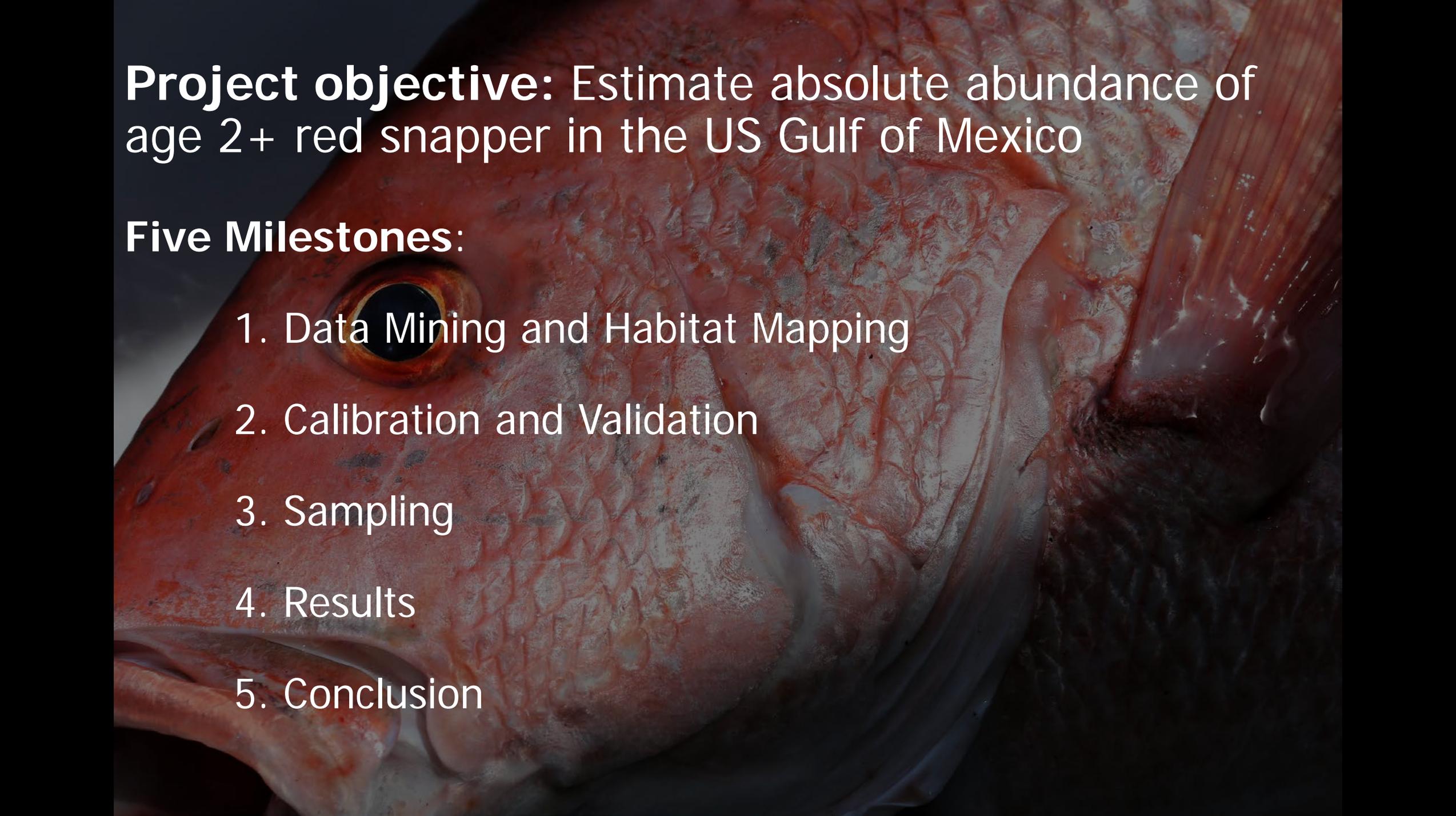


A close-up photograph of a red snapper fish's head, showing its eye, scales, and mouth. The fish is reddish-orange in color. The background is dark and out of focus.

Results from the Great Red Snapper Count

JM Drymon^{1,2}, G Stunz³

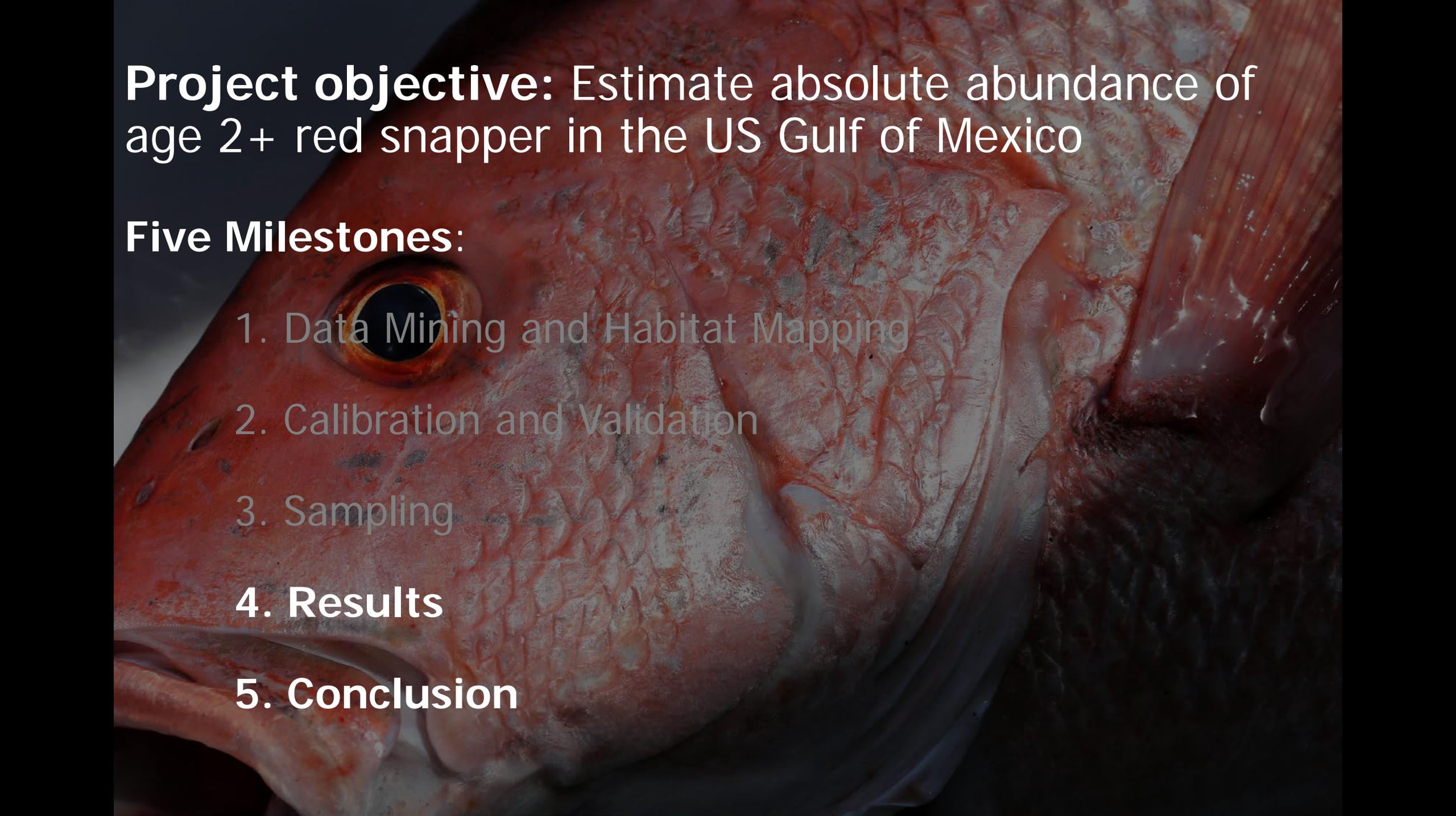
- 1. Mississippi State University, Coastal Research and Extension Center*
- 2. Mississippi–Alabama Sea Grant Consortium*
- 3. Harte Research Institute, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi*

