

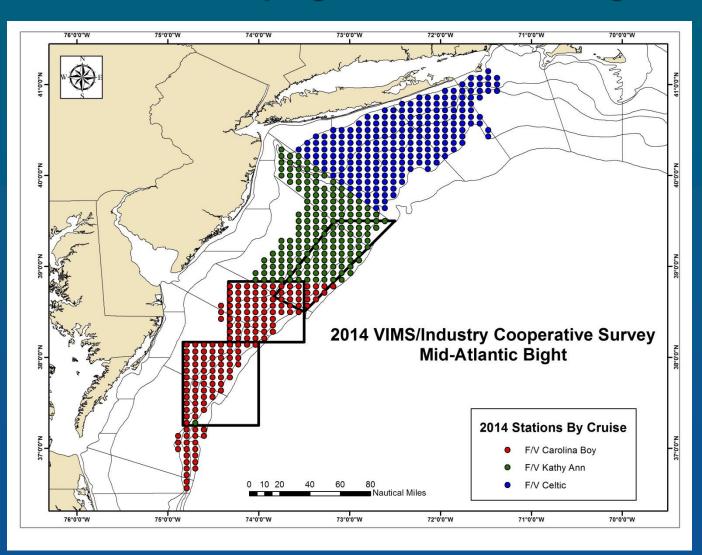
An Assessment of Sea Scallop Abundance and Distribution in the Mid-Atlantic Bight

David B. Rudders
William D. DuPaul
Jeanna Hudson
Jessica Bergeron
Virginia Institute of Marine Science

Sea Scallop Plan Development Team
Falmouth, MA
August 26-27,2014



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys The 2014 Campaign – Mid-Atlantic Bight





2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Primary Project Objectives

- Assess the abundance and distribution of scallops in the Mid-Atlantic Bight.
 - Mid-Atlantic Bight (Block Island to VA/NC)
 - HCCA, DMV, ETCA, SAMS Area

- Estimate exploitable biomass
 - Biomass of scallops available for capture with 4 inch ring commercial dredge.





2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Secondary Project Objectives

Gear performance

 Estimate size selectivity and relative performance of 4.0 ring turtle CFTDD.

Scallop Biology & Product Quality

- Spatially and temporally explicit shell height:meat weight relationships.
- Assess metrics associated with product quality.
- Examine the incidence and pathology of the shell disease observed in the MAB.

Finfish Bycatch

 By utilizing a commercial dredge we can get a snapshot of finfish bycatch rates and species assemblages in the surveyed areas.

Additional Sample Requests

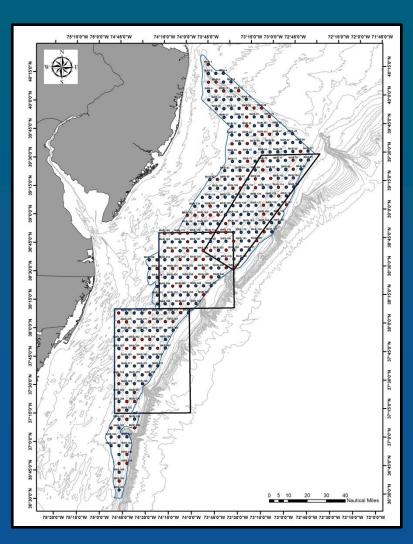
Whelks, scallop genetic material







2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Survey Design



• Stations:

- Systematic design (grid) with random start point
- Constrained by depth (offshore), NMFS strata and prior survey information.
- 15 minute tow time
- 3.8-4.0 kt. tow speed
- 3:1 scope



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Sampling Gear





Coonamessett Farm Turtle Deflector Dredge

- •15 ft. or 14 ft. width
- •4 inch rings
- No liner
- •10 inch twine top

NMFS Sea Scallop Survey Dredge

- •8 ft. width
- •2 inch rings
- •1.5 inch liner
- •3.5 inch twine top
- No chains in the areas surveyed



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Sampling Protocol

- Standard sampling protocol
- Sample scallops for length frequency 1 mm resolution (sub-sample depending upon total volume)
- Sample finfish for length frequency
- Volumetric measure of trash
- Samples for SH:MW
- Assessment of product quality parameters and MAB shell disease.





