

Chapter 4

Figures

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COMPARISON OF FMP FRAMEWORKS FOR SECOND DRAFT ALTERNATIVES

	Ait 1	Ait 2	Ait 3	Ait 4	
	1	2.1 2.2	3.1 3.2	4.1 4.2	
TAC-setting Process	- Set ABC = OFL Sum of TAC has to be within OY range - OY specified as range for BSAI: 1.4 - 2.0 mill MT and OY specified as range for GOA: 116,000 - 800,000 MT. BSAI OY cap: if the sum of TAC > 2 mill MT then TAC will be adjusted down	- Set ABC = OFL Sum of TAC has to be within OY range (No changes from Ait 1) - OY specified as range; OY cap = sum of OFL	↔ - Set ABC < OFL (No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - No changes from Ait 1 ↔ - OY specified as range; OY cap = sum of ABCs	- Set ABC < OFL (No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - No changes from Ait 1 - Set TAC = ABC for all targets and "other spp." category ↔ - Same as 3.1 - OY specified as range for BSAI: 1.4 - 2.0 mill MT and OY specified as range for GOA: 116,000 - 800,000 MT. BSAI OY cap: if the sum of TAC > 2 mill mt then TAC will be adjusted down (No changes from Ait 1) - No OY range in plan; OY = TAC which is ≤ ABC - TAC is fishery specific	- Set ABC < OFL (No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - No changes from Ait 1 - No changes from Ait 1 ↔ - TAC = 0 for all species unless fisheries are proven to have no adverse effect on the environment - No OY range in plan; OY = TAC which is ≤ ABC ↔ - OY = 0; No fishery ≤ ABC - TAC is fishery specific
	- B _{msy} rule for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackerel)	- No changes from Ait 1	- No changes from Ait 1	- B _{msy} rule for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackerel) (No changes from Ait 1) - Revise harvest control rule by incorporating a constant buffer for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackerel)	- Set F _{msy} for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackerel) ↔ - TAC = 0 for all species
	- ABC tier system (Amendment 56)	- OFL management (Amendment 56 OFL definitions with inflection points removed in tiers 1-3)	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Review F _{msy} and adapt ABC tier system where F _{msy} is maximum permissible for stocks without estimate of MSY ↔ - When possible, biological reference points based on species specific production patterns and ecosystem considerations (will use F _{msy} for rockfish as proxy for analysis)	- Set F _{msy} for vulnerable (e.g., long-life, slow-growing) species (will use F _{msy} for rockfish as proxy) ↔ - TAC = 0 for all species
	- No directed fishery for forage fish (forage fish ban; Amendment 36/39)	- No forage fish ban	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- No directed fishery for forage fish (forage fish ban, Amendment 36/39; No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- No directed fishery for forage fish (forage fish ban, Amendment 36/39; No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - Same as 4.1
	- Specify MSSTs for Tier 1-3 stocks	- No changes from Ait 1	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Identify minimum required elements, resources, cost and a realistic time frame necessary to establish MSSTs for additional stocks and prioritize a list of candidate stocks ↔ - Initiate analysis of MSSTs for priority stocks based on the timeframe determined by additional availability of required resources	- Adopt MSSTs appropriate to the harvest policy for each stock, with B _{msy} as the limit (rather than the target) ↔ - No changes from Ait 1
	- Set group TAC for "other species"	- No changes from Ait 1	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Break sharks and skates out of "other species" group for TAC setting (Amendment 63/63) ↔ - Break sharks and skates and additional groups out of "other species" group for TAC setting - Develop criteria for breaking out a species from a species complex ↔ - Develop criteria to bring a non-specified species into a managed category	- Least Abundant Species Aggregate TAC: e.g., TAC of species complex is based on the TAC of the least abundant member of the group ↔ - TAC = 0 for all species - where possible, break species out of the complex
	- Precautionary adjustments exist, but vary with uncertainty only in Tier 1	- OFL management only	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Conduct F _{msy} review and adopt appropriate measures ↔ - Develop, implement and update as necessary, procedures to account for uncertainty in estimating ABC	- Incorporate survey variance and uncertainty in ABC by a survey coefficient of variation for each stock ↔ - In the face of uncertainty, set TAC = 0 for all species unless fisheries are proven to have no adverse effect on the environment
	- Develop ecosystem indicators for future use in TAC-setting	- No ecosystem indicators	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Develop criteria for using key ecosystem indicators in TAC-setting ↔ - Adopt, update as necessary, and use ecosystem indicators in TAC-setting	- Evaluate a range of ABCs using the lower bound of a confidence limit to address uncertainties in stock assessment advice
	- Trawl	- No changes from Ait 1	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- No changes from Ait 1	- Trawl ↔ - Harvest limit = 0
	Spatial/Temporal Mgmt of TAC	- Species TAC distributed spatially for all BSAI and GOA species except "other spp."	- No changes from Ait 1	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Species TAC distributed spatially for all BSAI and GOA species except "other spp." (No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - Distribute TAC spatially for all species except "other spp.", and distribute on smaller scales for all possible species (for analytical purposes, use BS pollock as proxy)
- Develop objectives and criteria for allocating TAC in space and time		- No changes from Ait 1	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Develop objectives and criteria for allocating TAC in space and time ↔ - 0-20% of BS, AI, GOA as MPAs and no-take marine reserves (e.g., 5% = no take, 15% = MPAs) across a range of habitat types - no take areas allow no fishing and serve as research control areas - could encompass existing closures for MPAs under established criteria - Could include restrictions of specific gear types or fisheries	
MPAs and EFH	- Provide description and evaluation of potential MPA areas	- No MPAs	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Establish 20-50% of the management area as no take MPAs covering the full range of marine habitats ↔ - Establish 20-50% of the management area as no take MPAs covering the full range of marine habitats Example areas in BSAI include: Submarine canyons: Unimak Pass, old Crab Pot sanctuary into area 512, near Pribilof Islands, AI (SSL CH), SW of St. George, Misty Moon, RRC savings area	
	- Maintain current closed/restricted areas such as: Walnut Island closures, RRC savings area, Bogosof area, Pribilof Island closure, Nearshore Bristol Bay closures, Kodiak Type I-III areas, eastern GOA trawl closures	- Repeal current closed/restricted areas such as: Walnut Island closures, RRC savings area, Bogosof area, Pribilof Island closure, Nearshore Bristol Bay closures, Kodiak Type I-III areas, eastern GOA trawl closures (except those included in SSL measures)	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- Review existing closures such as Sitka Pinnacles to see if these areas qualify for MPAs under established criteria - Could include restrictions of specific gear types or fisheries	- Example areas in GOA include: Davidson Bank, Shumagin Islands, and region around Kodiak Island (previous crab closure areas), Gulf Sheef breaks, Sitka Pinnacles
	- Sitka Pinnacles marine reserve	- Repeal Sitka Pinnacles marine reserve	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- GOA selected sites for slope rockfish closures - BS EFH closures - No bottom contact MPA BSAI/GOA	- Example areas in GOA include: Davidson Bank, Shumagin Islands, and region around Kodiak Island (previous crab closure areas), Gulf Sheef breaks, Sitka Pinnacles
	- Identify and designate EFH and HAPC	- No changes from Ait 1	- No changes from Ait 1	- Identify and designate EFH and HAPC (No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - Identify and designate EFH and HAPC (No changes from Ait 1) - EFH mitigation measures listed above	- Establish AI Special Management Area to protect coralline bottom habitats ↔ - 100% closure areas as spawning area reserves for exploited species that are fished intensively at spawning time (may be same areas as for MPAs identified above)
SSL Measures	- 2002 SSL closures: no fishing in Seguam Pass, 3km no transit zones around rookeries; trawl and fixed gear closures in nearshore and critical habitat areas	- No changes from Ait 1	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- 2002 SSL closures: no fishing in Seguam Pass, 3km no transit zones around rookeries; trawl and fixed gear closures in nearshore and critical habitat areas (No changes from Ait 1) ↔ - Continue 2002 SSL closures except established frameworked buffer zones that are based on distance from shore using existing telemetry data; as new data becomes available, buffer zones would be modified accordingly, for purposes of analysis, a 15 mile buffer zone will be used	
	- Aleutian Islands (AI) Closures until 2003 - B _{msy} rule for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackerel)	- No changes from Ait 1	↔ - No changes from Ait 1	- AI Closures (same as Ait 1) ↔ - Extend AI Closures - Revise harvest control rule by incorporating a constant buffer for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackerel)	- Set F _{msy} for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackerel) ↔ - TAC = 0 for all species
Bycatch and Incidental Catch Restrictions	- PSC limits for herring, crab, halibut and salmon in BSAI, and for halibut in GOA	- Eliminate PSC limits	↔ - PSC limits as for Ait 1. - Where sufficient stock status information is available, adjustable PSC limits established based on a percentage of the annual stock status	- BSAI: Reduce PSC limits for herring, crab, halibut and salmon to the extent practicable (0-10%) (for purposes of analysis will use 10%) ↔ - BSAI: Reduce PSC limits for herring, crab, halibut and salmon to the extent practicable (10-30%) (for purposes of analysis will use 30%) - BSAI: Reduce PSC limits for herring, crab, salmon, halibut by 30-50% (for purposes of analysis will use 50%)	

Figure 4.0-1. Comparison of Fishery Management Plan frameworks for second draft alternatives; the row look.

COMPARISON OF FMP FRAMEWORKS FOR SECOND DRAFT ALTERNATIVES

	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	
TAC-setting Process	- Set ABC = OFL - Sum of TAC has to be within OY range - OY specified as range for BSAI: 1.4 - 2.0 mill MT and OY specified as range for GOA: 116,000 - 800,000 MT. BSAI OY cap: if the sum of TAC > 2 mill MT then TAC will be adjusted down	- Set ABC = OFL - Sum of TAC has to be within OY range (No changes from Alt 1) - OY specified as range; OY cap = sum of ABCs	↔ - Set ABC = OFL (No changes from Alt 1) ↔ - No changes from Alt 1 ↔ - OY specified as range; OY cap = sum of ABCs	- Set ABC < OFL (No changes from Alt 1) ↔ - No changes from Alt 1 - Set TAC = 40% C for all targets and "other spp." category ↔ - Same as 3.1 - OY specified as range for BSAI: 1.4 - 2.0 mill MT and OY specified as range for GOA: 116,000 - 800,000 MT. BSAI OY cap: if the sum of TAC > 2 mill MT then TAC will be adjusted down (No changes from Alt 1) - B _{msy} for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackeral) - ABC tier system (Amendment 56) - Directed fishery for forage fish (forage fish ban; Amendment 36/39) - Specify MSSTs for Tier 1-3 stocks - Set group TAC for "other species"	- Set ABC < OFL (No changes from Alt 1) ↔ - No changes from Alt 1 - No changes from Alt 1 ↔ - TAC = 0 for all species unless fisheries are proven to have no adverse effect on the environment - OY specified as range for BSAI: 1.4 - 2.0 mill MT and OY specified as range for GOA: 116,000 - 800,000 MT. BSAI OY cap: if the sum of TAC > 2 mill MT then TAC will be adjusted down (No changes from Alt 1) - No OY range in plan; OY = TAC which is ≤ ABC - TAC is fishery specific - B _{msy} for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackeral) - Set F _{msy} for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackeral) - TAC = 0 for all species - ABC tier system (Amendment 56) - Review F _{msy} and adapt ABC tier system when F _{msy} is maximum permissible for stock without estimate of MSY - Directed fishery for forage fish (forage fish ban; Amendment 36/39; No changes from Alt 1) - Specify MSSTs for Tier 1-3 stocks - Initiate analysis of MSSTs for priority stocks based on the timeframe determined by additional availability of required resources - Break sharks and skates out of "other species" group for TAC setting (Amendment 63/63) - Develop criteria for breaking out a species from a species complex - Incorporate survey variance and uncertainty in ABC by a survey coefficient of variation for each stock - Evaluate a range of ABCs using the lower bound of a confidence limit to address uncertainties in stock assessment choice
	- Precautionary adjustments exist, but vary with uncertainty only in Tier 1 - Develop ecosystem indicators for future use in TAC-setting	OFL management only - No ecosystem indicators	↔ - No changes from Alt 1 ↔ - No changes from Alt 1	- Conduct F _{msy} review and adopt appropriate measures - Develop criteria for using key ecosystem indicators in TAC-setting	↔ - In the face of uncertainty, set TAC = 0 for all species unless fisheries are proven to have no adverse effect on the environment
	Spatial/Temporal Mgmt of TAC	- Target species closures when harvest limit reached - Species TAC distributed spatially for all BSAI and GOA species except "other spp."	No changes from Alt 1 ↔ - No changes from Alt 1	- No changes from Alt 1 ↔ - No changes from Alt 1 - Species TAC distributed spatially for all BSAI and GOA species except "other spp." (No changes from Alt 1)	- Harvest limit = 0 ↔ - TAC = 0 for all species except "other spp." and distribute on smaller scales for all possible species (for analytical purposes, use BS pollock as proxy)
	MPAs and EFH	EO13158 description and evaluation of potential MPA areas - Maintain current closed/restricted areas such as: Walnut Island closures, RKC savings area, Bogoslof area, Pribilof Island closures, Nearshore Bristol Bay closures, Kodiak Type III areas, eastern GOA trawl closures - Sitka Pinnacles marine reserve	No MPAs ↔ - No changes from Alt 1 - Repeat current closed/restricted areas such as: Walnut Island closures, RKC savings area, Bogoslof area, Pribilof Island closures, Nearshore Bristol Bay closures, Kodiak Type III areas, eastern GOA trawl closures (except those included in SSL measures) - Repeat Sitka Pinnacles marine reserve	↔ - No changes from Alt 1 - Develop MPA efficacy methodology including program goals, objectives and criteria for establishing MPAs and no take marine reserves - MPAs may include no take areas - Review existing closures such as Sitka Pinnacles to see if these areas qualify for MPAs under established criteria - Could include restrictions of specific gear types or fisheries - GOA selected sites for slope rockfish closures - BS EFH closures - No bottom contact MPA BSAI/GOA	- Establish 20-50% of the management area as no take MPAs covering the full range of marine habitats ↔ - 100% closure areas as no take MPAs covering the full range of marine habitats - Example areas in BSAI include: Submarine canyons: Unimak Pass, old Crab Pot sanctuary (into area 512), near Pribilof Islands, AI (SSL CH), SW of St. George, Misty Moon, RKC savings area - Example areas in GOA include: Davidson Bank, Shumagin Islands, and region around Kodiak Island (previous crab closure areas), Gulf Shelf breaks, Sitka Pinnacles
		- Identify and designate EFH and HAPC	No changes from Alt 1 ↔ - No changes from Alt 1	↔ - Identify and designate EFH and HAPC (No changes from Alt 1) ↔ - EFH mitigation measures listed above	- Establish AI Special Management Area to protect coralline bottom habitats ↔ - 100% closure areas as spawning area reserves for exploited species that are fished intensively at spawning time [may be same areas as for MPA identified above]
		SSL Measures	- 2002 SSL closures: no fishing in Seguin Pass, 3nm no-trawl zones around rookeries, trawl and fixed gear closures in nearshore and critical habitat areas - Aleutian Islands (AI) Closures until 2003 - B _{msy} for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackeral)	No changes from Alt 1 ↔ - No changes from Alt 1	↔ - Continue 2002 SSL closures except establish frameworked buffer zones that are based on distance from shore using existing telemetry data, as new data becomes available, buffer zones could be modified accordingly, for purposes of analysis, a 15 mile buffer zone will be used ↔ - Extend AI Closures - B _{msy} for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackeral) - AI Closures (same as Alt 1) - Extend AI Closures - Review harvest control rule to incorporating a constant buffer for prey species (pollock, P. cod, Alka mackeral)
	Bycatch and Incidental Catch Restrictions		- PSC limits for herring, crab, halibut and salmon in BSAI and GOA - Eliminate PSC limits	↔ - PSC limits as for Alt 1 - Where sufficient stock status information is available, adjustable PSC limits established based on percentage of the annual stock status	↔ - BSAI: Reduce PSC limits for herring, crab, halibut and salmon to the extent practicable (0-10%) (for purposes of analysis will use 5%) ↔ - BSAI: Reduce PSC limits for herring, crab, halibut and salmon to the extent practicable (10-30%) (for purposes of analysis will use 30%)

Figure 4.0-2. Comparison of Fishery Management Plan frameworks for second draft alternatives; the column look.

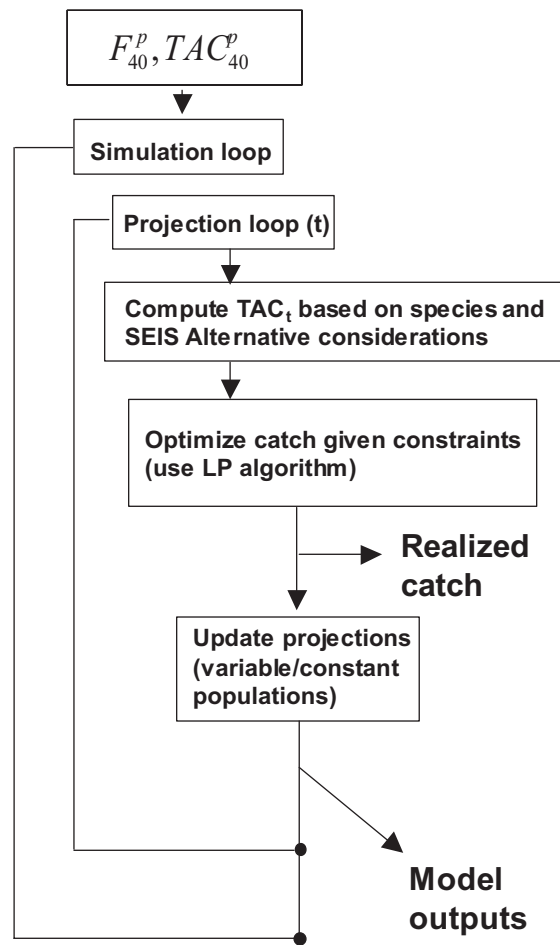


Figure 4.1-1. General description of the PSEIS simulation model that optimizes catch for different fisheries subject to a set of linear constraints based on historical catch-composition datasets.



Figure 4.1-2. Map showing the definition of areas defined as eastern (E), central (C) and western (W) Gulf of Alaska.

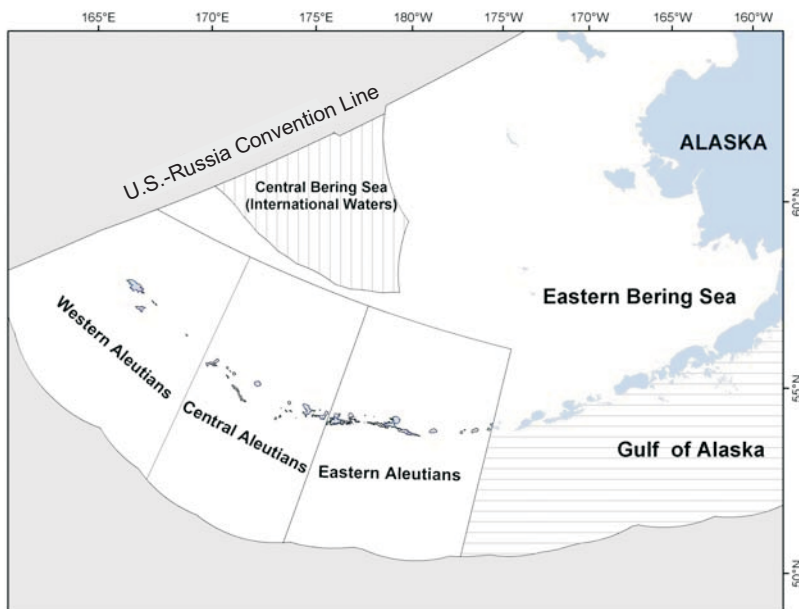


Figure 4.1-3. Map showing the definition of areas defined as eastern (E), central (C), and western (W) Aleutian Islands region and the eastern Bering Sea (B).