A close-up photograph of a red snapper fish's head, showing its eye, scales, and gills. The fish is reddish-pink in color. The background is dark, making the fish stand out.

Project objective: Estimate absolute abundance of age 2+ red snapper in the US Gulf of Mexico

Five Milestones:

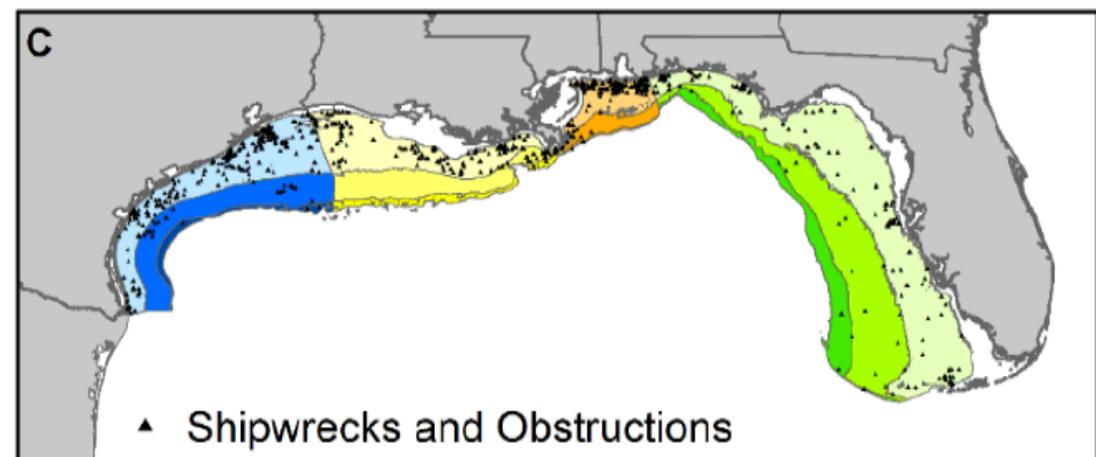
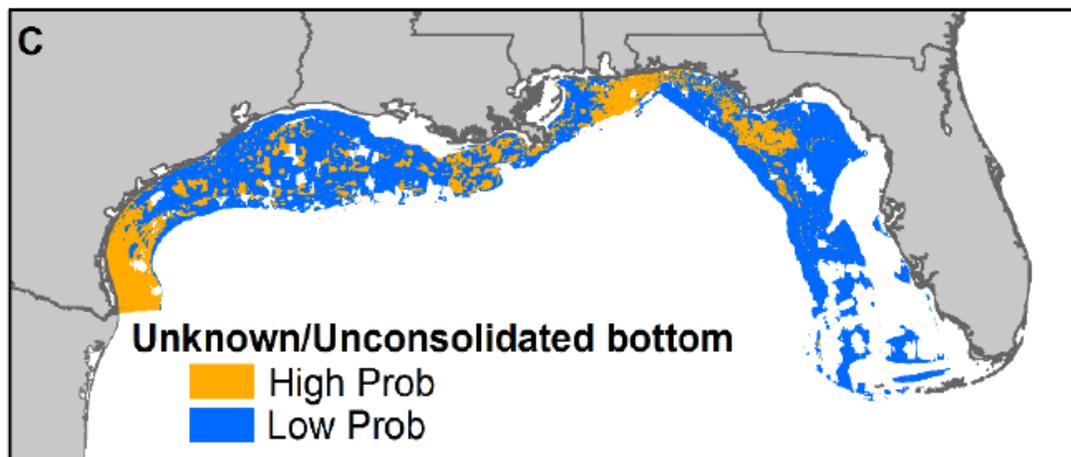
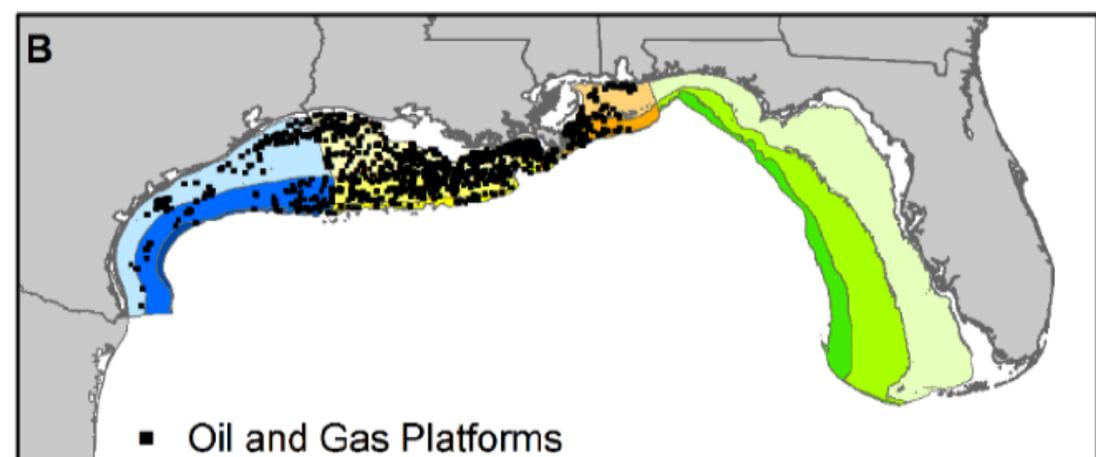
