**NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-AFSC**

# The 2025 Eastern Bering Sea Continental Shelf Trawl Survey: Results for Commercial Crab Species

By

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**Draft version: August 29, 2025**

## ABSTRACT

The eastern Bering Sea (EBS) bottom trawl survey has been conducted annually by the National Marine Fisheries Service since 1975, with the entire station grid standardized in 1988. The purpose of this survey is to collect data on the distribution and abundance of crabs, groundfish, and other benthic resources. These data are used to estimate population abundance and biomass for the management of commercially important species. In 2025, 349 total stations were sampled on the EBS shelf between 31 May and 26 July. The 2025 total combined biomass of male crabs of harvestable size (legal size for *Paralithodes* spp., industry-preferred size for *Chionoecetes* spp.) for all EBS stocks was 61,215 t, 67% higher than the record-low estimate from 2021. A very large cohort of Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166° W began to mature in 2025, producing abundance estimates that were the highest ever observed in the 1988 – 2025 time series for mature females, large males, and legal males. Although juvenile/small crab abundance declined slightly from the time series highs in 2024, large numbers of juveniles still remained in the population across a range of size classes. Tanner crab east of 166° W did not experience the same recruitment trends as in the west and estimated abundance declined across all size and sex categories, with very little new recruitment. Following the 2019 – 2021 population collapse of snow crab (*C. opilio*), the signs of recovery that began in 2023 continued in 2025. Large juvenile cohorts that had recruited post-collapse began to reach maturity in 2025, leading to abundance increases for large/legal males and mature females. Abundance remained high for immature snow crab (although declining slightly for immature females from the time series high in 2024); however, there was minimal new recruitment into the smallest juvenile size classes. Moderate increases in hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. had been observed in 2024, but this trend dramatically increased in 2025, with time series highs across all size/sex/maturity categories (abundance estimates 78 – 430% higher than the next highest value in the time series). Abundance estimates for male Bristol Bay red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) remained similar to 2024 estimates (≤ 10% change) for all size categories, while estimates for immature and mature females increased. Saint Matthew Island blue king crab, abundance estimates for mature crab remained low and similar to 2024, while there were considerable increases for immature crab; however, these increases were primarily driven by a high catch at one survey station. Abundance estimates for the Pribilof Islands red and blue king crab stocks remained very low.

Biomass estimates from the 2025 survey, reported in metric tons (t) and pounds (lb) with 95% confidence intervals (± 1.96 SE) for legal and preferred-size males of each commercial crab stock in the EBS. Size classes for carapace length (CL) and carapace width (CW) are given in inches and millimeters. The legal size classes defined by Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in inches and include spines, while those listed in millimeters exclude spines.

| | 2025 legal or preferred-size male biomass (±95% CI) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock | Size | t | lb |
| **Bristol Bay District red king crab** | ≥ 135 mm CL | 19,505 | 43,000,520 |
| Legal Size | (≥ 6.5 in. CW) | (5,793) | (12,771,027) |
| **Pribilof District red king crab** | ≥ 135 mm CL | 1,247 | 2,748,921 |
| Legal Size | (≥ 6.5 in. CW) | (105) | (2,316,089) |
| **Pribilof District blue king crab** | ≥ 135 mm CL | 203 | 446,925 |
| Legal Size | (≥ 6.5 in. CW) | (280) | (616,456) |
| **Saint Matthew Is. blue king crab** | ≥ 120 mm CL | 1,266 | 2,792,059 |
| Legal Size | (≥ 5.5 in. CW) | (1,070) | (2,358,144) |
| **Tanner crab, east of 166° W** | ≥ 120 mm CW | 5,685 | 12,534,310 |
| Legal Size | (≥ 4.8 in. CW) | (2,081) | (4,587,935) |
| Preferred Size | ≥ 125 mm CW | 4,508 | 9,939,389 |
| | (≥ 5.0 in. CW) | (1,781) | (3,925,767) |
| **Tanner crab, west of 166° W** | ≥ 110 mm CW | 38,585 | 85,064,354 |
| Legal Size | (≥ 4.4 in. CW) | (16,369) | (36,088,327) |
| Preferred Size | ≥ 125 mm CW | 11,201 | 24,694,629 |
| | (≥ 5.0 in. CW) | (4,452) | (9,815,398) |
| **Snow crab** | ≥ 78 mm CW | 84,039 | 185,273,639 |
| Legal Size | (≥ 3.1 in. CW) | (24,145) | (53,231,074) |
| Preferred Size | ≥ 101 mm CW | 23,285 | 51,333,865 |
| | (≥ 4.0 in. CW) | (6,586) | (14,520,001) |

**CONTENTS**

# INTRODUCTION

## Survey History and Purpose

Foreign vessels began fishing for red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in Bristol Bay as early as 1930 (AFB & ADF 1954), a move which prompted the development of U.S. surveys and commercial fisheries in the Bering Sea (summarized in Zimmermann et al. 2009). Early exploratory bottom trawl surveys by U.S. government agencies began in the Bering Sea in 1940, primarily concentrated in Bristol Bay, but with some samples stretching farther north to Norton Sound and Saint Lawrence Island (Zimmermann et al. 2009). At that time red king crab were the most lucrative resource, and were thus the primary focus of surveys and developing U.S. fisheries. Surveys continued over the next two decades, often as cooperative arrangements between the private fishing industry and government agencies, with the goal of identifying distributional patterns and the best harvesting practices (Zimmermann et al. 2009). The first gridded survey was conducted in 1955 (INPFC 1956) and by 1957 a square grid, with stations spaced 20 nautical miles (nmi) apart, was adopted (USFWS 1957).

The first large-scale survey of the eastern Bering Sea (EBS) shelf was conducted in 1975, using the same square grid that was developed in 1957; the original purpose was to assess potential resource impacts from offshore oil development (Pereyra et al. 1978). Sampling was conducted over the shelf between the 20 m and 200 m isobaths from the Alaska Peninsula north to approximately 62° N. Since then the survey has been conducted annually, with the exception of 2020 due to restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the early years, spatial extent varied drastically (Appendix A), and in 1982 the survey methods and gear were standardized (Fig. 2; Stauffer 2004). Additional stations, called corner stations, were added around the Pribilof Islands and Saint Matthew Island in 1981 and 1983, respectively, to better sample blue king crab (*P. platypus*) populations; however, these stations were removed beginning in 2024. The last remaining stations were added to the northwest corner of the EBS survey grid in 1988, creating the final standardized grid (Fig. 1; Appendix A).

The annual collection of data on the distribution and abundance of crab and groundfish resources provides fishery-independent population estimates and biological data critical to the management of commercially important species in the EBS. Commercially important crab species that have been historically assessed during the survey include red king crab, blue king crab, southern Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*), snow crab (*C. opilio*), and hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*). Although the common name for *C. bairdi* changed from Tanner crab to southern Tanner crab in 2005 (McLaughlin et al. 2005), "Tanner crab" will be used in this document. Given the change in survey grid area in the 1970s and 1980s, the spatial extent of the stock relative to the survey area sampled determines the number of years over which estimates of biomass and abundance can be directly compared. In this document, we use 1988 as the start of the time series for Tanner crab, snow crab, and hair crab. The king crab stocks are more restricted to specific regions, which received disparate degrees of coverage during the earlier years of the survey; thus, we use 1979 as the start date for Bristol Bay red king crab data, 1981 for the Pribilof king crabs, 1983 for Saint Matthew Island blue king crab, and 1988 for Northern District red king crab.

Since 1988, the EBS trawl survey has consisted of 350 standard stations, excluding corner stations. Station Z-04, however, is excluded from analysis for crab populations, as described later. These stations cover an area of approximately 140,751 $nmi^2$, with station depths ranging from 20 to 200 m (Fig. 1). The survey begins in eastern Bristol Bay between late May and early June, and eight to ten stations are typically sampled every day across two vessels (Fig. 1). The standard survey is completed in late July to early August at the northwestern edge of the survey grid. Since 1999, in years when the Bristol Bay red king crab reproductive cycle is delayed due to colder water temperatures (1999, 2000, 2006-2012, 2017, and 2021), a subset of Bristol Bay stations are resampled (20 – 30 stations) after the conclusion of the standard survey to improve the accuracy of female size composition and abundance estimates (see Methods). In addition to the EBS survey grid, the northern Bering Sea (NBS, 144 stations) has been surveyed in 2010, 2017, 2018 (with reduced effort), 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023 (with reduced effort), and 2025 (137 stations). The 2025 NBS results are not included in this preliminary report, but will be included in the final version of this report.

## Bering Sea Crab Stock Assessment Process

Crab species included in the Federal Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crab Fishery Management Plan (FMP) are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), with federal oversight by NMFS (NPFMC 2021). The annual stock assessment and fishery evaluation (SAFE) report reviewed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) provides directed fishery catch, bycatch, and survey biomass and size composition data for commercial crab species (Bechtol et al. 2023). The procedure for setting overfishing levels and allowable biological catch is determined by NMFS, while ADF&G sets either the annual total allowable catch (TAC) or guideline harvest level (GHL) for each crab stock. The NPFMC Crab Plan Team and the Scientific and Statistical Committee review each assessment and recommend biological reference points associated with the status of each crab stock.

This report summarizes the 2025 survey results for commercially important crab resources in the EBS. Readers should note that area-swept estimates in this document are indices of abundance and biomass, and are not expected to match the final modeled population estimates reported in the SAFE documents for individual stocks, as the stock assessment models include additional population dynamics information and account for fishery selectivity and survey catchability. Further details of the survey design, history, and fishing gear specifications, in addition to the number and weights of the groundfish and other invertebrate species sampled at each standard station during the 2025 survey, will be reported in a separate NOAA Technical Memorandum.

## METHODS

### Survey Area and Sampling Gear

The 2025 EBS survey was conducted on board two chartered fishing vessels, the FV *Alaska Knight* and FV *Northwest Explorer*, from 31 May to 26 July. The vessels sampled in close proximity to each other for much of the survey, beginning in eastern Bristol Bay and moving westward and northward (Fig. 1).

The survey was conducted on a square grid, with stations centered in 20 × 20 nmi (37.04 × 37.04 km) cells. Historically, high-density strata, located around the Pribilof Islands and Saint Matthew Island, included additional stations at the corners of the 20 × 20 nmi cells; however, these corner stations were removed beginning in 2024. To calculate the total area covered for each stock, the area for each 20 × 20 nmi cell is assumed to be 401 $nmi^2$ due to the effects of a spherical projection of the flat grid surface in an area as large as the Bering Sea. Station Z-04 (AZ0504) is excluded from all crab population estimates because the station has a limited area of crab habitat within a range of depths accessible to survey trawl gear and sampling location has not been consistent across the time series. Saint Matthew Island primarily falls on one grid cell (Q-24) within the survey boundary; there is no sampling at this location and it is not considered a survey station; however, the area is used in crab biomass and abundance estimates.

The historical distribution of species, in combination with ADF&G management units (Fitch et al. 2012) define crab stock boundaries in this document (Fig. 3). The number of sampled stations listed below for each crab stock are for the 2025 survey and do not include corner stations surveyed in previous years (see Zacher et al. 2024). Snow crab and hair crab are considered single stocks across the entire EBS (349 stations, 140,350 $nmi^2$). In the EBS, red king crab stocks are split into the Bristol Bay District (ADF&G King Crab Registration Area T, 136 stations, 54,536 $nmi^2$), the Pribilof Islands District (ADF&G Pribilof District in King Crab Registration Area Q, 61 stations, 24,461 $nmi^2$) and the Northern District. Northern District red king crab are not an FMP crab stock and there is no stock assessment or fishery for these crab, but they are included within this report. Northern District red king crab are here defined as occupying any EBS survey station north of the Pribilof and Bristol Bay Districts (which is a portion of ADF&G Northern District within King Crab Registration Area Q). Norton Sound red king crab are the only FMP crab stock that are currently assessed using NBS survey data. Here we define Norton Sound red king crab as those crab in the ADF&G Norton Sound Section of the Northern District of ADF&G King Crab Registration Area Q and east of 168° W (42 stations, 16,842 $nmi^2$). In the EBS, blue king crab are split into the Pribilof Islands District and Saint Matthew Island Section. Pribilof Islands blue king crab occupy the EBS survey stations within the ADF&G Pribilof District in King Crab Registration Area Q, plus nine additional stations to the east (70 stations, 28,070 $nmi^2$), as indicated in the 2013 Pribilof Islands Blue King Crab

Rebuilding Plan (NPFMC 2014). Saint Matthew Island blue king crab occupy a subset of the stations within the ADF&G Saint Matthew Island Section of the Northern District of King Crab Registration Area Q (46 stations, 18,847 $nmi^2$). The EBS Tanner crab population is considered a single stock, but it is split into eastern (120 stations, 401 $nmi^2$) and western (229 stations, 92,230 $nmi^2$) fishery management units defined by the ADF&G Board of Fisheries, using 166° W longitude as the boundary between the two.

Stock-specific stations used in this report are the same stations used in crab stock assessments, with the exception of Tanner crab and Norton Sound red king crab. Only one stock assessment is conducted for Tanner crab, combining the eastern and western portions of the stock into a single assessment. In addition, a different selection of stations is used in the Norton Sound red king crab assessment to standarize the area covered by NMFS NBS surveys and ADF&G surveys in the same region.

The 2025 survey utilized an 83-112 Eastern otter trawl, which employs an 83 ft (25.3 m) headrope and a 112 ft (34.1 m) footrope (Lauth and Nichol 2013); this is the same gear used in EBS bottom trawl surveys since 1982 (Fig. 2). The codend mesh size is 8.9 cm stretched and the liner is 3.2 cm. The trawl nets on each vessel were rotated every 20-30 tows (every ~5–7 days) to mitigate potential impacts from changes in net configuration due to fishing. Tows were generally 0.5 h in duration and 1.5 nmi (2.8 km) in length and were conducted at a speed of 3 knots (1.54 m $sec^{-1}$; see Results for details) in strict compliance with NMFS bottom trawl protocols established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Stauffer 2004).

Net mensuration equipment was used to monitor fishing performance during each tow. Specifically, a bottom contact sensor (Onset HOBO Pendant G accelerometer) was attached to the center of the footrope to measure bottom contact of the net at 1-second intervals. The net mensuration system also included an acoustic height sensor attached to the headrope, and two Marport spread sensors attached to the port and starboard dandylines to measure net height and width during trawling operations. Data on bottom contact of the footrope were combined with GPS data to calculate distance fished (while in contact with the seafloor), which was then combined with the net width data to calculate area swept. Fishing power was assumed to be

equal between the two vessels. Surface and bottom water temperatures along with temperature-depth profiles were collected at 6-second intervals throughout the duration of each tow using a Sea-Bird SBE-39 bathythermograph continuous data recorder (Sea-Bird Electronics Inc., Bellevue, WA) attached to the headrope of the net. The temperature measurement range of the SBE-39 is -5°C to 35°C (± 0.002°C), with pressure sensors measuring to a maximum depth of 1,000 m (± 1 m). These instruments are calibrated annually by Sea-Bird Electronics. Bottom depth was calculated by adding the net height from the net mensuration system to the headrope depth estimated by the SBE-39.

The survey time series is valuable for tracking decadal-scale changes in bottom temperature, but changes in the timing and spatial extent of the survey confound comparison of mean bottom temperatures across years, especially early in the time series. To construct a comparable time series of bottom temperatures, we selected a set of stations that had temperature data missing from no more than five years in the 50-year time series (Fig. 5a). We then used multiple imputation to estimate missing temperatures from this restricted set of stations, and used a generalized additive model to account for differences among years in the timing of sampling.

## Biological Data Collection

Catch Sorting and Measurement

Following each tow, all crab were removed from the catch, sorted by species and sex, and a total catch weight was obtained for each species. Tanner and snow crab hybrids were identified by a combination of characteristics including the curve of the epistome margin, eye color, carapace shape, and the space between or shape of the rostrum horns (Karinen and Hoopes 1971, Urban et al. 2002). The total catch of crabs was randomly subsampled for biological data collection in cases when a large number (approximately > 300) of a given species was caught in a tow. When conducted, subsamples varied in size and composition depending on the particular tow. The subsample may have occurred at the level of the entire catch or at the level of a particular size and sex category once the catch was sorted. The total weights of both the sampled and non-sampled crab were recorded and an expansion factor was calculated to determine the final number of each species and sex in a particular tow.

Individual crab carapaces were measured (± 0.1 mm) to provide a size-frequency distribution for each station. Crab sizes were reported as carapace width (CW) for Tanner crab, snow crab, and hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp., and carapace length (CL) for hair crab and all king crab species (Donaldson and Byersdorfer 2005). All size measurements excluded spines. For Tanner and snow crab males, chela heights were taken to determine morphometric maturity (see Maturity Estimates below). In 2025, for each haul, when possible, chela heights were measured for five males from each of three size bins for both Tanner crab and snow crab; thus, when crabs from all size bins were present in a haul chela heights were measured for 15 snow crab and 15 Tanner crab. Individual weights were taken for intact crab (i.e., whole, live crab without regenerating or missing limbs) to add to the existing size-weight data for estimating biomass, and to monitor interannual variability in size-weight relationships. For every haul in 2025, individual weight data were collected on up to five snow crab, five Tanner crab, and five red king crab per each of the following categories: 1) males, 2) ovigerous females, and 3) non-ovigerous females, and from representative size ranges for the catch. Because of their scarcity, weight data were collected for all intact blue king crab encountered.

Shell Condition and Clutch Assessment

In the absence of reliable age estimates, shell condition serves as a semi-quantitative index of molt status and time in shell post-molt. For all EBS crab stocks, and particularly those which exhibit a terminal molt at maturity (i.e., *Chionoecetes* spp.), shell condition is a requisite for ADF&G in setting harvest quotas. Shell condition was assessed for each crab sampled and assigned to one of six classes according to specific criteria: 0 = molting, 1 = soft and pliable, 2 = new hardshell, both firm and clean, 3 = oldshell, slightly worn, 4 = very oldshell, worn, 5 = very, very oldshell, graveyard condition (modified from Donaldson and Byersdorfer 2005).

Clutch assessment is used to estimate spawning stock biomass and overall reproductive health, and to monitor demographic changes in the mating population. All female crab abdomens were evaluated to determine reproductive condition based on the color of the eggs (0 = no eggs, 2 = purple, 3 = brown, 4 = orange, 5 = purple-brown, 6 = pink, 7 = cream/white), the condition of the eggs (0 = no eggs, 1 = uneyed, 2 = eyed, 3 = dead, 4 = empty egg cases, 5 = hatching

eggs), and the size of the egg clutch (0 = immature, 1 = mature female no eggs, 2 = trace to 1/8 full, 3 = ¼ full, 4 = ½ full, 5 = ¾ full, 6 = full).

For mature females, egg condition codes were used to identify a given female's stage in the reproductive cycle. Completion of the reproductive cycle was indicated by uneyed embryos. Conversely, the presence of eyed embryos, hatching eggs, empty egg cases, or absence of eggs (hereafter, "barren") in morphologically mature females indicated an incomplete cycle.

Maturity Estimates and Legal Size

Maturity for female crab was determined based on morphological characteristics, including the presence of a clutch or shape and size of the abdominal flap (Donaldson and Byersdorfer 2005).

Mature and legal male size classes are established size cutoffs, which are based on values from the literature and State of Alaska regulations (Table 1). The ADF&G definitions for legal size classes (CW in inches) include spines (ADF&G 2024), while CW measurements reported in this document exclude spines (Table 1).

For *Chionoecetes* spp., male maturity size cutoffs have traditionally been set at 95 mm and 68 mm for snow crab from the EBS and NBS, respectively, and 113 mm and 103 mm for Tanner crab east and west of 166° W, respectively. However, size at maturity can vary dramatically across individuals and among years (Figs. 65, 66, and 84), and these static size cutoffs may result in misleading abundance and biomass estimates for both the mature and immature populations. For the 2025 survey, male biomass and abundance estimates are still presented using these size cutoffs, but we refer to them as "small" and "large" crab rather than "immature" and "mature" crab to emphasize that maturity cannot be simplistically defined using a size cutoff for male *Chionoecetes* spp. (e.g., Tables 13 and 16).

Maturity in male *Chionoecetes* spp. can be more accurately determined by an allometric change in chela height, whereby morphometrically mature crab, which have completed the terminal molt, possess a larger chela height relative to their carapace width (Comeau and Conan 1992, Stevens et al. 1993, Tamone et al. 2007). We employ a distribution-based method to estimate *Chionoecetes* spp. maturity status using chela height and carapace width measurements for new

hardshell males (Richar and Foy 2022). Maturity estimates are conducted separately for Tanner crab east of 166° W, Tanner crab west of 166° W, EBS snow crab, and in years when the NBS is surveyed, NBS snow crab. Maturity estimates using this method are only applicable to new hardshell males since oldshell males molted to maturity across a range of previous years. All references to mature male *Chionoecetes* in this document will use these chela height-derived maturity curves and are applied to new hardshell males only. Chela data are available starting in 1989 for snow crab and 1990 for Tanner crab, with three to four years in each time series when chela data were not collected.

Diseases

EBS crab are vulnerable to infection by a variety of pathogens, and disease prevalence may serve as an indicator of stock or ecosystem health. Bitter crab disease is caused by a parasitic dinoflagellate, *Hematodinium* sp., and is found in Tanner and snow crab throughout Alaska waters (Meyers et al. 1996). The mortality rate of parasitized crab is believed to be high, and symptoms include lethargy, chalky-pink carapace pigmentation, and white opaque hemolymph (Meyers and Burton 2009). Meat from parasitized crab is harmless to humans, but it is bitter tasting, making it unmarketable. The prevalence of bitter crab disease fluctuates both temporally and spatially in *Chionoecetes* spp. in the EBS (Meyers et al. 1996) and is influenced by changes in environmental conditions and host size (Balstad et al. 2024, Fedewa et al. 2025). All measured crab were examined for visual evidence of bitter crab disease. In addition, crab were visually evaluated for the following pathologies: 1) black mat syndrome, 2) shell disease, 3) rhizocephalan barnacles, 4) cottage cheese disease, 5) pepper spot syndrome, 6) leatherback, 7) snailfish eggs, and 8) black eye syndrome.