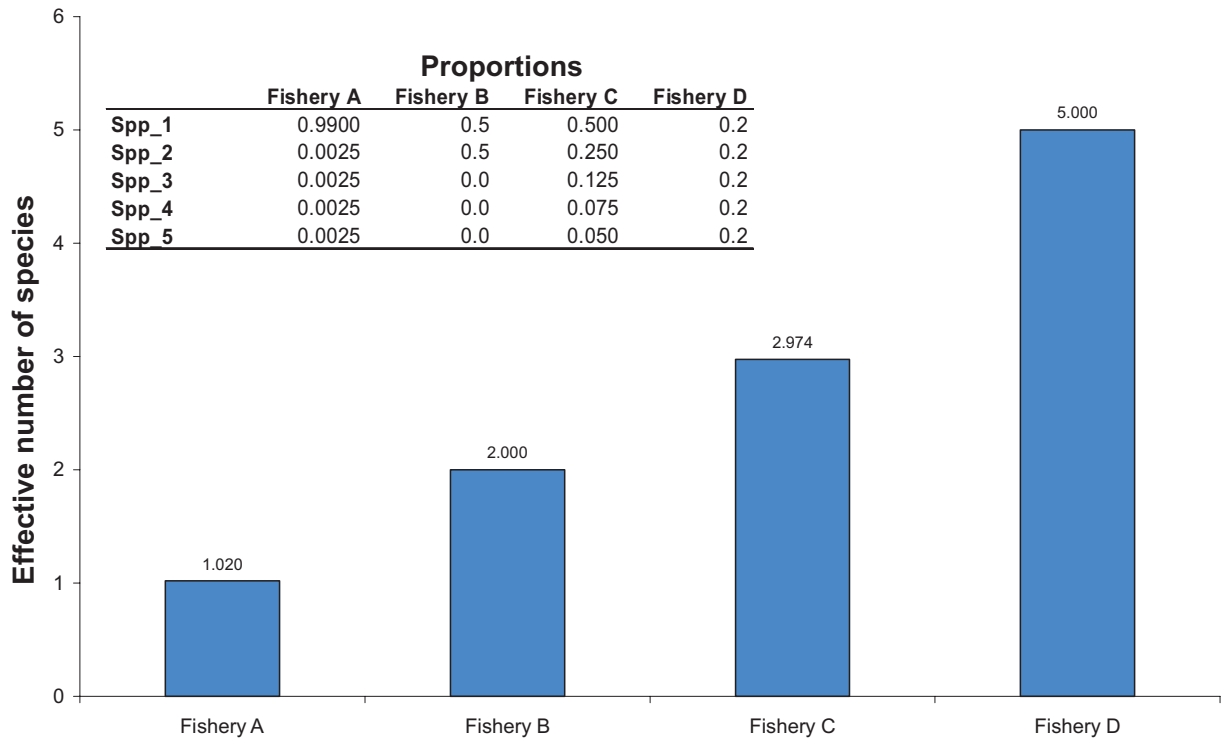


Figure 4.1-4. Results showing the “effective number of species” exemplified in 4 hypothetical Fisheries (Fisheries A-D) catching different proportions of 5 hypothetical species.

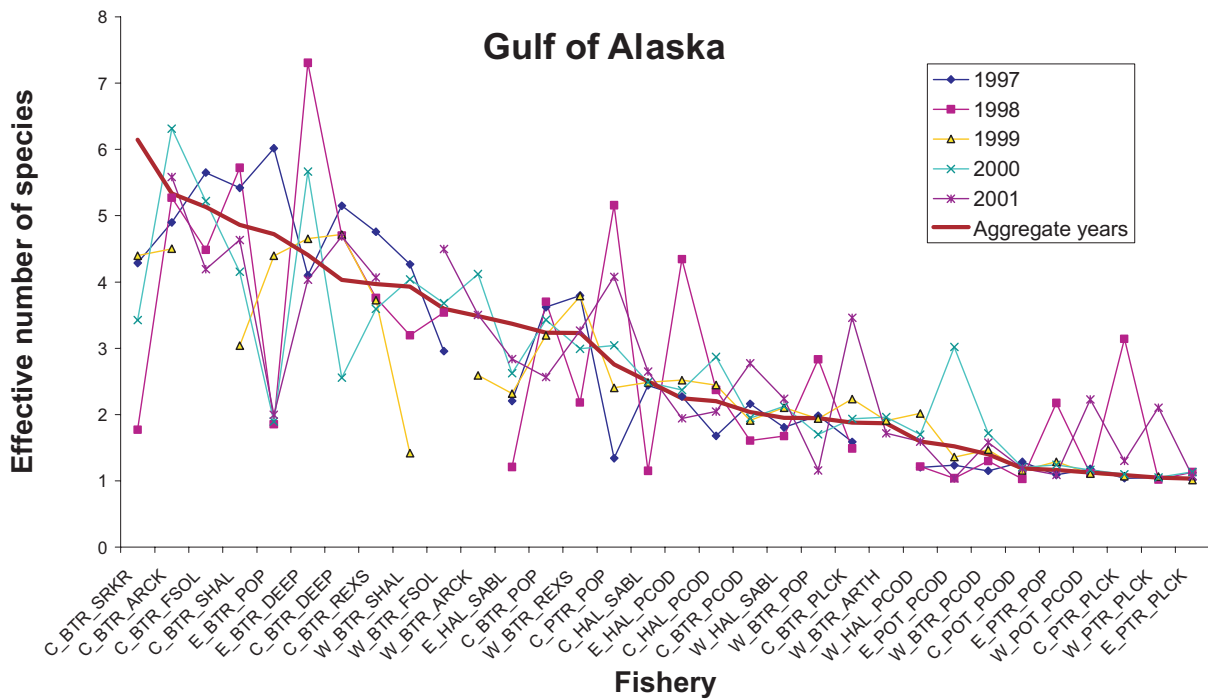


Figure 4.1-5. Relative effective number of species for the Gulf of Alaska fisheries sorted by the aggregate data (1997-2001 data as used in the model) compared with annual Estimates of effective number of species (i.e., Species diversity in the catch).

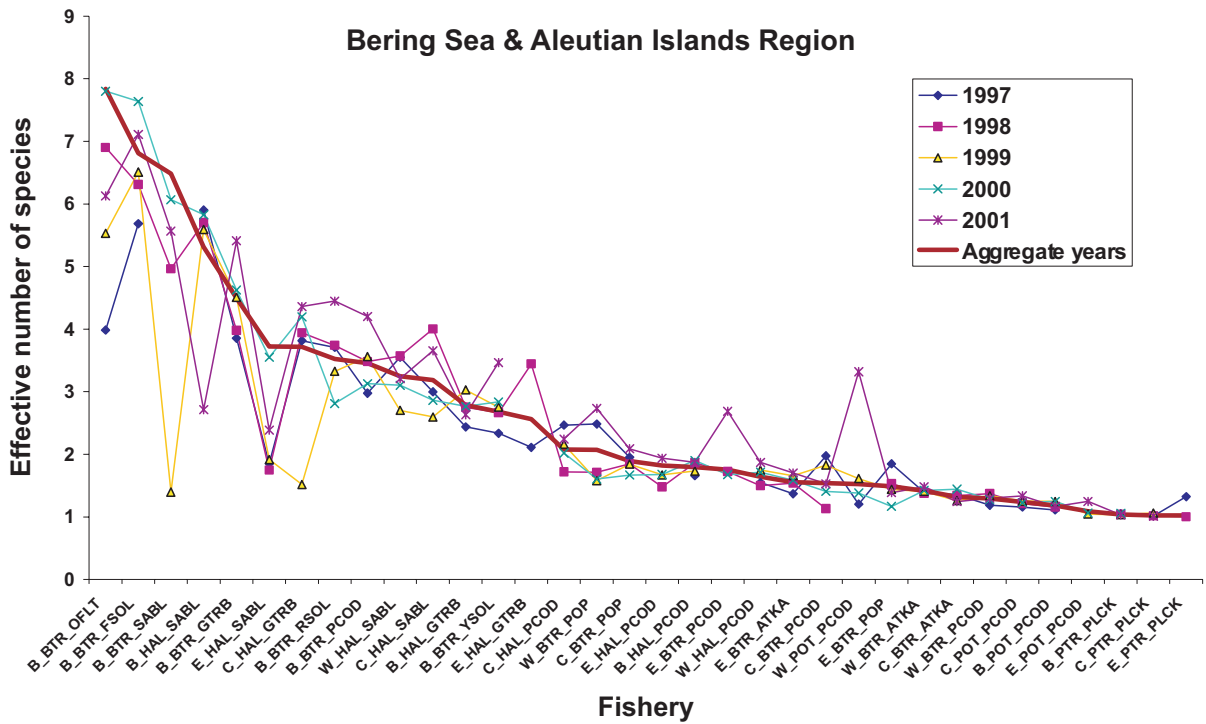


Figure 4.1-6. Relative effective number of species for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands fisheries sorted by the aggregate data (1997-2001 data as used in the model) compared with annual estimates of effective number of species (i.e., species diversity in the catch).

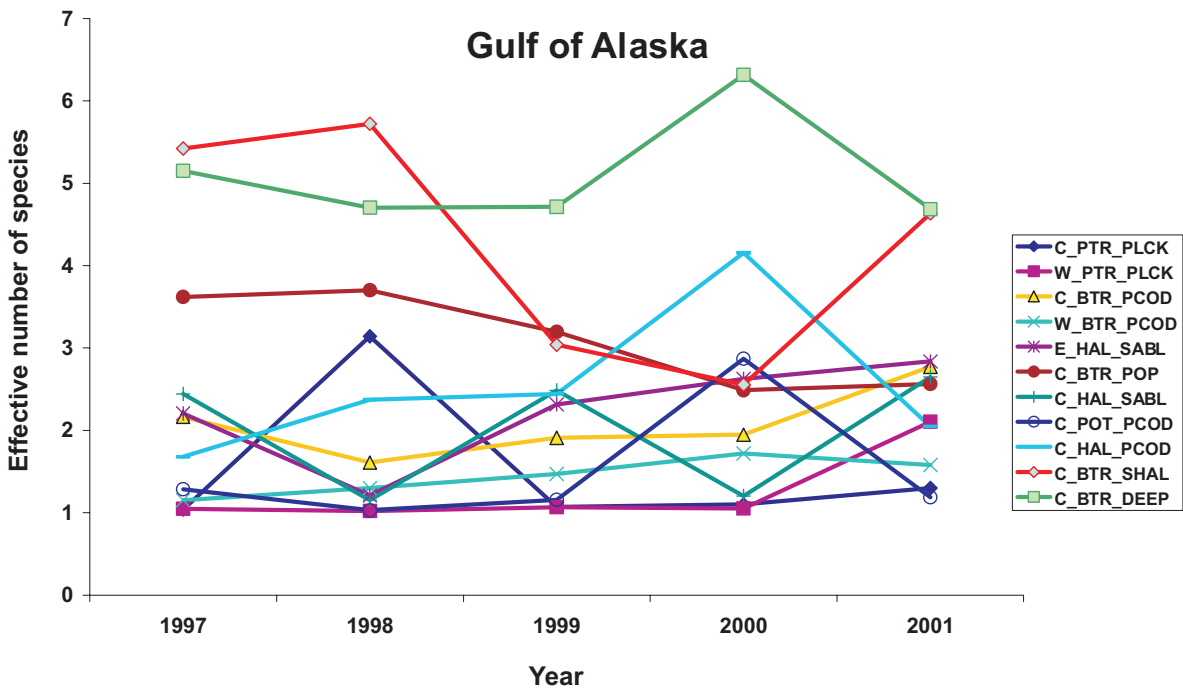


Figure 4.1-7. Relative effective number of species over time for the Gulf of Alaska fisheries that caught 80 percent of the total from 1997-2001.

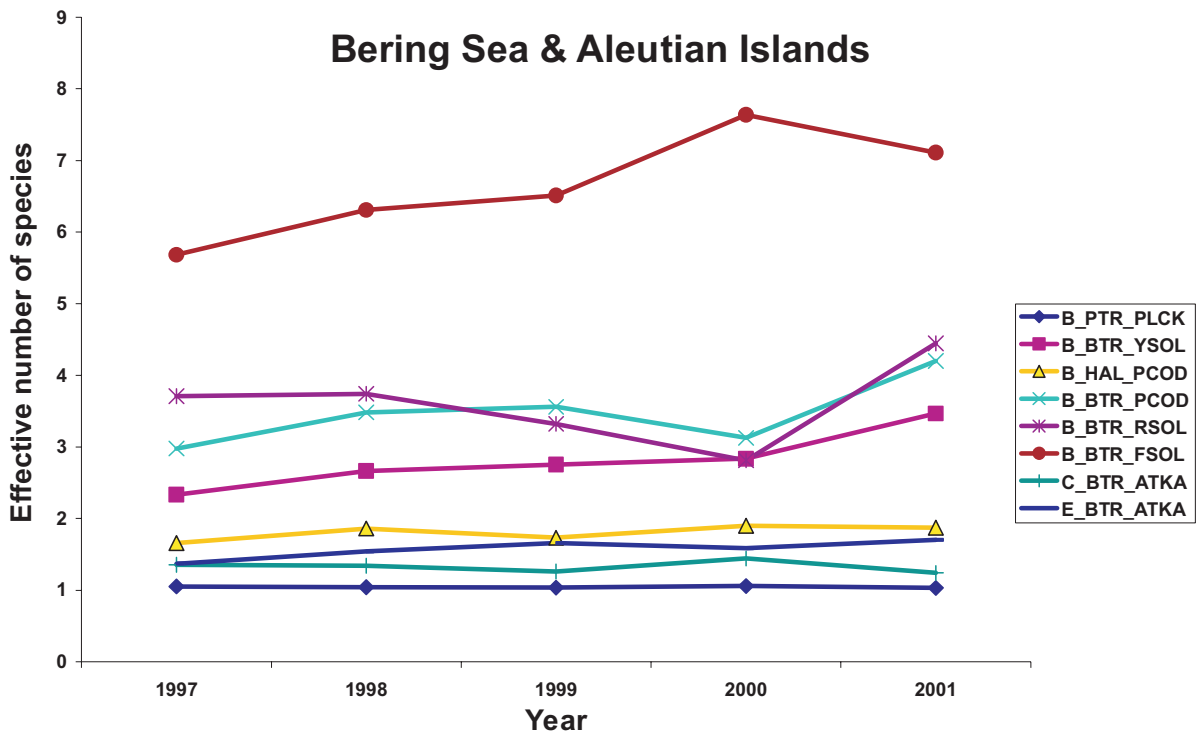


Figure 4.1-8. Relative effective number of species over time for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands fisheries that caught 91 percent of the total from 1997-2001.

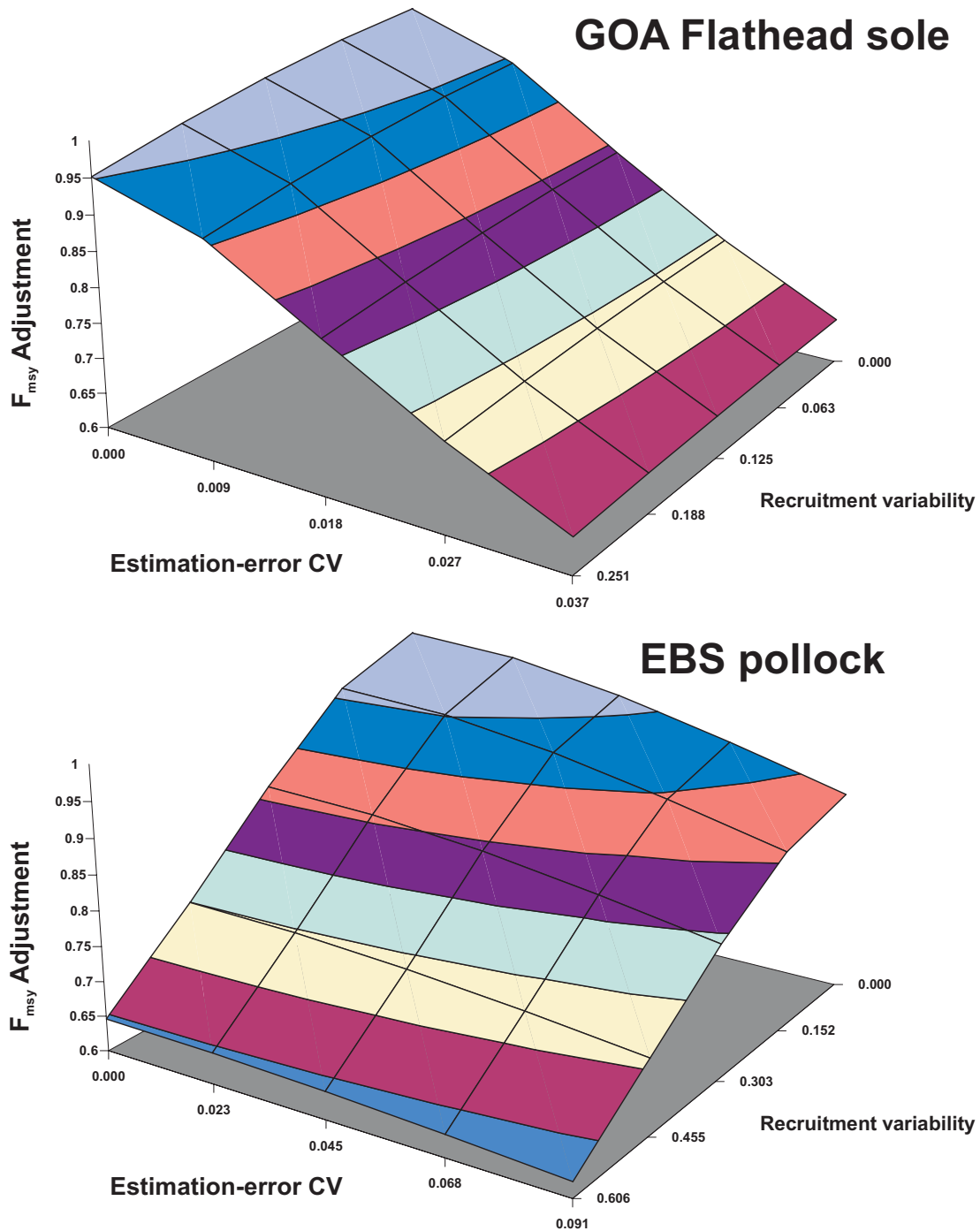


Figure 4.1-9. Two example sensitivity analyses contrasting the effect of different levels of variability in estimation error (left axis) and recruitment variability (right axis). Note that as recruitment variability and estimate error are zero, the risk-averse harvest rate is equal to F_{msy} . Note also that the relationship between growth, maturation, And age-specific culnerability additionally affects these patterns.

