

AMENDMENT 13

TO THE

ATLANTIC SURFCLAM AND OCEAN QUAHOG FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME 2

APPENDICES

APRIL 2003

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council

in cooperation with the

National Marine Fisheries Service

Draft adopted by Council: May 1, 2002
Final adopted by Council: January 22, 2003
Final approved by NOAA: December 16, 2003

A Publication of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award No. NA57FC0002



APPENDIX 1

**SURFCLAM
SAW and SARC**

A Report of the 30th Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop

**30th Northeast Regional
Stock Assessment Workshop
(30th SAW)**

Public Review Workshop

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Northeast Region
Northeast Fisheries Science Center
Woods Hole, Massachusetts**

April 2000

E. SURFCLAM ADVISORY REPORT

State of Stock: The EEZ surfclam stock (animals in waters beyond 3 mile state limits) is at a high level of biomass (Figure E1) and under-exploited. Surfclam in state waters were not assessed. Fishing mortality is low. Estimated mean annual fishing mortality rates (F) from 1997-1999 were 0.02 for the entire EEZ resource, 0.03 - 0.04 for the northern New Jersey (NNJ) region, and 0.04 - 0.07 for the southern New Jersey (SNJ) region (Figure E4). The majority of the catch is derived from NNJ, which contains about 39% of the stock biomass. Recent F's are less than the current overfishing definition ($F_{20\%} = 0.18$, estimated in the previous assessment assuming $M=0.05$) or a new overfishing definition recommended by the SARC (an F_{MSY} proxy of $F=M=0.15$).

Management Advice: Fishing mortality can be increased for the surfclam resource taken as a whole. However, it may be advantageous to avoid localized depletion.

Forecasts: Short term deterministic projections for 1999-2002 were performed using recent catch (average 1997-1999) with 20% non-catch mortality from fishing, recent recruitment levels (average 1997-1999) and assuming $M=0.15 \text{ y}^{-1}$. Projections suggest little change (4%) in total clam biomass during 1999-2002, although larger changes in some regions are possible. Biomass and recruitment are in metric tons.

Stock Assessment Region ^{1,2}	Biomass 1999	CV	Recent Mean Catch+ 20%	Recent Mean Recruitment	Biomass 2002	% Change in Biomass
SVA	2,500	71%	2	0	1,600	-36%
DMV	320,000	52%	900	23,000	331,000	3%
SNJ	68,000	114%	4,000	12,000	81,000	19%
NNJ	480,000	26%	16,000	42,000	441,000	-8%
LI	47,000	72%	100	3,000	48,000	1%
SNE	84,000	40%	90	4,900	82,000	-3%
GBK	265,000	34%	0	29,000	334,000	26%
Total	1,268,000	19%	21,000	114,000	1,319,000	4%

¹ SVA = southern Virginia, DMV = Delmarva, NNJ = Northern New Jersey, SSJ = Southern New Jersey, LI = Long Island, SNE = southern New England, GBK = Georges Bank

² Source: KLAMZ assessment model.