2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Analytical Framework

Area swept per tow

- Navigational info
- Tilt sensor

Catch weight per tow

- · Length frequencies
- Length-weight relationship (for this analysis regional SARC 50).
- Selectivity (Yochum and DuPaul, 2008)

Efficiency (constant)

- Values from SARC 2014
 - 65%Commercial Dredge
 - 41% NMFS Survey Dredge

Sub-Area (constant)

- HCCA 4,201 km² (<50 fathoms)
- DMV 4,462 km² (<50 fathoms)
- ETCA 4,527 km² (<50 fathoms)
- Block Island- 962 km²
- Inshore MAB 2,939 km²
- Long Island 13,786 km²
- New York Bight 4,929 km²
- Virginia 747 km²
- Stratum 12– 563 km²





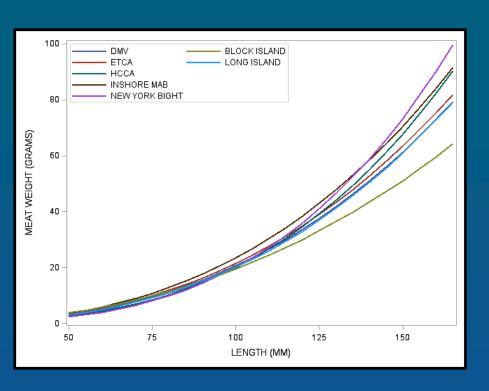
2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys SH:MW Relationship

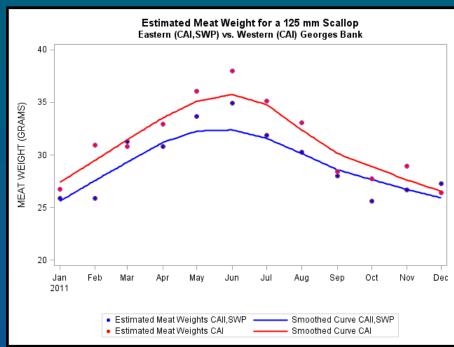
- 1375 SH:MW samples were taken from randomly selected stations. (~10/station).
- The objective is to construct a model to predict meat weight based on a suite of potential covariates (i.e. shell height, depth, SAMS area, sex, disease...).
- Average depth was calculated for each tow from tilt sensor
- A GLMM was used to fit model (Gamma distribution, log link, random effect at the station level) with SAS PROC GLIMMIX.





2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys SH:MW Results





•MAB SAMS Areas

- •Significantly different relationships between areas.
- •Likely a function of average depths for each of subarea, as well as the temporal spread of the sampling

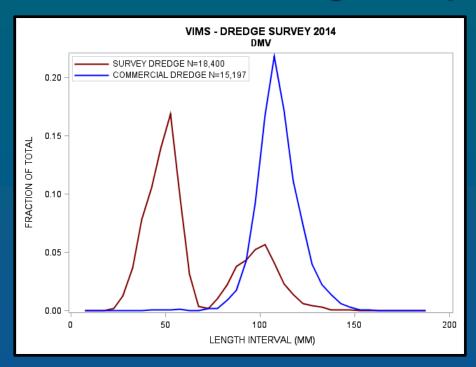


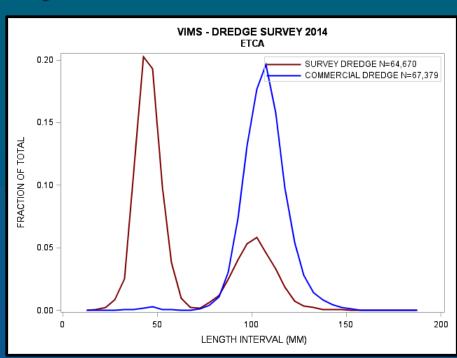
2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys SH:MW Results – By Cruise and SAMS Area

| SAMS Area | Survey Date | Avg Depth (m) | VIMS Est@120mm | SARC 50 Est@120mm | % Difference |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| DMV | May, 2014 | 52.66 | 33.49 | 29.88 | 10.8% |
| ETCA | May, 2014 | 48.23 | 34.85 | 31.19 | 10.5% |
| Inshore MAB | June, 2014 | 40.14 | 38.33 | 34.12 | 11.0% |
| НССА | June, 2014 | 56.74 | 34.38 | 28.81 | 16.2% |
| NYB | June, 2014 | | 35.11 | 34.12 | 2.8% |
| Block Island | July, 2014 | | 29.93 | 30.47 | -1.8% |
| Long Island | July, 2014 | | 32.95 | 30.95 | 6.1% |

- •These results highlight the spatial and temporal variability in the SH:MW relationship.
- •There was also an indication the in some cases this year, depth was not a strong predictor of MW especially early in the season.
- •Biomass of an area is a dynamic process that has significant spatial and temporal components that warrant consideration in the specification process.