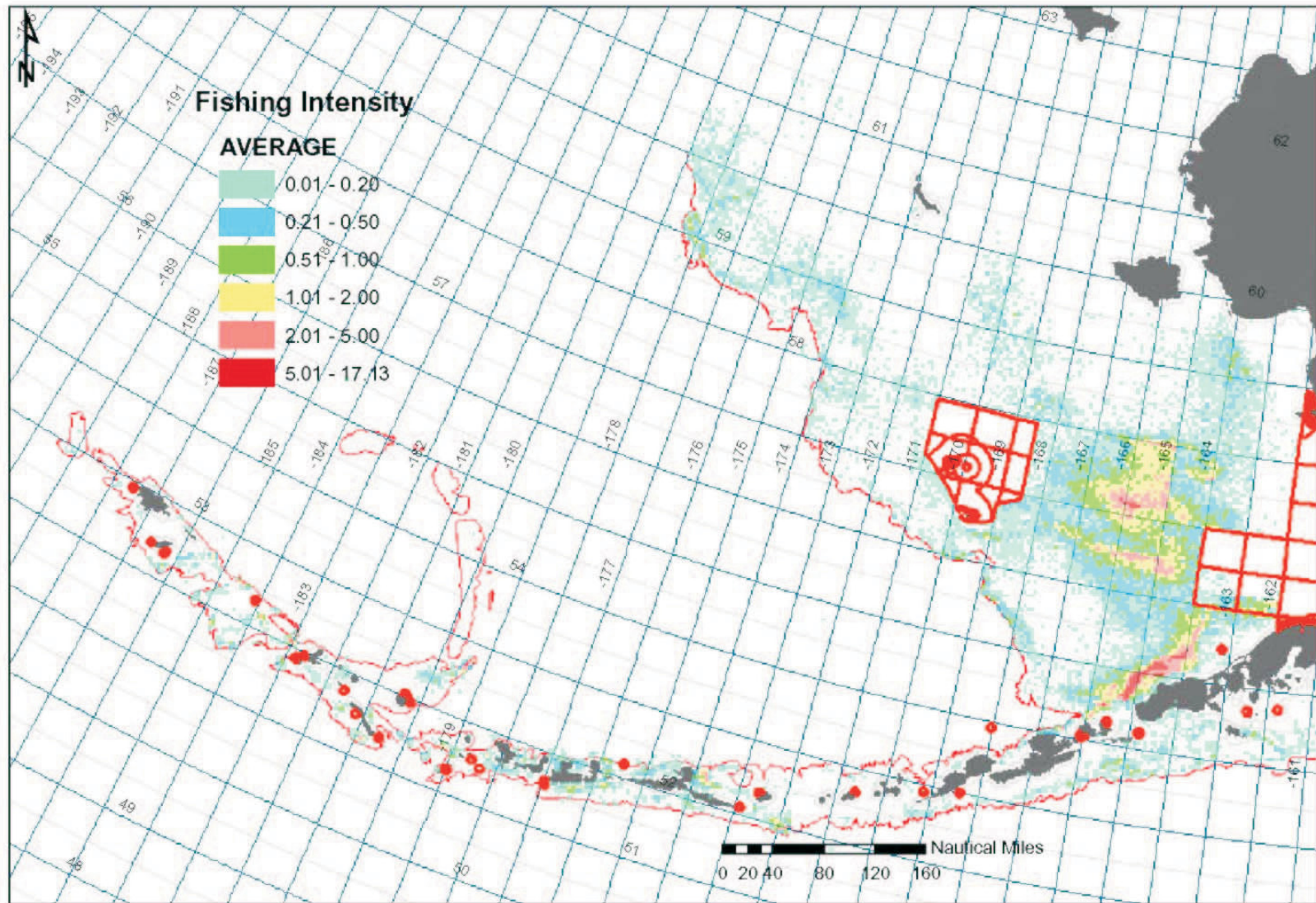


Figure 4.1-10. Bottom trawl fishing intensity and all species closures under example Fishery Management Plans 1, 2.2 and 3.1 in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands.

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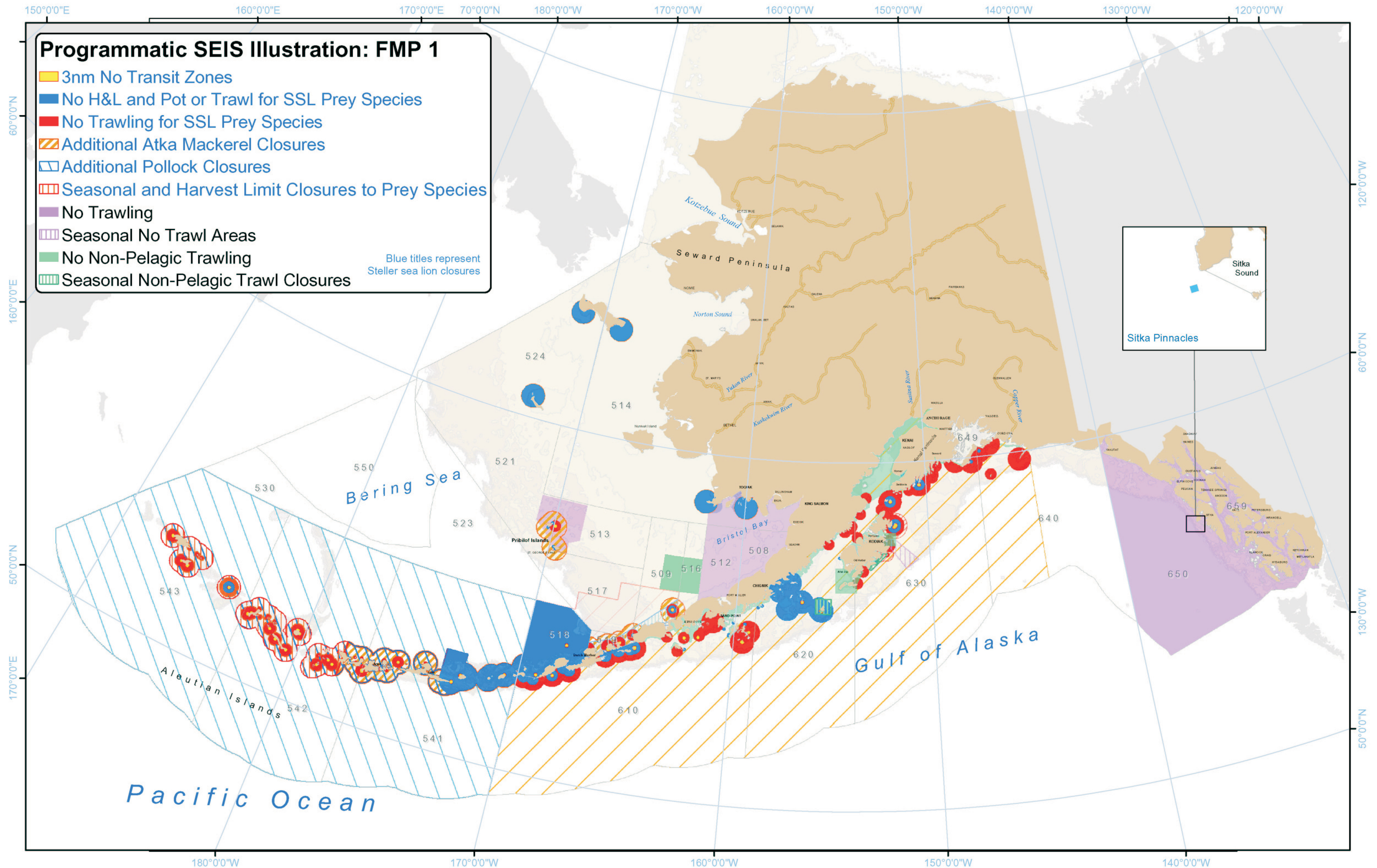
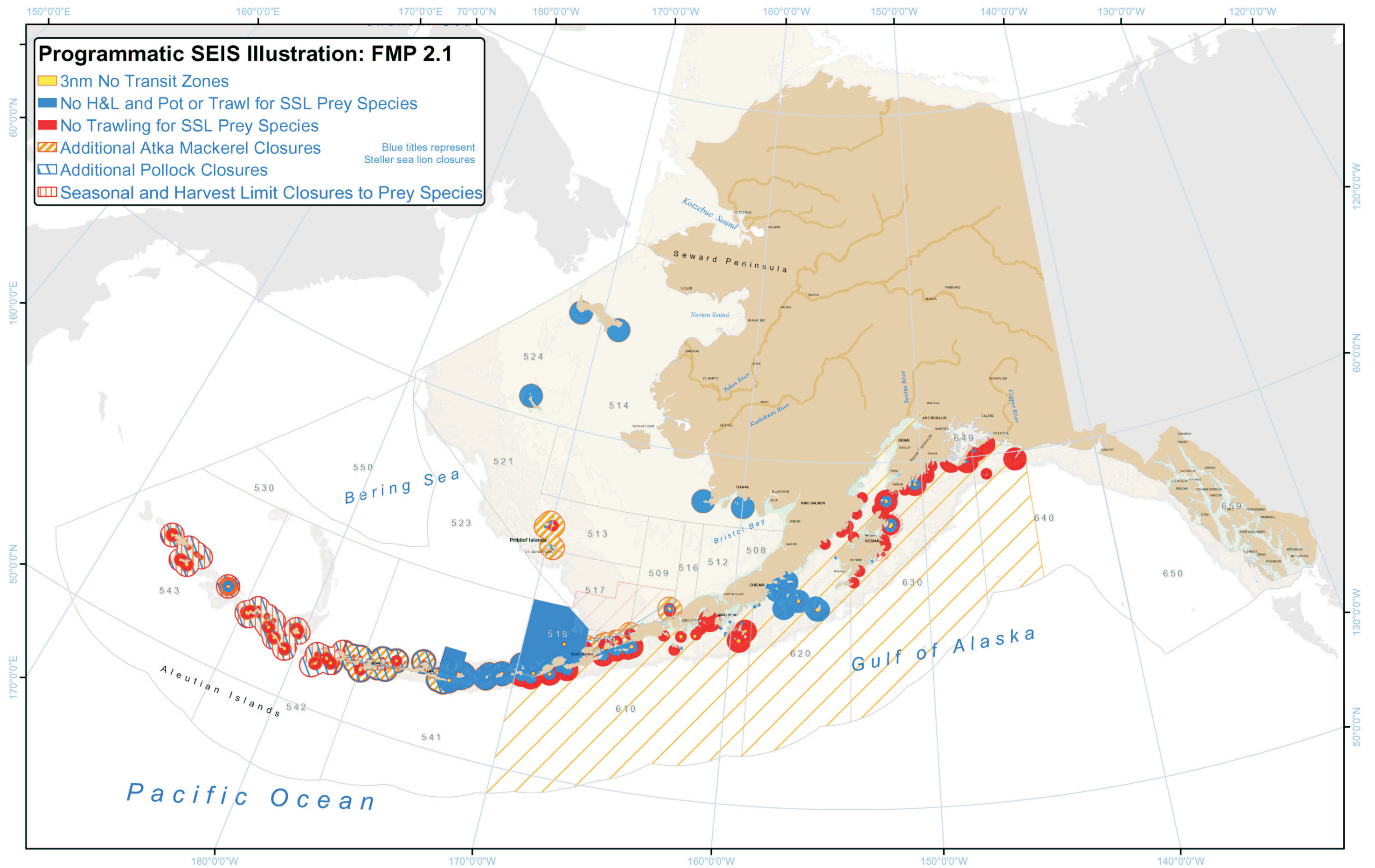


Figure 4.2-1. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plan 1.



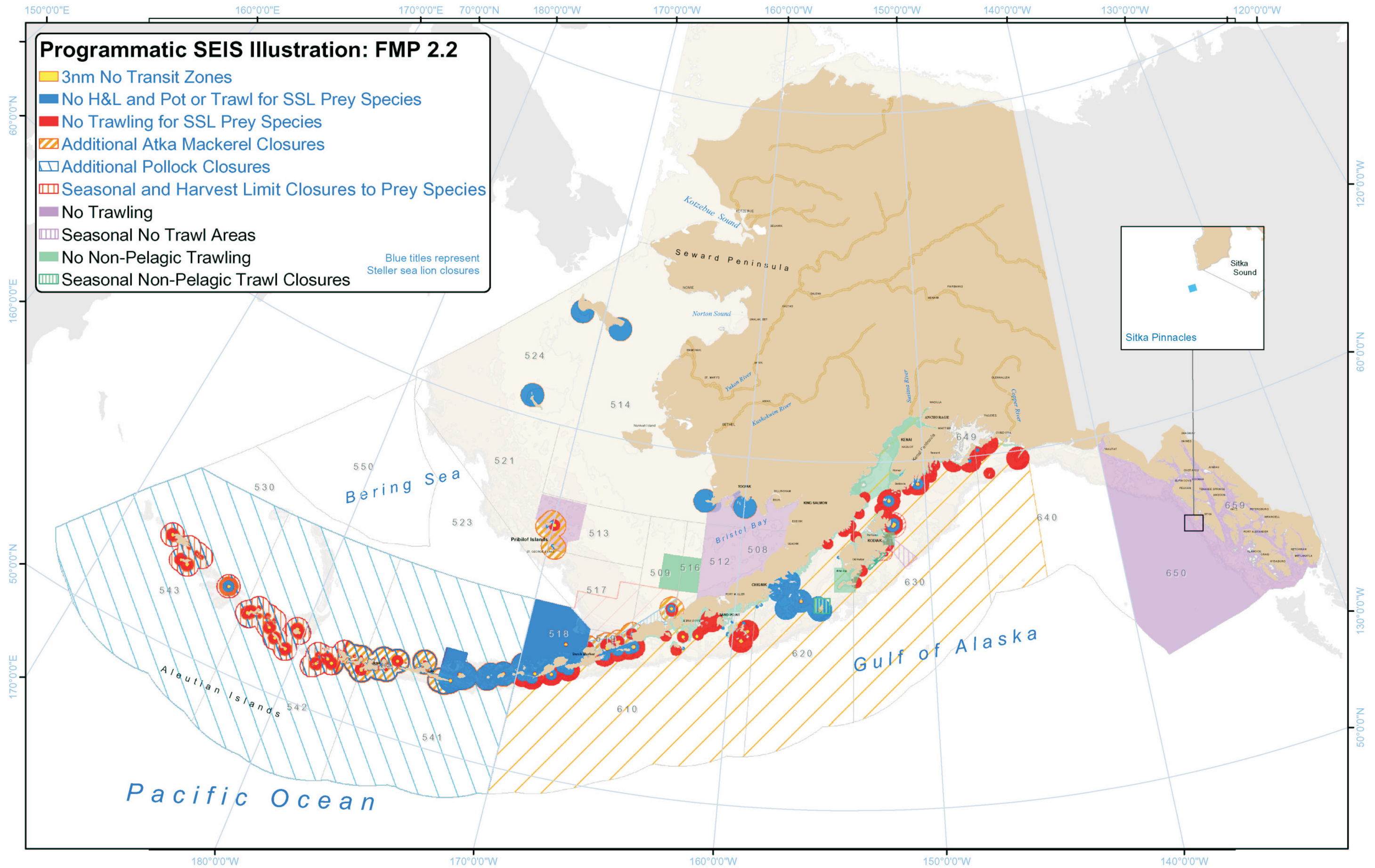


Figure 4.2-3. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plan 2.2.

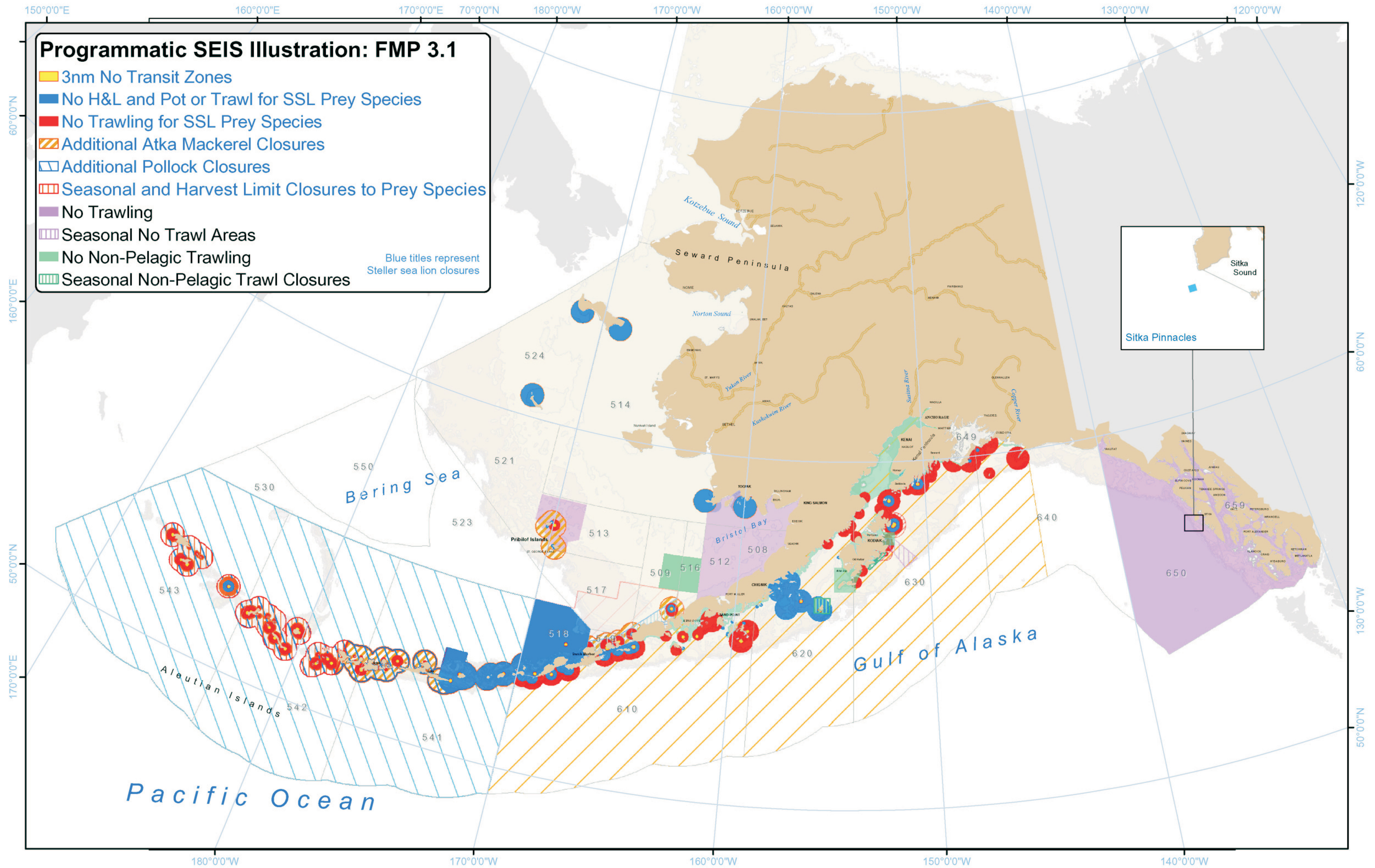


Figure 4.2-4. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plan 3.1.

