

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council

Atlantic Surfclam Information Document - April 2014

Management System

The Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Atlantic surfclam (*Spisula solidissima*) became effective in 1977. The FMP established the management unit as all Atlantic surfclams in the Atlantic EEZ. The FMP is managed by the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council), in conjunction with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as the Federal implementation and enforcement entity. The primary management tool is the specification of an annual quota, which is allocated to the holders of allocation shares (Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs)) at the beginning of each calendar year as specified in Amendment 8 to the FMP (1988). In addition to the Federal waters fishery, there is a small fishery prosecuted in the state waters of New York and New Jersey. The FMP, including subsequent Amendments and Frameworks, is available on the Council website at: <http://www.mafmc.org>

Basic Biology

Information on Atlantic surfclam biology can be found in the document titled, “Essential Fish Habitat Source Document: Surfclam, *Spisula solidissima*, Life History and Habitat Requirements” (Cargnelli et al. 1999a). An electronic version is available at the following website: <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/habitat/efh/>. Additional information on this species is available at the following website: <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/sos/>. A summary of the basic biology is provided below.

Atlantic surfclams are distributed along the western North Atlantic Ocean from the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Hatteras. Surfclams occur in both the state territorial waters (≤ 3 mi from shore) and within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ, 3-200 miles from shore). Commercial concentrations are found primarily off New Jersey, the Delmarva Peninsula, and on Georges Bank. In the Mid-Atlantic region, surfclams are found from the intertidal zone to a depth of about 60 meters, but densities are low at depths greater than 40 meters.

The maximum size of surfclams is about 22.5 cm (8.9 inches) shell length, but surfclams larger than 20 cm (7.9 inches) are rare. The maximum age exceeds 30 years and surfclams of 15-20 years of age are common in many areas. Surfclams are capable of reproduction in their first year of life, although full maturity may not be reached until the second year. Eggs and sperm are shed directly into the water column. Recruitment to the bottom occurs after a planktonic larval period of about three weeks.

Atlantic surfclams are suspension feeders on phytoplankton, and use siphons which are extended above the surface of the substrate to pump in water. Predators of surfclams include certain species of crabs, sea stars, snails, and other crustaceans, as well as fish predators such cod and haddock.

Status of the Stock

The Atlantic surfclam stock assessment was peer reviewed and approved for use by management at Stock Assessment Workshop 56 (SAW 56). A statistical catch at age and length model called SS3 was used and incorporates age and length structure. Reports on “Stock Status,” including annual assessment and reference point update reports, SAW reports, and Stock Assessment Review Committee (SARC) panelist reports are available online at the NEFSC website: <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov>

The Atlantic surfclam resource in the US EEZ is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring in 2011 (NEFSC 2013). Estimated biomass of the entire resource during 2011 (approximately 120+ mm shell length, SL) was 1,060 thousand mt (2,337 million lbs), with a 95% confidence interval of 802 - 1,401 thousand mt meats (NEFSC 2013). The 95% confidence interval overlaps the $B_{\text{Target}} = \frac{1}{2} B_{1999} = 972$ thousand mt meats (2,142 million lbs) but is entirely above $B_{\text{Threshold}} = \frac{1}{2} B_{\text{Target}} = 486$ thousand mt meats (1,071 million lbs; Figure 1). Estimated annual fishing mortality during 2011 for the entire resource was $F = 0.027$ (95% confidence interval 0.016 - 0.045), which is entirely below the overfishing threshold $F_{\text{MSY proxy}} = M = 0.15$ (Figure 2).

Estimated biomass on Georges Bank during 2011 (ages 7+, approximately 120+ mm shell length, SL) was 357 thousand mt of meats (787 million lbs) with a 95% confidence interval 252 - 506 mt. Surfclams on Georges Bank were not fished from 1990 to 2008 due to the risk of paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP). There was light fishing in years 2009-2011 under an exempted fishing permit. Fishing mortality on Georges Bank was close to zero ($F_{2011} = 0.009$; 95% confidence interval 0.006 - 0.013) during 2011. Estimated biomass of the southern area during 2011 (ages 6+, approximately 120+ mm shell length, SL) was 703 thousand mt (1,549 million lbs), with a 95% confidence interval of 481 - 1,028 thousand mt meats (Figure 3). Estimated fishing mortality during 2011 for the southern area was $F = 0.037$ (95% confidence interval 0.025 - 0.056) (Figure 4). Recruitment (age 0) has been below average for the whole stock since 1999 (Figure 5).