## Crab Biomass and Abundance Estimates

Crab densities (number $nmi^{-2}$) were estimated at each station for legal males, as well as mature/large and immature/small males and females of each stock, with the exception of hair crab for which density was estimated only for sub-legal and legal males, and all females. The area swept by the trawl ($nmi^2$) was calculated as the product of the distance traveled while the net had bottom contact and the mean net width over the duration of the tow (Fig. 2). The effective width of the trawl typically ranges from 14.6 to 18.3 m when towing at a speed of 3

knots (Weinberg 2003), and changes with the depth of the tow due to changes in scope of the trawl wire (Rose and Walters 1990). From 1988 to 2025 the net width was estimated using net mensuration sensors, which measure the height and width of the net throughout the duration of the tow. Area-swept calculations were conducted for each tow using the mean net width from these sensors or when net width values were not recorded during a tow, a mean net width was estimated using the inverse relationship between net scope and net width (Rose and Walters 1990). This latter method was used for all tows between 1982 and 1987. From 1975 to 1981, the net width estimates used for the area-swept calculations were derived from a single width estimate calculated each year for a particular type of trawl used during the annual survey. Distance traveled by the trawl was determined from ship GPS positions recorded at the beginning and end of each tow.

All reported historical and current-year biomass estimates are calculated for male and female crab in each 1 mm size bin for each species, using the weight-size relationships developed by the AFSC Kodiak Laboratory (Table 2). The size-weight relationships are described by the expression:

$$W = a\, L^{b},$$

where W is the crab weight in grams, L is either CL or CW in millimeters, log($a$) is the intercept in log scale and $b$ is the slope. Parameters $a$ and $b$ are estimated from a linear regression fitted to log-transformed size-weight data collected between 2000 and 2009.

The estimated weights for each 1 mm size bin were summed for each station by the size/sex categories (e.g., legal male, mature female). The crab biomass for each stock was estimated by averaging crab densities (kg/nmi$^2$) across all stations within the stock boundary, while accounting for subsampling, and multiplying by the total area within the stock boundary. Total area varies over the time series depending on which stations were sampled, thus all years in the times series are not directly comparable (Appendix A). Variance was calculated under the assumption that each station was an independent sample. In years prior to 2024 when there were both high and low density strata for some stocks due to the presence of corner stations, crab

biomass and variance were estimated separately for each stratum and then summed across strata within the same stock boundary. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated using the standard error of the total population multiplied by 1.96, assuming a normal error distribution. All biomass estimates and 95% confidence intervals reported in this document are reported in metric tons (t) except in the Abstract where both metric tons (t) and pounds (lb) are reported. Metric tons can be converted to pounds by multiplying by 2,204.6 for comparison with ADF&G reported values of TAC and GHL. Abundance estimates by 1 mm bin for the crab stocks were calculated using the same procedures as used for biomass calculations, except that numbers of crab were summed by size bin while accounting for subsampling.

The population biomass and abundance estimates reported in this document have substantial uncertainty due to the size of the area being sampled and the aggregative nature of the sampled stocks. These estimates are least precise for small crab due to poor catchability (Somerton et al. 2013) and for females of some stocks due to crab behavior. For example, female blue king crab prefer rocky habitat, which is difficult to sample with bottom trawls (Vining et al. 2001). The indices here are presented without correcting for catchability; catchability is much lower than 100%, especially for the smaller size classes. The stock assessment models that incorporate these survey data consider catchability when estimating abundance and biomass.

In years with colder than average bottom water temperatures (1999, 2000, 2006-2012, 2017, 2021), a small number of standard Bristol Bay stations sampled at the beginning of the survey are resampled in late July/August because the Bristol Bay red king crab molt-mate cycle is delayed in colder years and is not complete at the start of the survey. The primary goal of resampling is to improve the accuracy of size composition data for post-molt Bristol Bay red king crab females. Secondary goals are to: 1) improve abundance estimates of mature females by including post-molt females potentially unavailable to survey gear early in the summer; and 2) improve the accuracy of estimates for mature female reproductive status (i.e., fullness of newly extruded clutch). Resampling efforts are considered when 10% or more of mature females have not yet completed the molt-mate cycle, as determined by egg codes. Mature females with eyed embryos, empty egg cases, hatching eggs, or no eggs indicate an incomplete molt-mate cycle, while uneyed embryos indicate a complete cycle. Resample stations are selected based on the

density of female red king crab with incomplete molt-mate cycles sampled during the original survey, with consideration of the total mature female distribution. When resampling is conducted, total population estimates for male Bristol Bay red king crabs are calculated using only standard tows from the original sampling in June. Female Bristol Bay red king crab biomass and abundance estimates are calculated by replacing data collected at the resampled stations in June with data collected during the resample event in August, while retaining all data from non-resampled stations.

## Centers of Abundance and Mapping

The centers of abundance for male and female crab were determined by averaging the latitude and longitude of each positive tow for a particular species. Latitude and longitude were weighted by the CPUE for each size and sex class. In years when Bristol Bay stations were resampled, only the data from the original tows were included. Interpolations for maps of crab density were created using inverse distance weighting, expanding on R packages *akgfmaps* and *coldpool* (Rohan 2022, Rohan et al. 2022).

## Special Projects

In addition to the standard survey, there were eight special projects to collect stock-specific biological data (Table 3):

1) Tag mature female and male Bristol Bay red king crab with pop-up satellite tags to elucidate seasonal movement trajectories from summer into fall, winter and spring.
2) Collect hepatopancreas from immature snow crab that are nearing maturity across six regions in the EBS and three regions in the NBS to assess body condition and lipid allocation.
3) Collect carapaces of shell condition 5 male snow crab for radiometric ageing.
4) Collect hemolymph samples of red king crab throughout the EBS and NBS for genetic analysis.
5) Collect hemolymph samples from immature snow crab in the EBS and NBS for

monitoring bitter crab disease.

6) Collect live, mature female, small male, and large male snow crab for measuring active metabolic rate.
7) Collect live, mature female snow crab for ocean acidification laboratory experiments.
8) Collect live, legal male snow crab for bycatch reduction laboratory experiments.

Pop-up satellite tags were placed on five mature male (three tags each) and 106 mature female red king crab. Tags were set to release in October 2025, January 2026, and April 2026. One hundred and fifty mature female snow crab and 60 legal male snow crab were collected live for ocean acidification and bycatch reduction experiments, and transported to AFSC's Kodiak Laboratory. Sixty mature female, 60 small mature male (55-70 mm), and 40 large mature male (>100 mm) snow crab were collected live and transported to AFSC's Newport Laboratory for active metabolic rate experiments. Preserved samples were collected for projects on lipid condition metrics (hepatopancreas samples from 208 snow crab) and radiometric aging (120 male snow crab carapaces). Hemolymph samples were collected for red king crab genetic analysis (686 samples) and to monitor bitter crab disease in snow crab (377 samples). For maturity estimates, chela heights were measured for 3,710 male Tanner crab and 4,459 male snow crab. All collections were completed within the guidelines stipulated by the survey's Scientific Research Permits (NOAA: 2025-B4) and Aquatic Resource Permit (ADF&G: CF-25-014), as well as project-specific permits (CF-25-119, CF-25-082, P-25-011, CF-25-067).

## RESULTS

### Eastern Bering Sea Survey Overview

The 2025 EBS bottom trawl survey consisted of 349 stations sampled from 31 May to 26 July (Fig. 1). The survey was conducted over a total area of approximately 140,350 $nmi^2$, beginning in the southeast corner of Bristol Bay, moving east to west, and finishing with the northernmost stations. The latitude and longitude of the midpoint of each successful tow along with the duration (h), distance fished (km), bottom depth (m), and bottom temperatures (°C) are listed in Appendix B. The mean distance fished across all tows was 1.56 nmi (SD = 0.13 nmi) with a

range of 0.49 to 1.82 nmi and the mean tow duration was 31.5 minutes (SD = 2.6 min, range = 10.0 to 35.9 min). The fishing depth ranged from 19 to 175 m with a mean gear depth of 78.7 m (SD = 34.6 m). Mean net width ranged from 12.7 to 18.1 m and the average mean net width was 15.6 m (SD = 0.9 m). The 2025 net fishing performance (distance fished, tow duration, gear depth, net width) was consistent with previous years with the exception of 1975, when tow duration was 60 minutes and mean distance fished was 2.26 ± 0.18 nmi (Fig. 2).

The mean bottom water temperature across all 349 stations was 3.0 °C (SD = 1.6), ranging from -1.4 °C to 6.4 °C. Similar to the last three years, a cold pool of water < 2 °C extended primarily down the middle shelf between the 50 and 100 m isobaths, as far south as the Pribilof Islands. Bottom water temperatures were at or below -1 °C at only five stations, east and north of Saint Matthew Island. Bristol Bay was considerably warmer than the last few years, with temperatures > 4 °C (Fig. 4). For the subset of stations selected for standardizing the bottom temperature time series (Fig. 5a), the resulting estimate for mean bottom temperature in 2025 was 3.42 °C, an increase from 2022 – 2024 temperature estimates (Fig. 5b).

Population biomass of male crabs of harvestable size (legal for *Paralithodes* spp., industry-preferred size for *Chionoecetes* spp.) in the EBS has fluctuated dramatically over the 1988 – 2025 time series for the seven commercial crab stocks (Fig. 6). Biomass of harvestable crabs was high in the late 1980s and early 1990s, reaching a peak in 1991 at over 400,000 t. Throughout the 2000s and early 2010s harvestable biomass fluctuated around 100,000 t, but began to decline steadily in 2016, reaching an all-time low in 2021 at 36,566 t. Since then total biomass of crabs of harvestable size has slowly increased, reaching 61,215 t in 2025 (Fig. 6).

## Bristol Bay District Red King Crab

Red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) were caught at 69 of the 136 stations in the Bristol Bay management district, and 100% of these crab were measured (Table 4). Estimated biomass of legal-sized male crab (± 95% CI) in 2025 was 19,505 ± 5,793 t (6.5 ± 1.9 million crab; Tables 5 and 6; Fig. 7). This estimate is 7% lower than the 2024 biomass estimate and below the previous 20-year average of 23,104 ± 3,929 t. The 2025 center of abundance for legal males was

slightly to the northeast compared with historic years and very similar to the past three years (Fig. 30). The majority of legal males were concentrated around central Bristol Bay below the 50 m isobath and primarily occurring east of column 7 (Fig. 23). In addition, some of the population extended to the northwest, up to the northern Bristol Bay district boundary, but in relatively low abundance (Fig. 23). Forty-five percent of legal-sized males were new hardshell crab, while 45% were oldshell, and 10% were very oldshell (Fig. 12). No effects of shell condition on distribution were visually apparent (Fig. 29).

Mature and immature male Bristol Bay red king crab biomass estimates were 24,660 ± 7,222 t (9.6 ± 2.9 million crab) and 5,899 ± 2,435 t (7.7 ± 3.5 million crab), respectively (Tables 5 and 6). Mature males were distributed throughout Bristol Bay, while immature males primarily occurred in shallower waters in eastern Bristol Bay and along the Alaska Peninsula (Figs. 24, 25, and 28). In 2025, mature and immature male biomass and abundance estimates were similar to 2024, with a slight decline in estimates for immature males and a slight increase for mature males (Tables 5 and 6; Fig. 7). Compared with historic values, the male population remains low across all size classes (Fig. 7), with no evidence of significant new recruitment (Fig. 10).

The 2025 mature female red king crab biomass estimate was 17,328 ± 7,063 t (14.0 ± 6.1 million crab) and the immature female biomass estimate was 1,289 ± 1,073 t (3.6 ± 2.8 million crab; Tables 5 and 6). The mature female biomass estimate in 2025 increased by 19% from the 2024 estimate, but remained well below the previous 20-year average of 29,306 ± 6,397 t (Table 5). Immature female biomass and abundance estimates increased over 2024 estimates by 11% and 47%, respectively (Fig. 7; Table 5). Female abundance across all size classes remains low compared with historic values (Fig. 7), although an increase in females in the approximately 90 – 110 mm CL range, indicates that some new recruitment has occurred (Figs. 10 and 14). In 2025 mature female red king crab were concentrated in central Bristol Bay, east of column 8 and below the 50 m isobath (Figs. 26 and 28). In some years one station dominates the catch for mature female Bristol Bay red king crab; however, in 2025 mature female catch was more evenly distributed across stations, with the highest catch stations being D-9 (12% of catch) and G-12 (10% of catch) (Fig. 26). The 2025 center of abundance for mature females was in central Bristol Bay, with a near-average latitude and longitude for the time series (Fig. 30). Immature females

were found throughout eastern Bristol Bay, east of column 9. Half of the immature female catch occurred at two stations, I-13 (31% of catch) and D-9 (19% of catch) (Figs. 27 and 28).

Of the 464 mature females sampled in May/June, 96% had uneyed eggs and 4% were barren (Figs. 18 and 22). Barren mature females were primarily distributed in central Bristol Bay (Fig. 32). Ninety-three percent of mature females were carrying clutches that were either three-quarters or completely full (Figs. 20 and 22) and all mature females were new hardshell or had just molted and were softshell (Figs. 16 and 22). Overall, 4% of mature females did not have uneyed eggs; this was well below the 10% threshold to consider resampling and thus resampling of Bristol Bay stations did not occur in 2025. The 2025 average bottom water temperature in the Bristol Bay District was 4.1 °C, similar to other years when resampling was not needed (Fig. 31).

## Pribilof District Red King Crab

Red king crab were caught at eight of the 61 stations in the Pribilof District in 2025 (Fig. 28) and all crabs were measured (Table 4). Estimated legal male biomass was 1,247 ± 1,051 t (0.2 ± 0.2 million crab; Tables 7 and 8; Fig. 8), which was slightly above the 2024 biomass estimate, but well below the previous 20-year average of 4,628 ± 1,663 t (Table 7). Thirty-eight percent of legal-sized males were new hardshell (Fig. 13). New hardshell legal males were north of Saint Paul Island, while oldshell males were east of Saint Paul Island (Fig. 29). All captured mature males were of legal size. Only one immature male was caught, with a biomass estimate of 0.07 ± 0.13 t (0.03 ± 0.06 million crab).

The biomass estimate for mature females was 171 ± 238 t (0.1 ± 0.1 million crab) and no immature females were caught (Tables 7 and 8; Fig. 15). The 2025 mature female biomass estimate declined from 2024 and was below the previous 20-year average biomass estimate of 1,375 ± 468 t (Table 7). All mature females were new hardshell (Fig. 17), with three-quarters full (Fig. 21) clutches of uneyed eggs (Fig. 19). Mature females were caught to the east and southeast of Saint Paul Island (Figs. 26 and 28).

Historically, red king crab were not abundant in the Pribilof District. The population began to increase in the 1990s, with a few strong cohorts progressing through the population (Fig. 11). Very few juveniles have been observed in recent years and since 2018 the sizes observed have gotten progressively larger, indicating an aging population (Figs. 8, 11, 13, and 15). Pribilof red king crab biomass estimates are imprecise, especially for females, due to the limited number of tows with crab catches (Fig. 28; Appendix B). This was further exacerbated starting in 2024 with the reduced sampling effort around the Pribilof Islands; no corner stations were sampled, reducing sampling effort from 77 to 61 stations.

## Northern District Red King Crab

Red king crab were caught at 25 stations in the Northern District (Fig. 28), outside of the current management units where red king crab are commercially fished (Fig. 3). Since no stock assessment or fishery exists for the Northern District, we report survey results for the legal and mature male size classes that are used in the Pribilof and Bristol Bay Districts (Table 1). The 2025 biomass estimate of legal-sized males (≥ 135 mm) was 1,371 t (0.5 million crab), while the biomass estimates for mature and immature males were 1,926 t (0.9 million crab) and 664 t (0.8 million crab), respectively. The mature male biomass estimate declined slightly from 2024, although the abundance estimate increased and was the 2$^{nd}$ highest in the time series (Fig. 9). Northern District males occurred primarily above the 50 m isobath (Figs. 24, 25 and 28).

Estimated biomass of mature and immature female red king crab was 612 t (0.5 million crab) and 42 t (0.1 million crab), respectively (Fig. 9). The 2025 biomass estimate for mature females declined by 63% from the 2024 estimate, but remains in the same range that has been observed for the past two decades (Fig. 9). Northern District females were found above the 50 m isobath, south and west of Nunivak Island (Figs. 26 – 28).

## Pribilof District Blue King Crab

Blue king crab were caught at two of the 70 stations in the Pribilof District in 2025 (Fig. 47) and all crabs were measured (Table 4). Only two legal male blue king crab (one new hardshell, one

oldshell) were caught in the Pribilof District in 2025. Estimated legal male biomass was 203 ± 280 t (0.1 ± 0.1 million crab; Tables 9 and 10; Fig. 33), which was practically identical to the previous 20-year average of 204 ± 63 t (Table 9). Legal males were found east of Saint Paul Island (Figs. 42 and 47). All captured males in the Pribilof District were of legal size, although one sublegal mature male was caught just north of the district boundary (Fig. 47).

Only three mature female blue king crab were caught in the Pribilof District in 2025. The biomass estimate for mature females was 102 ± 200 t (0.1 ± 0.2 million crab) and no immature females were caught (Tables 9 and 10; Fig. 33). The 2025 mature female biomass was below the previous 20-year average biomass estimate (248 ± 158 t; Table 9). Two of the three mature females captured were new hardshell with full or three quarters full clutches of uneyed eggs, while the other crab was oldshell with empty egg cases. Mature females were all caught at one station (H-19) east of Saint Paul Island (Figs. 45 and 47).

The last strong cohort of Pribilof Island blue king crab moved through the population in the 1990s and no substantial recruitment has occurred since then (Fig. 35). Male and female blue king crab abundance estimates have been extremely low in recent years, with no evidence of an increasing trend (Fig. 33; Tables 9 and 10).

**Saint Matthew Island Section, Northern District Blue King Crab**

Blue king crab were caught at only 11 of the 46 total stations in the Saint Matthew Island Section (Fig. 47), and all crab were measured (Table 4). Legal male crab biomass was estimated at 1,266 ± 1,070 t (0.6 ± 0.6 million crab; Tables 11 and 12; Fig. 34). The legal male biomass estimate was similar to 2024 and below the previous 20-year average of 2,406 ± 581 t. In 2025, 77% of the legal-sized males were new hardshell crab (Fig. 37). The mature male biomass estimate was 1,695 ± 1,497 t (1.0 ± 0.9 million crab) and the immature male biomass estimate was 615 ± 571 t (2.2 ± 2.5 million crab; Tables 11 and 12; Fig. 34). Mature and immature males were both caught just north of Saint Matthew Island at station R-24, while south of Saint Matthew Island immature males were generally caught closer to shore than mature males (Figs. 42 – 44 and 47). The majority of legal and mature males were caught at stations O-25 and R-24 (32% of mature male

catch at both stations) (Figs. 42, 43, and 47). Over three quarters of the catch of immature males occurred at two stations, Q-25 (54% of catch) and Q-23 (24% of catch) (Figs. 44 and 47).

The mature female blue king crab biomass estimate was 29 ± 40 t (0.1 ± 0.1 million crab) and the immature female biomass estimate was 432 ± 565 t (1.7 ± 2.4 million crab; Tables 11 and 12; Fig. 34). Only two mature female blue king crab were captured in the Saint Matthew Island Section (Figs. 38 and 47), leading to a biomass estimate that is lower than 2024 and the previous 20-year average (158 ± 80 t). In contrast immature female biomass and abundance were the highest observed since the early 1990s (Figs. 34 and 38); however, immature female catch was dominated by a single station (74% of catch at Q-25; Fig. 47). Female blue king crab were in shallow waters around Saint Matthew Island (Figs. 45 and 46). The two mature females had new, hard shells (Fig. 39) and were barren with empty egg cases (Figs. 40 and 41).

The Saint Matthew blue king crab population has gone through several stanzas of higher abundance, most recently in the early 2010's (Fig. 36). Abundance and biomass have been lower in recent years, although there have been moderate increases for immature crab (Figs. 34 and 36). Estimates of blue king crab biomass and abundance are imprecise, especially for females, because they prefer rocky, untrawlable habitat. One or two stations often greatly affect the population estimates for Saint Matthew Island blue king crab and this was further exacerbated starting in 2024 with the reduced sampling effort around Saint Matthew Island; no corner stations were sampled, reducing sampling effort from 56 to 46 stations. In 2025, for both males and females, there were fairly large peaks in ~60 mm juveniles (Fig. 36); however, this was largely due to a high catch at one station. It is yet unknown whether this is a sign of significant new recruitment or just a lucky haul that happened to catch a pod of juveniles.

## Eastern Bering Sea Tanner Crab

In 2025 estimated biomass and abundance declined across all size and sex categories for Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166° W compared with 2024 estimates (Figs. 48 and 51; Tables 13 – 18). In contrast, there were considerable increases in biomass and abundance across mature/large/legal size categories for Tanner crab west of 166° W, with time series highs for

biomass and abundance of mature females, large males, and legal males (Figs. 49 and 52; Tables 19, 21, 22, 24). Biomass and abundance estimates for small and immature western Tanner crab declined slightly in 2025 from time series highs in 2024, but they remained the second highest estimates on record (Fig. 49). Since 2017, Tanner crab west of 166° W have had strong recruitment into the smaller size classes (~20 – 50 mm CW), but at first these peaks failed to progress into the larger size classes (Fig. 52). However, beginning in 2023 and continuing in 2024 and 2025, there were unprecedented increases in larger juveniles (> 50 mm CW), as well as continued recruitment of smaller juveniles (< 50 mm CW; Figs. 52, 54, and 56). These large cohorts of juveniles began to reach maturity in 2024 and by 2025 there was a record peak in males > 100 mm CW (Figs. 52, 54, and 56). Abundance and biomass of industry-preferred size (≥ 125 mm CW) western Tanner crab have increased over the past three years, but not as dramatically as the other size classes (Fig. 49), indicating that the large immature cohorts have yet to reach this largest size class. However, size at maturity increased in 2025 (Fig. 66) and many of the 100 – 125 mm CW males are still immature; if they survive, these crab will likely terminally molt and become mature in 2026. Tanner crab east of 166° W did not experience the same recruitment trends as in the west and even moderate peaks seen in immature size classes in 2024 did not appear to progress into larger size classes in 2025 (Figs. 50, 51, 53 and 55).