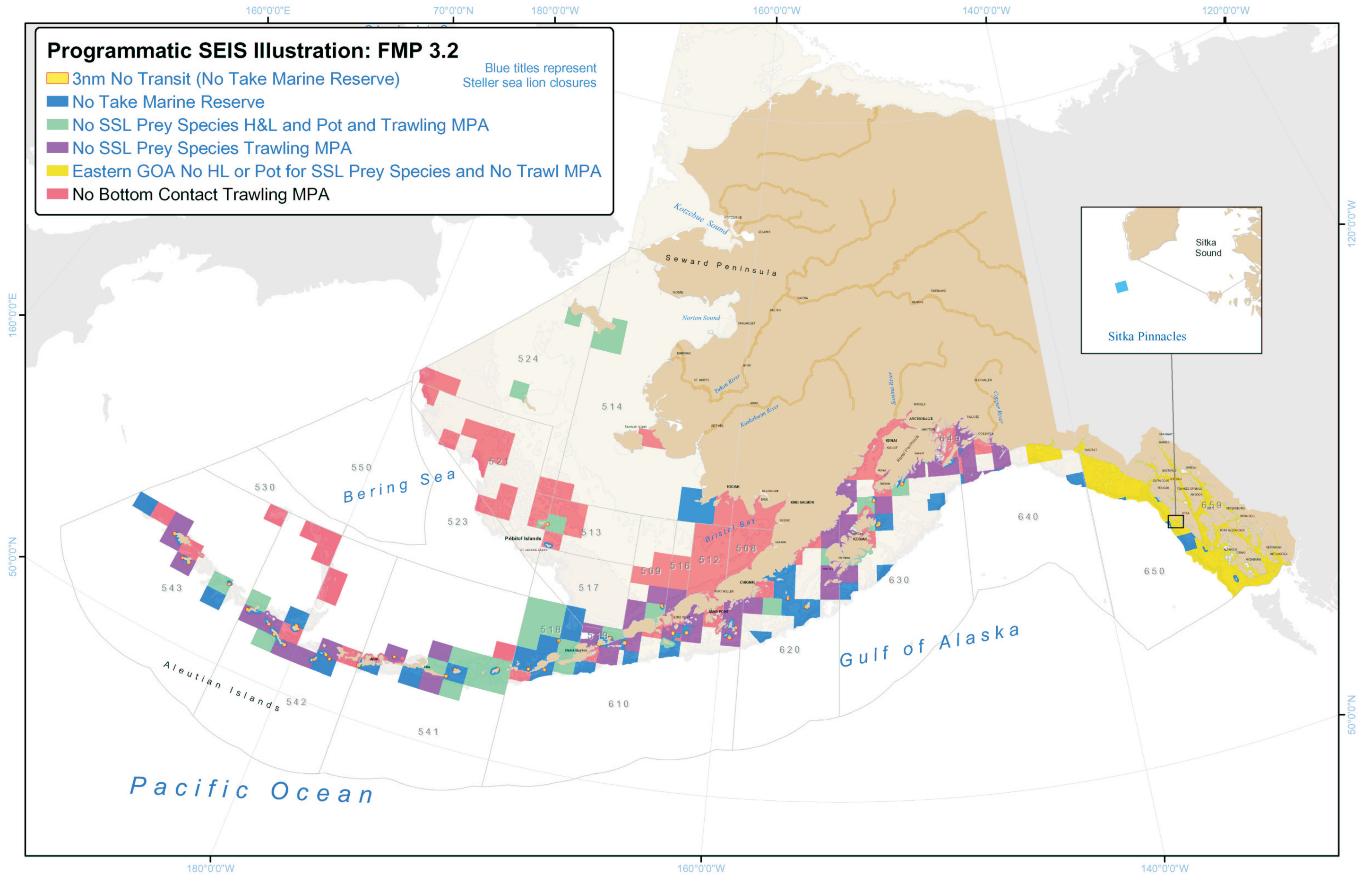


Figure 4.2-5. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plan 3.2.

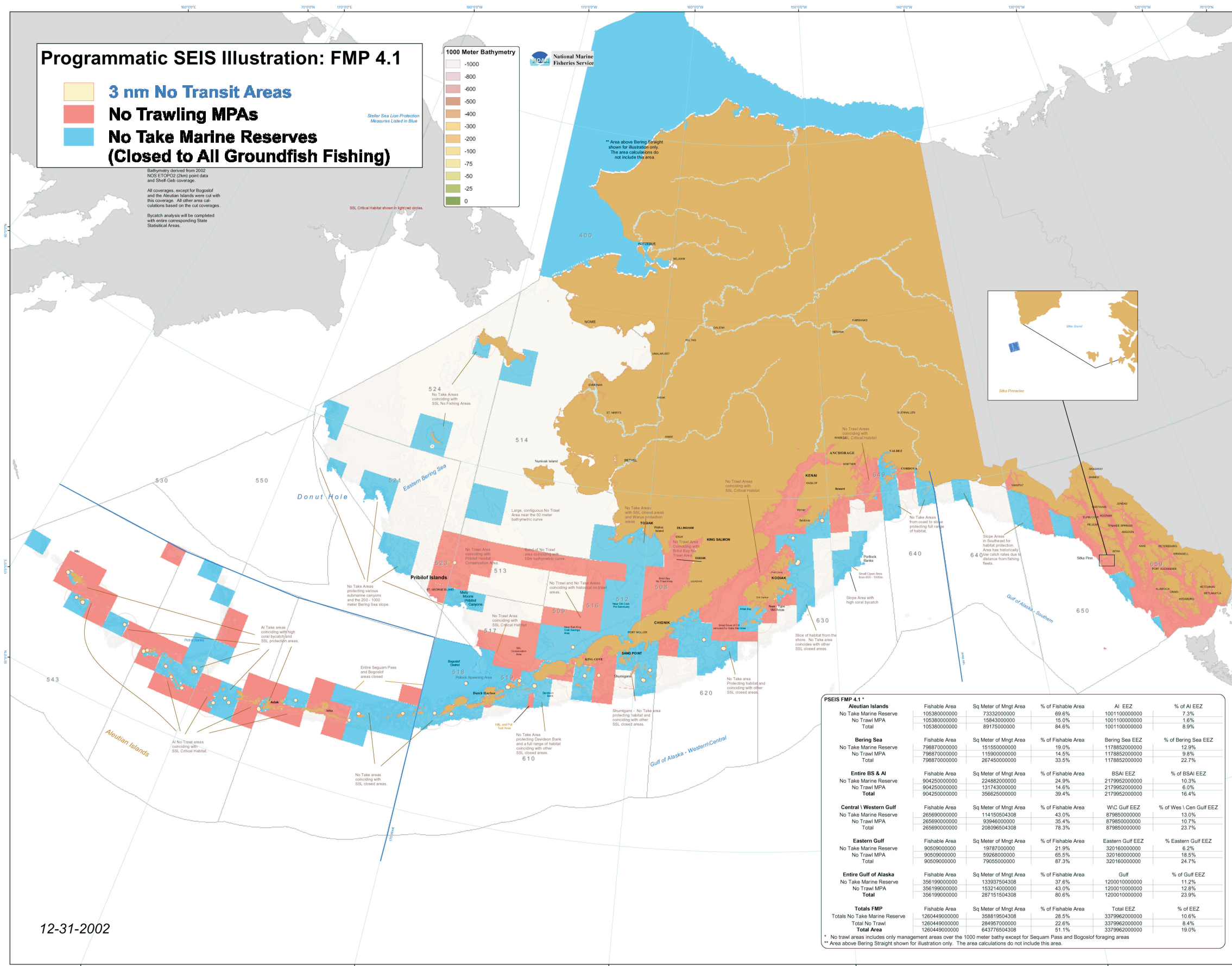


Figure 4.2-6. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plan 4.1 all colors used.

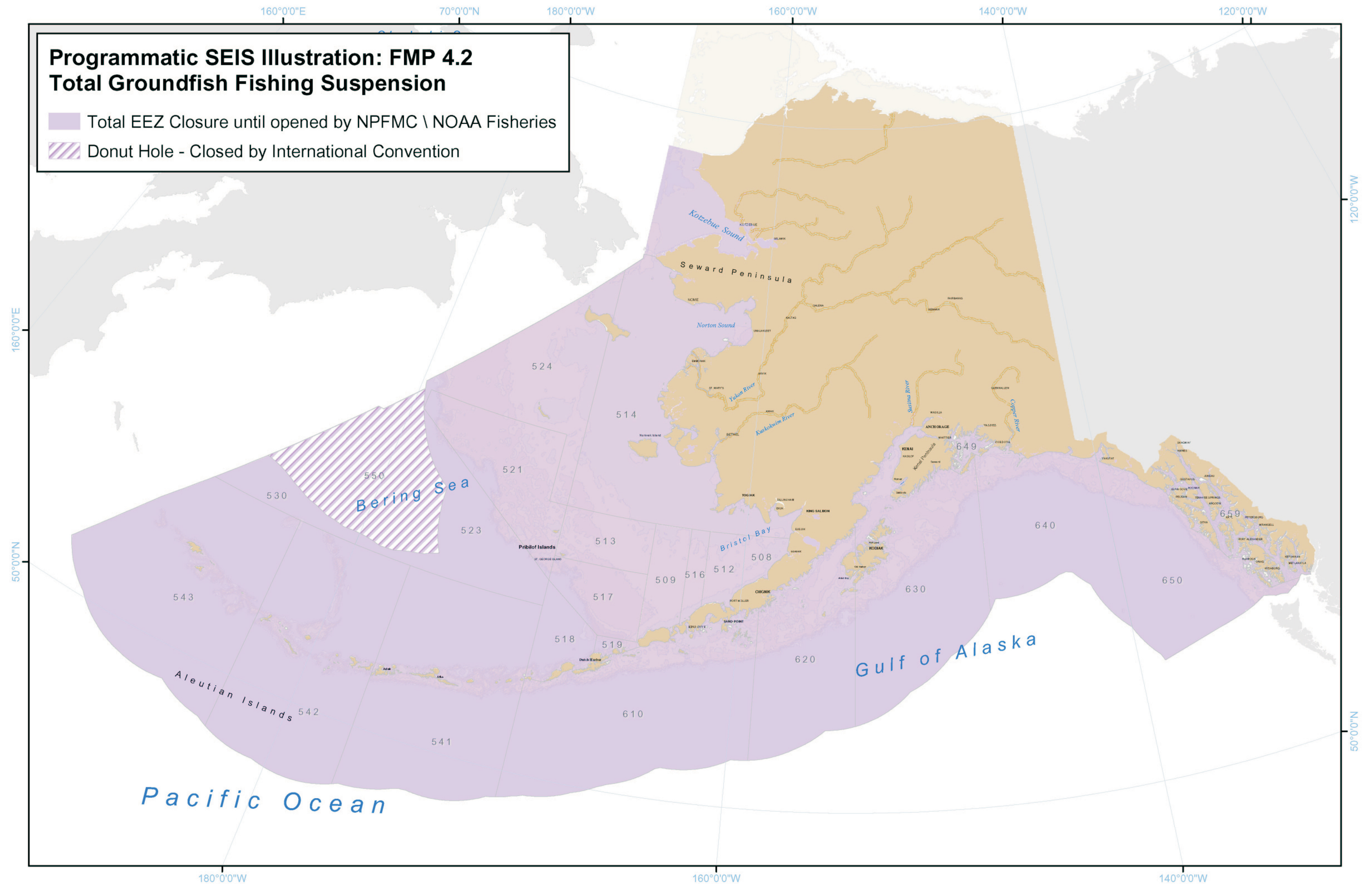


Figure 4.2-7. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plan 4.2.

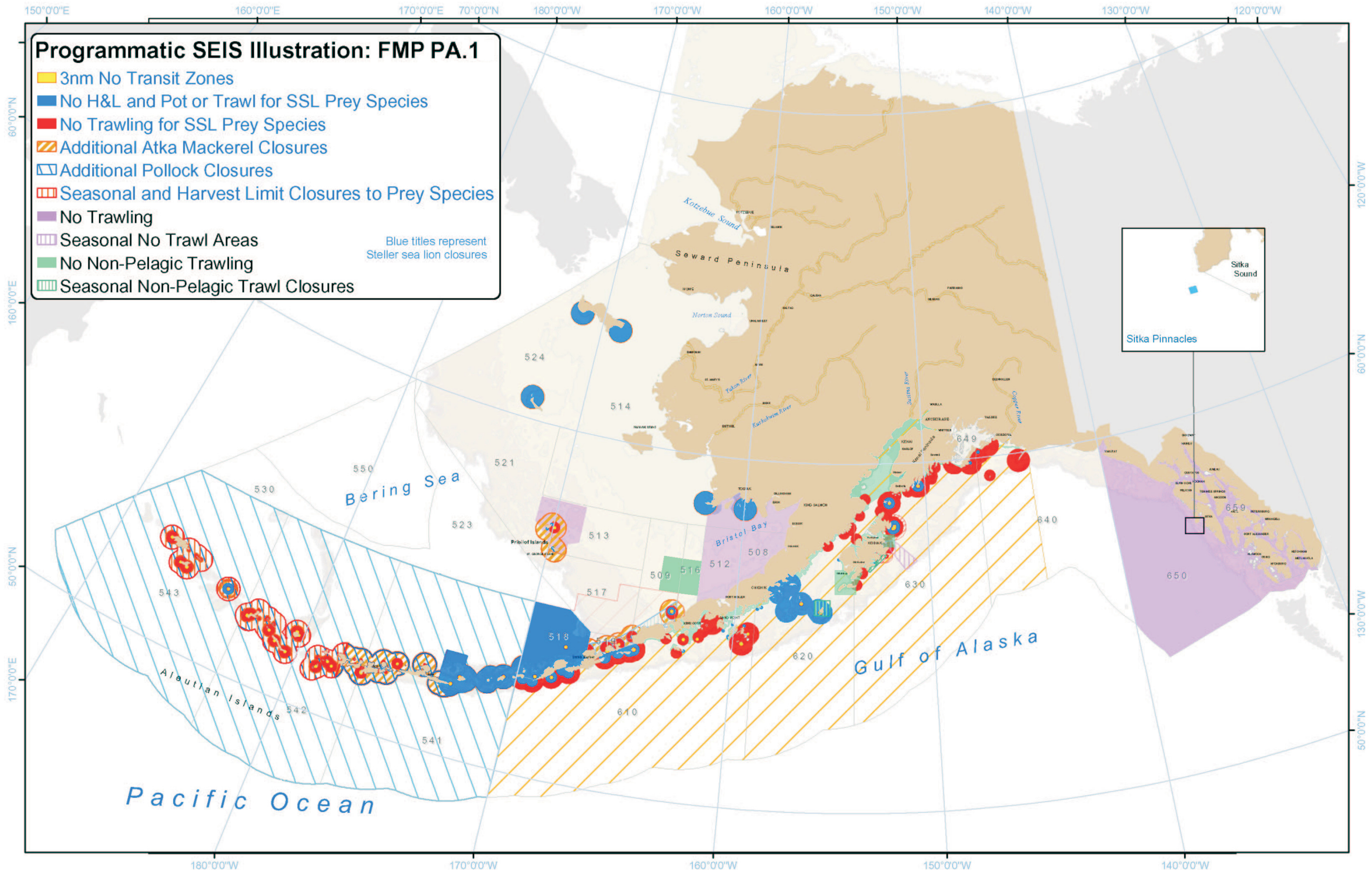


Figure 4.2-8. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Preferred Alternative FMP PA.1.

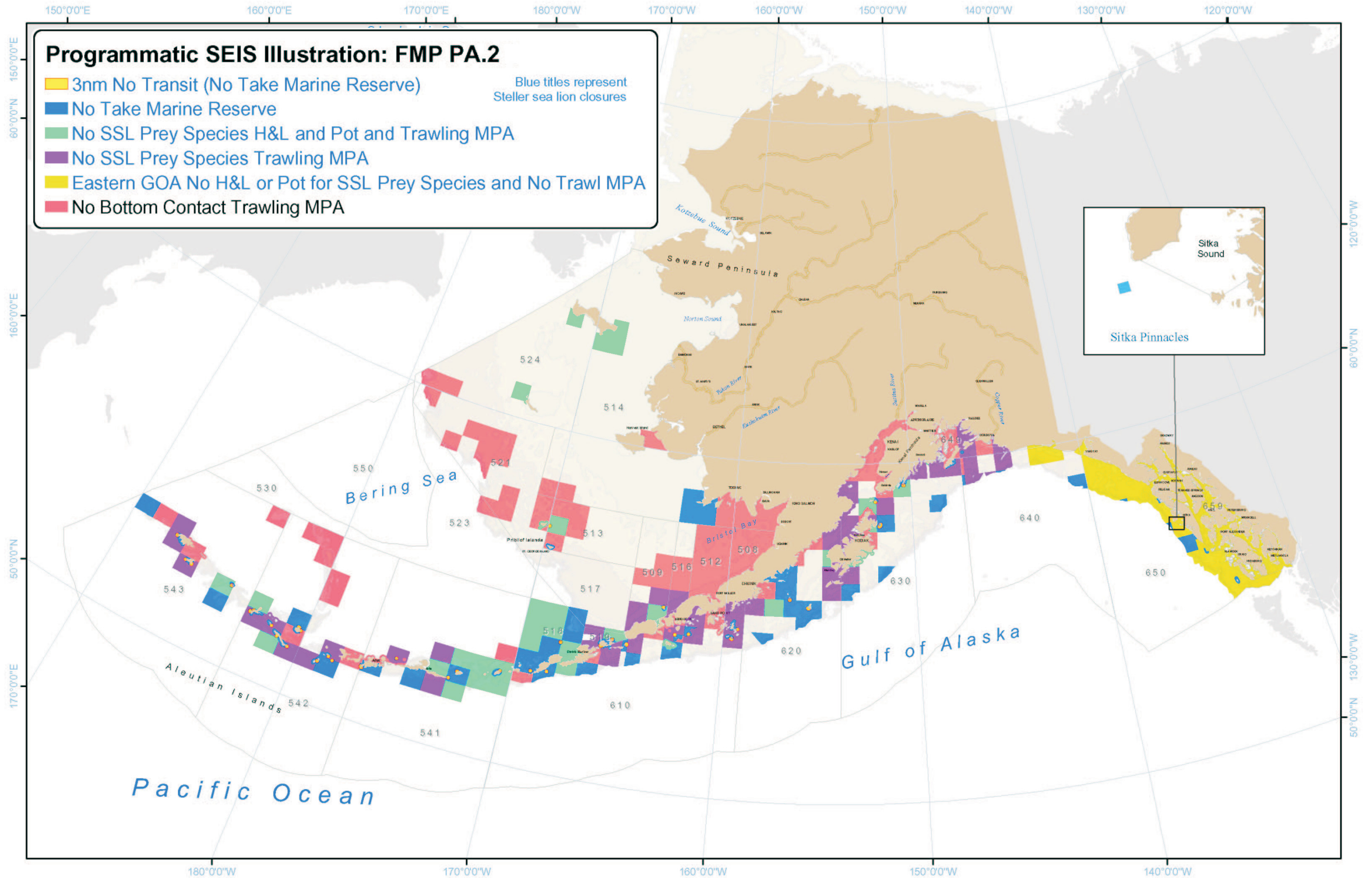


Figure 4.2-9. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Preferred Alternative FMP PA.2.

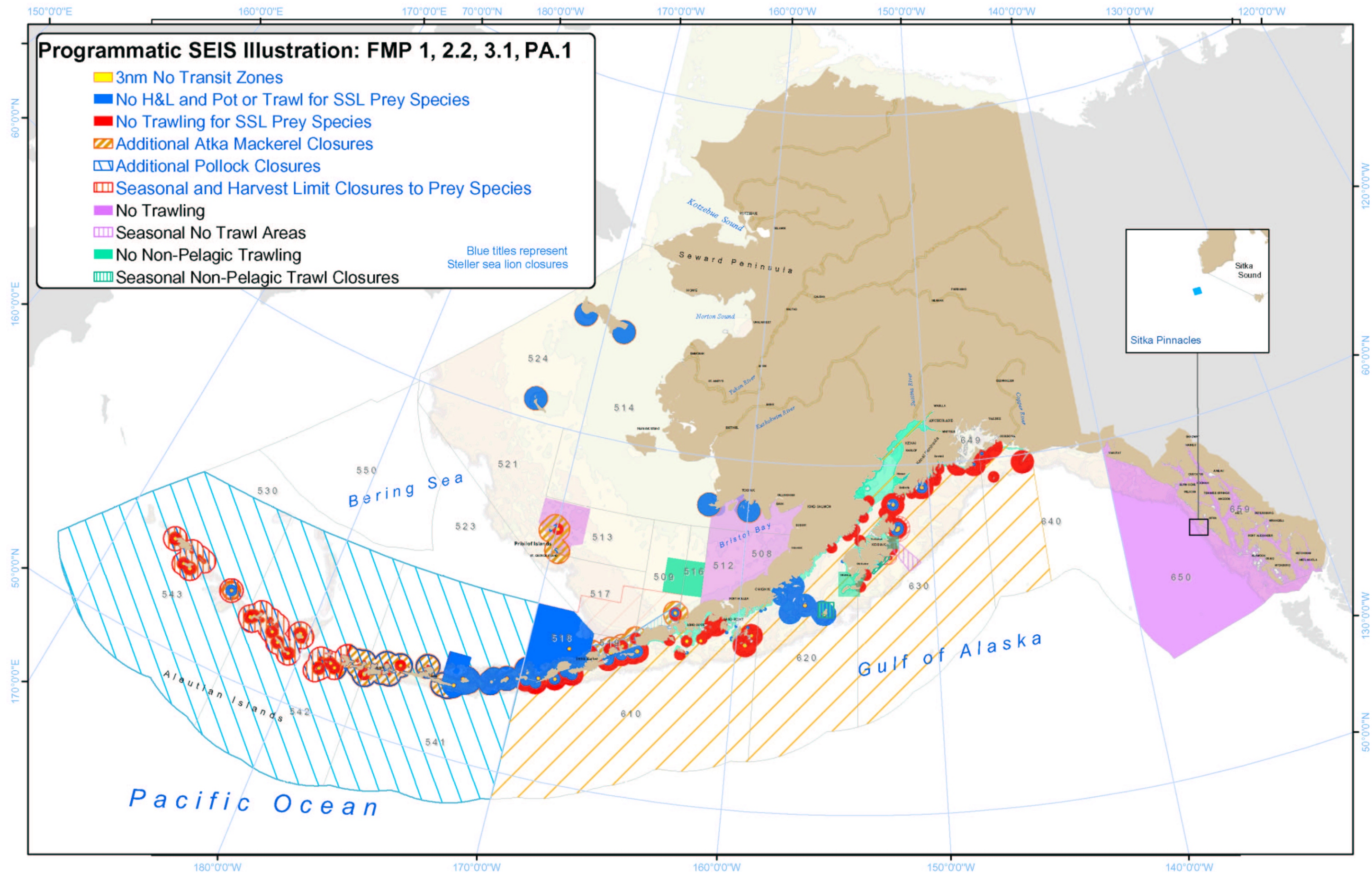


Figure 4.2-10. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plans 1, 2.2, 3.1, and Preferred Alternative FMP PA.1.