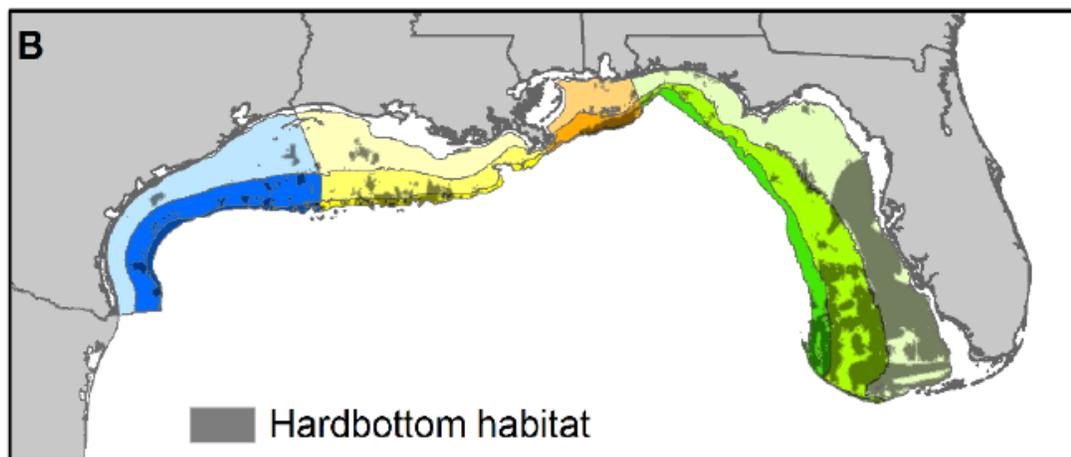
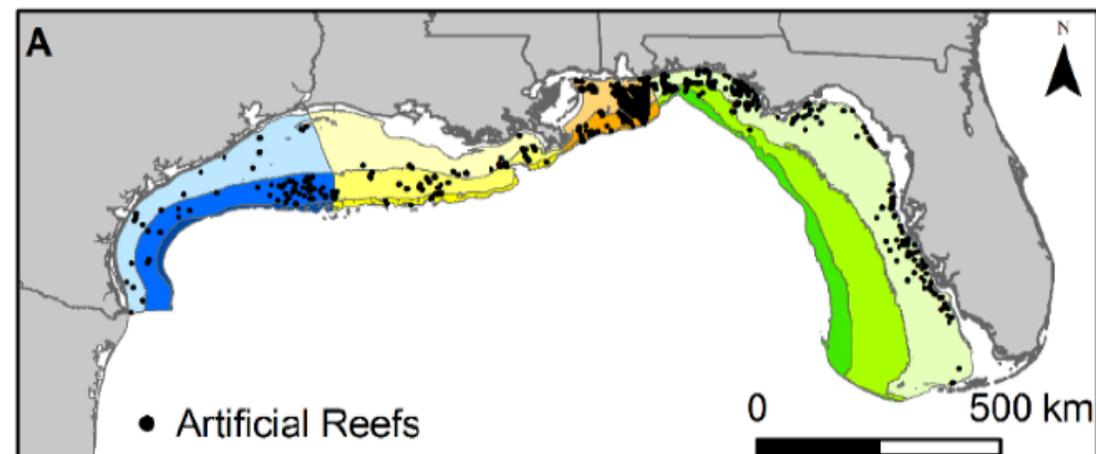
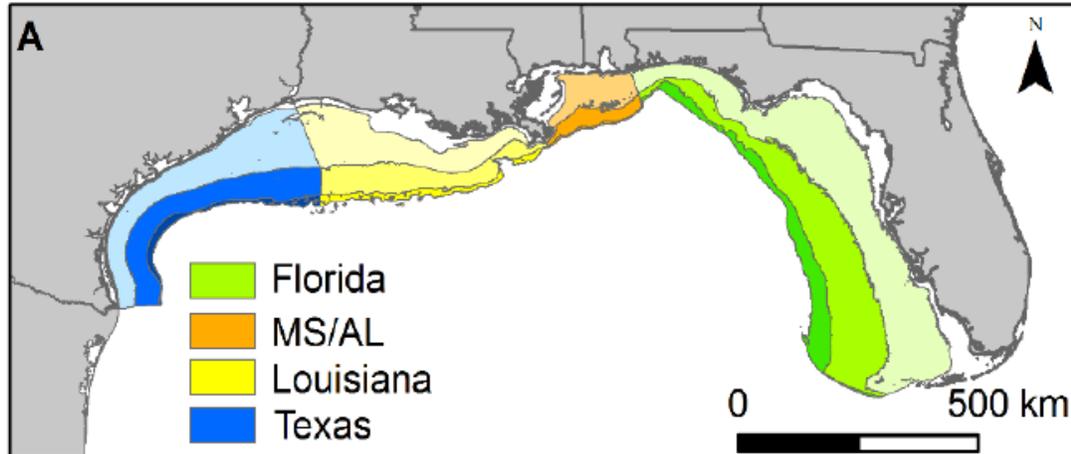
1. Data Mining and Habitat Mapping
2. Calibration and Validation
3. Sampling
4. Results
5. Conclusion

A close-up photograph of a red snapper fish's head, showing its eye, scales, and gills. The fish is reddish-pink in color. The background is dark, making the fish stand out.