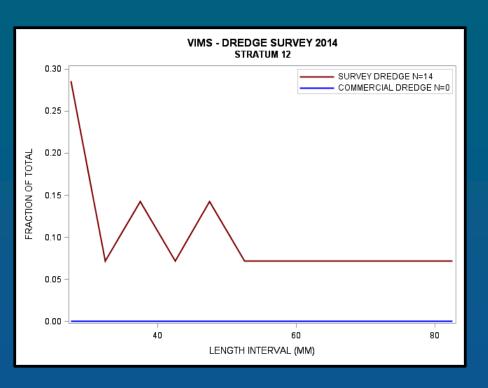


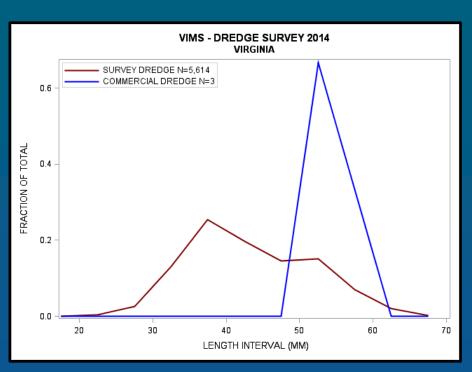


DelMarVa and Elephant Trunk Closed Areas

- •Adult animals dominated by 2010 year class now at 100-110 mm
- •Evidence of a solid recruiting class of 2 year old animals with a broad and somewhat atypical spatial distribution.
- •sampled roughly 35,000 scallops (HCCA) and 130,000 scallops (ETCA).



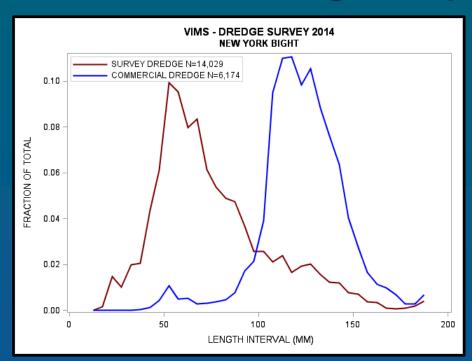


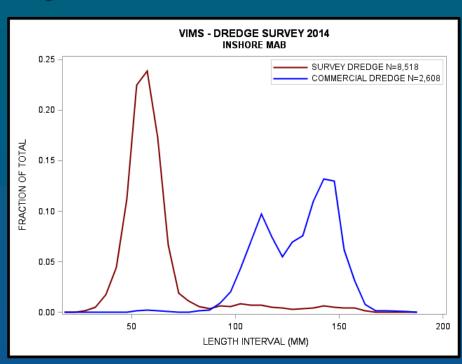


Virginia SAMS and Stratum 12

- Very low abundance of adult animals
- •Modest numbers of pre-recruit animals in Virginia SAMS area.
- •sampled roughly 14 scallops (Stratum 12) and 5,600 scallops (Virginia).



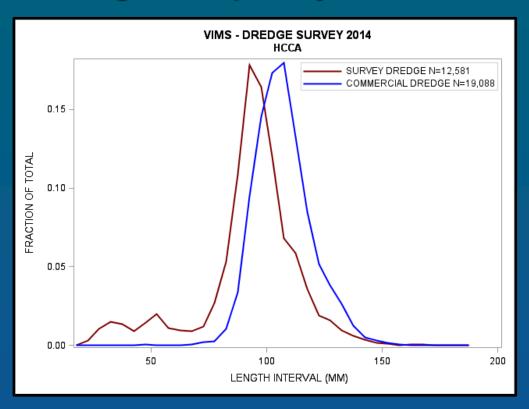




New York Bight and Inshore MAB SAMS Area

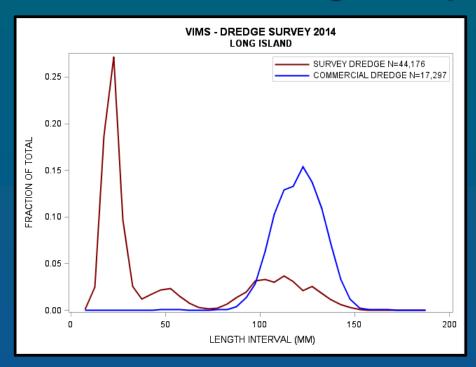
- •Across the areas there appear to be multiple year classes with adult animals as well as incoming recruits.
- •sampled roughly 20,000 scallops (NYB) and 13,000 scallops (Inshore MAB).