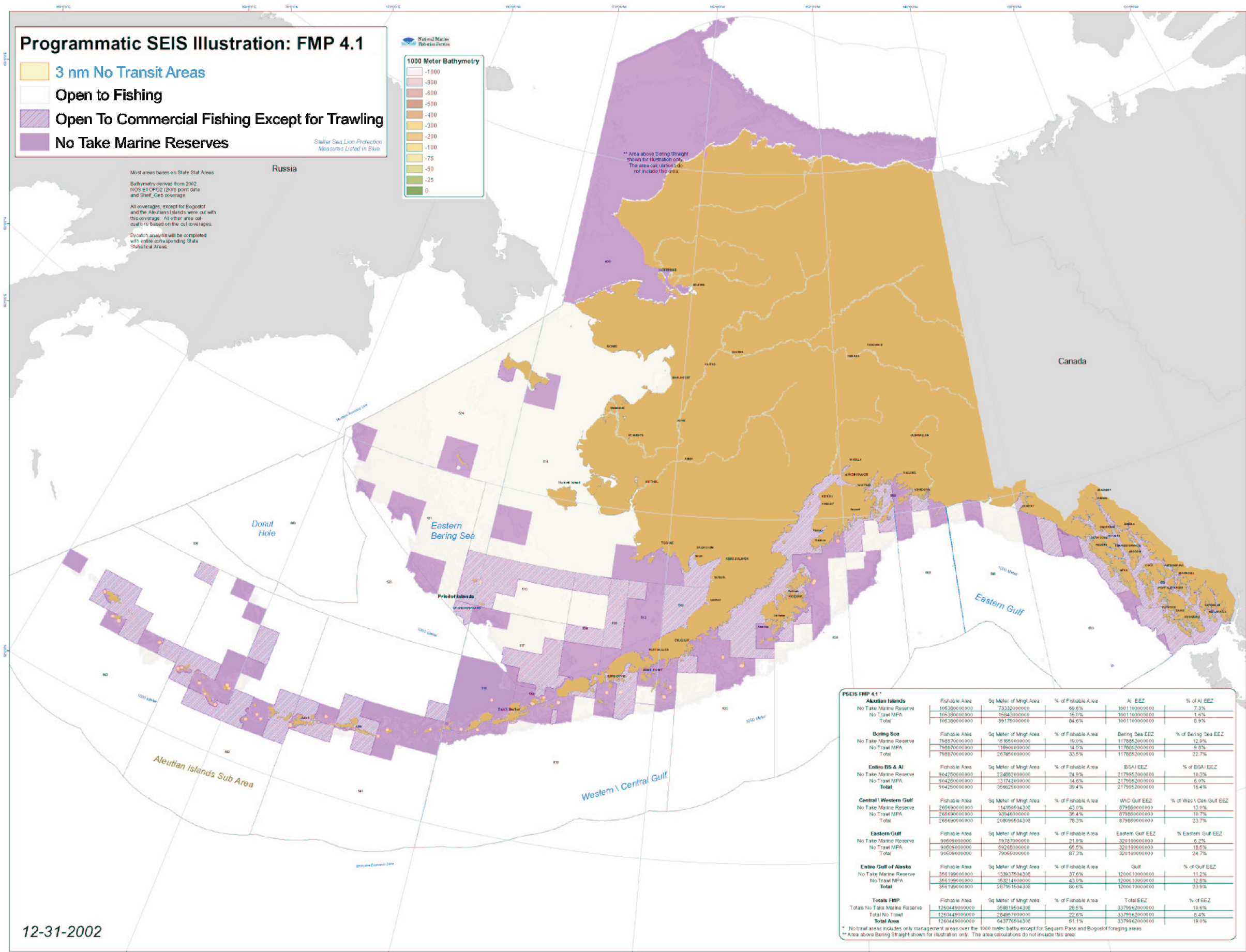
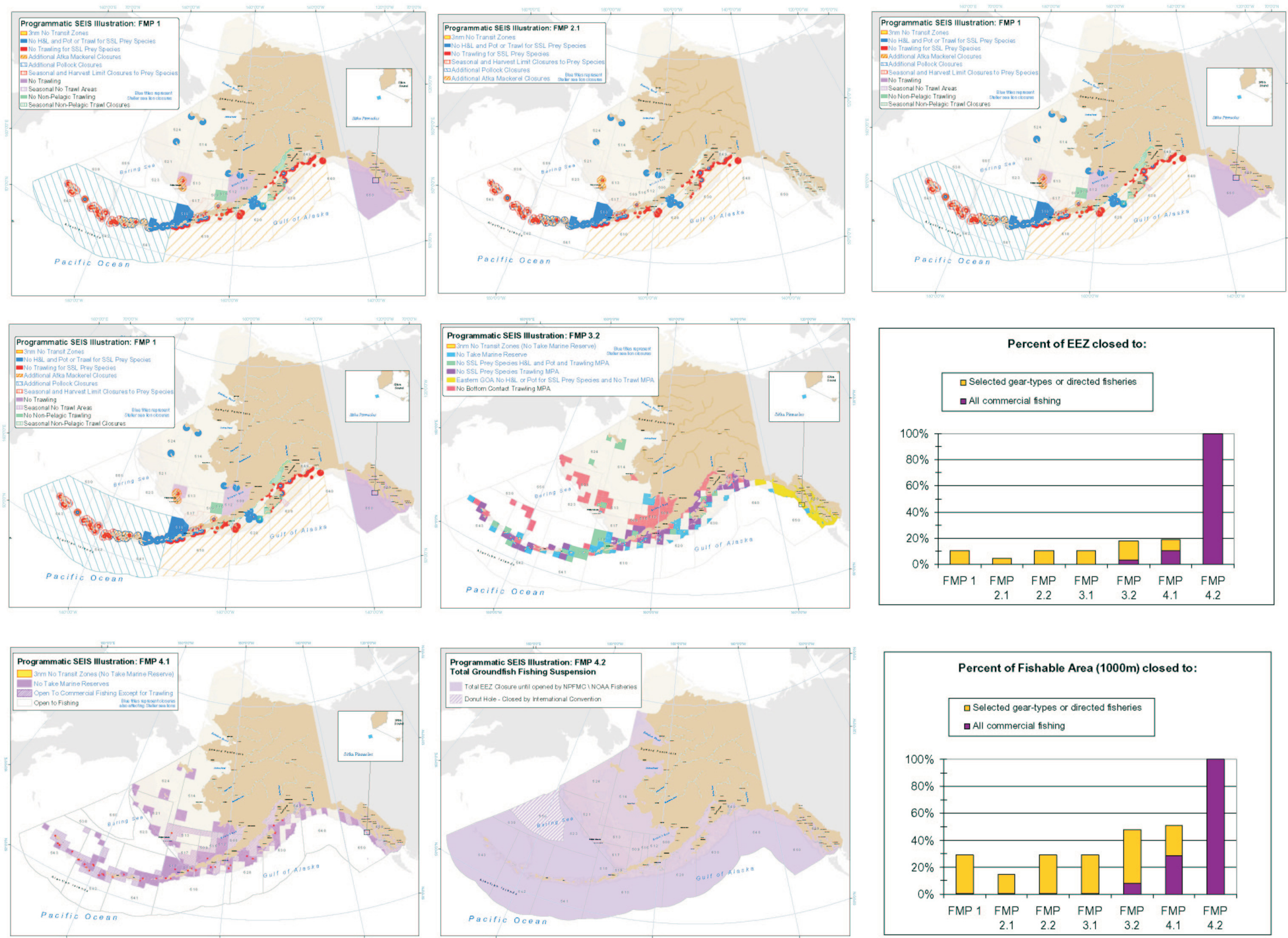
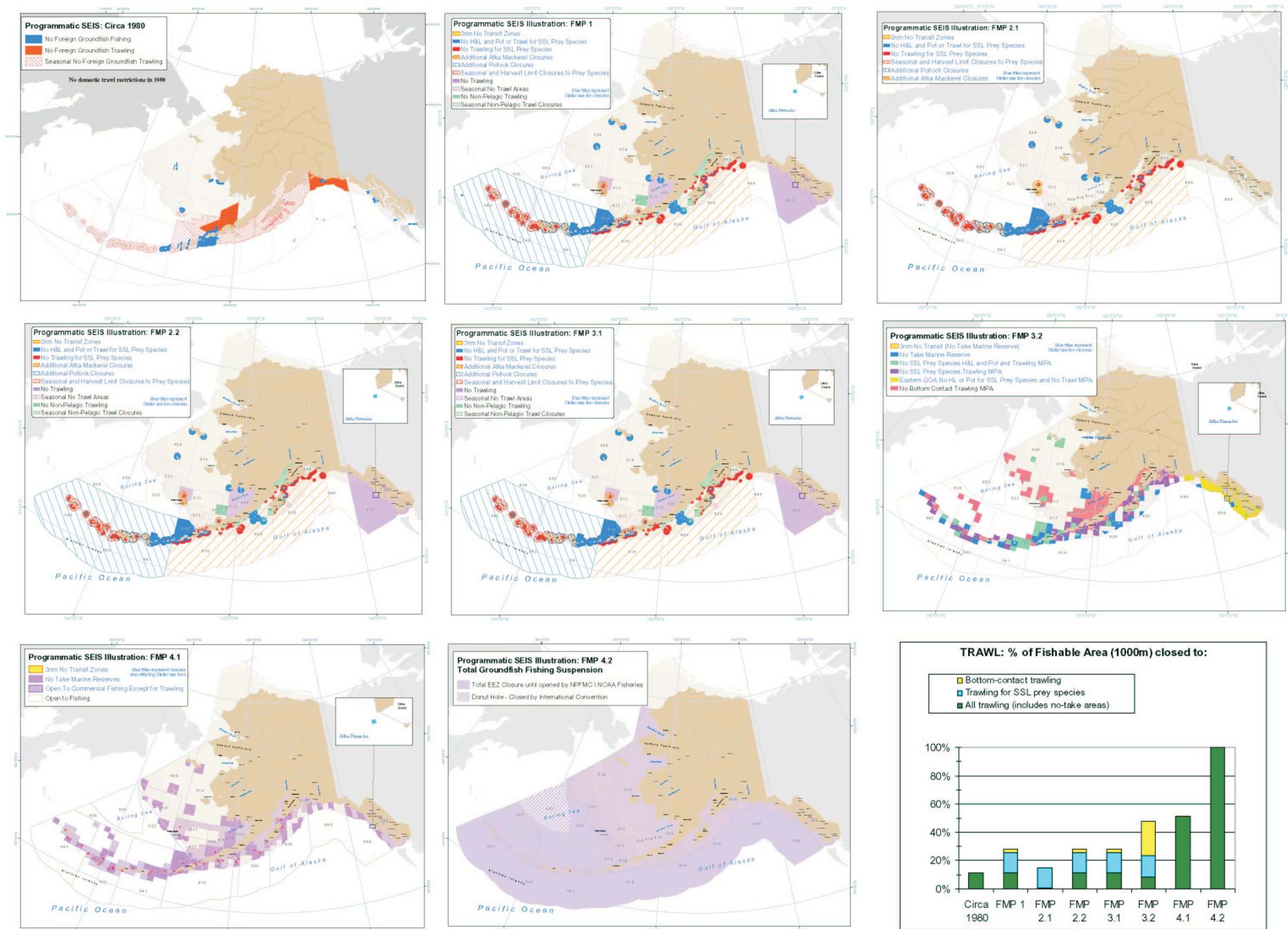


Figure 4.2-11. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Illustration of closure areas included in Fishery Management Plan 4.1 all colors used.



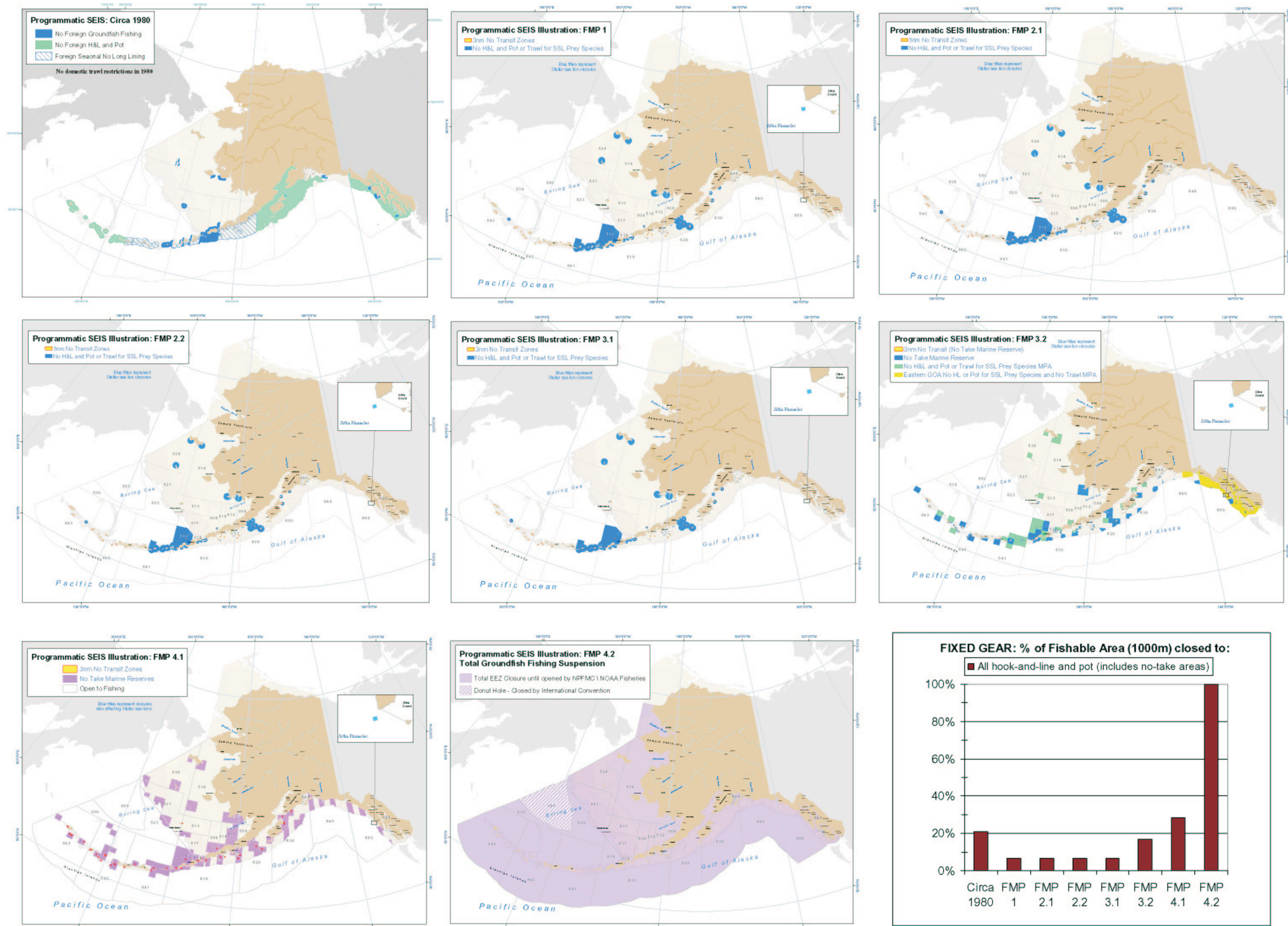
Programmatic FMP Bookends

Figure 4.2-12. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas in all Fishery Management Plan bookends; depictions of percent economic exclusion zone closed and fishable areas.



Closure Areas for Groundfish: Trawl Gear Only

Figure 4.2-13. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustration of closure areas in all Fishery Management Plan bookends (contains 1980 Circa map); depictions of percent fishable areas closed to trawl.



Closure Areas for Groundfish: Fixed Gear (H&L and Pot)

Figure 4.2-14. Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement illustrations of closure areas in all Fishery Management Plan bookends (contains Circa 1980 map); depictions of percent fishable areas closed to fixed gear (Hook-and-Line and Pot).

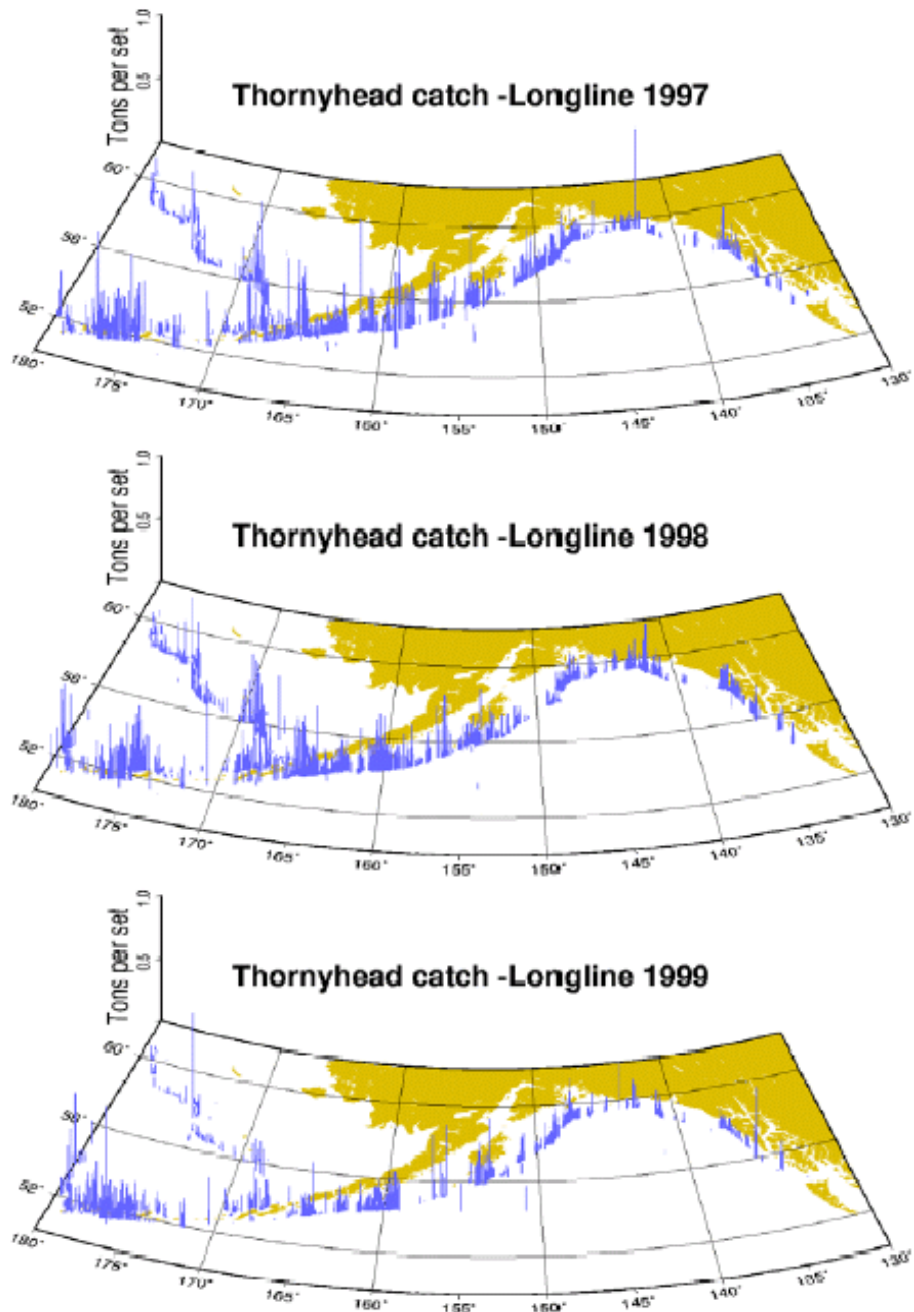


Figure 4.5-1. Distribution of thornyhead catches by commercial longline gear, 1997-1999. Source: Ianelli and Gaichas 2002.