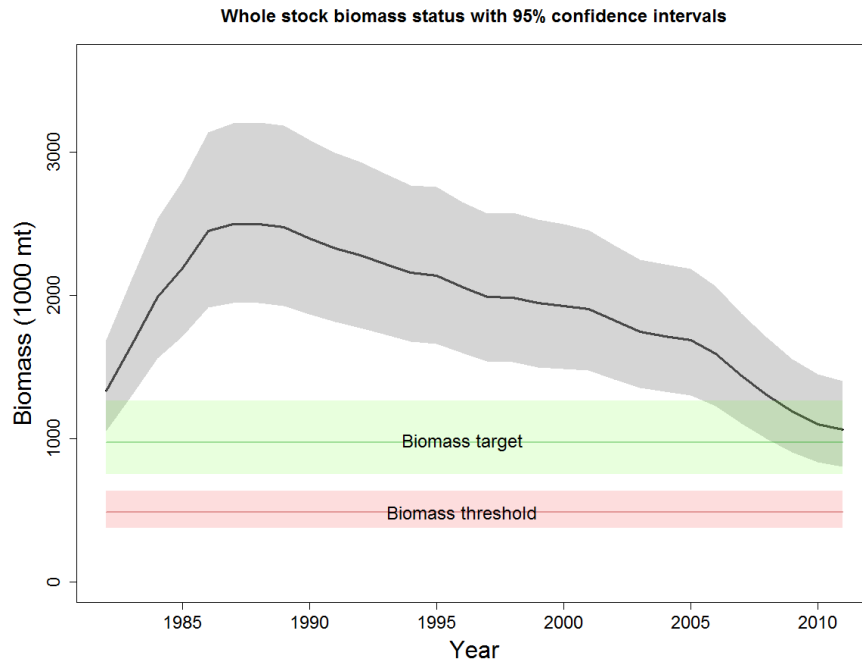


Figure 1. Whole stock biomass status estimates with approximate 95% confidence intervals on the estimates and reference points. Source: Stock Assessment Summary (NEFSC 2013).

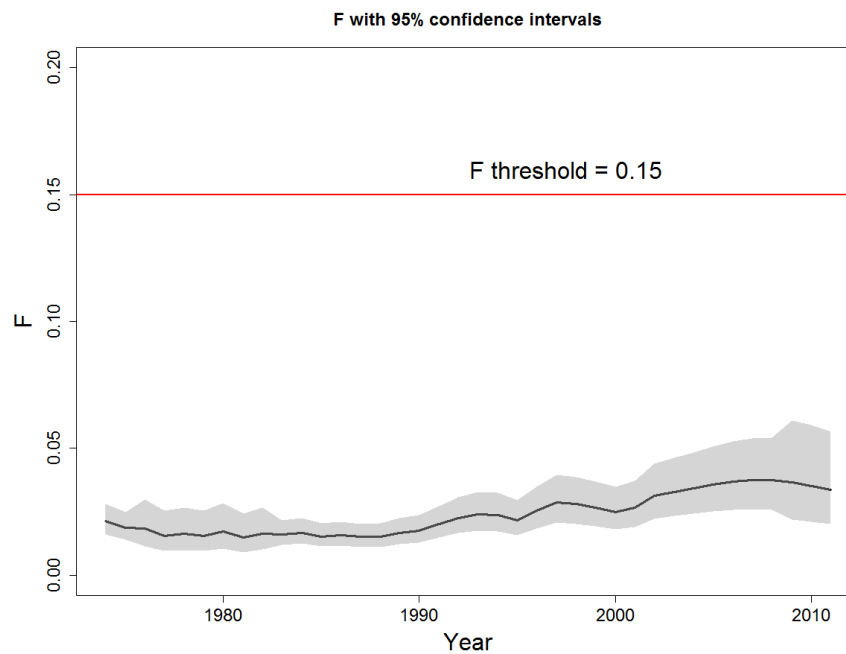


Figure 2. Whole stock fishing mortality estimates with approximate 95% confidence intervals, and the overfishing threshold. Source: Stock Assessment Summary (NEFSC 2013).