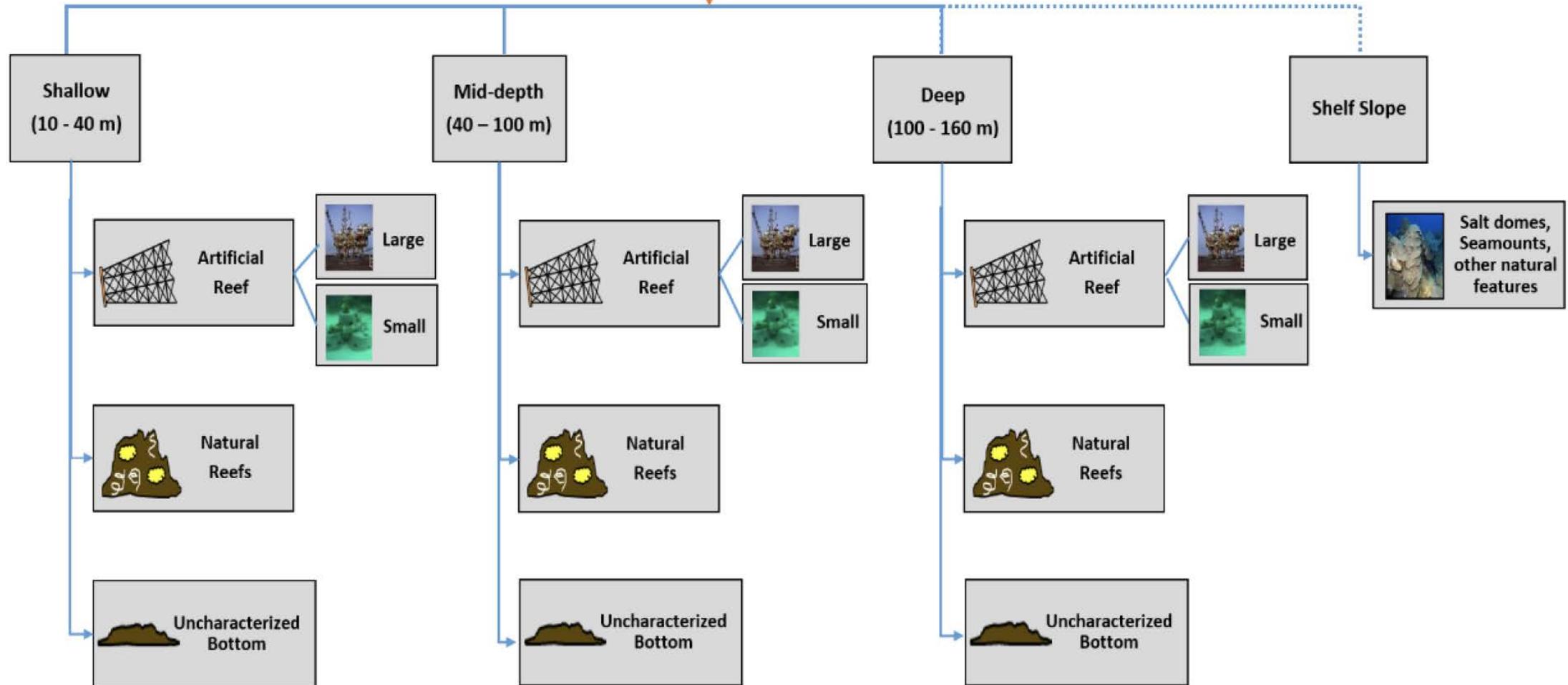
Project objective: Estimate absolute abundance of age 2+ red snapper in the US Gulf of Mexico

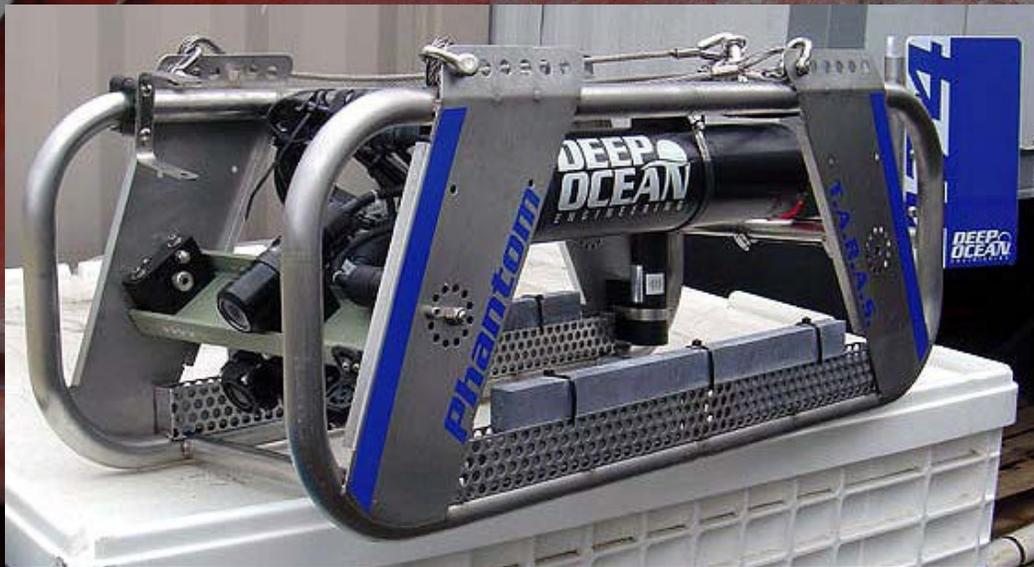
Five Milestones:

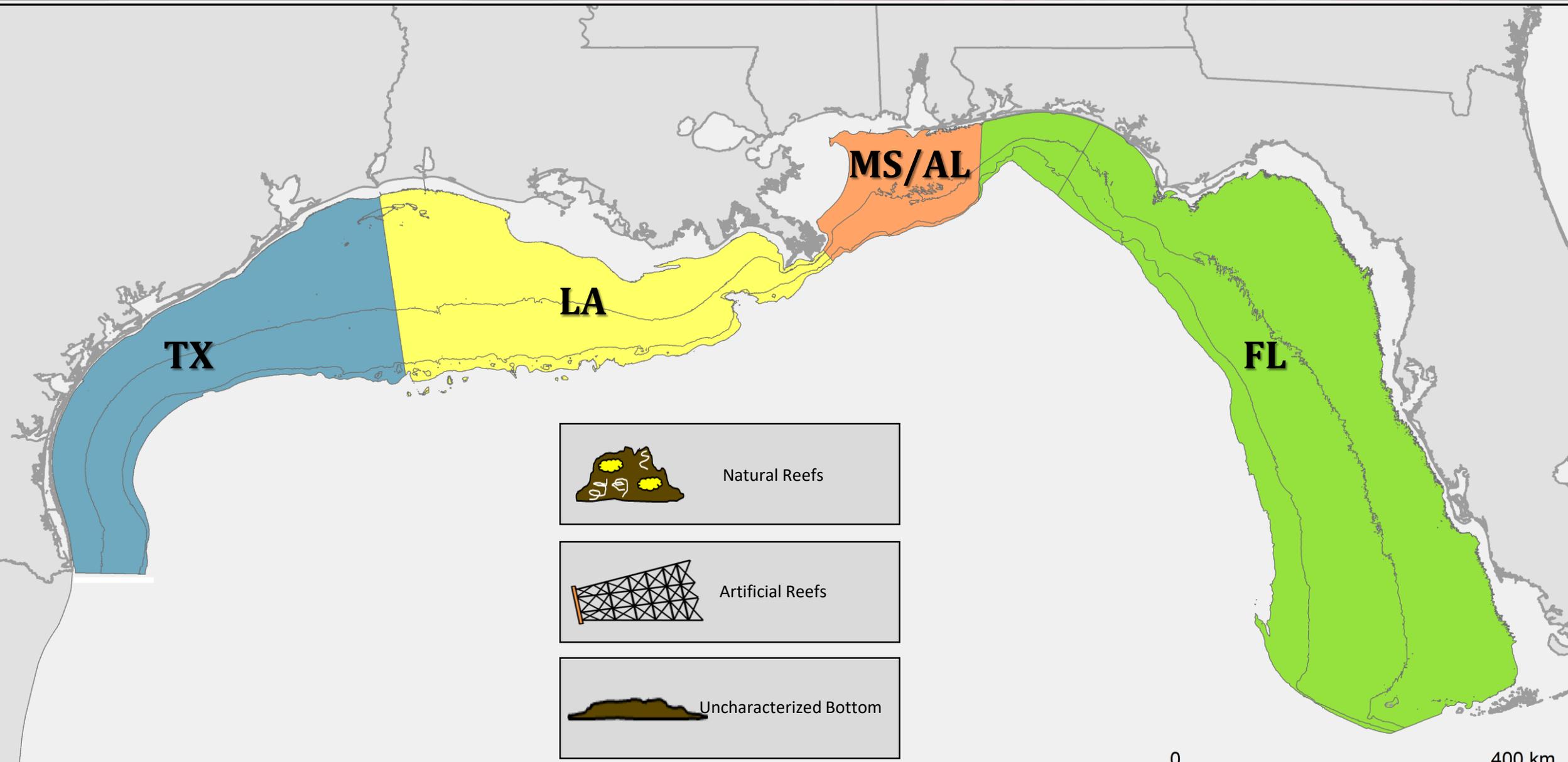
1. Data Mining and Habitat Mapping
2. Calibration and Validation
3. Sampling
- 4. Results**
- 5. Conclusion**