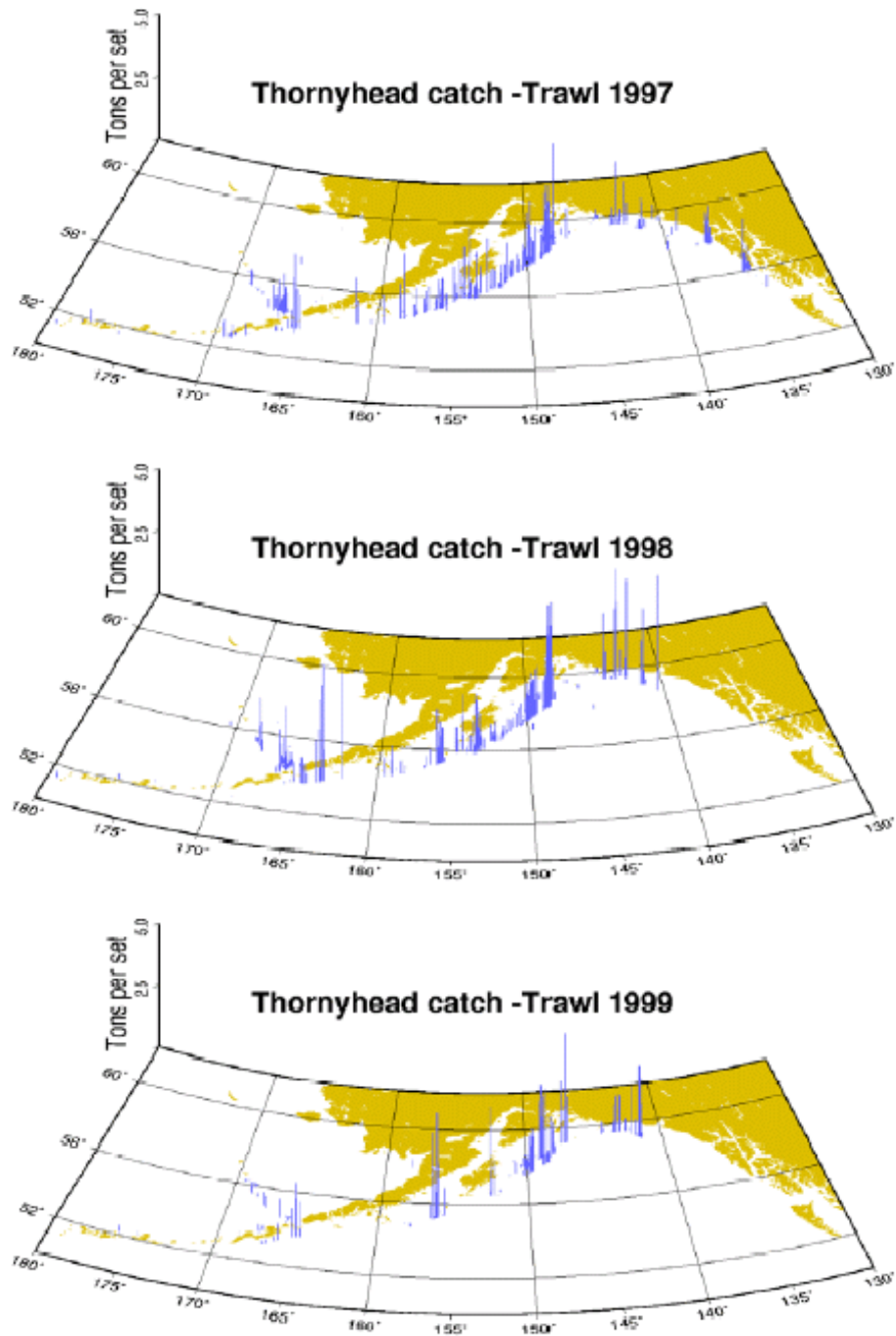
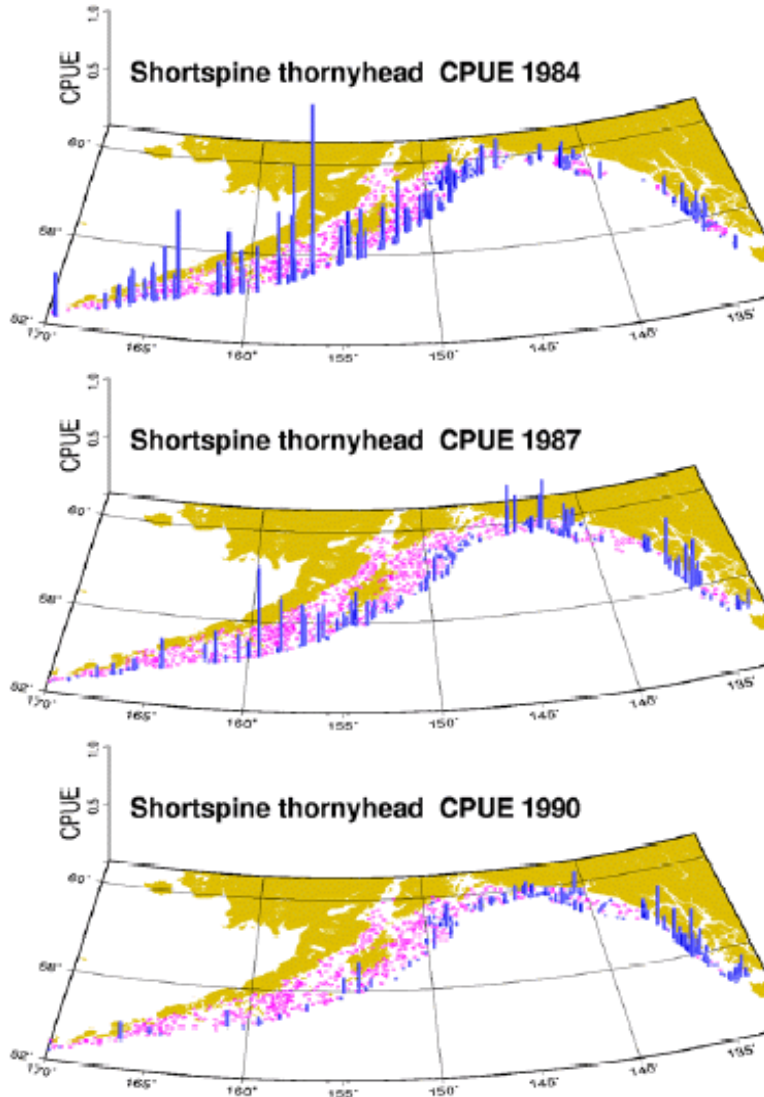


Figure 4.5-2. Distribution of thornyhead catches by commercial trawl gear, 1997-1999.
Source: Ianelli and Gaichas 2002.



Notes: Height of vertical bars is proportional to CPUE by weight. Circles represent stations where no shortspine thornyheads were captured.

Figure 4.5-3. Distribution of thornyhead CPUE from recent triennial trawl surveys. Source: Ianelli and Gaichas 2002.

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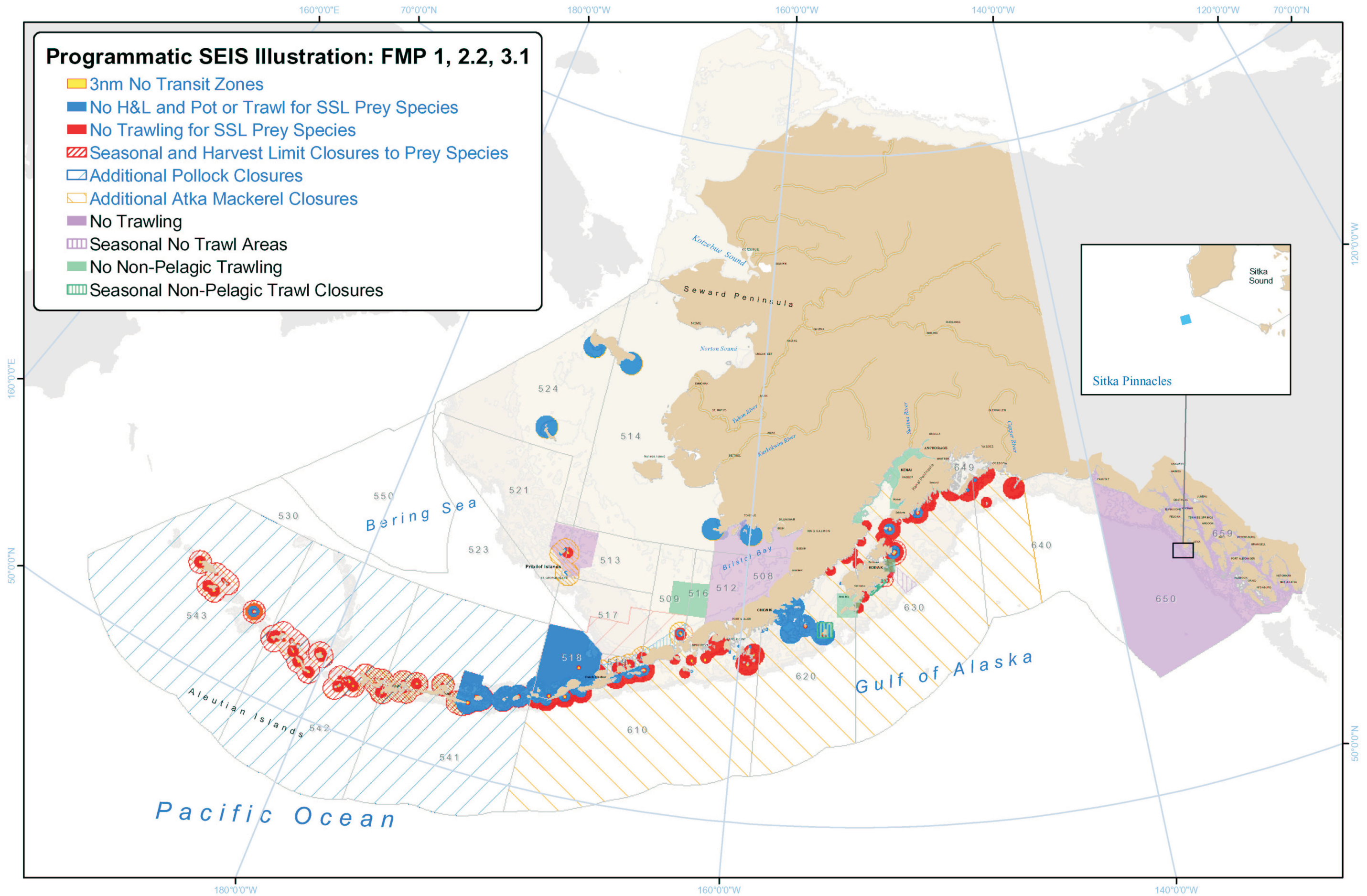


Figure 4.5-4. Areas closed to trawling only at various times of the year Fishery Management Plans 1, 2.2, and 3.1.

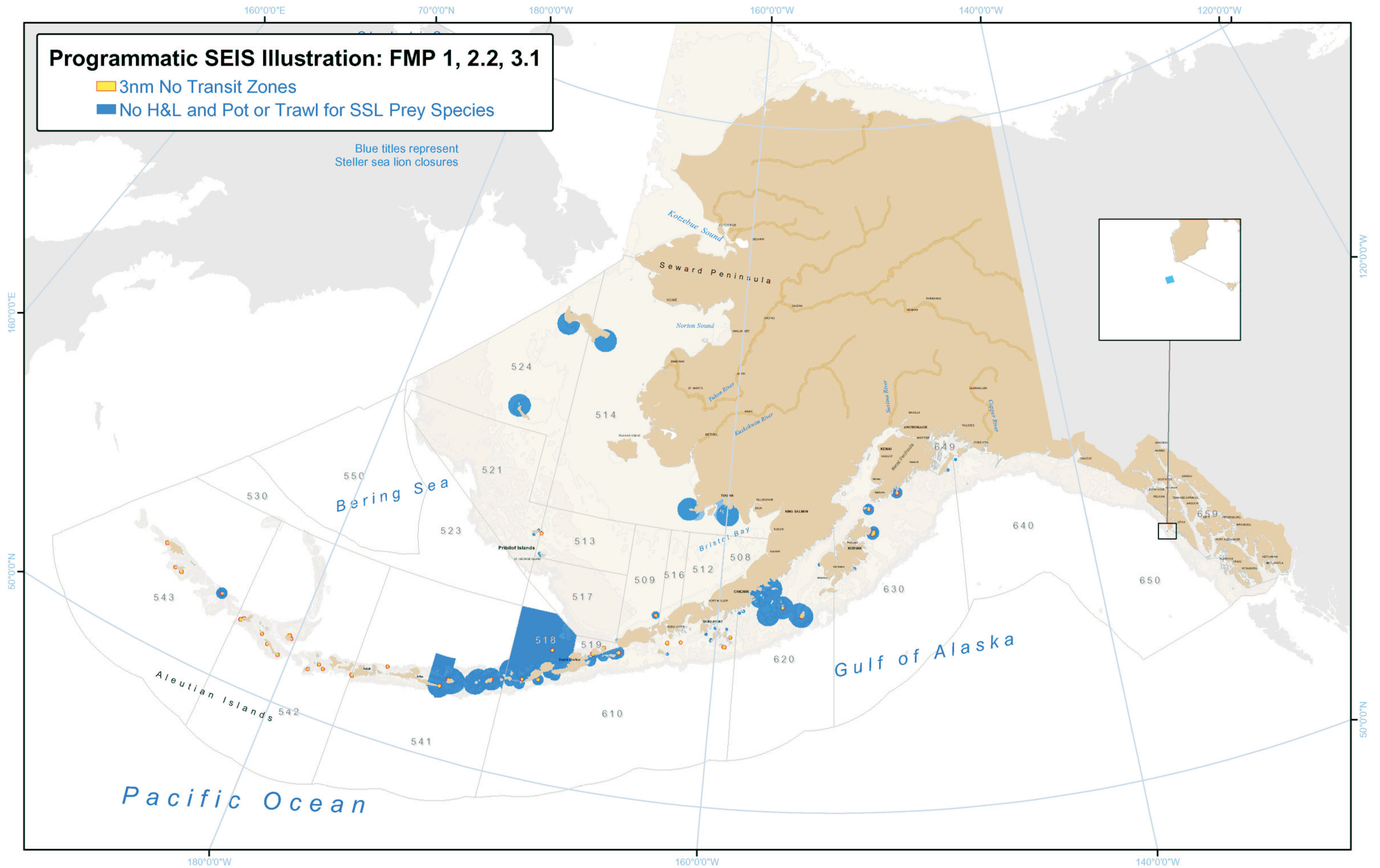


Figure 4.5-5. Areas closed to fixed gear at various times of the year Fishery Management Plans 1, 2.2, and 3.1.

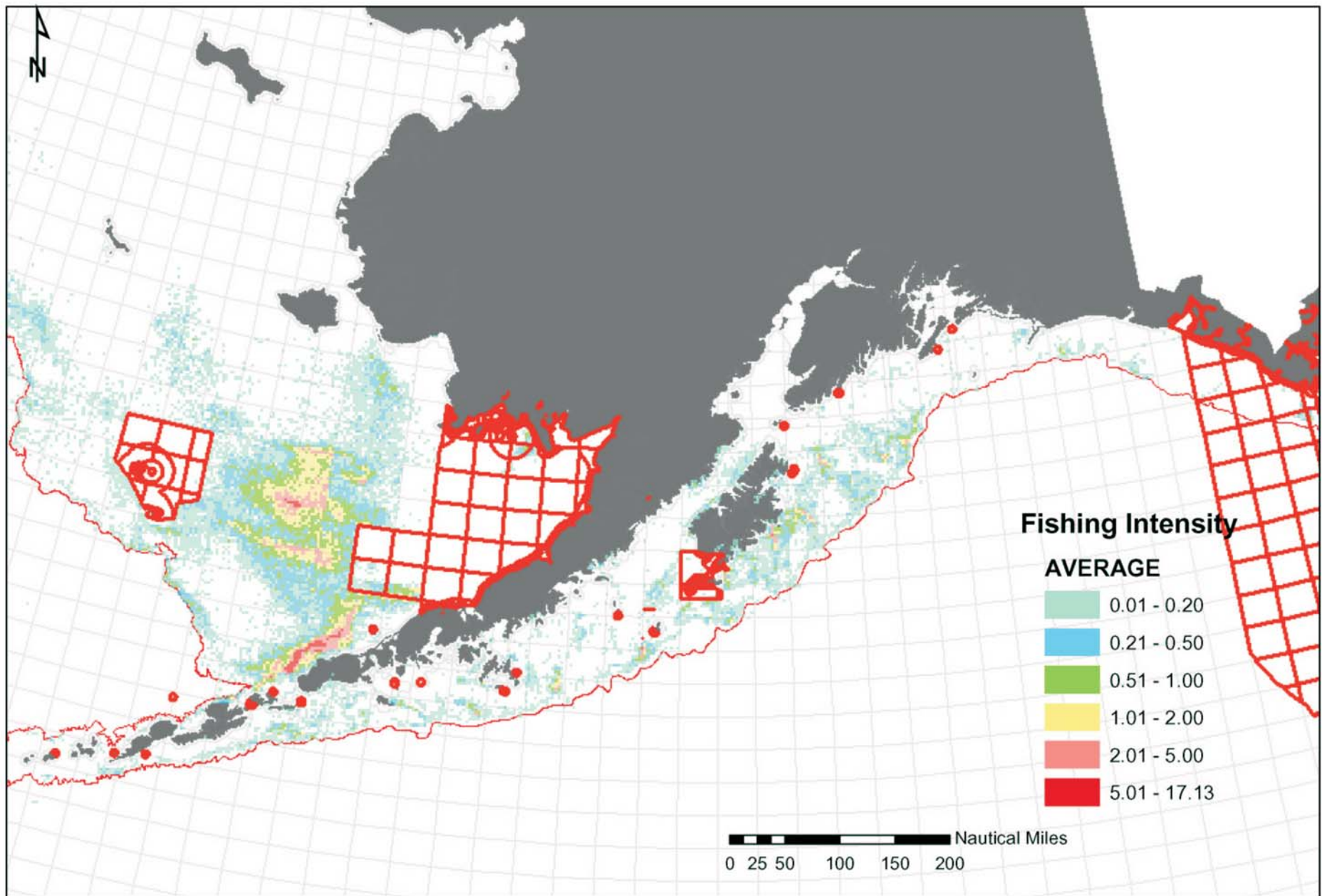


Figure 4.5-6. Bottom trawl fishing intensity and all species closures under FMPs 1, 2.2, and 3.1 in Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea.