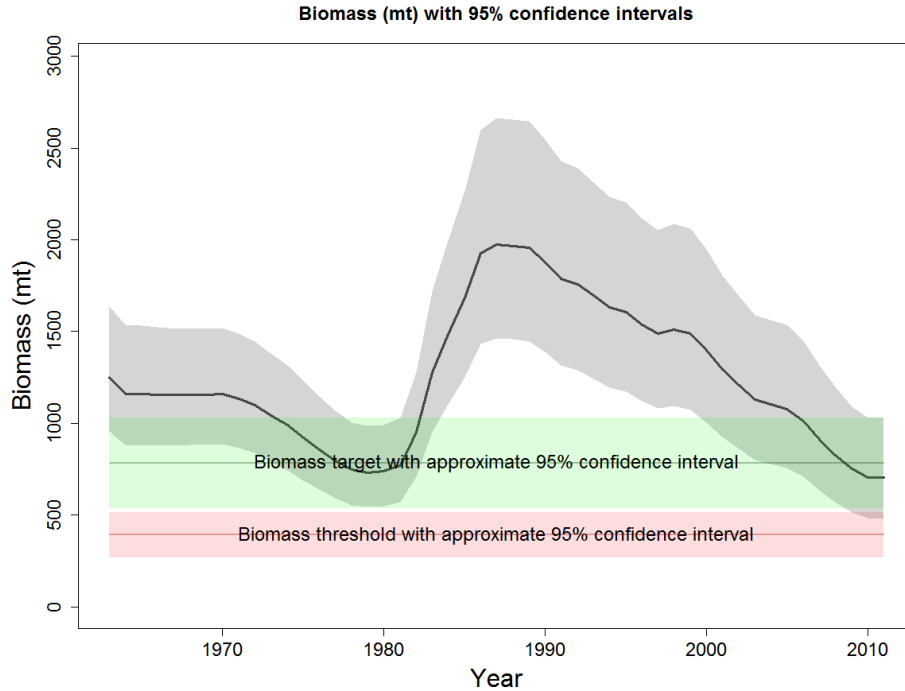


Figure 3. Southern area biomass estimates, and biomass reference points with approximate 95% confidence intervals. Source: Stock Assessment Summary (NEFSC 2013).

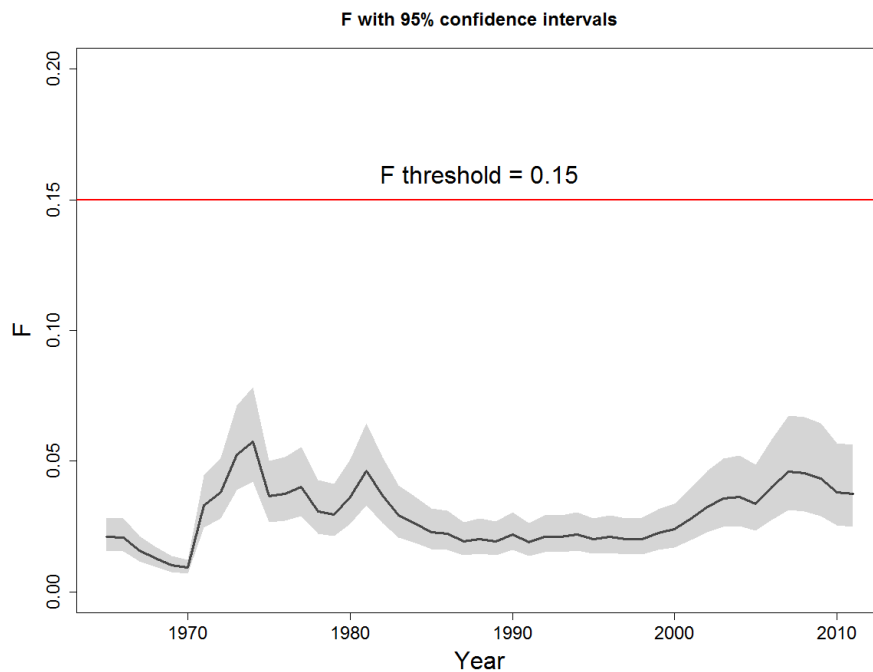


Figure 4. Southern area fishing mortality estimates and with approximate 95% confidence intervals, and the overfishing threshold. Source: Stock Assessment Summary (NEFSC 2013).