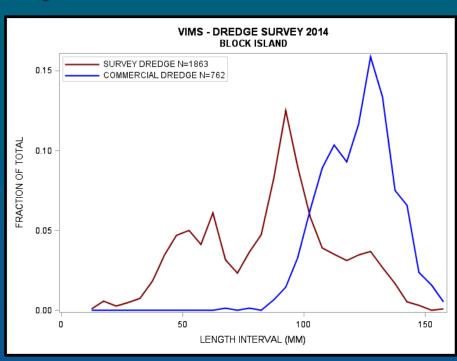




- Hudson Canyon and Elephant Trunk Closed Areas
 - •Adult animals dominated by 2010 year class now at 100-110 mm
 - Modest numbers of pre-recruits
 - •sampled roughly 30,000 scallops (HCCA).





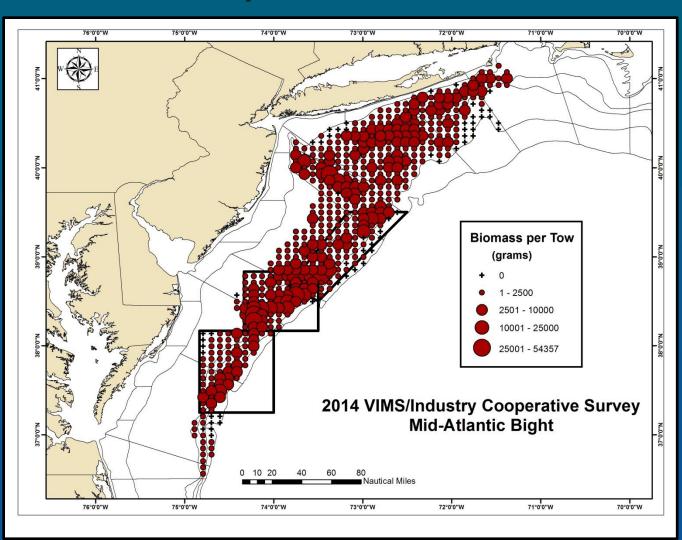


Long Island and Bllock Island SAMS Areas

- •Long Island had a large recruiting class of 1 YO animals in addition to a modest abundance of adults at ~120mm
- •Block Island was dominated by large adult animals with some evidence of pre-recruits.
- •sampled roughly 65,000 scallops (Long Island) and 2,500 scallops (Block Island).

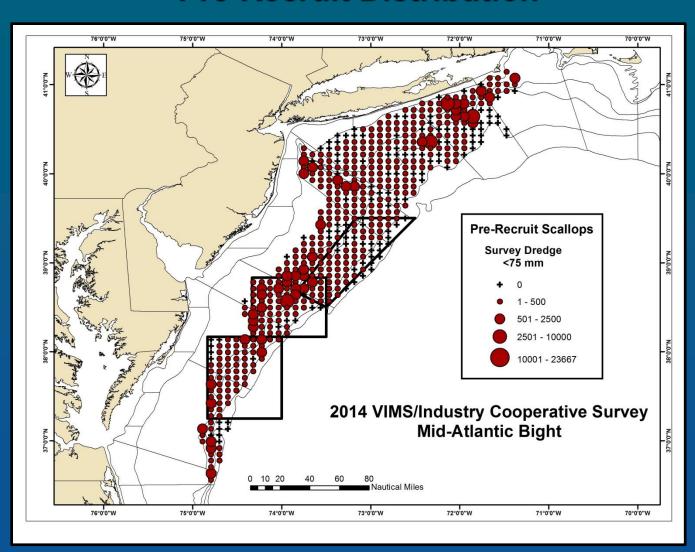


2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Scallop Distribution-MAB



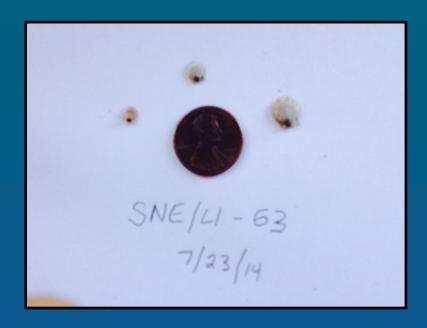


2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Pre-Recruit Distribution





2013 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Recruitment



Long Island SAMS

- •Recruitment (2013-14 YC) event observed in area SE of Montauk.
- •Recruitment was also scattered in modest amounts throughout the Long Island SAMS Area.