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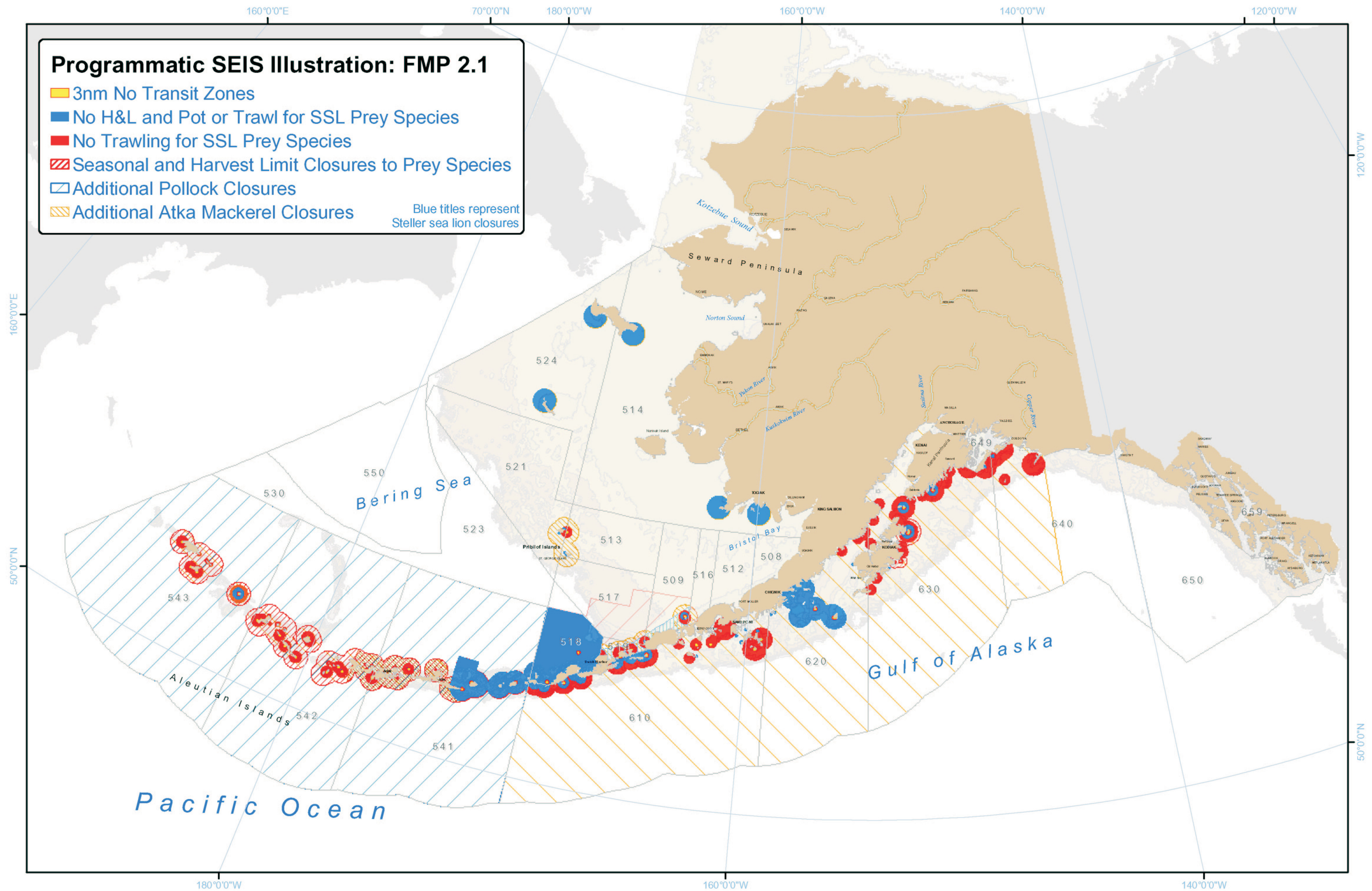


Figure 4.6-1. Areas closed to trawling only at various times of the year under Fishery Management Plan 2.1.

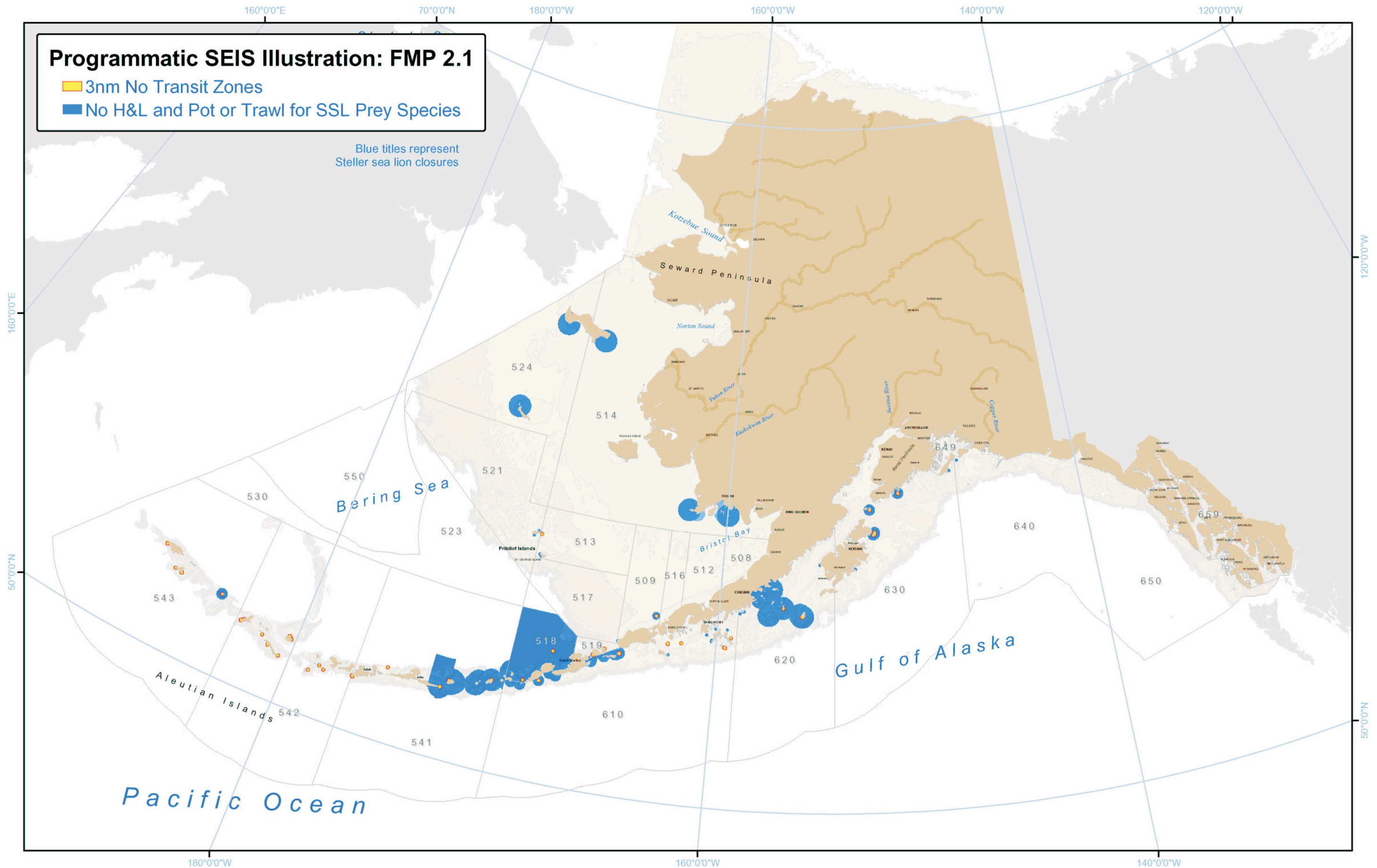


Figure 4.6-2. Areas closed to fixed gear only at various times of the year under Fishery Management Plan 2.1.

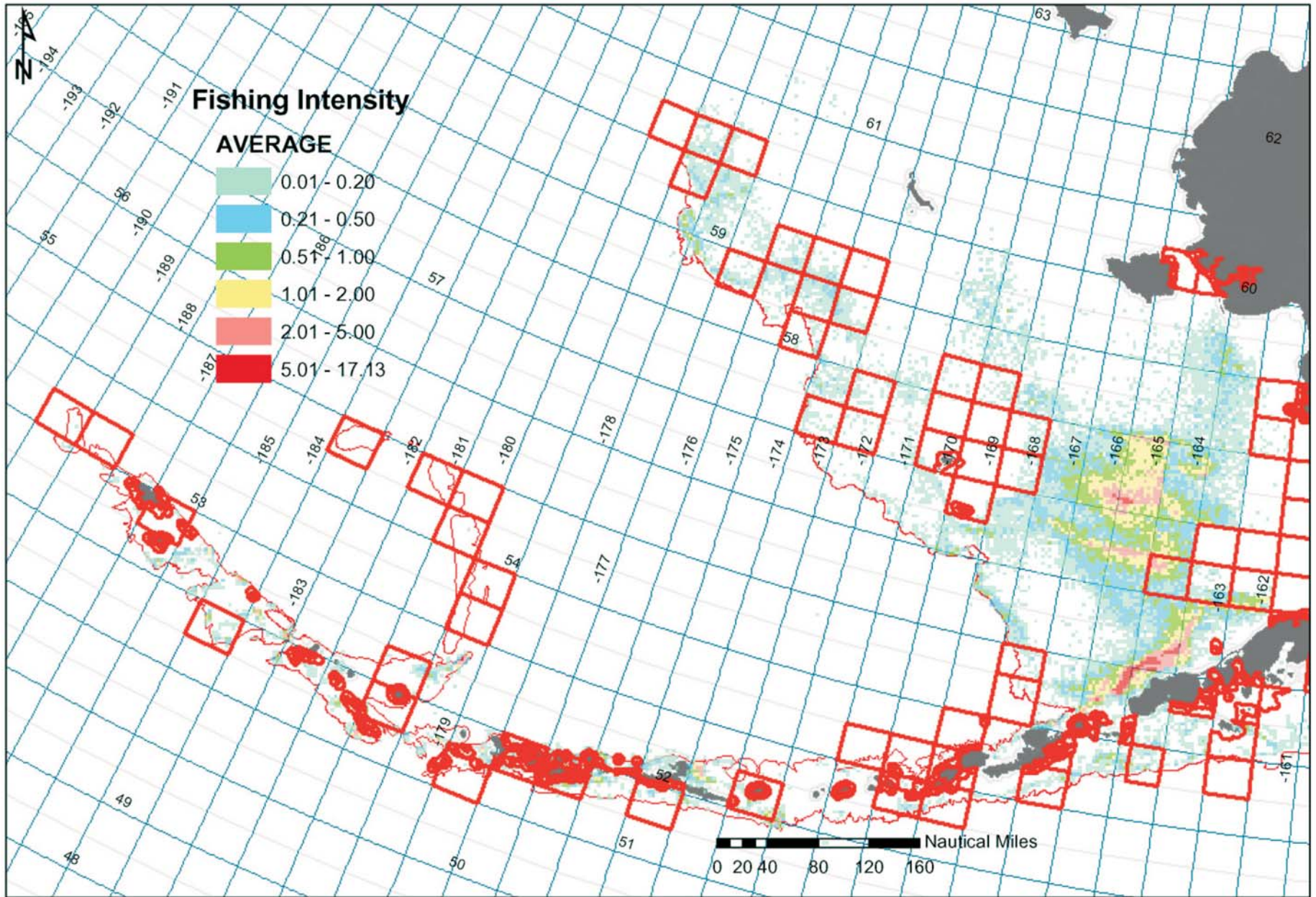


Figure 4.7-1. Bottom trawl fishing intensity and all species closures under FMP 3.2 in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands.

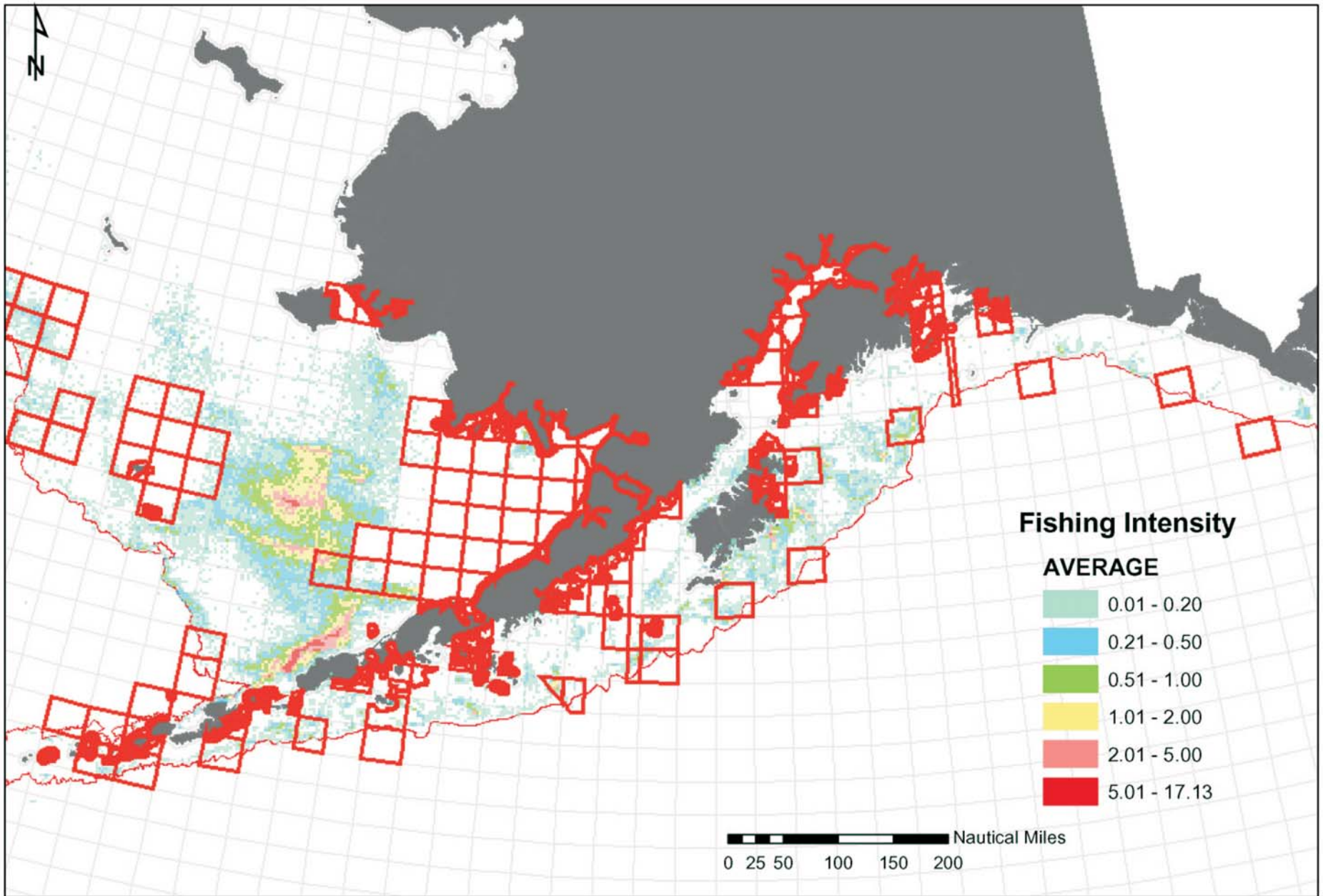


Figure 4.7-2. Bottom trawl fishing intensity and all species closures under FMP 3.2 in Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea.

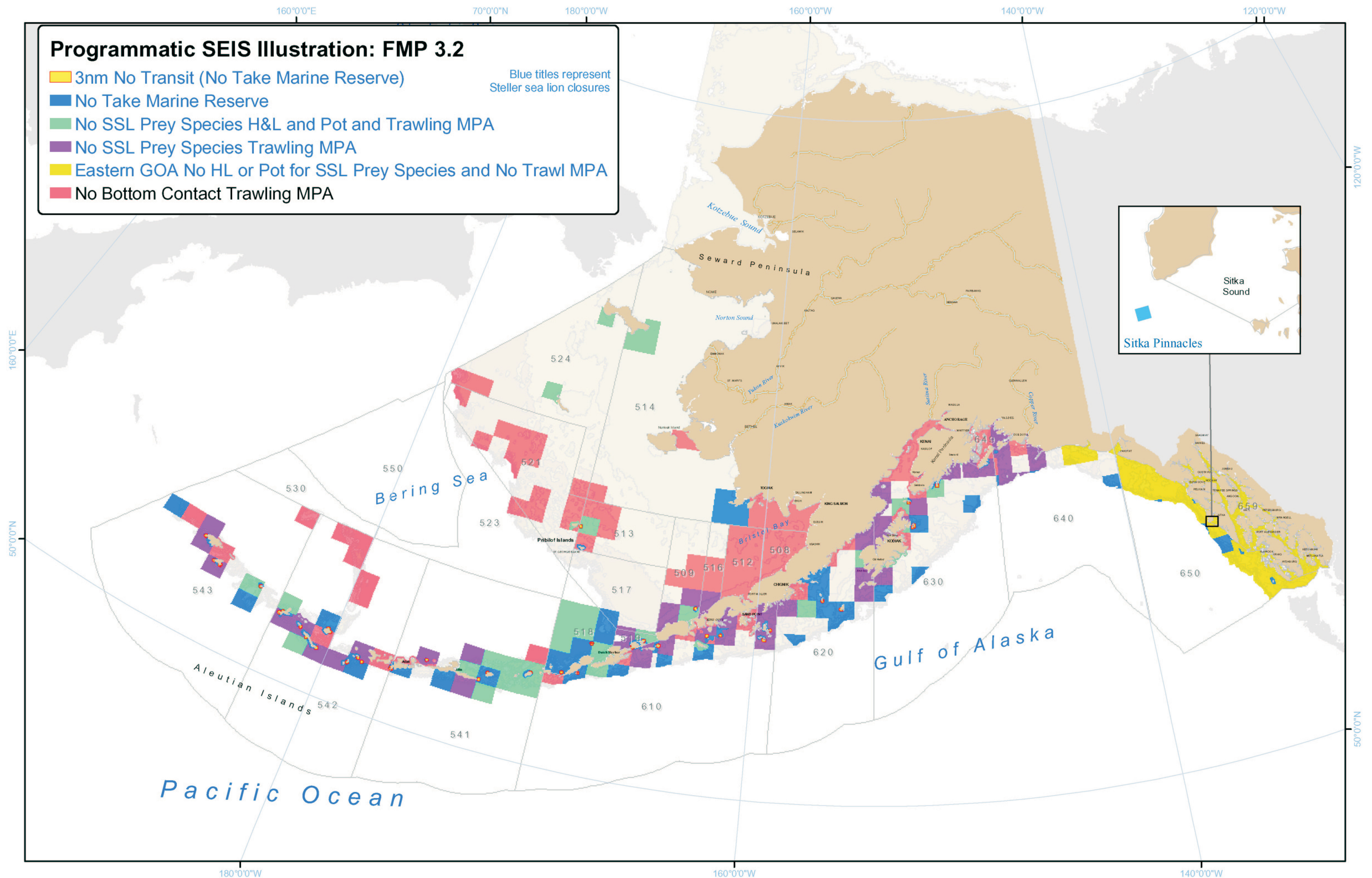


Figure 4.7-3. Areas closed to trawling only at various times of the year under Fishery Management Plan 3.2.