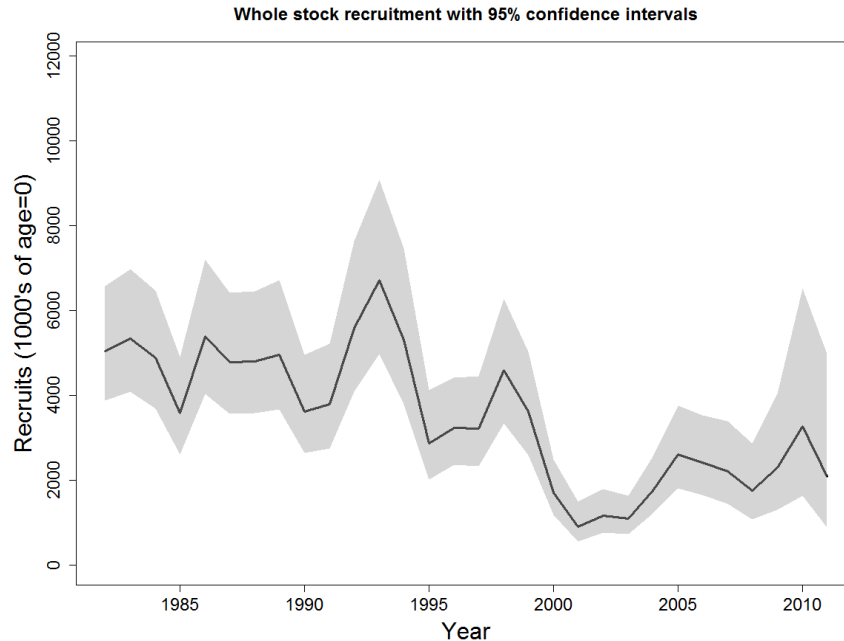


Figure 5. Whole stock recruitment estimates with approximate 95% confidence intervals.
Source: Stock Assessment Summary (NEFSC 2013).

Description of the Fishery and Market

The commercial fishery for surfclam in Federal waters is prosecuted with large vessels and hydraulic dredges. Surfclam landings and commercial quotas are given below in Tables 1 and 2. The distribution of the fishery has changed over time, as shown in Figures 6 and 7.

Port and Community Description

When Amendment 13 to the FMP was developed, the Council hired Dr. Bonnie McCay and her associates at Rutgers University to describe the ports and communities that are associated with the surfclam and ocean quahog fisheries. The researchers did an extensive job characterizing the three main fisheries (non-Maine ocean quahog, Maine ocean quahog, and surfclam). The McCay team characterizations of the ports and communities are based on government census and labor statistics and on observations and interviews carried out during the late 1990s and in the fall of 2001. The description of the fishing gear, areas fished, etc. are fully described in Amendment 13.

Communities from Maine to Virginia are involved in the harvesting and processing of surfclams and ocean quahogs. Ports in New Jersey and Massachusetts handle the most volume and value, particularly Atlantic City and Point Pleasant, New Jersey, and New Bedford, Massachusetts. There are also landings in Ocean City, Maryland, and the Jonesport and Beals Island areas of Maine.

Additional information on "Community Profiles for the Northeast US Fisheries" can be found at: <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/read/socialsci/communityProfiles.html>

Table 1. Federal Surfclam Quotas and Landings: 1998 - 2016.

Year	Landings^a ('000 bu)	Quota ('000 bu)	% Harvested
1998	2,365	2,565	92%
1999	2,539	2,565	99%
2000	2,565	2,565	100%
2001	2,855	2,850	100%
2002	3,113	3,135	99%
2003	3,241	3,250	100%
2004	3,138	3,400	92%
2005	2,744	3,400	81%
2006	3,057	3,400	90%
2007	3,231	3,400	95%
2008	2,919	3,400	86%
2009	2,602	3,400	77%
2010	2,332	3,400	69%
2011^b	2,443	3,400	72%
2012^b	2,341	3,400	69%
2013^b	2,390	3,400	70%
2014^c	359 ^d	3,400	NA
2015^c	NA	3,400	NA
2016^c	NA	3,400	NA

^a 1 surfclam bushel is approximately 17 lb. ^b The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) recommended an overfishing limit (OFL) for 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 of 129,300 mt, 114,00 mt, 102,300 mt, and 93,400 mt, respectively, and an acceptable biological catch (ABC) of 96,600 mt (2011-2013). ^c For 2014-2016, the SSC recommended an OFL of 81,150 mt, 75,178 mt, 71,512 mt, respectively, and an acceptable biological catch (ABC) of 60,313 mt, 51,804 mt, 48,197 mt, respectively. ^d Incomplete landings year. NA = Not yet available. Source: NMFS Clam Vessel Logbook Reports.