MAB Areas

•Modest amount of pre-recruit scallops observed in other areas. Distribution was inshore (45m)





2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys 2010 Year Class



- The 2010 YC that was present in all of the rotational areas was observed to varying degrees.
- Persisted in DMV, ETCA but to a lesser extent in HCCA.
- Care projecting scale!!



VIMS reports record number of young scallops in mid-Atlantic

Results bode well for continued success of Virginia's top commercial fishery

(May 23, 2012) Recent surveys by researchers at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science reveal an unprecedented number of young scallops in 2 fishery management areas off the mid-Atlantic coast. The high levels of scallop "seed" should generate significant commercial catches in 3 years, when the scallops are 5 years old.

That's good news for the continued success of the Atlantic sea scallop fishery, a model of effective collaboration among scientists, resource managers, and commercial fishing interests that now sustains the most valuable wild scallop fishery in the world.

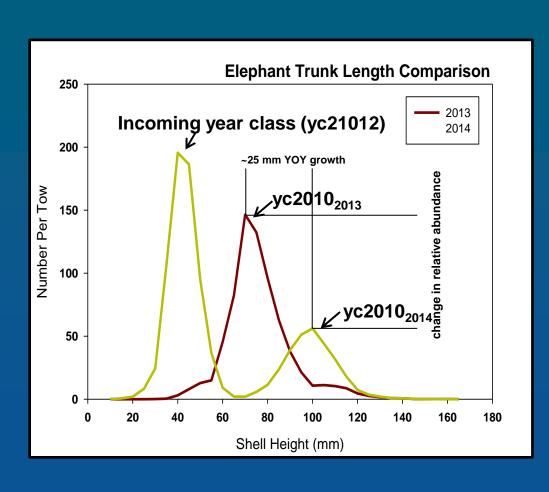
U.S. scallop landings totaled \$455.1 million in 2010 (latest available data), with 15% of those dollars accruing to Virginia. Scallopers in the Commonwealth landed \$70.2 million worth of the tasty bivalves in 2010, 35% of the total value of Virginia's seafood landings for the year.



Seed Scallops: Because the smaller, year-old scallops are more susceptible to predation, their large numbers don't guarantee a corresponding increase in future adult populations. But the presence of large numbers of two-year-old scallops is encouraging, as these have a reasonable chance of growing to adult size.



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys YOY Length comparisons



- Typical growth to 4 years of about 100mm
- Reduction of relative abundance could result from:
 - survey artifact
 - natural mortality
 - emigration
 - fishing



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Scallop Density

| SAMS Area | Gear | Efficiency | Average Total Density (scal/m^2) | Standard Error | Average Exploitable Density (scal/m^2) | Standard Error |
|----------------|--------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| VIRGINIA | Comm | 41% | (Sedifin 2) | 21101 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| VIRGINIA | Survey | 65% | 0.235 | 0.056 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| STRATUM 12 | Comm | 41% | 0.233 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| STRATUM 12 | Survey | 65% | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| DMV | Comm | 41% | | | 0.043 | 0.009 |
| DMV | Survey | 65% | 0.152 | 0.020 | 0.024 | 0.005 |
| ETCA | Comm | 41% | | | 0.175 | 0.036 |
| ETCA | Survey | 65% | 0.511 | 0.205 | 0.083 | 0.018 |
| INSHORE MAB | Comm | 41% | | | 0.010 | 0.001 |
| INSHORE MAB | Survey | 65% | 0.100 | 0.029 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| HCCA | Comm | 41% | | | 0.050 | 0.012 |
| HCCA | Survey | 65% | 0.098 | 0.021 | 0.038 | 0.008 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Comm | 41% | | | 0.016 | 0.002 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Survey | 65% | 0.111 | 0.034 | 0.025 | 0.005 |
| LONG ISLAND | Comm | 41% | | | 0.015 | 0.001 |
| LONG ISLAND | Survey | 65% | 0.113 | 0.027 | 0.021 | 0.001 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Comm | 41% | | | 0.009 | 0.002 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Survey | 65% | 0.066 | 0.016 | 0.021 | 0.004 |