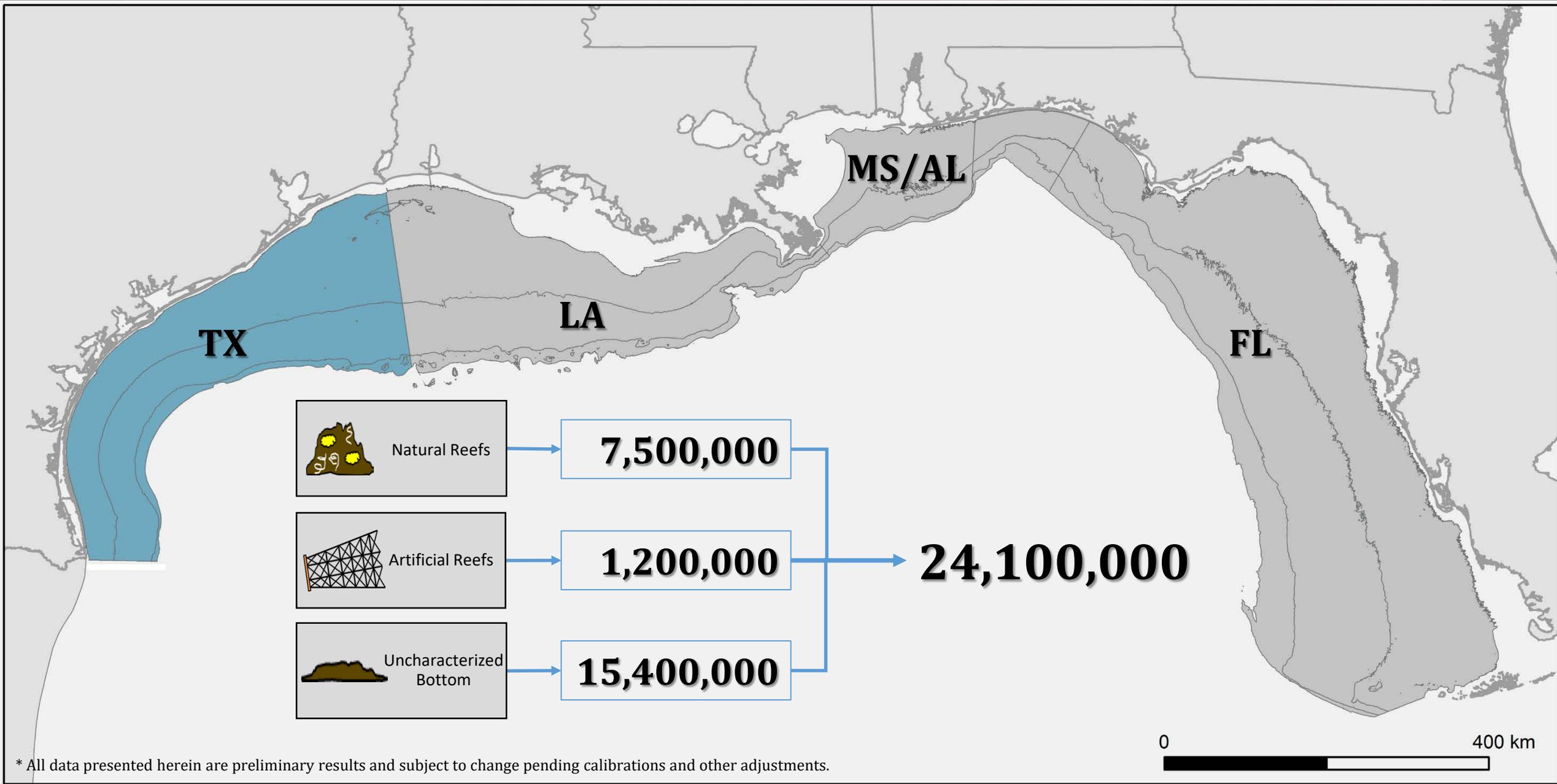
Habitat Classification



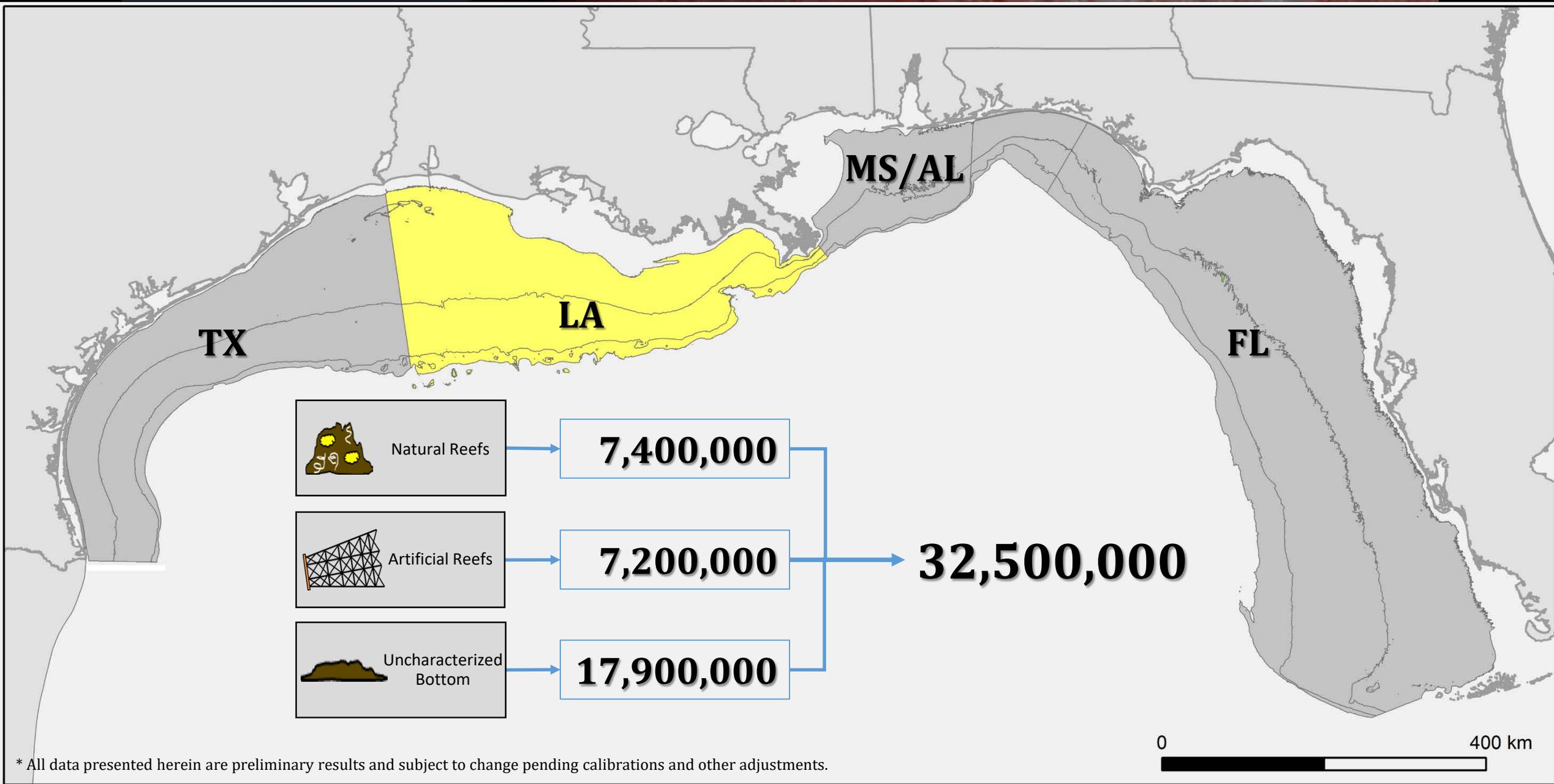




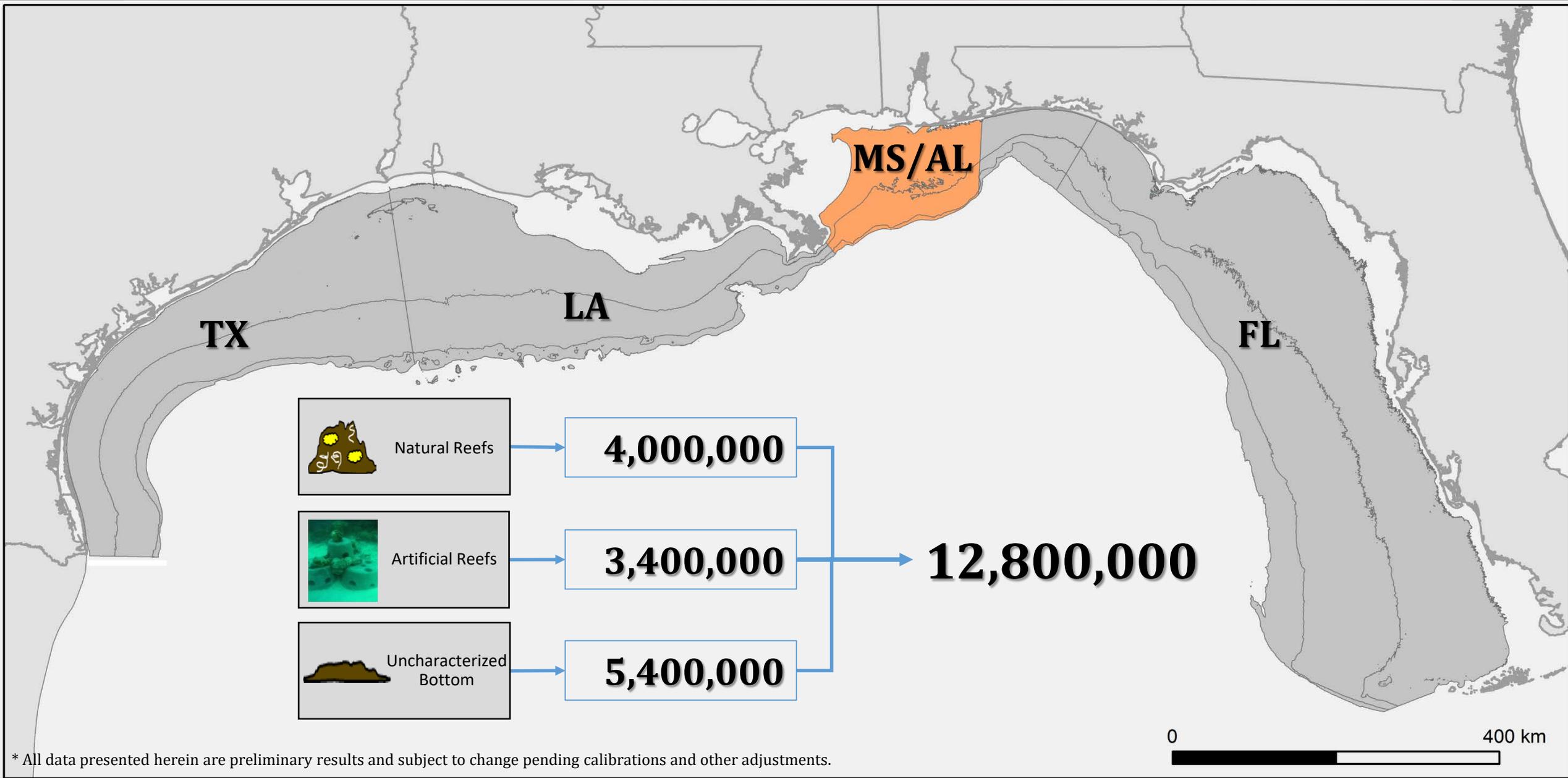
* All data presented herein are preliminary results and subject to change pending calibrations and other adjustments.



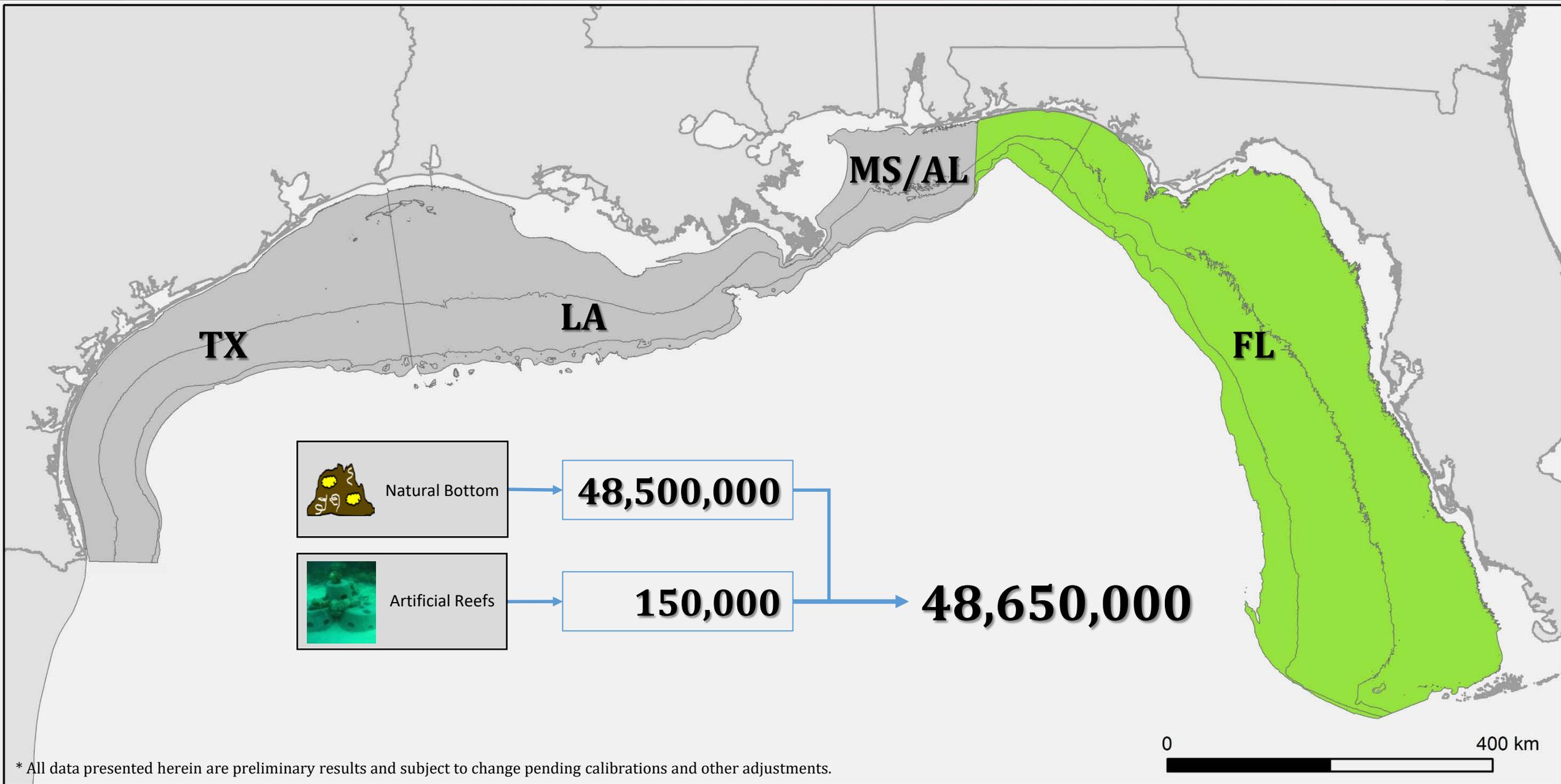
* All data presented herein are preliminary results and subject to change pending calibrations and other adjustments.



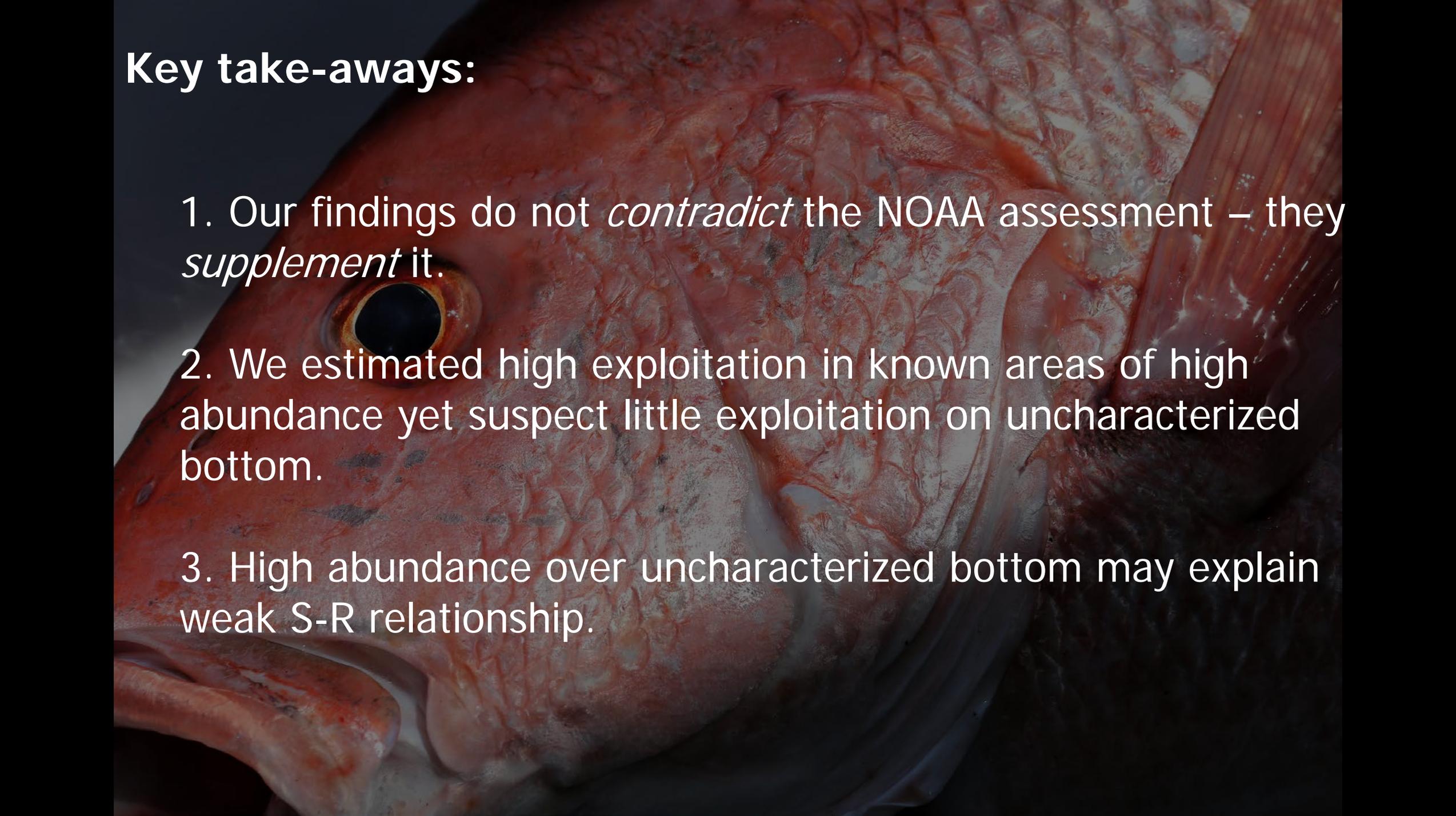
* All data presented herein are preliminary results and subject to change pending calibrations and other adjustments.



* All data presented herein are preliminary results and subject to change pending calibrations and other adjustments.

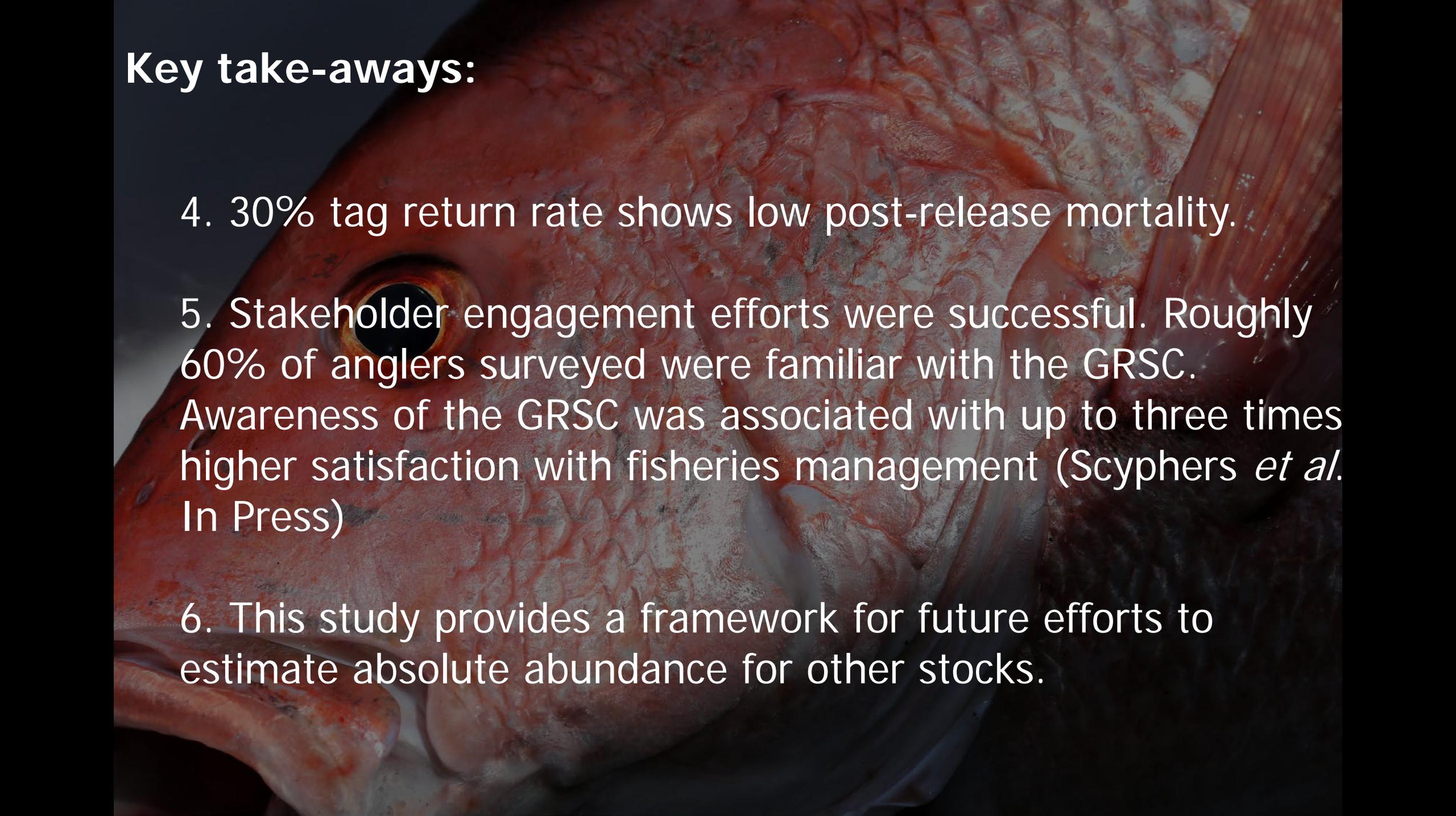


* All data presented herein are preliminary results and subject to change pending calibrations and other adjustments.

A close-up photograph of a fish's head, showing its eye, scales, and part of its mouth. The fish has a reddish-brown color. The image is used as a background for the text.

Key take-aways:

1. Our findings do not *contradict* the NOAA assessment – they *supplement* it.
2. We estimated high exploitation in known areas of high abundance yet suspect little exploitation on uncharacterized bottom.
3. High abundance over uncharacterized bottom may explain weak S-R relationship.

A close-up photograph of a fish's head, showing its eye, scales, and part of its mouth. The fish has a reddish-brown color. The image is used as a background for the text.

Key take-aways:

4. 30% tag return rate shows low post-release mortality.
5. Stakeholder engagement efforts were successful. Roughly 60% of anglers surveyed were familiar with the GRSC. Awareness of the GRSC was associated with up to three times higher satisfaction with fisheries management (Scyphers *et al.* In Press)
6. This study provides a framework for future efforts to estimate absolute abundance for other stocks.

A close-up photograph of a fish's head, showing its scales, eye, and mouth. The fish has a reddish-pink hue. The background is dark, making the fish stand out.

Final Steps

March 24 (9am)

Project press release. Coordinated effort by GRSC team, National Sea Grant Office, NOAA Fisheries

March 30 – April 2

Review of GRSC by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council SSC

Questions