Table 2. Federal Surfclam Landings by Area: 2009-2013. Source: Dan Hennan Pers. Comm. (NEFSC 2014).

a) mt meats

Year	Southern VA	Delmarva	NJ	LI	Southern New England	Georges Bank	Other	Total
2009	0	1,977	14,825	1,798	1,444	11	9	20,064
2010	0	1,556	11,064	1,181	2,870	1,311	2	17,984
2011	0	1,445	12,036	409	2,552	2,387	10	18,839
2012	0	3,763	6,171	305	4,119	3,560	94	18,012
2013	0	3,585	5,329	231	4,862	4,369	57	18,433

b) bushels ('000)

Year	Southern VA	Delmarva	NJ	LI	Southern New England	Georges Bank	Other	Total
2009	0	256	1,923	233	187	1	1	2,602
2010	0	202	1,435	153	372	170	0	2,332
2011	0	187	1,561	53	331	310	1	2,443
2012	0	488	800	40	534	462	12	2,336
2013	0	465	691	30	631	567	7	2,390

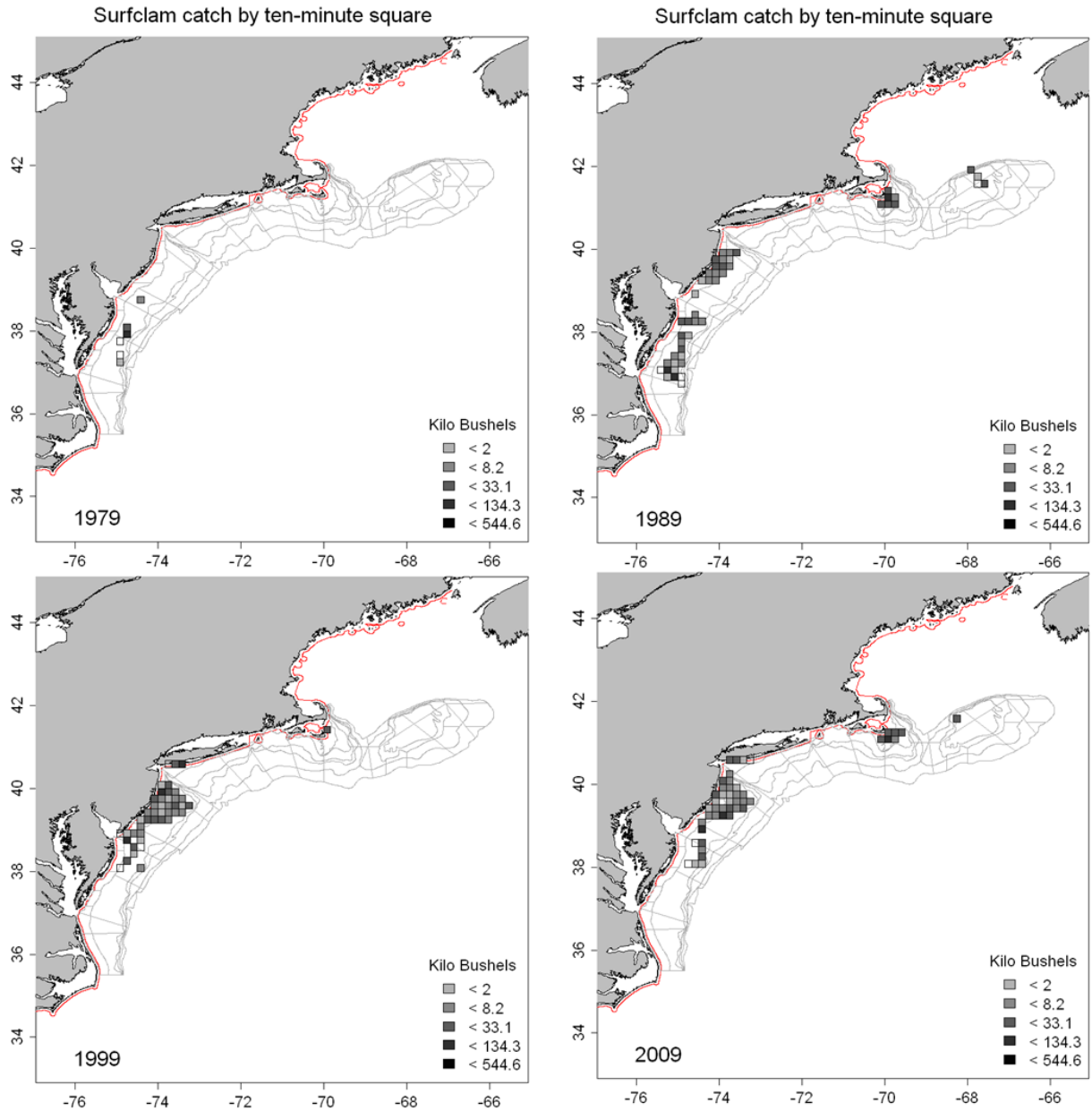


Figure 6. Surfclam landings by ten-minute square (TMSQ), the finest scale location for landings reported in logbooks, for 1979, 1989, 1999, and 2009 (1 kilobushel = 1000 bu y-1). Source: Stock Assessment Summary (NEFSC 2013).

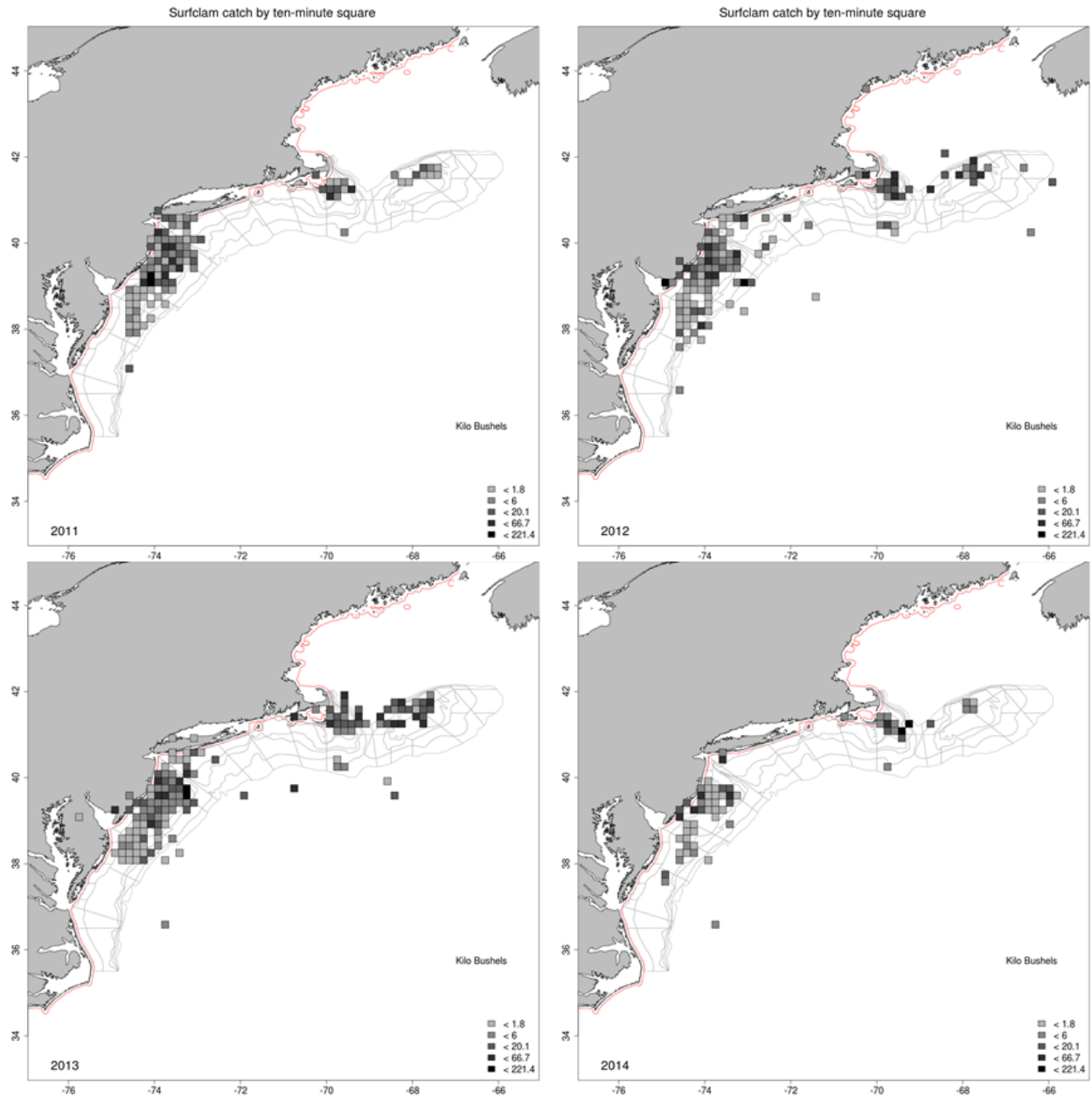


Figure 7. Surfclam landings by ten-minute square (TMSQ), the finest scale location for landings reported in logbooks, for 2011-2013, and preliminary 2014 (1 kilobushel = 1000 bushels). Source: Dan Hennen Pers. Comm. (NEFSC 2014).

Federal Fleet Profile

The total number of vessels participating in the surfclam fishery has been relatively stable from 2003 through 2013, ranging from 29 vessels in 2006 to 49 vessels in 2013 (Table 3). The average ex-vessel price of surfclams reported by processors increased about 2% from \$12.44 in 2012 to \$12.63 per bushel in 2013. The total ex-vessel value of the 2013 federal harvest was approximately \$31.0 million or 7% increase from the prior year. A myriad of factors have contributed to the difficulties in the clam industry. Major users of clam meats have reduced their purchases from industry and stopped advertising products like clam chowder in the media. Industry members reported that imported meat from Canada and Vietnam contributed to an oversupply of clam meats in the marketplace. The costs to vessels harvesting clams has increased due to the rising costs of fuel and insurance. Trips harvesting surfclams have increased in length as catch rates have declined. The distribution of LPUE (landings per unit effort) in bushels per hour for 2011-2014 is shown below in Figure 8.

As indicated above, surfclams on Georges Bank were not fished from 1990 to 2008 due to the risk of PSP. There was light fishing on Georges Bank in years 2009-2011 under an exempted fishing permit and LPUE in that area was substantially higher (5-7 times higher) than in other traditional fishing grounds. The Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office reopened a portion of Georges Bank to the harvest of surfclams and ocean quahogs beginning January 1, 2013 (77 FR 75057, December 19, 2012) under its authority in 50 CFR 648.76. Harvesting vessels have to adhere to the recently adopted testing protocol into the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. It is anticipated that allowing clam vessels to fish in the reopened area would significantly reduce the fishing pressure in the southern portion of the surfclam range while providing an economic benefit to the industry because of the higher LPUE from Georges Bank.

Processing Sector

Even though this document describes the surfclam fishery, the information presented in this section regarding the processing sector is for both surfclams and ocean quahogs as some of these facilities purchase/process both species. In 2013, there were 7 companies reporting purchases of surfclams and/or ocean quahogs from the industrial fisheries outside of Maine. They were distributed by state as indicated in Table 4. Employment data for these specific firms are not available. In 2013, these companies bought approximately \$21.9 million worth of ocean quahogs and \$31.0 million worth of surfclams.

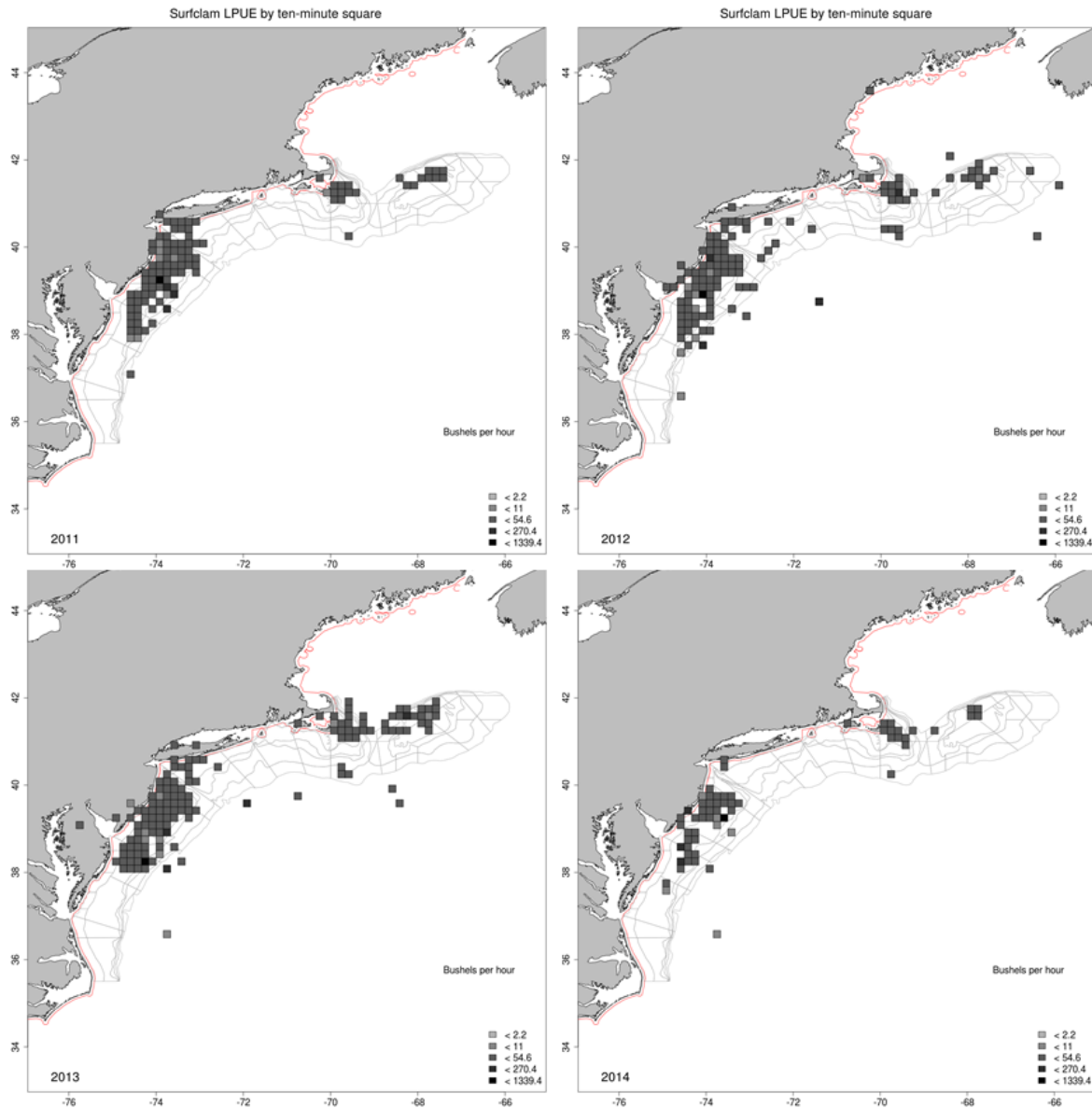


Figure 8. Surfclam landings per unit effort (bushels per hour) by ten-minute square (TMSQ), the finest scale location for landings reported in logbooks, for 2011-2013, and preliminary 2014 (1 kilobushel = 1000 bu y-1). Source: Dan Hennan Pers. Comm. (NEFSC 2014).

Table 3. Federal Fleet Profile, 2003 through 2013.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Harvesting BOTH surfclams & ocean quahogs	14	12	9	9	8	8	12	12	13	16
Harvesting only surfclams	21	24	20	24	24	28	22	24	29	33
Total Vessels	35	36	29	33	32	36	34	36	42	49

Source: NMFS Clam Vessel Logbooks

Table 4. Companies that reported buying surfclams ocean quahogs and by state (from NMFS dealer/processor surfclam/ocean quahog dealer/processor report database) in 2013.

Number of Companies	MA	NJ	DE
	3	3	1

References

Cargnelli, L., S. Griesbach, D. Packer, and E. Weissberger. 1999. Essential Fish Habitat Source Document: Atlantic Surfclam, *Spisula solidissima*, Life History and Habitat Characteristics. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-NE-142.

Northeast Fisheries Science Center. 2013. 56th Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (56th SAW) Assessment Summary Report. US Dept Commer, Northeast Fish Sci Cent Ref Doc. 13-04; 42 p. Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026, or online at <http://nefsc.noaa.gov/publications/>