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Estimated Total Number

| | | | | Estimated Total |
|----------------|--------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| SAMS Area | Gear | Efficiency | Estimated Total | Exploitable |
| VIRGINIA | Comm | 41% | | 31,548 |
| VIRGINIA | Survey | 65% | 175,890,711 | 1,125,771 |
| STRATUM 12 | Comm | 41% | | - |
| STRATUM 12 | Survey | 65% | 468,167 | 11,378 |
| DMV | Comm | 41% | | 190,491,477 |
| DMV | Survey | 65% | 679,664,008 | 107,892,253 |
| ETCA | Comm | 41% | | 792,011,748 |
| ETCA | Survey | 65% | 2,312,012,041 | 377,870,196 |
| INSHORE MAB | Comm | 41% | | 29,722,014 |
| INSHORE MAB | Survey | 65% | 295,319,451 | 22,262,886 |
| HCCA | Comm | 41% | | 211,758,401 |
| HCCA | Survey | 65% | 409,977,319 | 160,254,270 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Comm | 41% | | 81,325,318 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Survey | 65% | 545,090,131 | 122,396,033 |
| LONG ISLAND | Comm | 41% | | 207,461,054 |
| LONG ISLAND | Survey | 65% | 1,556,976,539 | 293,220,193 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Comm | 41% | | 8,849,530 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Survey | 65% | 63,802,511 | 20,433,857 |



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Mean Scallop Weight

| SAMS Area | GEAR | Average Weight Total Scallops (g) | Average Weight Exploitable Scallops (g) |
|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--|
| VIRGINIA | Comm | 1 (6) | 2.76 |
| VIRGINIA | Survey | 1.60 | 2.37 |
| STRATUM 12 | Comm | | |
| STRATUM 12 | Survey | 2.24 | 7.02 |
| DMV | Comm | | 22.52 |
| DMV | Survey | 6.96 | 19.48 |
| ETCA | Comm | | 22.30 |
| ETCA | Survey | 7.13 | 21.29 |
| INSHORE MAB | Comm | | 44.59 |
| INSHORE MAB | Survey | 6.11 | 34.25 |
| HCCA | Comm | | 20.51 |
| HCCA | Survey | 14.38 | 19.38 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Comm | | 36.54 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Survey | 12.45 | 33.77 |
| LONG ISLAND | Comm | | 30.55 |
| LONG ISLAND | Survey | 7.63 | 28.58 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Comm | | 33.27 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Survey | 14.08 | 25.20 |



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Total Biomass

| SAMS Area | Gear | Domain (km^2) | Samples | Biomass (mt) | 95% CI Lower Bound | 95% CI Upper Bound |
|----------------|--------|------------------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| VIRGINIA | Survey | 747 | 13 | 279.27 | 179.47 | 379.08 |
| STRATUM 12 | Survey | 563 | 9 | 1.05 | 0.17 | 1.94 |
| DMV | Survey | 4,462 | 66 | 4,707.21 | 3,730.98 | 5,683.44 |
| ETCA | Survey | 4,527 | 67 | 16,392.73 | 12,172.42 | 20,613.03 |
| INSHORE MAB | Survey | 2,939 | 46 | 1,766.40 | 1,349.44 | 2,183.36 |
| HCCA | Survey | 4,201 | 69 | | 4,291.44 | 7,318.03 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Survey | 4,929 | 68 | | 4,743.63 | 8,899.74 |
| LONG ISLAND | Survey | 13,786 | | , | 10,941.14 | 12,989.96 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Survey | 962 | 14 | , | 680.97 | 1,198.00 |