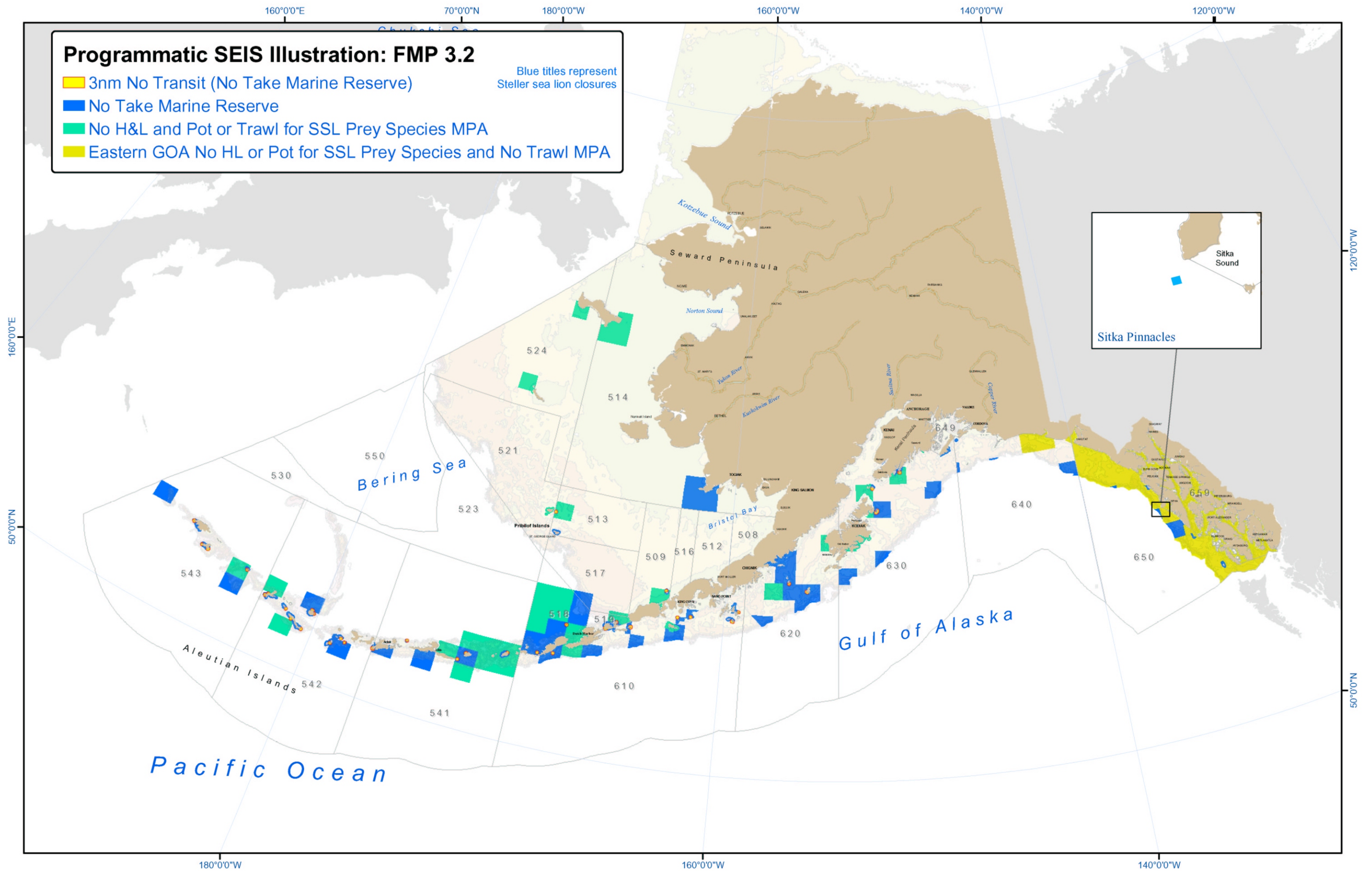


Figure 4.7-4. Areas closed to fixed gear only at various times of the year under Fishery Management Plan 3.2.

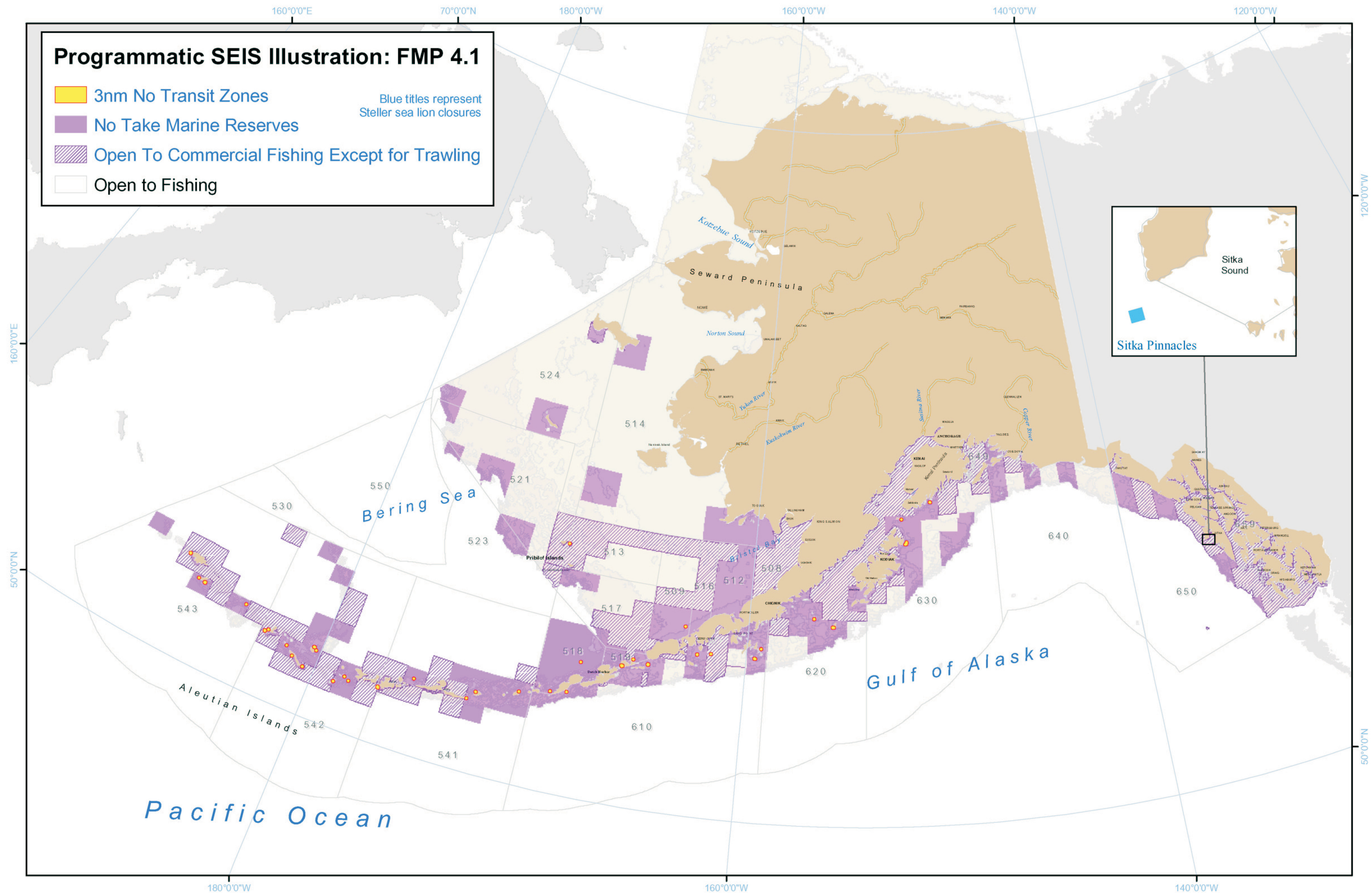


Figure 4.8-1. Areas closed to trawling only at various times of the year under Fishery Management Plan 4.1.

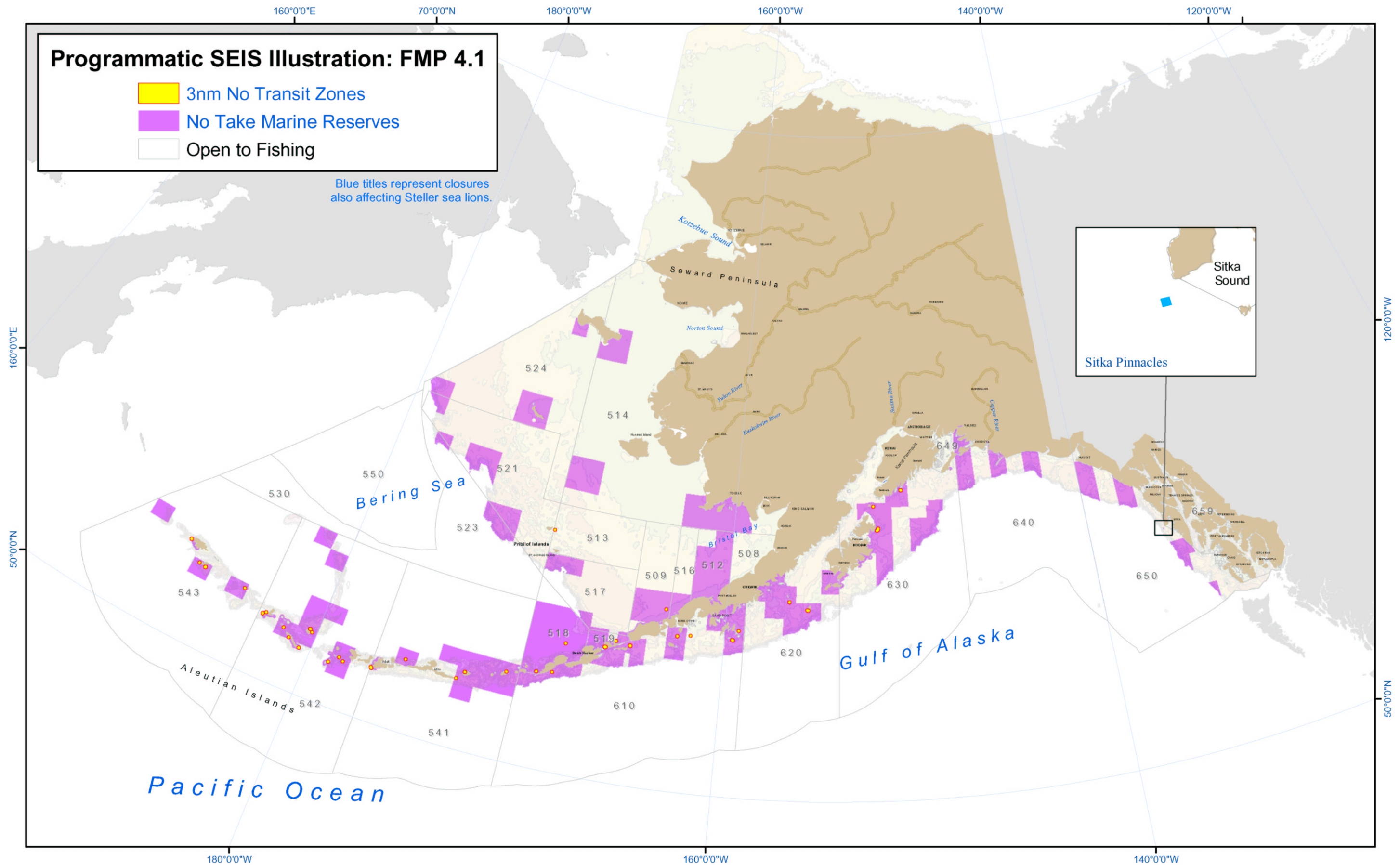


Figure 4.8-2. Areas closed to fixed gear only at various times of the year under Fishery Management Plan 4.1.

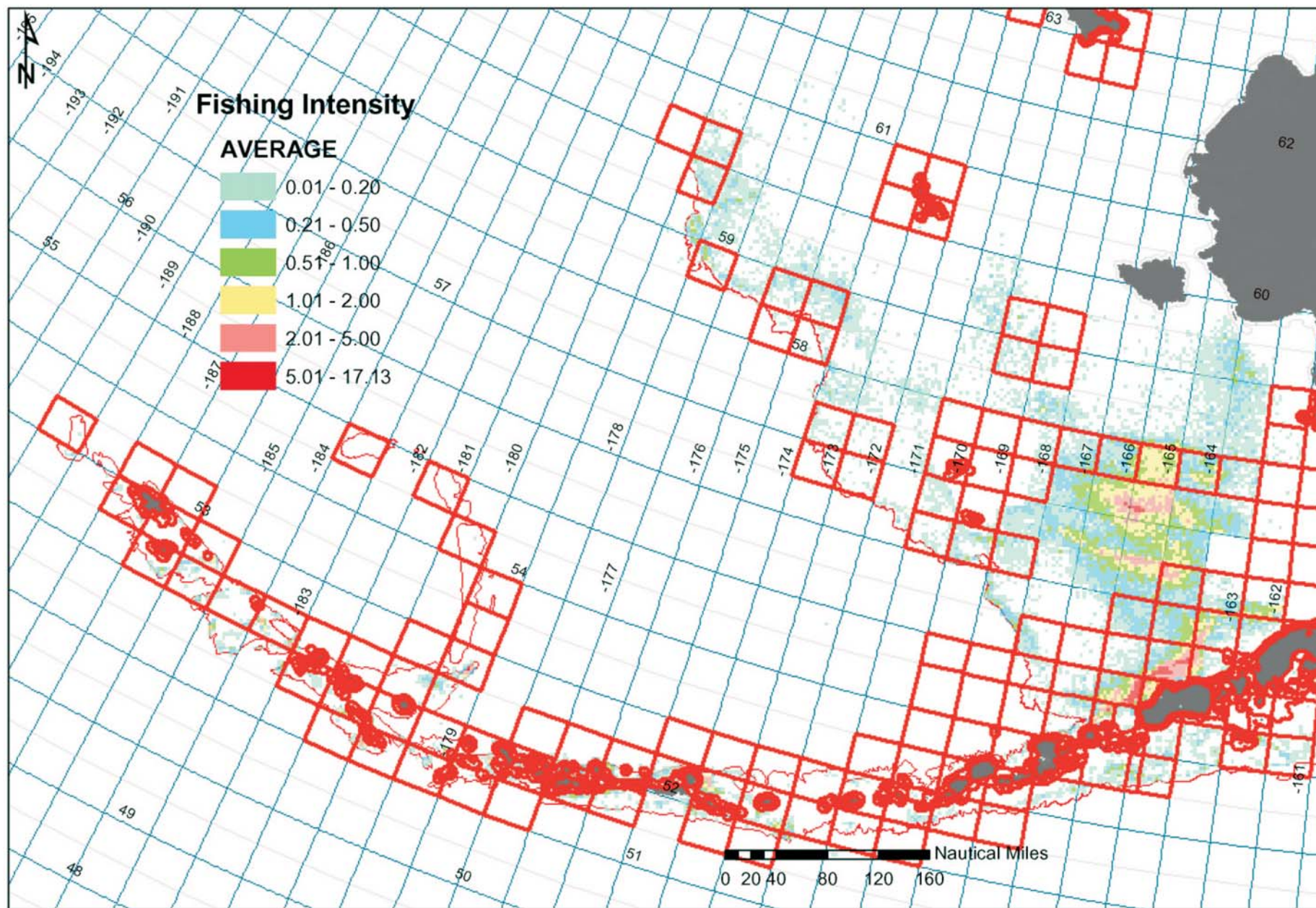


Figure 4.8-3. Bottom trawl fishing intensity and all species closures under FMP 4.1 in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands.

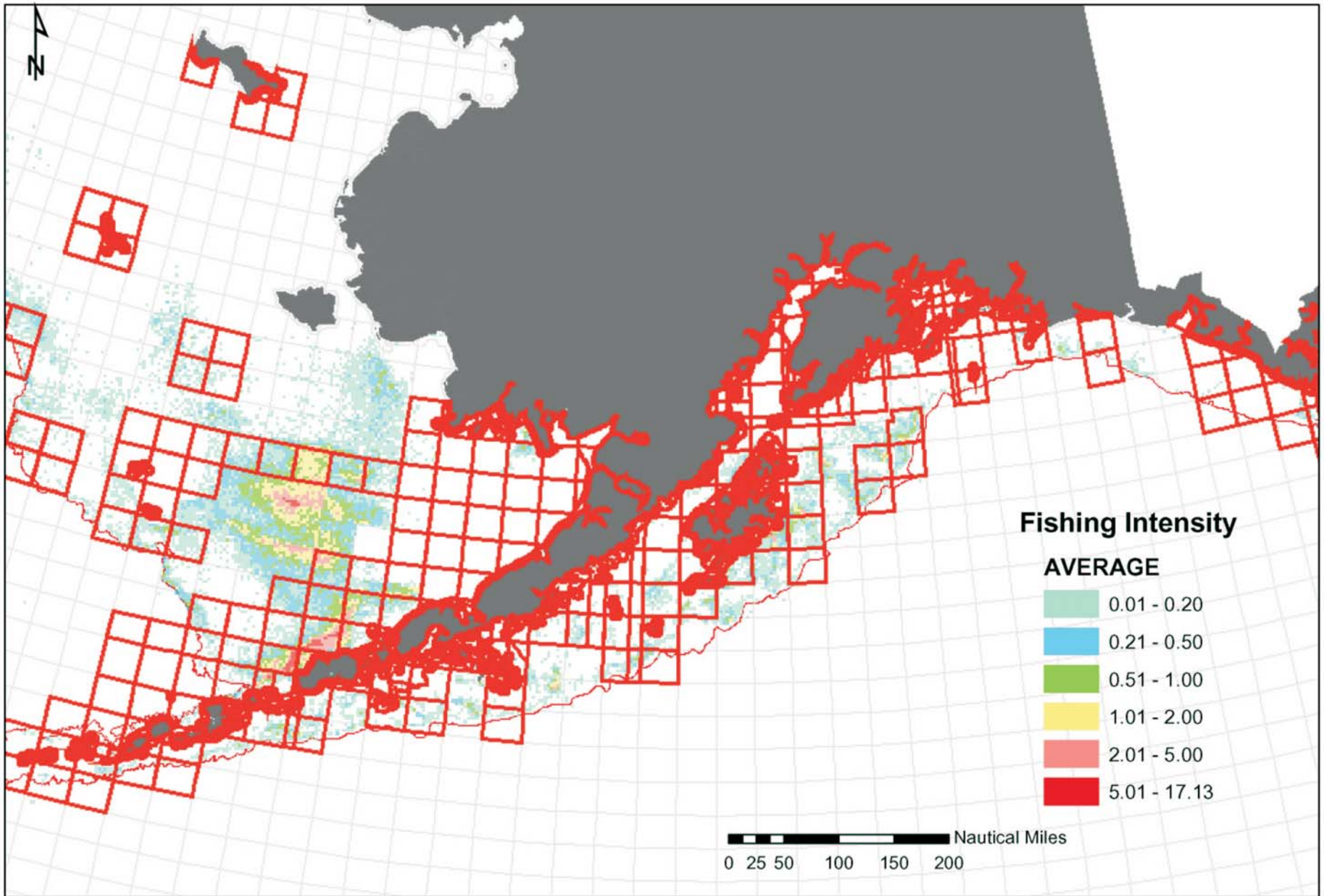


Figure 4.8-4. Bottom trawl fishing intensity and all species closures under FMP 4.1 in Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea.