MSB – SSC
Longfin - Review

May 2019
Longfin

May 2017: 3 years: 2018-2020
23,400 MT

Equal to the catch in the year of the highest exploitation ratio.
Figure 1. Annual estimates of longfin squid biomass (average of annual biomass during NEFSC spring and NEFSC plus NEAMAP fall surveys) in relation to biomass reference points and catches. The grey line represents the two-year moving average.
Longfin 2017 Update
Figure 2. Landings (000’s mt) of *Doryteuthis pealeii*, by fleet, and TACs (000’s mt) during 1963-2018. The 2018 landings are preliminary because landings from state-permitted vessels were not available.
Figure 5. *Doryteuthis pealeii* indices of relative abundance (stratified mean number per tow) and biomass (stratified mean kg per tow) indices derived using daytime tows (solar zenith angles of 43°-80°) from NEFSC fall bottom trawl surveys conducted during 1975-2018. The 2017 survey indices were not computed because the primary regions of *D. pealeii* habitat during the fall were not sampled due to vessel mechanical problems.
Figure 6. *Doryteuthis pealeii* indices of relative abundance (stratified mean number per tow) and biomass (stratified mean kg per tow) derived using daytime tows (solar zenith angles of 29°-84°) from NEFSC spring bottom trawl surveys conducted during 1976-2018. The 2014 survey indices were not computed because the primary regions of *D. pealeii* habitat during the spring were not sampled due to vessel mechanical problems.
Figure 4. US Longfin landings ex-vessel prices 1982-2018 (adjusted to 2018 “real” dollars using the producer price index (PPI), Federal Reserve data). Source: NMFS unpublished dealer data.
Longfin - FPR

- Good prices and MSC should keep demand high
- Highly variable availability
- Variety of regulations constrain landings
Longfin Staff recommendation

- Maintain status quo for 2020 (23,400 MT)