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Exploitable Biomass

| | | | | | 95% CI Lower | 95% CI Upper |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| SAMS Area | Gear | Domain | Samples | Biomass (mt) | Bound | Bound |
| VIRGINIA | Comm | 747 | 13 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.16 |
| VIRGINIA | Survey | 747 | 13 | 2.65 | 1.37 | 3.93 |
| STRATUM 12 | Comm | 563 | 8 | - | 1 | - |
| STRATUM 12 | Survey | 563 | 9 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.15 |
| DMV | Comm | 4,462 | 66 | 4,234.98 | 2,868.73 | 5,601.23 |
| DMV | Survey | 4,462 | 66 | 2,080.40 | 1,544.54 | 2,616.26 |
| ETCA | Comm | 4,527 | 68 | 17,714.10 | 12,402.97 | 23,025.24 |
| ETCA | Survey | 4,527 | 67 | 8.067.25 | 5,946.95 | 10,187.55 |
| INSHORE MAB | Comm | 2,939 | 46 | 1,328.45 | 1,103.04 | 1,553.87 |
| INSHORE MAB | Survey | 2,939 | 46 | 757.31 | 601.45 | 913.17 |
| HCCA | Comm | 4,201 | 69 | 4,224.21 | 2,850.24 | 5,598.18 |
| HCCA | Survey | 4,201 | 69 | 3,043.64 | 2,385.92 | 3,701.36 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Comm | 4,929 | 68 | 2,964.39 | 2,422.39 | 3,506.38 |
| NEW YORK BIGHT | Survey | 4,929 | 68 | 4,139.51 | 2,942.92 | 5,336.11 |
| LONG ISLAND | Comm | 13,786 | 207 | 6,367.68 | 5,810.34 | 6,925.01 |
| LONG ISLAND | Survey | 13,786 | 209 | 8,438.29 | 7,734.51 | 9,142.07 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Comm | 962 | 14 | 305.49 | 178.06 | 432.91 |
| BLOCK ISLAND | Survey | 962 | 14 | 535.27 | 402.55 | 668.00 |



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Product Quality/Animal Health

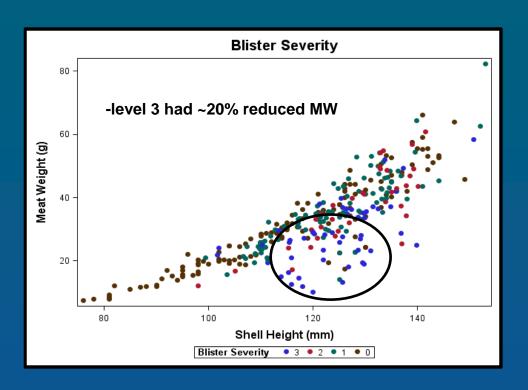


- Qualitative assessment with 4 categories (0-3).
 - Texture, color, marketability, disease
- Component of the SH:MW protocol
- Given an overall marketability score as well as individual texture and color scores.
- Addl info: SH, sex, tow level info.



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Conchiolin Blisters





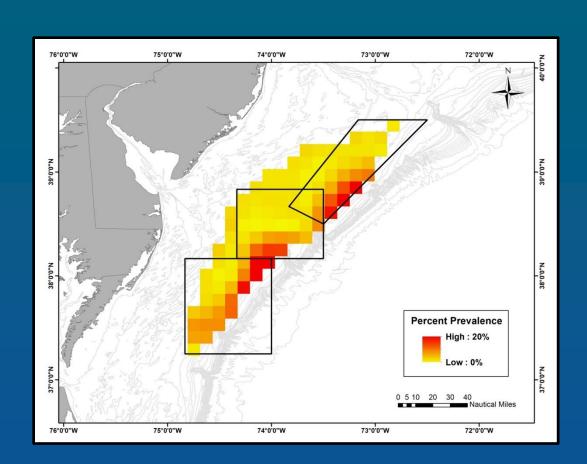
 Preliminary work done in 2013 to examine causative agent(s) as well as characterize the effect on scallops both individually and at the resource level.



2014 VIMS-Industry Cooperative Surveys Conchiolin Blisters

Survey data can be used to:

- 1. Characterize the spatial extent and intensity of blisters
- 2. Create a model to predict the probability of occurrence of the blisters based on a suite of biologic and abiotic factors.





Acknowledgements

- The owners, captains and crews;
 - F/V Carolina Boy (MAB Leg 1)
 - F/V Kathy Ann (MAB Leg2)
 - F/V Celtic (SNE/LI)
- Crystal Vaughn
- Support from NMFS NEFSC: Dvora Hart, Russ Brown, Vic Nordahl.
- Scientific staff that participated on the cruises.
- Funding through Sea Scallop RSA program.

