Information Operations:				
Biological and Environmental Atlas				X
Joint Annual Report		X		
Data Input and Request Processing	X	X	X	X
Specimen Archiving and Loan	X	X	X	X
Real-time Data Summaries				X
Program Administration:	X	X	X	X