Tanner crab were caught at 79 of the 120 stations east of 166° W (Fig. 73) and 100% of legal crab were measured (Table 4). The biomass estimate for legal male Tanner crab east of 166° W (≥ 120 mm carapace width) was 5,685 ± 2,081 t (8.0 ± 2.9 million crab; Tables 13 and 16; Fig. 48). Seventy-four percent of legal males were of industry-preferred size (≥ 125 mm CW), with a biomass estimate of 4,508 ± 1,781 t (5.9 ± 2.3 million crab; Tables 13 and 16). The 2025 estimated biomass of legal Tanner crab in the eastern area declined by 25% from 2024 and was below the previous 20-year average biomass of 12,534 ± 3,440 t. In 2025, 44% of sampled legal males east of 166° W were new hardshell, while 30% were oldshell and 27% were very oldshell (Figs. 53 and 74). East of 166°W, the large (≥ 113 mm CW) male Tanner crab biomass estimate was 7,378 ± 2,474 t (11.6 ± 3.8 million crab) and the small (< 113 mm CW) male biomass estimate was 7,067 ± 2,327 t (44.2 ± 15.0 million crab; Fig. 48). The 2025 biomass estimate of morphometrically mature newshell Tanner crab east of 166°W (using chela-based maturity) was 4,094 ± 1,852 t (9.6 ± 3.8 million crab; Tables 14 and 17), a 31% decline from 2024. Size at 50%

maturity was 104.9 mm, similar to the 2024 value and well below the traditional maturity cutoff (≥ 113 mm CW; Fig. 65).

Estimated biomass for mature female Tanner crab east of 166° W was 3,101 ± 1,297 t (19.0 ± 8.4 million crab), while the immature female Tanner crab estimated biomass was 767 ± 395 t (16.1 ± 7.9 million crab; Tables 15 and 18; Fig. 48). Estimated mature female biomass declined by 10% from 2024 and was below the previous 20-year average of 3,812 ± 1,327 t. The proportion of the mature female population in new hardshell condition declined from 59% in 2024 to 37% in 2025 (Figs. 57 and 63). In 2025, 9% of mature females were softshell, 34% were oldshell, and 20% were very oldshell (Fig. 57). Since Tanner crab have a terminal molt to maturity, a lower percentage of the mature females in newer shell conditions indicates less new recruitment into the mature population. Newly extruded, uneyed embryos were carried by 96% of the mature females sampled, while 4% were barren (Fig. 59). Eighty-five percent of mature females had clutches that were full or three-quarters full (Fig. 61).

Tanner crab were caught at 163 of the 229 stations west of 166° W (Fig. 73) and 66% of legal-sized crab were measured (Table 4). The 2025 biomass estimate for legal male Tanner crab west of 166° W (≥ 110 mm CW) was 38,585 ± 16,369 t (73.6 ± 32.2 million crab; Tables 19 and 22; Fig. 48). Twenty-two percent of legal males were of industry-preferred size, for a biomass estimate of 11,201 ± 4,452 t (15.9 ± 6.4 million crab; Tables 19 and 22; Fig. 49). The 2025 estimated biomass of legal Tanner crab in the western area was approximately three times the biomass estimate of 2024 and above the previous 20-year average biomass of 19,717 ± 4,212 t. In 2025, 78% of sampled legal-sized males were new hardshell west of 166° W, an increase from 2024 (Fig. 54). West of 166° W, the large (≥ 103 mm CW) male biomass estimate was 53,518 ± 22,351 t (114.8 ± 49.2 million crab) and the small (< 103 mm CW) male biomass estimate was 42,979 ± 10,700 t (465.7 ± 153.3 million crab; Tables 19 and 22). The 2025 biomass estimate of newshell morphometrically mature Tanner crab west of 166° W was 32,991 ± 15,225 t (87.5 ± 36.1 million crab; Tables 20 and 23), a 154% increase from 2024. Size at 50% maturity for western Tanner crabs was 107.3 mm, an approximately 7 mm increase from 2024 and the highest observed in over a decade (Fig. 66). Size at 50% maturity for western Tanner crab was above the

traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 103 mm CW) and above the size at 50% maturity of eastern Tanner crab.

Estimated biomass for mature female Tanner crab west of 166° W was 25,399 ± 9,511 t (170.9 ± 59.6 million crab), while the immature female Tanner crab estimated biomass was 10,965 ± 4,262 t (308.5 ± 154.3 million crab; Table 21 and 24; Fig. 49). Estimated mature female biomass increased by 14% from the time series high in 2024 (previous 20-year average of 6,662 ± 1,886 t). Similar to 2024, sixty percent of the mature females were new hardshell, while 24% were oldshell and 8% were very oldshell (Figs. 58 and 64). Ninety-six percent of the sampled mature females carried newly extruded uneyed embryos (Fig. 60). Eighty-two percent of mature females had clutches that were either full or three-quarters full (Fig. 62), similar to 2024 (Fig. 64).

Legal and large-sized male Tanner crab were concentrated on the middle shelf east of the Pribilof Islands, which contrasts starkly with recent years when the distribution was more diffuse (Fig. 68 – 69). The same distribution pattern occurred for the larger industry-preferred males, although there were some additional areas of high abundance on the middle shelf east of 166° W (Fig. 67). New hardshell legal males dominated in the area of highest legal male abundance east of the Pribilof Islands, while older shell crab dominated the population structure in the southeast and northwest, where legal male abundance was lower (Figs. 68 and 74). The 2025 center of abundance for industry-preferred males shifted westward from 2024 and occurred further to the northwest than most other observations in the time series (Fig. 75). The mature female distribution was similar to 2024, with mature females occurring in high abundance around the Pribilof Islands on the outer and middle shelves, with some areas of high abundance stretching further north on the outer shelf and few high abundance areas east of 166° W (Figs. 71 and 73). The 2025 mature female center of abundance was similar to 2024, remaining one of the northernmost years in the time series (Fig. 75). Small males and immature females were abundant across the outer shelf, especially around the canyons, and also on the middle shelf around the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 70, 72, and 73).

## Eastern Bering Sea Snow Crab

Following the highest estimated total abundance in the time series in 2018, snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) experienced a population collapse, especially in immature crab, that resulted in rapid declines in abundance and biomass estimates in 2019 and 2021 (Szuwalski, 2022; Fig. 76). Signs of recovery began in 2022 and by 2024 there were several large cohorts of juveniles that had recruited post-collapse and were moving through the immature size classes (Fig. 77). In 2025 these juvenile cohorts continued to grow and move into larger size classes; however, there was minimal new recruitment into the smallest size classes, with no peak in male or female crab < 40 mm CW, as had been observed in all other post-collapse years (Figs. 77 – 79). In 2024 and 2025 there were large increases in mature male and female biomass and abundance, indicating that post-collapse recruits were beginning to reach maturity (Figs. 76 – 79; Tables 26, 27, 29, 30).

During the 2025 survey, snow crab were caught at 198 of the 349 stations in the EBS (Fig. 91) and 57% of legal male crab were measured (Table 4). Legal male snow crab estimated biomass was 84,039 ± 24,145 t (270.9 ± 84.6 million crab; Tables 25 and 28; Fig. 76). This estimated biomass represents an 85% increase since 2024, but is below the previous 20-year average of 103,607 ± 22,590 t. Fifteen percent of the legal male biomass was comprised of industry-preferred crab (≥ 101 mm CW), for a biomass estimate of 23,285 ± 6,586 t (40.9 ± 11.6 million crab; Tables 25 and 28). The biomass estimate for preferred-size males increased by 28% from 2024. Legal and preferred-size males were found in greatest abundance in a band stretching from column 3, east of the Pribilof Islands, to the US-Russian border, on both the middle and outer shelf in the south and solely on the outer shelf north of Saint Matthew Island (Figs. 85 and 86). Around the Pribilof Islands the larger preferred-size males were generally more abundant at the deeper stations on the shelf break, while the legal-sized crab were more abundant in the shallower waters on the middle shelf. The center of abundance for industry-preferred males was very similar to 2024, with an average latitude and a longitude slightly west of average for the time series (Fig. 94). Eighty-five percent of legal-sized male crab were in new hardshell condition, 7% were oldshell and 7% were very oldshell (Fig. 78). Oldshell legal males were

primarily distributed on the outer shelf, while new hardshell males were more dominant on the middle shelf and on the outer shelf in the north around Saint Matthew Island (Fig. 92).

The 2025 biomass estimate of morphometrically mature, new hardshell snow crab (using chela-based maturity) was 87,911 ± 23,440 t (574.4 ± 154.5 million crab), a 113% increase in biomass and 93% increase in abundance from 2024 (Tables 26 and 29). However, the size at which 50% of the male snow crab population is morphometrically mature, having undergone terminal molt, was 79.0 mm, a decrease of approximately 3 mm from 2024 (Fig. 84). Percent increases for mature males were approximately three times greater than the percent increases for industry-preferred size males, likely because 96.3% *[updated 9/16/25]* of males matured (and terminally molted) before reaching industry-preferred size in 2025 (Fig. 84). Estimated large (≥ 95 mm CW) male biomass was 33,171 ± 9,117 t (66.1 ± 18.5 million crab), which was a 41% increase in biomass from 2024 (Tables 25 and 28; Fig. 76). Estimated small (< 95 mm CW) male biomass was 232,270 ± 62,723 t (2,597.6 ± 733.1 million crab), an increase from the 2024 estimates of 59% for biomass and 9% for abundance (Tables 25 and 28; Fig. 76). Large males were primarily distributed on the outer shelf and also on the middle shelf between the Pribilof Islands and Saint Matthew Island (Fig. 87). Small males were most abundant on the middle shelf north of Saint Paul Island, especially in the northern part of column 21, at shallower stations than occupied by the large males (Fig. 88). Large males dominated the population structure at the southernmost stations and on the outer shelf, while small males were more dominant on the middle shelf (Fig. 91).

The estimated biomass of mature female snow crab was 147,338 ± 49,543 t (2,122.9 ± 679.0 million crab), while the estimated biomass of immature female snow crab was 105,345 ± 36,954 t (2,448.4 ± 860.3) million crab; Tables 27 and 30; Fig. 76). Estimated immature female abundance declined from the time series high in 2024 by 33%, likely due to the lack of new recruitment into the smallest size class (~35 mm) coinciding with many previously immature females maturing (Figs. 77 and 79). The 2025 mature female biomass estimate increased by 253% from the 2024 estimate and was well above the previous 20-year average (80,834 ± 22,048 t). In 2024 there was a cohort of large immature females (~60 mm CW) and by 2025 these females matured at ~70 mm CW; a carapace width this large for a cohort of females is

unprecedented in the time series (Fig. 77). Smaller females, presumably from a different cohort, also matured in 2025 at the more typical size of ~55 mm CW, resulting in a bimodal size distribution for mature female snow crab. Eighty-four percent of mature female snow crab were new hardshell; the older shell conditions were restricted almost entirely to the ~55 mm CW mature females, with the ~70 mm CW females being almost entirely new hardshell, since they had just reached maturity in 2025 (Fig. 80 and 83). In 2025, > 99% of the mature females were brooding new uneyed embryos (Fig. 81) and 95% had clutches that were full or three-quarters full (Fig. 82). Mature female snow crab were distributed further south and across a larger range than they have been in recent years (Figs. 89 and 91). They were in high abundance at the stations just above the 100 m isobath between Saint Paul and Saint Matthew Islands and around Saint Matthew Island on the middle and outer shelf (Fig. 89). The center of abundance for mature females was farther south and east than most years in the time series, in stark contrast to recent years following the 2019-2021 population collapse when the center of abundance had shifted northward (Fig. 93). Immature females were most abundant between Saint Paul Island and Saint Matthew Island around the 170° W line (Fig. 90).

## Eastern Bering Sea *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrids

*Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid crab were caught at 129 of the 349 stations in the EBS (Fig. 108). Abundance and biomass estimates were unprecedented across all sex/size/maturity categories, increasing to values 78 – 430% higher than the next highest value in the time series (Fig. 94). In this document, *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid size classes for industry preferred, legal and large males are based on the size categories for snow crab (Table 1). Legal male (≥ 78 mm CW) crab had a biomass estimate of 37,068 ± 22,131 t (101.9 ± 60.0 million crab; Tables 31 and 33; Fig. 94). This estimated biomass represents an 471% increase since 2024 and is considerably higher than the previous 20-year average of 4,459 ± 1,697 t. Twenty-nine percent of the legal males were of industry preferred size (≥ 101 mm CW), with a biomass estimate of 15,688 ± 9,847 t (29.3 ± 19.1 million crab). The biomass estimate of preferred males was 846% higher than in 2024 and by far the highest in the time series (Fig. 94). Twenty percent of all the *Chionoecetes* spp. males ≥ 101 mm CW in the eastern Bering Sea were hybrids (Fig. 96). The large male (≥ 95 mm CW) biomass estimate was 22,240 ± 14,484 t (45.9 ± 30.9 million crab) and the small male (< 95 mm

CW) biomass estimate was 23,497 ± 11,830 t (132.8 ± 63.2 million crab; Fig. 94). A peak of immature hybrid males was observed in the 50 – 90 mm range in 2024 and many of these crab appeared to reach mature and legal size classes in 2025 (Fig. 95). In addition, there were further large increases in juvenile size classes (Figs. 95, 97, and 98). Hybrid males were found in highest abundance on the middle shelf to the east and northeast of the Pribilof Islands, with small male hybrids found further north than large male hybrids (Figs. 103 – 105).

The 2025 mature female *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid crab biomass estimate was 11,013 ± 5,291 t (112.9 ± 58.3 million crab; Tables 32 and 34; Fig. 94), and the immature female crab biomass estimate was 6,146 ± 4,267 t (95.3 ± 61.4 million crab). As with males, female hybrids increased dramatically from previous years, with the biomass estimate for mature females increasing by 369% from 2024. This large population increase is reflected in the shell condition, where 89% of mature females were new hardshell, having just molted to maturity (Fig. 99). Five percent of all mature female *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea were hybrids (Fig. 96). The large increase in mature female hybrids was preceded by only a small increase in immature female hybrids in earlier years (Figs. 95 and 98). This absence in earlier data may have been partially caused by the difficulty in identifying small size classes of hybrid crab. Similar to snow crabs, mature female hybrids had a bimodal distribution in carapace width, with peaks at ~55 mm CW and ~70 mm CW, but with a larger upper tail than snow crab (> 75 mm CW crab; Fig. 98). Unlike nonhybrid *Chionoecetes* spp., the clutches of female hybrids are often small or empty (Fig. 102); however, in 2025 74% of females had clutches that were full or three-quarters full, while 7% were half full, 8% were one quarter full, 6% were one eighth full, and 4% were barren (Figs. 100 and 101). The smaller ~55 mm CW mature females primarily had full or three-quarters full clutches, while the larger females tended to be barren or have small clutches (Fig. 101). Both mature and immature hybrid females were in highest abundance on the middle shelf to the east and north of the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 106 – 107).

## Eastern Bering Sea Hair Crab

In this report, legal male hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) are defined as > 3.25 inches CW

(≥ 83 mm CL), which was specified in the previous Pribilof District fishery; the female hair crab biomass estimate is presented for all sizes and maturity states combined. Hair crab were caught at 62 of the 349 stations in the EBS (Fig. 113). The 2025 biomass estimate of legal males was 801 ± 330 t (1.4 ± 0.5 million crab) and 341 ± 273 t (1.5 ± 1.1 million crab) for sub-legal males (Tables 35 and 36; Fig. 109). Male hair crab primarily occurred along the 50 m isobath and into Bristol Bay (Figs. 110, 111, and 113). The female hair crab biomass estimate was 474 ± 226 t (1.8 ± 0.7 million crab; Tables 35 and 36; Fig. 109). Females were primarily distributed near the 50 m isobath, in Bristol Bay, and around the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 112 and 113).

## Other King and Tanner Crab

No other species of king or Tanner crab were caught during the 2025 EBS survey.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Captain Adam White of the FV *Northwest Explorer*, Captain James Mattice of the FV *Alaska Knight* and all their crew whose expertise makes the annual EBS bottom trawl survey possible. We also thank the dedicated Field Party Chiefs, Deck Leads, and scientific crew who all participated in the survey. We acknowledge the dedication of the scientific personnel who made up the 2025 "crab crew": C. Cleary (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), E. Fedewa (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), J. Gardner (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), C. Gredzens (NOAA-AFSC-FMA), S. Hennessey (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), M. Korte (ADF&G), A. Laferriere (NOAA-AFSC-RACE), M. Litzow (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), W.C. Long (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), E. Markowitz (NOAA-AFSC-GAP), J. Richar (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), E. Ryznar (NOAA-AFSC-SAP), W. Stockhausen (NOAA-AFSC-REFM), and S. Wassermann (NOAA-AFSC-GAP). We also thank A. Conrad (NOAA-AFSC-SAP) and C. Cleary for their efforts in survey preparation. We thank A. Foulk (NOAA-AFSC-FMA) for logistical assistance in Dutch Harbor, including receiving SAP gear. We thank R. Alinsunurin (ADF&G) and R. Lardner (ADF&G) for assistance with special projects in Dutch Harbor.

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# TABLES

Table 1. -- Definition of carapace size classes for crab species caught in National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea standard survey. Carapace length (CL) is measured for *Paralithodes* spp. and *Erimacrus isenbeckii*, while carapace width (CW excluding spines) is measured for *Chionoecetes* species. We define female maturity based on abdominal flap morphology throughout this document. A fixed cutline is used for *Paralithodes* spp. male maturity, but the traditional *Chionoecetes* spp. maturity classes are redefined as small and large, since the cutlines give misleading maturity information. The legal size classes defined by ADF&G (CW in inches) include spines.

| Species | District | Sex | Immature/Small | Mature/Large | Legal Male |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Paralithodes Camtschaticus*** | Bristol Bay | male | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm CL or ≥ 6.5 in. CW |
| | Pribilof | male | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm CL or ≥ 6.5 in. CW |
| | Norton Sound | male | < 94 mm | ≥ 94 mm | ≥ 104 mm CL or ≥ 4.8 in. CW |
| ***Paralithodes Platypus*** | Pribilof | male | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm CL or ≥ 6.5 in. CW |
| | Saint Matthew | male | < 105 mm | ≥ 105 mm | ≥ 120 mm CL or ≥ 5.5 in. CW |
| | Northern Bering Sea | male | < 94 mm | ≥ 94 mm | ≥ 104 mm CL or ≥ 4.8 in. CW |
| ***Chionoecetes Bairdi*** | East of 166° W | male | < 113 mm | ≥ 113 mm | ≥ 120 mm or ≥ 4.8 in. CW[1] |
| | West of 166° W | male | < 103 mm | ≥ 103 mm | ≥ 110 mm or ≥ 4.4 in. CW[1] |
| | Preferred | male | | | ≥ 125 mm or ≥ 5.0 in. CW[1] |
| ***Chionoecetes Opilio*** | Eastern Bering Sea | male | < 95 mm | ≥ 95 mm | ≥ 78 mm or ≥ 3.1 in. CW[2] |
| | EBS Preferred | male | | | ≥ 101 mm or ≥ 4.0 in. CW |
| | Northern Bering Sea | male | < 68 mm | ≥ 68 mm | ≥ 78 mm or ≥ 3.1 in. CW[2] |
| | NBS Preferred | male | | | ≥ 101 mm or ≥ 4.0 in. CW[2] |
| ***Erimacrus isenbeckii*** | | male | | | ≥ 83 mm CL or > 3.25 in. CW |

[1] The legal minimum size limit for *C. bairdi* is ≥ 4.8 inches CW (120 mm excluding spines; 122 mm including spines) east of 166° W and ≥ 4.4 inches CW (110 mm excluding spines; 112 including spines) west of 166° W (ADF&G reg. **5 AAC 35.520(b)(1)**). The industry preferred minimum size limit for *C. bairdi* is ≥ 5.0 inches CW (125 mm excluding spines; 127 mm including spines).

[2] The legal minimum size limit for *C. opilio* is ≥ 3.1 inches CW (78 mm excluding spines; 79 mm including spines) (ADF&G reg. **5 AAC 35.520(b)(2)**). The industry preferred minimum size limit for *C. opilio* is ≥ 4.0 inches CW (101 mm excluding spines; 102 mm including spines).

Table 2. -- Size-weight regression relationships used to calculate biomass of crab species caught in National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. The size-weight relationships are described by the expression: $W = a\ L^b$, where W is the total weight in grams, L is either carapace length or carapace width in millimeters, log($a$) is the intercept in log scale and $b$ is the slope.

| Stock | Sex | *a* | *b* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bristol Bay red king crab** | Males | 0.000403 | 3.141334 |
| | Females | n/a | n/a |
| | non-ovigerous females | 0.000408 | 3.127956 |
| | ovigerous females | 0.003593 | 2.666076 |
| **Pribilof Islands red king crab** | Males | 0.000403 | 3.141334 |
| | Females | n/a | n/a |
| | non-ovigerous females | 0.000408 | 3.127956 |
| | ovigerous females | 0.003593 | 2.666076 |
| **Pribilof Islands blue king crab** | Males | 0.000508 | 3.106409 |
| | Females | 0.02065 | 2.27 |
| | non-ovigerous females | n/a | n/a |
| | ovigerous females | n/a | n/a |
| **Saint Matthew blue king crab** | Males | 0.000502 | 3.107158 |
| | Females | 0.02065 | 2.27 |
| | non-ovigerous females | n/a | n/a |
| | ovigerous females | n/a | n/a |
| **Tanner crab** | Males | 0.00027 | 3.022134 |
| | Females | n/a | n/a |
| | non-ovigerous females | 0.000562 | 2.816928 |
| | ovigerous females | 0.000441 | 2.898686 |
| **Snow crab** | Males | 0.000267 | 3.097253 |
| | Females | n/a | n/a |
| | non-ovigerous females | 0.001047 | 2.708367 |
| | ovigerous females | 0.001158 | 2.708793 |
| **Hair crab** | Males | 0.00071731 | 3.02 |
| | Females | 0.00119453 | 2.86 |

Table 3. -- Special projects related to crab species conducted on National Marine Fisheries Service eastern and northern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys in 2025.

| **Project Title** | **Principle Investigator** | **Agency** |
|---|---|---|
| Red king crab tagging | Leah Zacher | AFSC-RACE-SAP[1] |
| Red king crab genetics | Kristen Gruenthal | ADF&G |
| Bitter crab syndrome in snow crab | Hamish Small | Virginia Institute of Marine Science |
| Radiometric aging of snow crab | Erin Fedewa | AFSC-RACE-SAP[1] |
| Snow crab body condition | Erin Fedewa | AFSC-RACE-SAP[1] |
| Snow crab ocean acidification | Christopher Long | AFSC-RACE-SAP[1] |
| Snow crab bycatch reduction | Noëlle Yochum | Trident Seafoods |
| Snow crab active metabolic rate | Hillary Thalmann | Oregon State University<br>AFSC-RACE-FBEP[2] |

[1] Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC), Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE), Shellfish Assessment Program (SAP), Kodiak, Alaska.

[2] AFSC, RACE, Fisheries Behavioral Ecology Program (FBEP), Newport, Oregon.

Table 4. -- Summary of 2025 National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey details for seven commercial crab stocks. Male size categories are defined in Table 1.

| | | Tows in District | Tows with crab | Crab caught | Crab measured | Biomass (t) | CI (± 95%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bristol Bay District Red King Crab | Immature male | 136 | 41 | 250 | 250 | 5,899 | 2,435 |
| | Mature male | 136 | 57 | 308 | 308 | 24,660 | 7,222 |
| | Legal | 136 | 54 | 208 | 208 | 19,505 | 5,793 |
| | Immature female | 136 | 24 | 119 | 119 | 1,289 | 1,073 |
| | Mature female | 136 | 45 | 464 | 464 | 17,328 | 7,063 |
| Pribilof District Red King Crab | Immature male | 61 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mature male | 61 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 1,247 | 1,051 |
| | Legal | 61 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 1,247 | 1,051 |
| | Immature female | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mature female | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 171 | 238 |
| Pribilof District Blue King Crab | Immature male | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mature male | 70 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 203 | 280 |
| | Legal | 70 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 203 | 280 |
| | Immature female | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mature female | 70 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 102 | 200 |
| Saint Matthew Is. Blue King Crab | Immature male | 46 | 7 | 78 | 78 | 615 | 571 |
| | Mature male | 46 | 7 | 34 | 34 | 1,695 | 1,497 |
| | Legal | 46 | 6 | 22 | 22 | 1,266 | 1,070 |
| | Immature female | 46 | 6 | 61 | 61 | 432 | 565 |
| | Mature female | 46 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 40 |
| Tanner Crab east of 166°W | Small male | 120 | 76 | 1,408 | 1,249 | 7,067 | 2,327 |
| | Large male | 120 | 60 | 371 | 370 | 7,378 | 2,474 |
| | Legal | 120 | 50 | 257 | 257 | 5,685 | 2,081 |
| | Preferred | 120 | 46 | 189 | 189 | 4,508 | 1,781 |
| | Immature female | 120 | 34 | 524 | 494 | 767 | 395 |
| | Mature female | 120 | 48 | 608 | 538 | 3,101 | 1,297 |
| Tanner Crab west of 166°W | Small male | 229 | 156 | 14,367 | 6,714 | 42,979 | 10,700 |
| | Large male | 229 | 124 | 3,706 | 2,369 | 53,518 | 22,351 |
| | Legal | 229 | 112 | 2,385 | 1,581 | 38,585 | 16,369 |
| | Preferred | 229 | 79 | 521 | 403 | 11,201 | 4,452 |
| | Immature female | 229 | 141 | 8,934 | 3,432 | 10,965 | 4,262 |
| | Mature female | 229 | 114 | 5,631 | 2,341 | 25,399 | 9,511 |
| Snow Crab | Small male | 349 | 172 | 86,362 | 10,623 | 232,270 | 62,723 |
| | Large male | 349 | 140 | 2,212 | 2,045 | 33,171 | 9,117 |
| | Legal | 349 | 162 | 9,029 | 5,139 | 84,039 | 24,145 |
| | Preferred | 349 | 135 | 1,368 | 1,278 | 23,285 | 6,586 |
| | Immature female | 349 | 109 | 81,559 | 3,777 | 105,345 | 36,954 |
| | Mature female | 349 | 152 | 72,058 | 4,447 | 147,338 | 49,543 |

**Red king crab tables**

Table 5. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for Bristol Bay District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1978 data.

| Year | Immature male < 120 mm | Mature male ≥ 120 mm | Legal male ≥ 135 mm | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1979** | 16,886 (8,194) | 86,906 (43,304) | 63,107 (31,039) | 5,132 (3,511) | 59,165 (21,521) |
| **1980** | 37,369 (26,261) | 129,829 (65,411) | 106,655 (55,569) | 7,594 (6,351) | 73,712 (46,197) |
| **1981** | 27,294 (8,493) | 41,520 (12,659) | 27,368 (9,399) | 4,215 (1,920) | 59,099 (30,597) |
| **1982** | 51,268 (33,481) | 23,038 (8,656) | 10,184 (3,541) | 21,932 (21,208) | 48,913 (18,738) |
| **1983** | 25,675 (12,857) | 9,796 (2,494) | 2,867 (955) | 7,257 (4,483) | 7,237 (2,683) |
| **1984** | 79,710 (96,405) | 16,849 (8,751) | 7,623 (5,419) | 38,806 (66,183) | 17,529 (14,374) |
| **1985** | 12,823 (5,128) | 14,006 (4,130) | 5,356 (2,080) | 1,602 (1,122) | 5,723 (2,805) |
| **1986** | 12,382 (11,322) | 28,189 (27,164) | 13,033 (11,620) | 1,847 (2,351) | 5,062 (2,860) |
| **1987** | 16,626 (8,826) | 30,197 (14,575) | 18,167 (9,002) | 7,074 (6,512) | 15,427 (9,677) |
| **1988** | 9,513 (4,576) | 25,861 (9,178) | 19,117 (7,348) | 1,205 (981) | 18,019 (14,900) |
| **1989** | 7,059 (4,162) | 35,503 (15,936) | 27,552 (13,242) | 1,322 (1,646) | 11,615 (7,455) |
| **1990** | 6,344 (3,081) | 32,481 (14,786) | 24,527 (11,626) | 2,871 (3,669) | 17,995 (14,579) |
| **1991** | 6,395 (2,862) | 60,142 (69,981) | 52,119 (62,300) | 1,826 (1,247) | 15,553 (13,342) |
| **1992** | 6,787 (2,844) | 18,327 (6,835) | 13,747 (4,984) | 1,088 (560) | 11,163 (5,657) |
| **1993** | 6,939 (2,829) | 28,740 (12,766) | 19,839 (9,505) | 1,170 (760) | 16,101 (7,849) |
| **1994** | 3,601 (1,668) | 19,775 (6,740) | 13,371 (4,695) | 1,104 (722) | 8,283 (3,558) |
| **1995** | 6,359 (3,526) | 20,939 (14,711) | 15,570 (9,931) | 2,992 (1,734) | 7,868 (3,839) |
| **1996** | 9,067 (4,579) | 18,111 (7,309) | 15,073 (6,582) | 5,380 (3,575) | 12,042 (6,829) |
| **1997** | 27,126 (20,396) | 32,533 (13,321) | 27,403 (12,196) | 3,051 (3,106) | 21,365 (14,033) |
| **1998** | 13,035 (5,153) | 33,297 (10,450) | 19,409 (6,599) | 2,161 (1,200) | 35,849 (17,889) |
| **1999** | 5,093 (3,223) | 39,870 (16,942) | 30,005 (12,802) | 1,163 (1,083) | 19,126 (13,276) |
| **2000** | 6,961 (3,026) | 31,450 (10,638) | 22,090 (7,197) | 2,615 (1,628) | 26,387 (18,086) |
| **2001** | 8,942 (3,384) | 19,060 (5,746) | 15,360 (4,839) | 1,692 (1,501) | 22,866 (13,703) |
| **2002** | 12,113 (6,484) | 33,359 (12,655) | 25,241 (9,716) | 5,150 (4,588) | 19,144 (10,306) |
| **2003** | 11,514 (4,439) | 63,271 (57,913) | 51,115 (52,591) | 5,642 (2,676) | 35,587 (16,085) |
| **2004** | 27,917 (22,267) | 63,159 (54,053) | 53,895 (47,440) | 6,162 (5,720) | 34,826 (18,589) |
| **2005** | 17,036 (9,917) | 38,105 (14,021) | 28,373 (11,904) | 8,455 (7,392) | 42,715 (17,805) |
| **2006** | 11,756 (4,699) | 39,808 (17,766) | 32,148 (15,550) | 6,521 (3,883) | 37,005 (14,306) |
| **2007** | 14,043 (5,717) | 44,115 (17,880) | 34,226 (15,086) | 2,257 (1,167) | 42,931 (19,123) |
| **2008** | 15,840 (8,783) | 51,375 (35,542) | 38,155 (28,262) | 1,675 (1,411) | 44,194 (28,234) |
| **2009** | 8,926 (5,903) | 34,250 (25,727) | 21,996 (17,839) | 760 (487) | 46,616 (30,241) |
| **2010** | 5,441 (2,167) | 33,586 (16,497) | 24,891 (13,450) | 535 (490) | 40,951 (21,869) |
| **2011** | 7,952 (5,736) | 21,990 (9,231) | 16,622 (7,181) | 3,515 (4,962) | 38,035 (19,244) |
| **2012** | 5,841 (3,441) | 24,837 (13,411) | 19,858 (11,804) | 2,881 (3,089) | 27,282 (17,713) |
| **2013** | 5,515 (2,393) | 34,141 (14,164) | 28,358 (12,070) | 547 (294) | 22,031 (15,783) |
| **2014** | 12,621 (9,278) | 48,038 (17,559) | 36,130 (13,660) | 1,560 (1,902) | 50,926 (22,953) |
| **2015** | 4,984 (2,639) | 32,121 (11,019) | 27,209 (9,612) | 838 (1,067) | 26,296 (15,078) |
| **2016** | 2,104 (1,069) | 25,721 (7,369) | 22,630 (6,639) | 787 (890) | 33,677 (17,212) |
| **2017** | 2,273 (793) | 23,304 (8,399) | 21,022 (7,768) | 1,211 (691) | 26,672 (13,258) |
| **2018** | 2,859 (1,330) | 13,350 (3,623) | 12,119 (3,474) | 529 (339) | 12,401 (5,490) |
| **2019** | 2,829 (1,210) | 12,551 (3,994) | 9,047 (3,135) | 357 (189) | 13,204 (4,798) |
| **2021** | 2,438 (1,151) | 16,019 (6,827) | 12,684 (6,092) | 369 (286) | 10,039 (4,860) |
| **2022** | 3,172 (1,312) | 22,043 (8,694) | 18,231 (7,690) | 961 (651) | 10,378 (5,040) |
| **2023** | 3,865 (1,419) | 16,954 (5,740) | 14,256 (5,175) | 702 (496) | 16,883 (13,498) |
| **2024** | 6,539 (2,407) | 24,334 (7,373) | 21,026 (6,669) | 1,162 (700) | 14,587 (7,559) |
| **2025** | 5,899 (2,435) | 24,660 (7,222) | 19,505 (5,793) | 1,289 (1,073) | 17,328 (7,063) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 6. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for Bristol Bay District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1978 data.

| Year | Immature male | Mature male | Legal male | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm | | |
| **1979** | 33.4 (18.2) | 38.0 (19.1) | 23.6 (11.7) | 22.1 (18.3) | 57.9 (20.3) |
| **1980** | 70.8 (50.7) | 51.3 (25.3) | 37.5 (18.9) | 34.4 (30.9) | 87.9 (66.4) |
| **1981** | 41.1 (13.3) | 18.4 (5.4) | 9.7 (3.3) | 13.1 (7.0) | 58.4 (29.6) |
| **1982** | 110.9 (84.5) | 12.0 (4.9) | 4.0 (1.5) | 72.4 (67.7) | 52.9 (21.8) |
| **1983** | 46.2 (24.4) | 5.7 (1.5) | 1.3 (0.4) | 23.8 (13.6) | 8.7 (3.6) |
| **1984** | 164.9 (232.3) | 9.1 (4.7) | 3.3 (2.6) | 109.8 (183.7) | 27.4 (23.9) |
| **1985** | 16.8 (7.0) | 7.6 (2.2) | 2.3 (0.9) | 4.3 (3.1) | 8.4 (4.1) |
| **1986** | 15.2 (11.7) | 14.8 (14.6) | 5.6 (5.1) | 5.2 (6.8) | 6.4 (3.6) |
| **1987** | 24.4 (13.8) | 14.6 (7.0) | 7.3 (3.6) | 17.4 (17.0) | 18.5 (11.4) |
| **1988** | 11.3 (5.7) | 11.6 (4.0) | 7.5 (2.8) | 2.5 (1.8) | 20.1 (17.0) |
| **1989** | 10.0 (6.1) | 15.1 (6.5) | 10.4 (4.8) | 3.9 (4.5) | 13.2 (8.6) |
| **1990** | 9.7 (5.0) | 13.7 (6.1) | 8.9 (4.1) | 7.8 (8.8) | 17.0 (13.8) |
| **1991** | 9.7 (4.4) | 23.2 (26.1) | 18.5 (21.5) | 4.8 (3.1) | 14.9 (13.8) |
| **1992** | 8.3 (3.5) | 7.5 (3.0) | 4.6 (1.7) | 2.3 (1.2) | 10.2 (4.9) |
| **1993** | 8.2 (3.3) | 12.5 (5.6) | 7.0 (3.5) | 2.8 (1.9) | 14.0 (7.0) |
| **1994** | 7.1 (6.6) | 8.6 (2.9) | 4.8 (1.7) | 3.8 (5.4) | 6.1 (2.5) |
| **1995** | 11.0 (7.0) | 9.1 (6.9) | 5.9 (4.0) | 6.1 (4.6) | 6.3 (3.0) |
| **1996** | 17.5 (11.6) | 7.2 (2.8) | 5.3 (2.3) | 14.3 (11.1) | 9.8 (5.6) |
| **1997** | 32.6 (26.3) | 12.3 (4.8) | 9.2 (4.0) | 5.1 (5.1) | 21.8 (17.1) |
| **1998** | 16.8 (6.7) | 15.4 (5.0) | 6.8 (2.2) | 6.3 (3.9) | 31.7 (17.5) |
| **1999** | 11.3 (11.1) | 17.4 (7.7) | 11.7 (5.1) | 4.1 (4.0) | 15.4 (10.8) |
| **2000** | 10.7 (5.4) | 14.0 (4.9) | 8.4 (2.8) | 6.3 (3.8) | 21.0 (13.6) |
| **2001** | 12.0 (5.4) | 7.4 (2.2) | 5.1 (1.6) | 4.3 (4.3) | 20.9 (12.9) |
| **2002** | 22.9 (16.1) | 13.6 (5.2) | 8.6 (3.3) | 17.6 (16.7) | 17.0 (9.7) |
| **2003** | 18.8 (7.7) | 24.4 (19.4) | 17.1 (16.2) | 13.2 (6.3) | 28.3 (13.2) |
| **2004** | 43.3 (34.9) | 23.7 (19.8) | 18.0 (15.5) | 19.7 (23.5) | 31.7 (18.9) |
| **2005** | 31.5 (23.2) | 15.6 (5.4) | 9.6 (3.8) | 23.6 (21.6) | 35.6 (15.3) |
| **2006** | 21.2 (10.3) | 16.4 (7.2) | 11.8 (5.8) | 16.9 (10.3) | 31.0 (12.2) |
| **2007** | 17.5 (7.3) | 18.2 (7.1) | 12.3 (5.3) | 4.5 (2.4) | 35.8 (16.3) |
| **2008** | 17.1 (9.4) | 20.9 (13.8) | 12.9 (9.3) | 3.7 (3.0) | 36.8 (24.3) |
| **2009** | 9.6 (6.0) | 15.6 (11.5) | 8.3 (6.8) | 1.7 (1.1) | 35.8 (22.4) |
| **2010** | 6.5 (2.7) | 14.7 (7.0) | 9.4 (5.2) | 1.2 (1.0) | 31.5 (17.4) |
| **2011** | 37.5 (58.7) | 9.3 (3.9) | 6.1 (2.6) | 33.0 (59.1) | 29.3 (15.1) |
| **2012** | 8.0 (5.0) | 9.7 (4.9) | 6.7 (3.8) | 7.6 (7.7) | 19.6 (13.2) |
| **2013** | 6.7 (2.9) | 12.9 (5.3) | 9.4 (4.0) | 1.3 (0.7) | 15.6 (11.1) |
| **2014** | 15.5 (12.9) | 19.7 (7.3) | 12.4 (4.8) | 2.8 (3.4) | 36.9 (17.0) |
| **2015** | 6.7 (4.6) | 11.6 (4.0) | 8.7 (3.0) | 2.4 (3.0) | 18.4 (10.6) |
| **2016** | 4.7 (4.9) | 9.0 (2.6) | 7.1 (2.1) | 3.6 (5.4) | 22.4 (11.6) |
| **2017** | 3.3 (1.3) | 7.7 (2.7) | 6.4 (2.4) | 2.5 (1.3) | 17.5 (8.6) |
| **2018** | 3.8 (1.8) | 4.6 (1.2) | 3.8 (1.1) | 1.4 (0.9) | 9.0 (4.0) |
| **2019** | 3.7 (1.5) | 5.0 (1.6) | 2.9 (1.0) | 1.2 (0.7) | 8.4 (3.1) |
| **2021** | 3.5 (1.6) | 6.3 (2.3) | 4.4 (1.8) | 1.4 (0.9) | 6.3 (2.9) |
| **2022** | 4.3 (1.7) | 8.2 (3.1) | 5.9 (2.4) | 2.5 (1.6) | 7.5 (4.2) |
| **2023** | 5.8 (2.2) | 6.4 (2.1) | 4.8 (1.7) | 2.1 (1.3) | 11.0 (8.4) |
| **2024** | 8.2 (3.1) | 9.0 (2.7) | 7.0 (2.2) | 2.5 (1.5) | 11.0 (5.6) |
| **2025** | 7.7 (3.5) | 9.6 (2.9) | 6.5 (1.9) | 3.6 (2.8) | 14.0 (6.1) |

Table 7. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for Pribilof District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

| Year | Immature male | Mature male | Legal male | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm | | |
| **1981** | 0 (0) | 312 (358) | 312 (358) | 0 (0) | 35 (68) |
| **1982** | 18 (36) | 1,464 (2,002) | 1,464 (2,002) | 14 (27) | 919 (1,402) |
| **1983** | 26 (52) | 527 (551) | 493 (502) | 0 (0) | 309 (292) |
| **1984** | 0 (0) | 317 (341) | 283 (337) | 0 (0) | 112 (125) |
| **1985** | 0 (0) | 61 (121) | 61 (121) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| **1986** | 0 (0) | 138 (188) | 138 (188) | 0 (0) | 79 (154) |
| **1987** | 0 (0) | 54 (105) | 54 (105) | 31 (60) | 0 (0) |
| **1988** | 713 (818) | 107 (209) | 44 (86) | 283 (518) | 553 (940) |
| **1989** | 675 (954) | 1,529 (2,728) | 871 (1,444) | 924 (1,762) | 1,327 (2,140) |
| **1990** | 7,477 (12,930) | 1,141 (2,077) | 138 (271) | 522 (835) | 2,200 (3,048) |
| **1991** | 640 (1,081) | 4,430 (6,913) | 1,321 (2,089) | 66 (92) | 4,967 (5,864) |
| **1992** | 274 (484) | 3,305 (3,864) | 2,528 (2,683) | 278 (523) | 3,153 (5,620) |
| **1993** | 282 (554) | 9,873 (17,834) | 9,189 (16,493) | 7 (14) | 6,471 (9,096) |
| **1994** | 430 (843) | 9,139 (13,748) | 8,117 (11,836) | 47 (92) | 3,917 (6,772) |
| **1995** | 431 (599) | 18,056 (21,267) | 16,793 (20,056) | 315 (352) | 4,834 (6,393) |
| **1996** | 68 (93) | 2,361 (1,720) | 2,330 (1,697) | 31 (45) | 1,976 (2,867) |
| **1997** | 1,510 (2,486) | 6,159 (7,515) | 5,940 (7,425) | 218 (336) | 1,744 (2,018) |
| **1998** | 416 (420) | 2,324 (1,639) | 1,778 (1,318) | 50 (99) | 1,669 (2,487) |
| **1999** | 3,358 (6,127) | 5,523 (7,217) | 4,472 (6,095) | 4,117 (8,053) | 1,302 (1,826) |
| **2000** | 157 (218) | 4,320 (3,164) | 3,843 (2,773) | 8 (15) | 987 (1,214) |
| **2001** | 2,339 (4,566) | 8,603 (13,262) | 5,770 (7,957) | 406 (795) | 5,369 (10,462) |
| **2002** | 8 (15) | 7,037 (9,461) | 7,014 (9,462) | 12 (24) | 775 (803) |
| **2003** | 0 (0) | 5,373 (6,928) | 5,275 (6,755) | 1 (2) | 2,268 (4,032) |
| **2004** | 152 (286) | 3,622 (4,183) | 3,622 (4,183) | 105 (206) | 1,187 (1,238) |
| **2005** | 55 (107) | 1,238 (1,420) | 1,238 (1,420) | 0 (0) | 3,118 (4,791) |
| **2006** | 109 (149) | 7,003 (5,252) | 6,696 (5,070) | 10 (20) | 2,173 (2,627) |
| **2007** | 214 (419) | 5,224 (5,042) | 5,007 (4,750) | 50 (84) | 1,760 (2,647) |
| **2008** | 332 (604) | 5,462 (5,418) | 5,102 (5,241) | 192 (343) | 2,825 (3,701) |
| **2009** | 44 (87) | 2,500 (3,125) | 2,127 (2,567) | 15 (30) | 811 (841) |
| **2010** | 53 (65) | 4,405 (3,767) | 3,973 (3,326) | 0 (0) | 840 (1,167) |
| **2011** | 44 (86) | 3,834 (4,872) | 3,751 (4,787) | 3 (6) | 814 (1,165) |
| **2012** | 336 (636) | 4,477 (5,031) | 4,360 (4,846) | 0 (0) | 663 (710) |
| **2013** | 104 (171) | 7,749 (9,409) | 7,567 (9,297) | 0 (0) | 169 (194) |
| **2014** | 82 (129) | 12,047 (18,525) | 11,433 (18,242) | 0 (0) | 1,093 (2,015) |
| **2015** | 113 (200) | 15,173 (21,971) | 14,788 (21,553) | 0 (0) | 3,859 (7,270) |
| **2016** | 534 (703) | 4,190 (5,756) | 3,688 (5,028) | 26 (51) | 1,888 (2,258) |
| **2017** | 89 (100) | 3,689 (4,672) | 3,541 (4,538) | 0 (0) | 510 (556) |
| **2018** | 1,342 (2,560) | 937 (784) | 835 (705) | 0 (0) | 888 (1,520) |
| **2019** | 296 (368) | 2,105 (1,416) | 1,110 (901) | 14 (27) | 804 (630) |
| **2021** | 86 (169) | 3,782 (2,199) | 3,651 (2,100) | 0 (0) | 1,417 (1,585) |
| **2022** | 0 (0) | 5,143 (2,994) | 5,112 (2,994) | 0 (0) | 998 (774) |
| **2023** | 4 (5) | 2,761 (1,673) | 2,761 (1,673) | 1 (2) | 1,213 (1,139) |
| **2024** | 0 (0) | 1,194 (1,088) | 1,194 (1,088) | 0 (0) | 284 (349) |
| **2025** | 0 (0) | 1,247 (1,051) | 1,247 (1,051) | 0 (0) | 171 (238) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 8. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for Pribilof District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

| Year | Immature male | Mature male | Legal male | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm | | |
| **1981** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **1982** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.5 (0.7) |
| **1983** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.1) |
| **1984** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **1985** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **1986** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.1) |
| **1987** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **1988** | 1.9 (2.8) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.6 (3.1) | 0.4 (0.7) |
| **1989** | 1.1 (1.7) | 0.8 (1.4) | 0.4 (0.6) | 1.8 (3.4) | 1.1 (1.7) |
| **1990** | 7.1 (12.0) | 0.8 (1.4) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.7 (1.2) | 2.3 (3.0) |
| **1991** | 0.7 (1.0) | 2.4 (3.8) | 0.6 (0.9) | 0.3 (0.4) | 4.3 (5.1) |
| **1992** | 0.4 (0.7) | 1.5 (1.8) | 1.0 (1.1) | 0.4 (0.8) | 2.4 (4.4) |
| **1993** | 0.3 (0.5) | 3.5 (6.4) | 3.1 (5.6) | 0.0 (0.1) | 4.5 (6.4) |
| **1994** | 0.4 (0.8) | 3.1 (4.7) | 2.4 (3.6) | 0.1 (0.2) | 2.4 (4.2) |
| **1995** | 0.5 (0.7) | 5.2 (5.9) | 4.4 (5.2) | 0.3 (0.4) | 3.0 (3.9) |
| **1996** | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.6 (0.4) | 0.5 (0.4) | 0.0 (0.1) | 1.1 (1.6) |
| **1997** | 1.6 (2.7) | 1.6 (1.7) | 1.4 (1.7) | 0.3 (0.5) | 1.0 (1.1) |
| **1998** | 0.4 (0.5) | 0.8 (0.6) | 0.4 (0.3) | 0.1 (0.2) | 1.0 (1.4) |
| **1999** | 7.2 (13.6) | 1.9 (2.2) | 1.3 (1.5) | 9.5 (18.5) | 0.9 (1.1) |
| **2000** | 0.1 (0.2) | 1.5 (1.2) | 1.3 (0.9) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.7 (0.8) |
| **2001** | 2.5 (4.9) | 3.7 (6.1) | 1.9 (2.8) | 0.6 (1.1) | 3.8 (7.5) |
| **2002** | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.9 (2.5) | 1.9 (2.5) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.4 (0.4) |
| **2003** | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.5 (2.0) | 1.4 (1.9) | 0.0 (0.1) | 1.2 (2.1) |
| **2004** | 1.4 (2.7) | 0.8 (0.9) | 0.8 (0.9) | 1.1 (2.2) | 0.5 (0.6) |
| **2005** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.3) | 0.2 (0.3) | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.3 (2.0) |
| **2006** | 0.1 (0.1) | 1.4 (1.1) | 1.2 (1.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.0 (1.1) |
| **2007** | 0.2 (0.4) | 1.2 (1.3) | 1.1 (1.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.8 (1.3) |
| **2008** | 0.4 (0.8) | 1.3 (1.2) | 1.1 (1.0) | 0.2 (0.4) | 1.5 (2.1) |
| **2009** | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.9 (1.2) | 0.7 (0.9) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.3 (0.3) |
| **2010** | 0.1 (0.1) | 1.4 (1.3) | 1.2 (1.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.6 (0.8) |
| **2011** | 0.0 (0.1) | 1.0 (1.3) | 1.0 (1.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.5 (0.6) |
| **2012** | 0.4 (0.6) | 1.2 (1.5) | 1.2 (1.3) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.4 (0.5) |
| **2013** | 0.1 (0.2) | 1.7 (2.0) | 1.6 (1.9) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2014** | 0.1 (0.1) | 3.0 (4.2) | 2.6 (3.9) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.5 (0.9) |
| **2015** | 0.1 (0.2) | 3.5 (4.9) | 3.3 (4.7) | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.8 (3.3) |
| **2016** | 0.5 (0.7) | 1.3 (1.9) | 1.0 (1.5) | 0.0 (0.1) | 1.3 (1.4) |
| **2017** | 0.1 (0.1) | 1.0 (1.3) | 1.0 (1.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.3 (0.3) |
| **2018** | 1.5 (2.9) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.9 (1.7) |
| **2019** | 0.2 (0.3) | 0.9 (0.6) | 0.3 (0.3) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.6 (0.5) |
| **2021** | 0.1 (0.1) | 1.2 (0.7) | 1.1 (0.7) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.9 (1.0) |
| **2022** | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.3 (0.7) | 1.3 (0.7) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.5 (0.4) |
| **2023** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.7 (0.4) | 0.7 (0.4) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.6 (0.5) |
| **2024** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.2) |
| **2025** | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |

**Blue king crab tables**

Table 9. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Pribilof District from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

| Year | Immature male | Mature male | Legal male | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm | | |
| **1981** | 1,704 (997) | 11,628 (3,963) | 10,554 (3,613) | 497 (402) | 5,987 (5,507) |
| **1982** | 1,152 (525) | 7,389 (2,712) | 6,893 (2,595) | 553 (621) | 8,824 (11,724) |
| **1983** | 962 (674) | 5,409 (1,882) | 4,474 (1,533) | 258 (307) | 9,990 (15,495) |
| **1984** | 130 (92) | 2,216 (993) | 1,824 (884) | 15 (21) | 3,070 (2,292) |
| **1985** | 39 (56) | 1,055 (551) | 755 (418) | 5 (4) | 520 (457) |
| **1986** | 4 (7) | 1,505 (893) | 1,473 (887) | 11 (16) | 2,420 (4,272) |
| **1987** | 191 (294) | 2,923 (2,357) | 2,781 (2,258) | 119 (199) | 795 (909) |
| **1988** | 170 (236) | 842 (873) | 842 (873) | 190 (294) | 528 (508) |
| **1989** | 1,275 (1,550) | 827 (1,034) | 827 (1,034) | 801 (1,045) | 945 (1,075) |
| **1990** | 2,004 (2,598) | 3,078 (3,617) | 1,514 (1,529) | 1,118 (2,034) | 1,810 (1,803) |
| **1991** | 1,377 (1,043) | 4,690 (3,544) | 3,326 (2,931) | 343 (319) | 2,433 (1,973) |
| **1992** | 1,801 (1,808) | 4,391 (3,637) | 3,035 (2,654) | 802 (1,510) | 1,848 (1,737) |
| **1993** | 1,088 (1,162) | 4,556 (2,743) | 3,203 (1,887) | 444 (543) | 1,647 (1,489) |
| **1994** | 619 (471) | 3,410 (2,305) | 2,806 (1,929) | 87 (97) | 4,806 (4,207) |
| **1995** | 968 (1,637) | 8,360 (9,898) | 6,787 (8,186) | 331 (586) | 3,948 (4,017) |
| **1996** | 745 (884) | 4,641 (2,444) | 3,873 (2,012) | 177 (144) | 5,408 (5,318) |
| **1997** | 381 (407) | 3,233 (1,749) | 2,765 (1,470) | 194 (250) | 2,835 (2,386) |
| **1998** | 692 (561) | 2,798 (1,367) | 2,510 (1,253) | 267 (223) | 1,914 (1,654) |
| **1999** | 161 (127) | 1,729 (1,141) | 1,426 (970) | 0 (0) | 2,868 (2,625) |
| **2000** | 113 (151) | 2,091 (1,212) | 1,746 (1,044) | 0 (0) | 1,462 (1,319) |
| **2001** | 87 (130) | 1,599 (2,302) | 1,461 (2,172) | 0 (1) | 1,816 (2,571) |
| **2002** | 0 (0) | 680 (674) | 647 (665) | 0 (0) | 1,401 (2,129) |
| **2003** | 19 (37) | 702 (550) | 671 (541) | 21 (27) | 1,286 (1,880) |
| **2004** | 36 (46) | 107 (122) | 48 (95) | 25 (41) | 98 (114) |
| **2005** | 326 (601) | 344 (479) | 344 (479) | 477 (935) | 370 (413) |
| **2006** | 87 (100) | 166 (196) | 139 (191) | 38 (45) | 538 (801) |
| **2007** | 197 (284) | 306 (479) | 206 (296) | 59 (91) | 223 (384) |
| **2008** | 212 (395) | 46 (90) | 46 (90) | 222 (392) | 450 (560) |
| **2009** | 254 (339) | 497 (695) | 187 (221) | 80 (104) | 545 (907) |
| **2010** | 92 (153) | 303 (274) | 190 (180) | 84 (95) | 310 (401) |
| **2011** | 0 (0) | 461 (763) | 399 (693) | 3 (5) | 34 (49) |
| **2012** | 165 (323) | 644 (928) | 459 (579) | 9 (17) | 229 (296) |
| **2013** | 15 (28) | 250 (391) | 190 (280) | 12 (17) | 154 (211) |
| **2014** | 83 (102) | 233 (320) | 233 (320) | 16 (32) | 91 (108) |
| **2015** | 82 (120) | 622 (480) | 428 (385) | 0 (0) | 160 (207) |
| **2016** | 71 (68) | 130 (156) | 68 (134) | 50 (48) | 354 (343) |
| **2017** | 46 (69) | 255 (256) | 224 (252) | 55 (54) | 206 (239) |
| **2018** | 96 (101) | 154 (172) | 154 (172) | 13 (25) | 108 (154) |
| **2019** | 115 (122) | 206 (244) | 206 (244) | 0 (0) | 412 (693) |
| **2021** | 15 (29) | 405 (399) | 298 (336) | 0 (0) | 262 (325) |
| **2022** | 0 (0) | 112 (154) | 112 (154) | 0 (0) | 146 (190) |
| **2023** | 24 (47) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 119 (233) |
| **2024** | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| **2025** | 0 (0) | 203 (280) | 203 (280) | 0 (0) | 102 (200) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 10. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Pribilof District from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

| Year | Immature male | Mature male | Legal male | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 120 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 135 mm | | |
| **1981** | 2.1 (1.3) | 3.8 (1.3) | 3.2 (1.1) | 0.8 (0.7) | 5.4 (4.7) |
| **1982** | 1.4 (0.8) | 2.4 (0.8) | 2.1 (0.8) | 0.9 (0.9) | 7.8 (10.0) |
| **1983** | 1.0 (0.7) | 1.9 (0.7) | 1.3 (0.4) | 0.5 (0.5) | 9.3 (14.2) |
| **1984** | 0.5 (0.4) | 0.8 (0.3) | 0.6 (0.3) | 0.5 (0.5) | 2.8 (2.1) |
| **1985** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.4 (0.2) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.3 (0.3) | 0.5 (0.4) |
| **1986** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.0 (0.1) | 2.1 (3.7) |
| **1987** | 0.6 (1.0) | 0.9 (0.7) | 0.8 (0.7) | 0.4 (0.6) | 0.7 (0.8) |
| **1988** | 1.2 (2.0) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.9 (1.5) | 0.5 (0.4) |
| **1989** | 3.5 (4.0) | 0.2 (0.3) | 0.2 (0.3) | 2.6 (3.8) | 1.1 (1.5) |
| **1990** | 2.4 (2.9) | 1.5 (1.8) | 0.6 (0.6) | 2.2 (3.9) | 2.0 (2.2) |
| **1991** | 1.9 (1.4) | 2.0 (1.4) | 1.2 (1.1) | 0.8 (0.7) | 2.8 (2.3) |
| **1992** | 2.4 (2.8) | 1.9 (1.6) | 1.2 (1.0) | 1.8 (3.3) | 2.1 (2.1) |
| **1993** | 1.5 (1.5) | 1.9 (1.1) | 1.1 (0.7) | 0.9 (1.0) | 1.8 (1.6) |
| **1994** | 0.6 (0.5) | 1.3 (0.9) | 0.9 (0.6) | 0.1 (0.2) | 5.0 (4.4) |
| **1995** | 1.1 (2.0) | 3.1 (3.6) | 2.2 (2.6) | 0.7 (1.2) | 4.0 (4.1) |
| **1996** | 0.7 (0.9) | 1.7 (0.9) | 1.3 (0.7) | 0.3 (0.2) | 5.0 (4.8) |
| **1997** | 0.5 (0.5) | 1.2 (0.7) | 0.9 (0.5) | 0.3 (0.4) | 2.6 (2.2) |
| **1998** | 0.9 (0.9) | 1.0 (0.5) | 0.8 (0.4) | 0.5 (0.4) | 1.8 (1.6) |
| **1999** | 0.2 (0.1) | 0.6 (0.4) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.0 (0.0) | 2.8 (2.6) |
| **2000** | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.7 (0.4) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.4 (1.2) |
| **2001** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.5 (0.7) | 0.4 (0.7) | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.7 (2.5) |
| **2002** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 1.2 (1.9) |
| **2003** | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) | 1.1 (1.7) |
| **2004** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2005** | 2.0 (3.7) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 2.3 (4.4) | 0.3 (0.3) |
| **2006** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.4 (0.6) |
| **2007** | 0.2 (0.3) | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.3) |
| **2008** | 0.2 (0.4) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.3 (0.6) | 0.4 (0.6) |
| **2009** | 0.3 (0.3) | 0.2 (0.4) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.5 (0.8) |
| **2010** | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.3) |
| **2011** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.3) | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **2012** | 0.2 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.3 (0.5) |
| **2013** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **2014** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2015** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.3) |
| **2016** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.4 (0.4) |
| **2017** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.3) |
| **2018** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2019** | 0.2 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.3 (0.5) |
| **2021** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.2 (0.3) |
| **2022** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2023** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.2) |
| **2024** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **2025** | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.2) |

Table 11. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Saint Matthew Island Section from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1978-1982 data.

| Year | Immature male | Mature male | Legal male | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 105 mm | ≥ 105 mm | ≥ 120 mm | | |
| **1983** | 1,162 (1,108) | 8,834 (4,907) | 6,919 (3,631) | 78 (95) | 1,597 (2,183) |
| **1984** | 539 (328) | 3,737 (1,358) | 3,145 (1,219) | 42 (81) | 216 (285) |
| **1985** | 404 (273) | 2,831 (1,208) | 2,405 (987) | 95 (93) | 38 (60) |
| **1986** | 252 (238) | 1,267 (971) | 725 (442) | 99 (112) | 13 (25) |
| **1987** | 495 (379) | 2,022 (1,130) | 1,284 (687) | 205 (212) | 35 (49) |
| **1988** | 702 (558) | 2,830 (1,346) | 1,880 (821) | 612 (494) | 123 (147) |
| **1989** | 3,041 (2,696) | 4,790 (2,344) | 3,415 (1,727) | 1,219 (1,027) | 504 (448) |
| **1990** | 1,122 (1,153) | 5,931 (3,073) | 4,707 (2,436) | 336 (351) | 13 (25) |
| **1991** | 1,664 (1,662) | 6,073 (2,918) | 4,099 (1,901) | 521 (749) | 270 (506) |
| **1992** | 1,250 (942) | 6,279 (2,513) | 4,608 (1,814) | 280 (377) | 216 (250) |
| **1993** | 2,106 (1,673) | 8,425 (2,685) | 6,258 (2,002) | 643 (843) | 1,635 (3,026) |
| **1994** | 916 (403) | 5,812 (2,008) | 4,246 (1,450) | 99 (92) | 128 (131) |
| **1995** | 1,038 (589) | 4,889 (1,653) | 3,448 (1,288) | 182 (151) | 21 (28) |
| **1996** | 1,291 (891) | 8,494 (4,013) | 6,218 (2,772) | 364 (421) | 432 (770) |
| **1997** | 1,342 (1,093) | 10,005 (6,471) | 7,341 (4,082) | 287 (419) | 407 (707) |
| **1998** | 902 (661) | 7,478 (5,269) | 5,487 (3,564) | 210 (265) | 243 (261) |
| **1999** | 272 (239) | 1,423 (507) | 1,163 (462) | 93 (121) | 14 (28) |
| **2000** | 315 (212) | 1,880 (1,136) | 1,534 (993) | 52 (60) | 37 (52) |
| **2001** | 483 (415) | 2,512 (1,254) | 1,937 (1,058) | 145 (251) | 43 (48) |
| **2002** | 119 (144) | 1,640 (1,033) | 1,371 (971) | 1 (2) | 89 (120) |
| **2003** | 542 (677) | 1,233 (765) | 918 (495) | 94 (151) | 339 (430) |
| **2004** | 443 (508) | 1,341 (754) | 1,139 (597) | 194 (230) | 66 (82) |
| **2005** | 449 (394) | 1,396 (987) | 1,016 (699) | 93 (105) | 52 (76) |
| **2006** | 1,050 (946) | 3,223 (2,262) | 2,460 (1,464) | 145 (149) | 14 (28) |
| **2007** | 2,618 (2,331) | 4,564 (3,113) | 2,217 (1,334) | 247 (281) | 47 (47) |
| **2008** | 1,972 (1,729) | 3,655 (2,059) | 2,701 (1,548) | 214 (280) | 40 (45) |
| **2009** | 1,891 (942) | 5,079 (2,630) | 2,571 (1,201) | 218 (181) | 192 (191) |
| **2010** | 3,974 (5,873) | 8,141 (5,955) | 4,317 (2,165) | 112 (169) | 456 (856) |
| **2011** | 1,699 (2,064) | 9,516 (10,167) | 5,701 (5,504) | 122 (143) | 32 (46) |
| **2012** | 907 (777) | 5,652 (3,668) | 3,313 (1,915) | 52 (60) | 74 (64) |
| **2013** | 446 (320) | 2,022 (860) | 1,485 (702) | 85 (130) | 27 (38) |
| **2014** | 796 (733) | 5,472 (4,750) | 3,568 (2,472) | 40 (43) | 62 (75) |
| **2015** | 825 (1,310) | 5,134 (7,656) | 3,592 (5,468) | 5 (9) | 24 (35) |
| **2016** | 518 (643) | 3,108 (2,301) | 2,330 (1,631) | 0 (0) | 131 (105) |
| **2017** | 124 (157) | 1,740 (1,991) | 1,347 (1,498) | 62 (95) | 0 (0) |
| **2018** | 442 (507) | 1,631 (888) | 1,374 (743) | 317 (310) | 321 (270) |
| **2019** | 779 (846) | 2,910 (1,913) | 2,327 (1,498) | 531 (679) | 393 (487) |
| **2021** | 816 (1,189) | 1,636 (1,261) | 1,440 (1,102) | 410 (442) | 351 (469) |
| **2022** | 1,375 (1,378) | 1,921 (2,058) | 1,481 (1,752) | 366 (519) | 556 (620) |
| **2023** | 563 (542) | 1,741 (1,451) | 1,177 (1,021) | 157 (187) | 184 (289) |
| **2024** | 439 (454) | 1,672 (1,572) | 1,295 (1,448) | 249 (310) | 47 (91) |
| **2025** | 615 (571) | 1,695 (1,497) | 1,266 (1,070) | 432 (565) | 29 (40) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 12. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Saint Matthew Island Section from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1978-1982 data.

| Year | Immature male | Mature male | Legal male | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 105 mm | ≥ 105 mm | ≥ 120 mm | | |
| **1983** | 2.0 (2.0) | 5.0 (2.9) | 3.3 (1.7) | 0.4 (0.5) | 2.6 (3.5) |
| **1984** | 1.3 (1.1) | 1.9 (0.7) | 1.5 (0.6) | 0.2 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.4) |
| **1985** | 0.7 (0.5) | 1.5 (0.7) | 1.1 (0.5) | 0.3 (0.3) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **1986** | 0.6 (0.5) | 0.8 (0.7) | 0.4 (0.2) | 0.3 (0.3) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **1987** | 1.0 (0.8) | 1.3 (0.8) | 0.7 (0.4) | 0.6 (0.6) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **1988** | 1.5 (1.2) | 1.8 (0.9) | 1.0 (0.4) | 1.6 (1.3) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **1989** | 6.2 (5.6) | 2.9 (1.5) | 1.8 (0.9) | 3.2 (2.8) | 1.0 (0.8) |
| **1990** | 1.9 (1.9) | 3.4 (1.8) | 2.3 (1.2) | 0.8 (0.9) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **1991** | 3.3 (3.7) | 3.9 (1.9) | 2.2 (1.0) | 1.4 (2.1) | 0.4 (0.8) |
| **1992** | 2.2 (2.0) | 3.7 (1.5) | 2.3 (0.9) | 0.8 (1.0) | 0.5 (0.5) |
| **1993** | 4.2 (3.8) | 5.1 (1.7) | 3.3 (1.1) | 1.7 (2.2) | 2.3 (4.3) |
| **1994** | 1.4 (0.6) | 3.6 (1.3) | 2.3 (0.8) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **1995** | 1.7 (1.1) | 2.9 (1.0) | 1.7 (0.6) | 0.6 (0.5) | 0.0 (0.1) |
| **1996** | 2.4 (1.8) | 5.0 (2.5) | 3.1 (1.4) | 1.1 (1.4) | 0.7 (1.2) |
| **1997** | 2.3 (2.0) | 6.0 (4.2) | 3.8 (2.2) | 0.8 (1.2) | 0.6 (1.1) |
| **1998** | 2.1 (2.0) | 4.5 (3.4) | 2.8 (2.0) | 0.6 (0.8) | 0.4 (0.4) |
| **1999** | 0.5 (0.5) | 0.8 (0.3) | 0.6 (0.2) | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **2000** | 0.5 (0.4) | 1.0 (0.6) | 0.7 (0.5) | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2001** | 0.8 (0.7) | 1.4 (0.7) | 0.9 (0.5) | 0.4 (0.6) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2002** | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.9 (0.5) | 0.6 (0.4) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.2) |
| **2003** | 1.2 (1.6) | 0.7 (0.5) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.3 (0.5) | 0.6 (0.7) |
| **2004** | 0.9 (1.1) | 0.7 (0.5) | 0.6 (0.3) | 0.5 (0.6) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2005** | 0.9 (0.8) | 0.8 (0.6) | 0.5 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.3) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2006** | 1.8 (1.8) | 1.9 (1.4) | 1.2 (0.8) | 0.3 (0.3) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **2007** | 4.5 (3.9) | 3.2 (2.3) | 1.2 (0.7) | 0.8 (1.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2008** | 3.8 (3.5) | 2.3 (1.3) | 1.5 (0.8) | 0.7 (0.9) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2009** | 3.4 (2.0) | 3.6 (2.0) | 1.4 (0.7) | 0.6 (0.5) | 0.4 (0.4) |
| **2010** | 6.2 (9.1) | 5.7 (4.6) | 2.5 (1.3) | 0.4 (0.6) | 1.0 (1.9) |
| **2011** | 2.6 (2.9) | 6.5 (7.2) | 3.2 (3.2) | 0.4 (0.4) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2012** | 1.6 (1.4) | 3.8 (2.6) | 1.8 (1.0) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2013** | 0.8 (0.7) | 1.3 (0.5) | 0.8 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2014** | 1.3 (1.1) | 3.4 (3.4) | 1.8 (1.4) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2015** | 1.2 (1.8) | 3.2 (4.8) | 2.0 (3.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2016** | 0.8 (1.0) | 1.8 (1.5) | 1.2 (0.9) | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.3 (0.2) |
| **2017** | 0.2 (0.2) | 1.0 (1.2) | 0.7 (0.8) | 0.1 (0.2) | 0.0 (0.0) |
| **2018** | 1.1 (1.3) | 0.9 (0.5) | 0.7 (0.3) | 1.0 (1.0) | 0.6 (0.5) |
| **2019** | 1.9 (2.2) | 1.7 (1.1) | 1.2 (0.8) | 1.5 (1.9) | 0.8 (1.0) |
| **2021** | 1.7 (2.5) | 0.8 (0.7) | 0.7 (0.5) | 1.1 (1.1) | 0.8 (1.1) |
| **2022** | 3.2 (3.7) | 1.1 (1.2) | 0.8 (0.9) | 1.1 (1.6) | 1.1 (1.3) |
| **2023** | 0.9 (0.8) | 1.1 (0.9) | 0.6 (0.6) | 0.4 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.5) |
| **2024** | 1.2 (1.4) | 1.0 (0.8) | 0.7 (0.7) | 0.8 (1.0) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2025** | 2.2 (2.5) | 1.0 (0.9) | 0.6 (0.6) | 1.7 (2.4) | 0.1 (0.1) |

## Tanner crab tables

Table 13. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 113 mm | ≥ 113 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 125 mm |
| **1988** | 26,460 (10,877) | 31,670 (29,201) | 22,482 (23,678) | 18,413 (20,791) |
| **1989** | 27,575 (10,304) | 60,142 (20,624) | 49,413 (17,768) | 41,104 (15,600) |
| **1990** | 23,938 (8,095) | 52,942 (18,111) | 47,567 (17,313) | 42,987 (16,387) |
| **1991** | 25,932 (9,567) | 63,893 (40,349) | 54,968 (34,298) | 47,449 (28,066) |
| **1992** | 15,381 (9,945) | 74,538 (47,450) | 66,517 (43,193) | 57,665 (37,452) |
| **1993** | 8,056 (3,514) | 45,337 (17,552) | 40,826 (16,127) | 34,932 (13,503) |
| **1994** | 3,217 (1,179) | 29,086 (9,786) | 26,534 (9,202) | 23,912 (8,525) |
| **1995** | 1,985 (712) | 17,687 (8,332) | 16,321 (7,999) | 14,757 (7,503) |
| **1996** | 3,435 (1,402) | 16,545 (10,642) | 15,562 (10,219) | 14,242 (9,667) |
| **1997** | 3,301 (1,402) | 5,787 (2,014) | 5,026 (1,876) | 4,561 (1,816) |
| **1998** | 3,175 (858) | 5,229 (1,580) | 4,259 (1,330) | 3,605 (1,157) |
| **1999** | 8,470 (7,770) | 6,365 (3,007) | 4,498 (2,142) | 3,483 (1,723) |
| **2000** | 5,297 (2,546) | 11,131 (6,847) | 8,913 (5,700) | 7,529 (5,210) |
| **2001** | 5,780 (2,937) | 10,451 (4,498) | 9,036 (4,185) | 8,073 (3,986) |
| **2002** | 4,359 (1,802) | 10,043 (4,434) | 9,030 (4,172) | 8,046 (3,934) |
| **2003** | 6,281 (2,582) | 10,883 (4,939) | 9,175 (4,643) | 7,991 (4,366) |
| **2004** | 3,444 (1,122) | 9,011 (5,060) | 7,773 (4,961) | 6,513 (4,801) |
| **2005** | 5,325 (1,725) | 12,118 (5,182) | 10,289 (4,831) | 8,190 (4,386) |
| **2006** | 15,136 (15,088) | 13,500 (5,467) | 10,921 (4,711) | 8,927 (4,229) |
| **2007** | 12,137 (7,936) | 15,802 (8,749) | 11,884 (6,510) | 9,457 (5,598) |
| **2008** | 10,424 (7,257) | 26,753 (28,996) | 22,447 (26,113) | 18,764 (23,837) |
| **2009** | 3,849 (1,499) | 10,937 (5,728) | 8,947 (5,020) | 7,783 (4,470) |
| **2010** | 3,674 (1,177) | 10,752 (5,420) | 9,137 (4,827) | 7,582 (4,347) |
| **2011** | 11,865 (6,540) | 11,525 (6,302) | 9,814 (5,862) | 8,500 (5,372) |
| **2012** | 30,882 (21,123) | 14,485 (6,790) | 10,602 (4,896) | 8,378 (4,101) |
| **2013** | 25,423 (16,036) | 39,157 (25,944) | 23,823 (13,353) | 14,397 (6,421) |
| **2014** | 18,262 (5,903) | 39,934 (12,430) | 30,404 (10,151) | 24,210 (8,920) |
| **2015** | 7,853 (2,614) | 27,241 (6,936) | 22,853 (6,247) | 19,301 (5,771) |
| **2016** | 7,092 (4,004) | 18,720 (4,807) | 14,290 (3,745) | 10,803 (3,022) |
| **2017** | 4,629 (1,887) | 19,589 (6,357) | 15,832 (5,274) | 12,593 (4,443) |
| **2018** | 2,762 (890) | 11,176 (3,159) | 8,950 (2,625) | 7,427 (2,355) |
| **2019** | 4,486 (3,746) | 6,446 (2,371) | 5,581 (2,159) | 4,821 (1,958) |
| **2021** | 7,825 (2,670) | 5,078 (2,145) | 3,551 (1,555) | 2,427 (1,085) |
| **2022** | 6,132 (2,199) | 8,824 (3,495) | 6,522 (2,836) | 4,727 (2,166) |
| **2023** | 4,023 (1,149) | 6,450 (1,966) | 4,751 (1,633) | 3,617 (1,327) |
| **2024** | 9,935 (7,235) | 9,329 (2,765) | 7,543 (2,454) | 6,311 (2,155) |
| **2025** | 7,067 (2,327) | 7,378 (2,474) | 5,685 (2,081) | 4,508 (1,781) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 14. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 113 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

| Year | Mature Male New hardshell ≥ 113 mm** | Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity* | Total Males New hardshell** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 37,831 (15,585) | 34,070 (13,679) | 56,997 (18,786) |
| **1991** | 41,896 (38,949) | 28,690 (24,027) | 61,851 (44,482) |
| **1992** | 49,258 (44,560) | 35,255 (31,468) | 60,184 (53,045) |
| **1993** | 27,694 (16,229) | 19,283 (10,633) | 31,679 (18,091) |
| **1994** | 9,442 (4,718) | 9,448 (4,643) | 10,574 (5,137) |
| **1995** | 620 (473) | 693 (521) | 1,246 (728) |
| **1996** | 354 (212) | 549 (266) | 2,787 (1,296) |
| **1997** | 793 (396) | 736 (366) | 3,553 (1,614) |
| **1998** | 1,756 (901) | 2,112 (892) | 3,892 (1,317) |
| **1999** | 2,626 (2,013) | 2,752 (2,123) | 9,564 (9,498) |
| **2000** | 5,156 (5,393) | 4,655 (4,612) | 8,279 (7,143) |
| **2001** | 5,073 (3,248) | 4,337 (2,764) | 9,116 (4,201) |
| **2002** | 1,086 (815) | 1,138 (795) | 3,394 (1,547) |
| **2003** | 2,588 (1,492) | 2,498 (1,392) | 7,575 (3,599) |
| **2004** | 2,515 (1,327) | 3,062 (1,382) | 4,417 (1,765) |
| **2005** | 4,135 (1,640) | 4,820 (1,650) | 7,424 (2,424) |
| **2006** | 3,319 (2,694) | 6,089 (7,063) | 14,954 (17,557) |
| **2007** | 6,908 (7,536) | 7,656 (7,643) | 15,623 (13,692) |
| **2008** | 18,726 (28,480) | 20,092 (29,208) | 25,860 (35,398) |
| **2009** | 3,510 (1,679) | NA | 5,467 (2,261) |
| **2010** | 4,196 (3,771) | 3,613 (2,995) | 6,128 (4,147) |
| **2011** | 2,040 (990) | NA | 11,506 (6,487) |
| **2012** | 4,778 (3,345) | 9,405 (6,176) | 31,508 (21,308) |
| **2013** | 33,647 (25,902) | NA | 56,094 (40,241) |
| **2014** | 24,073 (10,302) | 22,557 (9,193) | 36,423 (13,594) |
| **2015** | 11,732 (4,328) | NA | 15,238 (5,124) |
| **2016** | 4,199 (1,941) | 4,727 (2,678) | 6,911 (5,563) |
| **2017** | 2,183 (3,268) | 1,731 (2,537) | 3,306 (4,724) |
| **2018** | 227 (144) | 310 (174) | 1,582 (687) |
| **2019** | 633 (483) | 756 (688) | 4,477 (3,999) |
| **2021** | 2,746 (1,710) | 3,246 (1,819) | 8,681 (3,736) |
| **2022** | 6,614 (3,363) | 7,009 (3,383) | 11,546 (4,937) |
| **2023** | 4,062 (1,694) | 4,478 (1,825) | 6,519 (2,302) |
| **2024** | 4,806 (2,095) | 5,951 (2,789) | 12,523 (7,631) |
| **2025** | 3,181 (1,747) | 4,094 (1,852) | 8,160 (3,089) |

* estimates slightly differ from 2024 tech memo due to the addition of new data

** Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 15. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 3,703 (1,574) | 19,182 (11,150) |
| **1989** | 6,666 (3,722) | 12,309 (4,797) |
| **1990** | 5,990 (3,260) | 19,032 (8,996) |
| **1991** | 3,633 (1,680) | 27,708 (17,830) |
| **1992** | 346 (197) | 11,013 (4,847) |
| **1993** | 153 (106) | 5,171 (2,167) |
| **1994** | 65 (42) | 5,268 (3,096) |
| **1995** | 250 (123) | 5,732 (3,442) |
| **1996** | 1,015 (557) | 5,533 (3,885) |
| **1997** | 967 (708) | 1,947 (857) |
| **1998** | 550 (228) | 1,202 (492) |
| **1999** | 1,089 (840) | 2,272 (1,486) |
| **2000** | 729 (432) | 2,885 (2,197) |
| **2001** | 2,617 (2,200) | 1,314 (618) |
| **2002** | 1,768 (970) | 1,701 (1,106) |
| **2003** | 705 (328) | 2,090 (940) |
| **2004** | 267 (201) | 863 (341) |
| **2005** | 1,673 (1,290) | 2,820 (2,022) |
| **2006** | 2,451 (2,410) | 4,025 (2,318) |
| **2007** | 696 (447) | 5,916 (4,373) |
| **2008** | 622 (639) | 4,457 (2,665) |
| **2009** | 533 (355) | 4,021 (3,045) |
| **2010** | 795 (483) | 2,115 (1,752) |
| **2011** | 4,390 (3,137) | 2,225 (1,174) |
| **2012** | 5,694 (4,988) | 8,550 (5,264) |
| **2013** | 2,344 (1,718) | 11,054 (7,122) |
| **2014** | 489 (193) | 8,159 (7,538) |
| **2015** | 628 (372) | 4,675 (3,126) |
| **2016** | 51 (32) | 1,450 (862) |
| **2017** | 162 (124) | 2,015 (780) |
| **2018** | 1,015 (505) | 607 (273) |
| **2019** | 1,513 (977) | 662 (444) |
| **2021** | 1,086 (589) | 2,858 (1,208) |
| **2022** | 711 (525) | 1,827 (824) |
| **2023** | 1,044 (536) | 1,629 (731) |
| **2024** | 2,957 (2,888) | 3,362 (1,767) |
| **2025** | 767 (395) | 3,101 (1,297) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 16. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 113 mm | ≥ 113 mm | ≥ 120 mm | ≥ 125 mm |
| **1988** | 138.2 (43.6) | 49.3 (41.4) | 29.6 (29.6) | 22.1 (24.3) |
| **1989** | 243.7 (118.7) | 89.5 (30.2) | 66.4 (23.3) | 51.1 (18.9) |
| **1990** | 167.4 (60.3) | 68.1 (22.0) | 56.7 (19.8) | 48.3 (17.9) |
| **1991** | 123.4 (43.9) | 90.2 (61.3) | 71.3 (48.3) | 57.5 (36.7) |
| **1992** | 54.7 (32.2) | 105.7 (67.0) | 88.5 (57.3) | 72.3 (46.4) |
| **1993** | 30.0 (12.5) | 63.8 (25.1) | 54.2 (22.0) | 43.5 (17.0) |
| **1994** | 12.8 (4.2) | 39.4 (13.4) | 34.0 (12.1) | 29.2 (10.8) |
| **1995** | 10.6 (3.8) | 24.0 (11.0) | 21.2 (10.3) | 18.3 (9.4) |
| **1996** | 29.3 (13.6) | 21.8 (13.8) | 19.8 (12.9) | 17.3 (11.8) |
| **1997** | 36.5 (23.8) | 7.9 (2.6) | 6.3 (2.2) | 5.4 (2.1) |
| **1998** | 24.9 (7.8) | 7.8 (2.4) | 5.8 (1.8) | 4.6 (1.4) |
| **1999** | 50.1 (39.8) | 10.1 (4.8) | 6.1 (2.8) | 4.3 (2.0) |
| **2000** | 32.7 (13.2) | 16.8 (10.0) | 12.1 (7.5) | 9.6 (6.6) |
| **2001** | 118.0 (76.5) | 14.5 (5.6) | 11.5 (4.9) | 9.8 (4.5) |
| **2002** | 45.8 (22.0) | 13.2 (5.3) | 11.0 (4.6) | 9.2 (4.2) |
| **2003** | 41.8 (17.7) | 14.9 (5.8) | 11.2 (5.1) | 9.1 (4.5) |
| **2004** | 18.2 (8.1) | 12.4 (5.3) | 9.7 (4.9) | 7.4 (4.6) |
| **2005** | 41.9 (19.5) | 17.5 (6.4) | 13.5 (5.6) | 9.7 (4.6) |
| **2006** | 84.0 (71.2) | 20.1 (7.7) | 14.6 (5.8) | 10.9 (4.8) |
| **2007** | 52.2 (29.7) | 24.7 (13.0) | 16.2 (8.1) | 11.8 (6.4) |
| **2008** | 42.1 (27.7) | 37.8 (36.2) | 28.7 (30.0) | 21.9 (25.8) |
| **2009** | 32.8 (15.3) | 16.1 (8.1) | 11.8 (6.5) | 9.7 (5.4) |
| **2010** | 39.1 (18.3) | 15.3 (7.3) | 11.9 (6.1) | 9.1 (5.1) |
| **2011** | 135.2 (77.2) | 16.0 (7.5) | 12.4 (6.4) | 10.0 (5.5) |
| **2012** | 167.6 (120.5) | 22.7 (10.7) | 14.4 (6.4) | 10.3 (4.8) |
| **2013** | 110.0 (60.5) | 69.6 (49.7) | 37.0 (22.5) | 19.6 (9.2) |
| **2014** | 75.5 (21.3) | 62.3 (19.0) | 41.9 (13.4) | 30.5 (10.9) |
| **2015** | 40.2 (13.7) | 40.0 (9.4) | 30.7 (7.8) | 24.1 (6.8) |
| **2016** | 24.6 (13.6) | 29.6 (7.7) | 20.2 (5.3) | 13.9 (3.8) |
| **2017** | 20.6 (8.7) | 29.8 (9.5) | 21.8 (7.1) | 15.9 (5.5) |
| **2018** | 40.8 (17.3) | 16.7 (4.5) | 12.0 (3.4) | 9.2 (2.9) |
| **2019** | 37.6 (22.8) | 9.3 (3.3) | 7.5 (2.8) | 6.1 (2.4) |
| **2021** | 50.6 (19.6) | 8.6 (3.6) | 5.4 (2.4) | 3.4 (1.5) |
| **2022** | 60.7 (36.9) | 14.3 (5.4) | 9.5 (4.0) | 6.3 (2.8) |
| **2023** | 42.1 (16.7) | 10.4 (3.0) | 6.8 (2.3) | 4.7 (1.7) |
| **2024** | 80.0 (50.6) | 14.2 (4.1) | 10.4 (3.4) | 8.2 (2.8) |
| **2025** | 44.2 (15.0) | 11.6 (3.8) | 8.0 (2.9) | 5.9 (2.3) |

Table 17. -- Time series of abundance (millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 113 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

| Year | Mature Male New hardshell ≥ 113 mm | Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity* | Total Males New hardshell |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 47.0 (18.6) | 47.3 (17.0) | 194.3 (62.4) |
| **1991** | 58.8 (59.4) | 36.6 (33.2) | 160.8 (83.7) |
| **1992** | 69.0 (63.4) | 47.5 (42.5) | 108.6 (92.2) |
| **1993** | 37.2 (23.2) | 23.4 (13.6) | 53.0 (30.1) |
| **1994** | 11.6 (5.9) | 12.6 (6.3) | 17.6 (7.6) |
| **1995** | 0.9 (0.7) | 1.1 (0.9) | 7.3 (3.2) |
| **1996** | 0.4 (0.3) | 1.2 (0.6) | 26.1 (13.0) |
| **1997** | 1.5 (0.7) | 1.5 (0.7) | 35.0 (22.3) |
| **1998** | 3.0 (1.5) | 4.7 (1.8) | 23.5 (7.4) |
| **1999** | 4.7 (3.7) | 5.9 (4.9) | 49.3 (42.6) |
| **2000** | 7.7 (8.1) | 8.2 (7.7) | 32.3 (17.4) |
| **2001** | 6.4 (3.8) | 5.9 (3.2) | 115.8 (73.0) |
| **2002** | 1.4 (1.0) | 1.9 (1.1) | 39.9 (20.4) |
| **2003** | 4.0 (2.2) | 4.8 (2.5) | 41.3 (18.2) |
| **2004** | 4.0 (2.1) | 6.4 (2.6) | 16.8 (7.5) |
| **2005** | 6.5 (2.6) | 10.2 (3.4) | 40.7 (18.7) |
| **2006** | 5.3 (4.6) | 16.5 (21.2) | 77.6 (74.6) |
| **2007** | 10.7 (11.0) | 15.2 (13.7) | 51.1 (36.0) |
| **2008** | 24.7 (35.1) | 32.2 (41.7) | 55.4 (61.4) |
| **2009** | 5.1 (2.3) | NA | 31.4 (14.8) |
| **2010** | 6.1 (5.4) | 5.9 (4.3) | 39.0 (18.6) |
| **2011** | 2.9 (1.4) | NA | 129.2 (76.0) |
| **2012** | 8.8 (6.2) | 31.0 (20.8) | 160.9 (116.8) |
| **2013** | 61.2 (49.7) | NA | 159.1 (101.7) |
| **2014** | 37.5 (15.5) | 39.2 (15.1) | 92.0 (29.0) |
| **2015** | 16.8 (5.6) | NA | 41.4 (14.0) |
| **2016** | 6.4 (3.6) | 8.1 (5.9) | 17.5 (16.4) |
| **2017** | 3.2 (4.9) | 2.7 (4.1) | 13.0 (12.0) |
| **2018** | 0.4 (0.3) | 0.7 (0.4) | 36.3 (16.3) |
| **2019** | 1.1 (0.9) | 1.9 (1.9) | 36.5 (23.0) |
| **2021** | 4.8 (2.9) | 7.0 (3.6) | 48.1 (19.8) |
| **2022** | 10.5 (5.2) | 13.4 (6.1) | 66.2 (36.6) |
| **2023** | 6.3 (2.5) | 8.0 (3.2) | 42.6 (16.4) |
| **2024** | 7.2 (3.2) | 12.5 (7.4) | 79.3 (50.2) |
| **2025** | 5.1 (2.7) | 9.6 (3.8) | 41.1 (14.3) |

* estimates slightly differ from 2024 tech memo due to the addition of new data

Table 18. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 56.3 (21.9) | 84.4 (47.9) |
| **1989** | 183.1 (118.5) | 57.8 (22.9) |
| **1990** | 98.7 (53.0) | 101.5 (47.2) |
| **1991** | 41.8 (21.3) | 145.9 (103.7) |
| **1992** | 5.1 (3.0) | 53.9 (23.2) |
| **1993** | 2.9 (1.9) | 24.9 (10.8) |
| **1994** | 2.7 (1.7) | 27.0 (17.2) |
| **1995** | 5.6 (2.9) | 30.2 (18.5) |
| **1996** | 18.1 (9.4) | 28.9 (20.4) |
| **1997** | 34.7 (31.1) | 11.1 (5.2) |
| **1998** | 13.4 (5.9) | 6.7 (2.9) |
| **1999** | 21.3 (12.5) | 12.6 (7.8) |
| **2000** | 16.6 (11.1) | 15.0 (11.2) |
| **2001** | 112.2 (77.7) | 7.1 (3.3) |
| **2002** | 36.4 (19.3) | 10.8 (7.9) |
| **2003** | 13.6 (6.1) | 12.0 (5.7) |
| **2004** | 8.6 (8.3) | 4.5 (2.1) |
| **2005** | 39.3 (32.9) | 16.1 (12.1) |
| **2006** | 29.1 (22.0) | 21.9 (12.0) |
| **2007** | 11.5 (6.7) | 30.5 (21.1) |
| **2008** | 8.9 (5.9) | 24.6 (15.2) |
| **2009** | 23.9 (17.8) | 22.1 (16.9) |
| **2010** | 29.7 (19.7) | 10.6 (8.4) |
| **2011** | 88.8 (54.5) | 12.2 (6.2) |
| **2012** | 65.8 (53.9) | 52.4 (35.7) |
| **2013** | 33.2 (20.9) | 60.8 (42.5) |
| **2014** | 15.1 (7.5) | 44.7 (42.0) |
| **2015** | 14.5 (7.2) | 27.6 (19.2) |
| **2016** | 1.4 (0.9) | 7.7 (4.7) |
| **2017** | 5.3 (3.4) | 10.2 (4.0) |
| **2018** | 35.0 (16.9) | 3.5 (1.6) |
| **2019** | 30.3 (20.1) | 3.7 (2.5) |
| **2021** | 22.8 (16.1) | 14.8 (6.4) |
| **2022** | 38.9 (33.9) | 9.6 (4.6) |
| **2023** | 36.5 (19.8) | 8.6 (3.8) |
| **2024** | 49.4 (33.3) | 21.1 (12.3) |
| **2025** | 16.1 (7.9) | 19.0 (8.4) |

Table 19. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 103 mm | ≥ 103 mm | ≥ 110 mm | ≥ 125 mm |
| **1988** | 19,282 (8,875) | 21,812 (12,530) | 17,868 (11,084) | 10,618 (7,664) |
| **1989** | 15,988 (7,018) | 29,119 (12,768) | 24,883 (11,849) | 16,499 (9,483) |
| **1990** | 16,029 (4,485) | 39,509 (22,820) | 35,175 (21,125) | 24,356 (15,534) |
| **1991** | 17,926 (4,953) | 38,059 (13,836) | 34,230 (13,156) | 21,816 (8,843) |
| **1992** | 11,419 (3,303) | 26,255 (11,787) | 23,410 (11,528) | 16,311 (10,235) |
| **1993** | 7,226 (1,721) | 12,651 (4,912) | 10,873 (4,634) | 6,312 (3,196) |
| **1994** | 5,070 (1,263) | 10,962 (3,745) | 9,526 (3,507) | 5,391 (2,223) |
| **1995** | 3,553 (903) | 11,757 (6,911) | 10,592 (6,584) | 5,761 (3,688) |
| **1996** | 2,927 (822) | 7,863 (6,170) | 6,682 (5,686) | 3,680 (3,383) |
| **1997** | 1,986 (499) | 3,575 (1,185) | 2,873 (1,048) | 1,121 (505) |
| **1998** | 3,041 (1,044) | 3,563 (1,227) | 2,602 (944) | 1,085 (438) |
| **1999** | 4,409 (2,218) | 2,311 (961) | 1,679 (624) | 612 (285) |
| **2000** | 4,116 (1,230) | 2,787 (850) | 2,003 (645) | 627 (290) |
| **2001** | 8,171 (2,675) | 4,918 (2,069) | 3,943 (1,847) | 1,780 (1,111) |
| **2002** | 8,691 (2,905) | 4,318 (1,595) | 3,029 (1,294) | 1,222 (604) |
| **2003** | 12,528 (4,085) | 8,133 (3,789) | 6,424 (3,270) | 2,661 (1,609) |
| **2004** | 13,064 (3,188) | 13,404 (7,012) | 9,732 (5,032) | 2,805 (1,191) |
| **2005** | 18,964 (4,626) | 27,348 (10,511) | 23,655 (9,595) | 13,839 (6,964) |
| **2006** | 33,861 (10,098) | 39,045 (19,584) | 32,859 (18,617) | 19,083 (15,673) |
| **2007** | 35,745 (14,696) | 40,540 (25,656) | 31,673 (23,484) | 16,281 (15,172) |
| **2008** | 15,705 (3,798) | 32,031 (17,342) | 26,351 (15,780) | 13,145 (10,291) |
| **2009** | 9,673 (3,109) | 22,980 (9,143) | 19,770 (8,080) | 10,812 (4,492) |
| **2010** | 8,305 (1,931) | 26,296 (14,128) | 23,372 (13,573) | 14,460 (9,924) |
| **2011** | 13,198 (4,047) | 26,123 (17,353) | 23,259 (16,712) | 15,660 (13,658) |
| **2012** | 19,737 (6,712) | 15,027 (4,271) | 11,928 (3,618) | 6,365 (2,405) |
| **2013** | 18,417 (5,941) | 20,423 (9,311) | 15,939 (7,394) | 8,220 (4,684) |
| **2014** | 17,345 (7,484) | 33,394 (8,146) | 24,859 (6,016) | 11,766 (3,233) |
| **2015** | 8,036 (2,261) | 31,122 (9,281) | 27,067 (8,461) | 14,306 (5,040) |
| **2016** | 8,333 (2,666) | 35,491 (8,764) | 31,577 (7,838) | 18,504 (5,219) |
| **2017** | 5,516 (1,420) | 24,530 (7,893) | 21,511 (7,415) | 12,681 (5,687) |
| **2018** | 8,966 (2,326) | 24,211 (7,076) | 21,804 (6,735) | 13,000 (4,636) |
| **2019** | 7,847 (1,812) | 9,916 (2,642) | 8,839 (2,476) | 5,048 (1,577) |
| **2021** | 11,118 (3,484) | 7,579 (2,068) | 5,360 (1,552) | 2,028 (764) |
| **2022** | 7,823 (2,565) | 6,896 (1,735) | 5,190 (1,345) | 1,592 (521) |
| **2023** | 15,009 (3,488) | 9,102 (2,002) | 6,543 (1,585) | 2,401 (782) |
| **2024** | 46,797 (15,708) | 17,388 (4,335) | 13,062 (3,340) | 5,196 (1,575) |
| **2025** | 42,979 (10,700) | 53,518 (22,351) | 38,585 (16,369) | 11,201 (4,452) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 20. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 103 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

| Year | Mature Male New hardshell ≥ 103 mm** | Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity* | Total Males New hardshell** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 32,385 (21,927) | 33,855 (20,415) | 46,583 (23,180) |
| **1991** | 18,279 (10,760) | 18,305 (9,758) | 31,036 (12,959) |
| **1992** | 7,719 (3,273) | 7,498 (3,052) | 16,300 (4,982) |
| **1993** | 6,869 (3,620) | 8,165 (3,518) | 12,279 (4,250) |
| **1994** | 2,590 (1,572) | 3,154 (1,642) | 5,517 (2,114) |
| **1995** | 960 (503) | 1,409 (566) | 2,698 (842) |
| **1996** | 628 (306) | 958 (403) | 2,074 (769) |
| **1997** | 987 (370) | 765 (275) | 2,218 (602) |
| **1998** | 1,326 (683) | 1,512 (693) | 3,506 (1,324) |
| **1999** | 1,093 (710) | 1,595 (1,263) | 4,658 (2,803) |
| **2000** | 1,089 (491) | 1,338 (547) | 4,599 (1,471) |
| **2001** | 1,928 (900) | 2,329 (1,037) | 9,077 (3,300) |
| **2002** | 1,457 (801) | 2,263 (1,137) | 8,172 (3,168) |
| **2003** | 2,070 (809) | 3,665 (1,459) | 12,413 (4,302) |
| **2004** | 7,427 (6,479) | 6,022 (4,226) | 17,158 (7,904) |
| **2005** | 15,874 (7,815) | 17,512 (7,764) | 31,090 (9,906) |
| **2006** | 9,103 (6,706) | 11,299 (6,139) | 35,444 (13,216) |
| **2007** | 7,999 (3,851) | 10,867 (3,995) | 28,335 (8,291) |
| **2008** | 19,384 (15,329) | 20,435 (14,871) | 30,360 (18,004) |
| **2009** | 11,163 (6,957) | NA | 16,762 (8,396) |
| **2010** | 15,274 (10,697) | 15,701 (10,424) | 21,185 (11,268) |
| **2011** | 13,053 (16,472) | 12,609 (15,233) | 24,063 (17,428) |
| **2012** | 6,024 (2,777) | 5,361 (2,304) | 23,705 (8,073) |
| **2013** | 13,743 (8,537) | NA | 30,430 (12,498) |
| **2014** | 21,224 (6,417) | 21,459 (6,683) | 35,744 (12,359) |
| **2015** | 16,860 (7,716) | NA | 22,133 (8,338) |
| **2016** | 10,678 (3,732) | 12,300 (4,344) | 15,770 (5,268) |
| **2017** | 2,345 (826) | 2,700 (911) | 5,163 (1,612) |
| **2018** | 3,037 (924) | 4,288 (1,244) | 9,445 (2,521) |
| **2019** | 1,222 (398) | 2,570 (646) | 7,693 (1,831) |
| **2021** | 3,200 (1,167) | 4,191 (1,457) | 12,132 (3,682) |
| **2022** | 3,113 (1,164) | 3,648 (1,172) | 8,771 (2,636) |
| **2023** | 3,985 (1,114) | 6,007 (1,516) | 16,579 (3,798) |
| **2024** | 9,811 (3,452) | 12,967 (4,429) | 53,223 (17,249) |
| **2025** | 42,040 (21,215) | 32,991 (15,225) | 80,830 (29,057) |

* estimates slightly differ from 2024 tech memo due to the addition of new data

** Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 21. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 6,484 (3,079) | 6,184 (3,169) |
| **1989** | 5,165 (2,347) | 7,090 (3,186) |
| **1990** | 3,869 (1,541) | 18,663 (17,538) |
| **1991** | 3,390 (1,647) | 17,056 (7,234) |
| **1992** | 1,644 (626) | 15,213 (6,889) |
| **1993** | 913 (373) | 6,470 (2,484) |
| **1994** | 1,137 (764) | 4,579 (2,492) |
| **1995** | 808 (297) | 6,667 (4,052) |
| **1996** | 424 (175) | 4,047 (3,539) |
| **1997** | 442 (196) | 1,451 (884) |
| **1998** | 1,413 (695) | 1,076 (505) |
| **1999** | 1,793 (696) | 1,554 (635) |
| **2000** | 1,753 (604) | 1,246 (622) |
| **2001** | 3,741 (1,279) | 3,247 (1,915) |
| **2002** | 3,733 (1,472) | 2,766 (1,375) |
| **2003** | 3,984 (2,172) | 6,313 (3,007) |
| **2004** | 3,866 (1,161) | 3,865 (1,569) |
| **2005** | 8,710 (3,773) | 8,759 (3,745) |
| **2006** | 10,808 (5,313) | 10,914 (4,484) |
| **2007** | 4,944 (2,461) | 7,521 (2,312) |
| **2008** | 2,238 (968) | 7,206 (3,191) |
| **2009** | 2,039 (1,314) | 4,456 (1,569) |
| **2010** | 3,008 (1,112) | 3,358 (1,567) |
| **2011** | 6,001 (2,254) | 3,189 (983) |
| **2012** | 5,982 (2,274) | 3,805 (1,338) |
| **2013** | 4,071 (1,473) | 6,795 (2,393) |
| **2014** | 2,023 (986) | 6,705 (3,547) |
| **2015** | 1,038 (415) | 6,536 (4,526) |
| **2016** | 1,084 (474) | 6,176 (3,727) |
| **2017** | 1,296 (509) | 5,098 (3,116) |
| **2018** | 4,027 (1,607) | 4,360 (1,956) |
| **2019** | 3,427 (1,245) | 4,184 (2,019) |
| **2021** | 2,295 (678) | 5,697 (2,234) |
| **2022** | 2,030 (935) | 4,842 (2,529) |
| **2023** | 8,305 (2,959) | 5,697 (3,148) |
| **2024** | 16,196 (5,594) | 21,277 (9,079) |
| **2025** | 10,965 (4,262) | 25,399 (9,511) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 22. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 103 mm | ≥ 103 mm | ≥ 110 mm | ≥ 125 mm |
| **1988** | 198.0 (88.1) | 39.9 (21.1) | 28.8 (16.8) | 13.5 (9.4) |
| **1989** | 156.4 (72.0) | 50.2 (19.6) | 38.3 (16.7) | 20.7 (11.4) |
| **1990** | 130.0 (36.9) | 65.5 (35.9) | 53.4 (31.1) | 30.9 (19.5) |
| **1991** | 162.7 (61.4) | 65.2 (22.5) | 54.4 (20.5) | 28.6 (11.5) |
| **1992** | 101.9 (31.5) | 43.2 (15.5) | 35.1 (14.6) | 20.5 (11.7) |
| **1993** | 58.1 (16.1) | 23.4 (8.4) | 18.4 (7.6) | 8.8 (4.5) |
| **1994** | 46.8 (15.1) | 20.0 (6.4) | 15.9 (5.7) | 7.3 (3.0) |
| **1995** | 32.4 (11.4) | 21.3 (12.3) | 18.1 (11.4) | 8.2 (5.4) |
| **1996** | 24.3 (6.7) | 15.0 (11.1) | 11.7 (9.7) | 5.4 (5.1) |
| **1997** | 24.6 (7.1) | 7.3 (2.3) | 5.3 (1.9) | 1.5 (0.7) |
| **1998** | 49.1 (17.7) | 7.4 (2.5) | 4.7 (1.7) | 1.5 (0.6) |
| **1999** | 83.4 (31.1) | 5.0 (2.2) | 3.2 (1.2) | 0.9 (0.4) |
| **2000** | 71.5 (25.0) | 6.0 (1.8) | 3.8 (1.2) | 0.9 (0.4) |
| **2001** | 145.2 (45.2) | 9.8 (3.7) | 7.0 (3.1) | 2.4 (1.4) |
| **2002** | 128.8 (51.0) | 9.1 (3.2) | 5.5 (2.2) | 1.7 (0.8) |
| **2003** | 171.5 (64.8) | 16.4 (7.2) | 11.6 (5.7) | 3.6 (2.2) |
| **2004** | 207.5 (46.1) | 29.2 (15.9) | 18.9 (10.2) | 4.1 (1.7) |
| **2005** | 241.1 (73.8) | 49.5 (17.8) | 39.2 (15.1) | 18.7 (9.3) |
| **2006** | 287.0 (91.2) | 72.3 (30.4) | 54.8 (26.8) | 25.9 (20.3) |
| **2007** | 279.4 (102.0) | 80.2 (45.3) | 55.1 (38.1) | 22.6 (21.0) |
| **2008** | 110.8 (27.2) | 62.2 (29.9) | 46.2 (25.5) | 18.5 (14.1) |
| **2009** | 98.3 (34.0) | 42.7 (16.6) | 33.7 (13.7) | 15.0 (6.1) |
| **2010** | 114.2 (31.7) | 45.7 (21.5) | 37.5 (19.8) | 19.1 (12.4) |
| **2011** | 186.6 (59.3) | 42.9 (22.9) | 34.8 (21.1) | 18.9 (14.5) |
| **2012** | 223.8 (76.2) | 28.7 (8.1) | 20.0 (5.9) | 8.3 (2.9) |
| **2013** | 183.9 (52.2) | 39.7 (17.1) | 27.0 (11.7) | 10.8 (5.8) |
| **2014** | 140.4 (54.3) | 68.0 (17.8) | 43.8 (10.6) | 16.1 (4.3) |
| **2015** | 67.7 (17.0) | 57.4 (16.5) | 46.0 (14.1) | 19.6 (7.0) |
| **2016** | 75.2 (24.9) | 62.2 (15.5) | 51.3 (12.6) | 24.7 (6.7) |
| **2017** | 99.0 (35.2) | 43.2 (12.4) | 34.9 (10.9) | 16.8 (7.1) |
| **2018** | 173.0 (58.9) | 41.8 (11.4) | 35.1 (10.4) | 17.2 (6.0) |
| **2019** | 143.4 (45.3) | 17.6 (4.5) | 14.6 (4.0) | 6.9 (2.1) |
| **2021** | 139.2 (61.5) | 16.0 (4.4) | 9.9 (2.8) | 2.9 (1.1) |
| **2022** | 118.8 (53.6) | 14.6 (3.6) | 9.8 (2.5) | 2.3 (0.8) |
| **2023** | 312.1 (79.0) | 19.3 (4.1) | 12.1 (2.9) | 3.4 (1.1) |
| **2024** | 510.5 (135.3) | 35.9 (8.9) | 24.0 (6.0) | 7.5 (2.3) |
| **2025** | 465.7 (153.3) | 114.8 (49.2) | 73.6 (32.2) | 15.9 (6.4) |

Table 23. -- Time series of abundance (millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 103 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

| Year | Mature Male New hardshell ≥ 103 mm | Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity* | Total Males New hardshell |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 53.5 (34.2) | 70.3 (32.7) | 174.3 (52.6) |
| **1991** | 31.4 (17.6) | 40.4 (17.5) | 165.3 (63.2) |
| **1992** | 14.8 (5.7) | 16.5 (5.7) | 103.2 (31.5) |
| **1993** | 12.6 (6.0) | 21.0 (6.8) | 62.6 (17.5) |
| **1994** | 4.8 (2.6) | 8.2 (3.2) | 41.7 (14.2) |
| **1995** | 1.9 (0.9) | 4.6 (1.4) | 26.0 (10.4) |
| **1996** | 1.5 (0.7) | 3.1 (1.3) | 18.1 (5.4) |
| **1997** | 2.2 (0.8) | 1.8 (0.6) | 23.2 (6.7) |
| **1998** | 2.9 (1.4) | 4.1 (1.7) | 46.5 (17.0) |
| **1999** | 2.4 (1.7) | 5.1 (4.2) | 79.6 (30.1) |
| **2000** | 2.4 (1.1) | 3.9 (1.5) | 69.3 (24.2) |
| **2001** | 4.2 (2.0) | 7.9 (3.3) | 141.4 (45.1) |
| **2002** | 3.1 (1.6) | 8.1 (3.7) | 117.9 (47.5) |
| **2003** | 4.6 (1.8) | 14.3 (5.5) | 162.7 (62.7) |
| **2004** | 17.0 (14.9) | 16.8 (10.0) | 188.1 (44.8) |
| **2005** | 27.9 (12.9) | 40.0 (14.2) | 250.0 (77.2) |
| **2006** | 19.4 (14.4) | 39.2 (16.3) | 271.0 (91.9) |
| **2007** | 18.4 (8.4) | 38.7 (11.8) | 217.2 (70.2) |
| **2008** | 37.5 (26.1) | 48.1 (27.4) | 125.9 (43.5) |
| **2009** | 21.1 (13.2) | NA | 100.2 (36.6) |
| **2010** | 26.2 (16.6) | 30.9 (16.5) | 128.6 (36.4) |
| **2011** | 19.6 (21.3) | 22.0 (19.1) | 195.1 (61.3) |
| **2012** | 12.9 (6.1) | 12.8 (5.3) | 224.4 (75.4) |
| **2013** | 27.4 (15.5) | NA | 200.8 (57.4) |
| **2014** | 44.7 (14.7) | 53.6 (19.2) | 170.4 (63.1) |
| **2015** | 30.3 (13.4) | NA | 86.6 (22.0) |
| **2016** | 18.3 (6.8) | 26.7 (10.1) | 79.8 (26.1) |
| **2017** | 4.7 (1.7) | 6.9 (2.4) | 90.4 (34.2) |
| **2018** | 6.1 (1.8) | 13.0 (3.9) | 165.7 (57.9) |
| **2019** | 2.6 (0.8) | 9.0 (2.2) | 138.3 (45.0) |
| **2021** | 7.5 (2.7) | 13.3 (4.6) | 136.3 (60.8) |
| **2022** | 6.6 (2.4) | 10.9 (3.2) | 113.0 (49.3) |
| **2023** | 8.3 (2.2) | 20.2 (5.0) | 305.0 (76.8) |
| **2024** | 20.0 (7.1) | 35.4 (12.6) | 513.0 (135.6) |
| **2025** | 91.7 (46.9) | 87.5 (36.1) | 537.0 (166.9) |

* estimates slightly differ from 2024 tech memo due to the addition of new data

Table 24. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 129.9 (59.1) | 38.1 (18.6) |
| **1989** | 101.9 (41.8) | 43.3 (19.2) |
| **1990** | 75.1 (27.1) | 107.5 (91.6) |
| **1991** | 84.1 (50.0) | 109.2 (48.3) |
| **1992** | 48.6 (19.0) | 97.0 (43.1) |
| **1993** | 26.4 (10.4) | 42.6 (16.4) |
| **1994** | 34.3 (24.4) | 29.2 (15.6) |
| **1995** | 20.6 (9.6) | 43.1 (25.9) |
| **1996** | 15.0 (6.6) | 26.2 (22.3) |
| **1997** | 22.6 (9.1) | 9.0 (5.4) |
| **1998** | 44.7 (18.7) | 6.6 (3.1) |
| **1999** | 79.7 (31.2) | 10.1 (4.0) |
| **2000** | 57.0 (20.2) | 7.3 (3.6) |
| **2001** | 127.2 (42.9) | 21.0 (11.5) |
| **2002** | 111.6 (52.0) | 19.1 (10.9) |
| **2003** | 123.8 (57.6) | 48.5 (26.2) |
| **2004** | 169.9 (44.1) | 27.7 (13.5) |
| **2005** | 215.7 (91.1) | 60.7 (27.9) |
| **2006** | 178.1 (66.1) | 76.4 (31.2) |
| **2007** | 114.3 (43.7) | 51.5 (16.3) |
| **2008** | 53.4 (22.2) | 48.6 (21.8) |
| **2009** | 71.4 (33.9) | 29.2 (10.0) |
| **2010** | 91.6 (30.0) | 21.9 (10.1) |
| **2011** | 157.6 (58.4) | 20.3 (6.0) |
| **2012** | 122.0 (40.4) | 25.6 (8.9) |
| **2013** | 97.2 (32.7) | 48.0 (17.0) |
| **2014** | 90.4 (51.6) | 43.6 (23.7) |
| **2015** | 36.3 (12.0) | 45.4 (33.7) |
| **2016** | 42.1 (19.4) | 42.6 (27.3) |
| **2017** | 101.2 (46.0) | 35.6 (21.4) |
| **2018** | 166.2 (62.2) | 30.3 (13.2) |
| **2019** | 146.0 (60.2) | 32.9 (17.2) |
| **2021** | 93.4 (57.5) | 39.5 (16.8) |
| **2022** | 91.2 (42.6) | 33.2 (18.7) |
| **2023** | 306.0 (88.1) | 39.9 (21.5) |
| **2024** | 354.8 (100.1) | 149.8 (64.4) |
| **2025** | 308.5 (154.3) | 170.9 (59.6) |

## Snow crab tables

Table 25. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 95 mm | ≥ 95 mm | ≥ 78 mm | ≥ 101 mm |
| **1988** | 331,332 (77,462) | 144,135 (53,992) | 246,515 (72,221) | 110,500 (45,895) |
| **1989** | 372,788 (80,047) | 143,216 (29,275) | 291,753 (61,461) | 98,359 (19,892) |
| **1990** | 306,733 (66,006) | 347,750 (102,169) | 521,713 (141,936) | 238,594 (69,085) |
| **1991** | 293,255 (99,055) | 347,976 (105,727) | 477,618 (137,409) | 286,271 (95,737) |
| **1992** | 179,621 (52,285) | 166,483 (35,962) | 223,585 (40,979) | 143,442 (32,610) |
| **1993** | 273,570 (90,020) | 98,857 (22,246) | 143,013 (29,441) | 80,032 (17,758) |
| **1994** | 289,633 (64,249) | 57,386 (12,134) | 109,683 (17,990) | 46,297 (10,438) |
| **1995** | 368,026 (70,390) | 61,758 (20,003) | 158,155 (39,496) | 41,008 (12,409) |
| **1996** | 341,043 (59,711) | 143,856 (52,118) | 312,771 (76,612) | 95,085 (39,261) |
| **1997** | 209,131 (35,350) | 232,388 (57,042) | 362,928 (67,573) | 178,269 (50,543) |
| **1998** | 100,536 (21,626) | 164,119 (32,216) | 219,422 (38,546) | 132,510 (27,676) |
| **1999** | 44,127 (6,928) | 67,352 (13,850) | 87,096 (15,304) | 53,959 (12,565) |
| **2000** | 77,782 (19,349) | 53,942 (16,022) | 76,830 (20,501) | 43,038 (12,226) |
| **2001** | 167,671 (57,241) | 56,449 (11,370) | 106,070 (24,180) | 42,783 (8,207) |
| **2002** | 83,002 (32,008) | 55,907 (26,886) | 100,734 (44,771) | 39,422 (19,045) |
| **2003** | 81,606 (25,752) | 44,423 (10,558) | 72,396 (16,838) | 32,831 (7,761) |
| **2004** | 89,330 (25,616) | 44,162 (14,554) | 61,726 (16,673) | 36,654 (13,410) |
| **2005** | 184,025 (57,268) | 50,072 (10,120) | 105,971 (23,400) | 41,240 (8,728) |
| **2006** | 124,579 (36,645) | 90,152 (61,487) | 141,960 (72,442) | 74,864 (53,535) |
| **2007** | 140,003 (35,592) | 99,875 (36,249) | 162,108 (46,841) | 77,643 (31,733) |
| **2008** | 114,297 (33,499) | 79,600 (16,993) | 123,530 (24,642) | 63,455 (14,573) |
| **2009** | 98,468 (20,841) | 103,188 (30,883) | 149,588 (37,618) | 81,359 (26,772) |
| **2010** | 146,025 (40,919) | 105,278 (27,471) | 134,170 (31,968) | 90,235 (25,177) |
| **2011** | 149,214 (43,758) | 111,662 (25,824) | 145,916 (32,651) | 96,800 (22,410) |
| **2012** | 123,683 (29,548) | 67,476 (18,910) | 104,438 (24,275) | 55,221 (16,040) |
| **2013** | 100,506 (21,386) | 58,389 (14,779) | 99,733 (23,090) | 45,425 (12,254) |
| **2014** | 140,092 (67,735) | 105,441 (41,571) | 151,453 (48,668) | 84,292 (36,125) |
| **2015** | 85,434 (26,159) | 46,410 (14,071) | 71,550 (16,480) | 37,258 (12,878) |
| **2016** | 106,381 (38,920) | 30,343 (6,958) | 52,400 (11,085) | 23,144 (5,702) |
| **2017** | 193,648 (60,513) | 29,736 (7,396) | 53,044 (13,616) | 22,304 (6,140) |
| **2018** | 469,350 (140,575) | 47,686 (18,836) | 132,493 (44,237) | 30,248 (11,423) |
| **2019** | 289,569 (96,897) | 55,277 (19,401) | 178,569 (60,137) | 32,078 (10,894) |
| **2021** | 50,015 (14,112) | 24,705 (7,737) | 60,992 (15,990) | 14,037 (5,085) |
| **2022** | 38,586 (14,746) | 20,674 (7,471) | 33,934 (9,922) | 14,654 (6,007) |
| **2023** | 36,330 (11,996) | 15,691 (4,239) | 21,280 (5,294) | 12,152 (3,512) |
| **2024** | 146,004 (38,962) | 23,493 (5,769) | 45,405 (10,857) | 18,129 (4,777) |
| **2025** | 232,270 (62,723) | 33,171 (9,117) | 84,039 (24,145) | 23,285 (6,586) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 26. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for new hardshell male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) using the traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 95 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

| Year | Large Male New hardshell ≥ 95 mm** | Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity* | Total Males New hardshell** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1989** | 107,524 (26,824) | 148,371 (34,584) | 425,030 (88,954) |
| **1990** | 283,087 (96,495) | 259,315 (80,358) | 544,000 (145,485) |
| **1991** | 167,244 (56,883) | 161,013 (54,314) | 413,060 (126,648) |
| **1992** | 103,936 (30,172) | 124,935 (28,464) | 255,265 (58,569) |
| **1993** | 51,193 (12,014) | 109,088 (23,223) | 301,016 (90,589) |
| **1994** | 24,656 (8,444) | 72,288 (14,617) | 270,450 (61,761) |
| **1995** | 39,208 (16,534) | 112,637 (26,709) | 350,804 (70,096) |
| **1996** | 93,487 (29,346) | 162,394 (36,807) | 380,900 (71,897) |
| **1997** | 121,715 (42,622) | 120,326 (37,383) | 243,691 (54,510) |
| **1998** | 83,162 (18,850) | 85,521 (17,780) | 150,566 (30,131) |
| **1999** | 22,138 (8,997) | 25,630 (8,253) | 45,959 (11,133) |
| **2000** | 10,962 (4,654) | 19,413 (5,761) | 66,412 (18,592) |
| **2001** | 17,969 (6,397) | 44,169 (14,872) | 159,229 (55,877) |
| **2002** | 26,355 (20,141) | 35,673 (22,613) | 82,754 (42,013) |
| **2003** | 31,248 (9,343) | 34,831 (9,423) | 101,338 (29,050) |
| **2004** | 27,981 (13,299) | 39,520 (13,665) | 102,454 (29,051) |
| **2005** | 27,531 (7,801) | 73,266 (18,835) | 196,144 (57,385) |
| **2006** | 13,364 (8,330) | 38,930 (14,707) | 101,072 (34,560) |
| **2007** | 56,218 (20,016) | 80,723 (22,304) | 168,424 (41,553) |
| **2008** | 46,544 (13,800) | NA | 137,297 (33,871) |
| **2009** | 50,209 (16,686) | 48,216 (12,591) | 123,776 (25,145) |
| **2010** | 76,187 (24,400) | 101,500 (26,242) | 191,342 (40,726) |
| **2011** | 61,162 (19,162) | 76,156 (21,051) | 188,190 (51,291) |
| **2012** | 19,174 (7,627) | NA | 114,359 (28,737) |
| **2013** | 38,648 (12,169) | 64,700 (16,432) | 124,918 (27,066) |
| **2014** | 81,617 (39,963) | NA | 196,208 (81,852) |
| **2015** | 26,623 (11,624) | 41,960 (12,693) | 95,093 (28,200) |
| **2016** | 14,287 (4,477) | NA | 106,822 (38,994) |
| **2017** | 18,831 (6,448) | 56,576 (17,950) | 197,507 (60,730) |
| **2018** | 35,647 (16,448) | 177,432 (53,284) | 479,600 (141,568) |
| **2019** | 47,827 (18,919) | 131,947 (44,629) | 317,558 (106,217) |
| **2021** | 16,740 (6,746) | 34,073 (11,745) | 45,509 (15,738) |
| **2022** | 10,874 (6,864) | 16,711 (7,279) | 38,738 (15,144) |
| **2023** | 9,739 (3,407) | 12,620 (3,689) | 42,742 (12,583) |
| **2024** | 12,541 (4,217) | 41,243 (10,805) | 152,073 (40,363) |
| **2025** | 21,048 (7,097) | 87,911 (23,440) | 241,953 (63,606) |

* estimates slightly differ from 2024 tech memo due to the addition of new data

** Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 27. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 36,803 (14,464) | 165,619 (57,314) |
| **1989** | 23,265 (11,455) | 256,728 (163,114) |
| **1990** | 38,213 (32,263) | 174,942 (72,149) |
| **1991** | 68,925 (25,227) | 199,020 (94,676) |
| **1992** | 49,374 (16,347) | 123,479 (48,802) |
| **1993** | 74,921 (33,072) | 127,081 (41,412) |
| **1994** | 68,240 (27,549) | 122,604 (33,649) |
| **1995** | 31,019 (11,981) | 164,959 (44,039) |
| **1996** | 9,274 (6,444) | 104,429 (31,008) |
| **1997** | 5,452 (5,167) | 101,393 (39,142) |
| **1998** | 13,324 (12,479) | 70,183 (38,534) |
| **1999** | 6,160 (2,262) | 29,849 (13,945) |
| **2000** | 12,480 (5,179) | 93,882 (99,120) |
| **2001** | 17,033 (10,960) | 74,840 (43,557) |
| **2002** | 4,388 (2,387) | 29,508 (18,448) |
| **2003** | 14,838 (6,973) | 38,761 (30,847) |
| **2004** | 30,472 (16,182) | 47,743 (26,154) |
| **2005** | 55,125 (25,384) | 62,603 (27,395) |
| **2006** | 28,090 (12,645) | 50,592 (20,186) |
| **2007** | 27,875 (14,435) | 54,449 (34,546) |
| **2008** | 8,994 (3,449) | 49,352 (22,756) |
| **2009** | 29,660 (19,350) | 50,002 (22,623) |
| **2010** | 90,479 (35,476) | 94,956 (34,177) |
| **2011** | 41,232 (13,238) | 169,117 (63,699) |
| **2012** | 41,425 (13,450) | 143,253 (65,921) |
| **2013** | 31,364 (10,921) | 125,672 (50,923) |
| **2014** | 54,523 (47,116) | 111,362 (46,704) |
| **2015** | 35,701 (17,247) | 81,628 (29,256) |
| **2016** | 55,306 (29,806) | 53,124 (21,453) |
| **2017** | 68,128 (25,636) | 105,883 (45,517) |
| **2018** | 85,416 (43,624) | 165,448 (64,807) |
| **2019** | 5,251 (4,458) | 109,226 (42,171) |
| **2021** | 307 (143) | 30,538 (26,507) |
| **2022** | 26,955 (18,031) | 21,432 (14,490) |
| **2023** | 23,020 (9,198) | 15,300 (8,214) |
| **2024** | 129,002 (48,855) | 41,901 (18,775) |
| **2025** | 105,345 (36,954) | 147,338 (49,543) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 28. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 95 mm | ≥ 95 mm | ≥ 78 mm | ≥ 101 mm |
| **1988** | 3,677.9 (991.7) | 276.9 (94.8) | 683.8 (182.3) | 189.6 (72.9) |
| **1989** | 3,111.0 (691.5) | 292.3 (60.6) | 882.5 (197.3) | 175.7 (35.3) |
| **1990** | 2,263.9 (582.7) | 710.4 (214.0) | 1,348.1 (361.5) | 426.3 (125.4) |
| **1991** | 3,331.8 (1,197.1) | 618.3 (179.4) | 1,093.8 (325.8) | 457.3 (148.2) |
| **1992** | 2,776.2 (1,253.0) | 293.2 (62.7) | 512.9 (89.4) | 233.6 (53.5) |
| **1993** | 4,805.5 (1,712.8) | 182.8 (41.9) | 355.8 (72.2) | 134.1 (30.1) |
| **1994** | 4,116.9 (1,240.9) | 106.4 (22.2) | 320.6 (52.7) | 77.6 (17.4) |
| **1995** | 3,635.3 (766.0) | 128.0 (43.9) | 515.7 (128.1) | 73.9 (23.1) |
| **1996** | 2,309.8 (431.9) | 302.4 (105.2) | 958.6 (211.7) | 175.5 (70.2) |
| **1997** | 1,204.4 (256.9) | 447.1 (100.4) | 945.8 (157.0) | 306.4 (80.5) |
| **1998** | 778.2 (251.7) | 308.4 (59.3) | 514.6 (87.4) | 226.6 (46.5) |
| **1999** | 422.4 (102.9) | 124.9 (23.9) | 198.8 (30.6) | 90.2 (20.1) |
| **2000** | 971.1 (309.0) | 102.4 (31.8) | 191.1 (49.5) | 74.2 (21.7) |
| **2001** | 1,529.4 (585.8) | 111.3 (24.1) | 312.7 (80.8) | 75.7 (15.4) |
| **2002** | 596.3 (253.5) | 114.7 (54.8) | 284.5 (121.8) | 71.8 (34.4) |
| **2003** | 1,073.7 (459.3) | 88.1 (21.3) | 196.0 (47.2) | 58.0 (13.8) |
| **2004** | 1,491.2 (505.6) | 79.9 (24.2) | 147.8 (34.3) | 60.5 (21.0) |
| **2005** | 1,890.3 (612.7) | 89.2 (17.6) | 312.5 (80.8) | 66.2 (13.5) |
| **2006** | 1,178.4 (365.7) | 171.9 (119.4) | 377.6 (167.9) | 132.3 (98.9) |
| **2007** | 1,260.8 (409.9) | 196.7 (67.0) | 435.0 (117.6) | 139.3 (54.8) |
| **2008** | 1,008.8 (326.7) | 154.3 (31.6) | 325.2 (66.8) | 112.4 (24.7) |
| **2009** | 1,055.4 (310.5) | 195.7 (57.9) | 371.5 (89.3) | 138.8 (45.8) |
| **2010** | 2,460.5 (807.9) | 184.4 (45.1) | 293.7 (68.2) | 145.5 (38.1) |
| **2011** | 1,829.8 (530.7) | 194.1 (45.7) | 330.8 (77.8) | 155.7 (35.9) |
| **2012** | 1,384.9 (376.8) | 123.5 (34.3) | 274.1 (60.9) | 91.8 (26.7) |
| **2013** | 1,055.9 (249.4) | 112.6 (27.6) | 280.0 (67.2) | 79.0 (20.6) |
| **2014** | 1,527.8 (899.9) | 204.2 (76.8) | 385.3 (109.6) | 149.6 (61.6) |
| **2015** | 1,504.2 (708.7) | 84.2 (22.3) | 183.8 (36.2) | 60.5 (18.5) |
| **2016** | 2,360.9 (1,254.9) | 57.8 (13.2) | 143.2 (32.2) | 39.5 (9.7) |
| **2017** | 3,541.7 (1,158.0) | 58.0 (14.0) | 151.9 (43.6) | 39.0 (10.5) |
| **2018** | 5,773.1 (1,972.5) | 100.6 (41.2) | 437.8 (147.9) | 56.0 (21.6) |
| **2019** | 2,018.0 (712.7) | 119.7 (42.8) | 611.1 (213.6) | 60.1 (20.6) |
| **2021** | 253.6 (67.8) | 54.2 (16.6) | 192.1 (51.9) | 26.8 (9.7) |
| **2022** | 602.5 (260.1) | 42.2 (14.6) | 92.6 (26.0) | 26.9 (10.8) |
| **2023** | 862.6 (340.2) | 30.3 (7.8) | 50.6 (12.0) | 21.3 (5.9) |
| **2024** | 2,385.1 (720.0) | 45.1 (10.7) | 133.6 (35.6) | 31.4 (8.0) |
| **2025** | 2,597.6 (733.1) | 66.1 (18.5) | 270.9 (84.6) | 40.9 (11.6) |

Table 29. -- Time series of abundance (millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for new hardshell male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) using the traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 95 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

| Year | Large Male New hardshell ≥ 95 mm | Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity* | Total Males New hardshell |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1989** | 218.6 (55.7) | 458.3 (104.0) | 2,944.4 (666.3) |
| **1990** | 583.9 (203.5) | 678.2 (192.0) | 2,593.6 (656.5) |
| **1991** | 308.6 (104.3) | 380.5 (124.7) | 3,396.6 (1,213.8) |
| **1992** | 183.6 (52.0) | 418.8 (96.3) | 2,803.4 (1,244.3) |
| **1993** | 95.2 (22.4) | 666.6 (211.1) | 4,740.8 (1,691.4) |
| **1994** | 45.5 (15.4) | 487.8 (112.4) | 3,820.8 (1,210.3) |
| **1995** | 83.0 (36.8) | 597.8 (122.9) | 3,274.9 (732.4) |
| **1996** | 206.9 (65.6) | 592.6 (116.2) | 2,135.9 (409.2) |
| **1997** | 230.3 (69.8) | 286.1 (66.6) | 989.1 (251.4) |
| **1998** | 163.2 (36.5) | 225.8 (45.3) | 766.9 (247.5) |
| **1999** | 39.7 (14.6) | 82.1 (18.6) | 358.7 (103.1) |
| **2000** | 19.8 (8.0) | 98.1 (26.9) | 853.1 (298.0) |
| **2001** | 38.2 (14.8) | 209.9 (74.3) | 1,397.8 (560.8) |
| **2002** | 55.5 (40.6) | 116.1 (61.1) | 512.9 (253.1) |
| **2003** | 61.5 (18.7) | 119.0 (33.0) | 1,076.7 (459.1) |
| **2004** | 48.5 (21.7) | 189.2 (57.4) | 1,436.1 (492.6) |
| **2005** | 48.3 (13.0) | 386.0 (117.0) | 1,849.0 (603.1) |
| **2006** | 27.2 (17.5) | 215.9 (73.4) | 999.2 (345.2) |
| **2007** | 114.4 (38.9) | 339.8 (84.2) | 1,222.7 (393.4) |
| **2008** | 89.8 (24.9) | NA | 959.0 (306.8) |
| **2009** | 94.8 (28.8) | 150.9 (30.8) | 1,016.7 (304.9) |
| **2010** | 133.0 (40.4) | 400.9 (85.1) | 2,362.7 (741.0) |
| **2011** | 106.0 (33.7) | 267.8 (76.1) | 1,787.6 (528.3) |
| **2012** | 37.3 (14.5) | NA | 1,207.3 (353.5) |
| **2013** | 75.8 (23.0) | 255.7 (56.5) | 1,038.5 (246.7) |
| **2014** | 158.0 (73.1) | NA | 1,530.9 (899.9) |
| **2015** | 45.7 (17.0) | 178.2 (54.0) | 1,451.1 (706.9) |
| **2016** | 26.7 (8.3) | NA | 2,314.1 (1,254.0) |
| **2017** | 36.8 (12.0) | 454.3 (146.1) | 3,483.0 (1,148.0) |
| **2018** | 77.0 (36.6) | 1,232.4 (367.8) | 5,631.0 (1,942.5) |
| **2019** | 104.4 (41.8) | 559.2 (188.8) | 1,944.8 (708.5) |
| **2021** | 37.0 (14.5) | 115.3 (41.0) | 177.3 (59.9) |
| **2022** | 21.2 (13.2) | 82.6 (34.7) | 567.4 (253.6) |
| **2023** | 17.9 (6.1) | 49.9 (14.0) | 864.8 (339.8) |
| **2024** | 23.4 (7.6) | 297.8 (80.8) | 2,356.1 (718.2) |
| **2025** | 42.6 (14.9) | 574.4 (154.5) | 2,552.2 (724.7) |

* estimates slightly differ from 2024 tech memo due to the addition of new data

Table 30. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 1,045.8 (461.3) | 2,795.6 (975.4) |
| **1989** | 564.7 (262.1) | 4,625.9 (3,417.8) |
| **1990** | 1,043.9 (776.1) | 3,008.7 (1,392.7) |
| **1991** | 2,270.7 (780.9) | 3,545.4 (1,930.8) |
| **1992** | 1,862.2 (616.9) | 2,068.9 (849.0) |
| **1993** | 2,909.2 (1,128.3) | 2,396.3 (818.2) |
| **1994** | 2,684.2 (1,287.0) | 2,204.8 (552.4) |
| **1995** | 1,021.7 (436.3) | 3,109.1 (825.9) |
| **1996** | 258.4 (186.9) | 2,107.2 (680.4) |
| **1997** | 142.9 (133.9) | 2,001.0 (813.2) |
| **1998** | 336.0 (276.7) | 1,386.7 (791.2) |
| **1999** | 187.6 (73.8) | 551.0 (270.0) |
| **2000** | 391.9 (170.5) | 1,649.1 (1,711.0) |
| **2001** | 470.9 (376.3) | 1,243.8 (727.5) |
| **2002** | 121.1 (66.4) | 502.8 (342.5) |
| **2003** | 542.4 (264.6) | 680.2 (601.4) |
| **2004** | 1,375.9 (810.4) | 931.9 (525.2) |
| **2005** | 1,512.2 (732.0) | 1,110.9 (498.3) |
| **2006** | 765.7 (352.3) | 744.3 (304.8) |
| **2007** | 620.4 (328.5) | 839.6 (623.2) |
| **2008** | 395.9 (203.3) | 747.7 (445.2) |
| **2009** | 1,059.9 (573.4) | 747.2 (356.6) |
| **2010** | 3,027.6 (1,163.2) | 1,777.8 (654.1) |
| **2011** | 1,175.4 (395.7) | 3,137.0 (1,190.0) |
| **2012** | 1,165.5 (418.5) | 2,656.1 (1,309.6) |
| **2013** | 1,029.4 (388.2) | 2,222.2 (994.7) |
| **2014** | 1,590.8 (1,175.2) | 1,815.6 (894.7) |
| **2015** | 1,461.0 (794.1) | 1,238.6 (497.4) |
| **2016** | 2,130.5 (1,146.7) | 818.4 (347.2) |
| **2017** | 2,494.8 (978.4) | 2,086.9 (923.7) |
| **2018** | 2,588.7 (1,369.7) | 3,282.0 (1,341.3) |
| **2019** | 117.3 (100.6) | 2,040.9 (785.5) |
| **2021** | 22.6 (18.0) | 609.8 (543.4) |
| **2022** | 903.8 (519.6) | 408.7 (280.4) |
| **2023** | 891.5 (335.2) | 289.8 (154.7) |
| **2024** | 3,647.4 (1,440.6) | 772.0 (373.0) |
| **2025** | 2,448.4 (860.3) | 2,122.9 (679.0) |

## Hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. tables

Table 31. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 95 mm | ≥ 95 mm | ≥ 78 mm | ≥ 101 mm |
| **1988** | 6,749 (4,235) | 4,783 (2,539) | 8,075 (4,343) | 3,264 (1,841) |
| **1989** | 1,287 (900) | 1,297 (900) | 2,148 (1,363) | 968 (637) |
| **1990** | 1,004 (672) | 2,951 (1,088) | 3,499 (1,272) | 2,587 (974) |
| **1991** | 3,879 (1,993) | 7,157 (3,203) | 9,729 (4,045) | 5,745 (2,667) |
| **1992** | 1,113 (479) | 3,805 (1,696) | 4,476 (1,813) | 3,506 (1,631) |
| **1993** | 193 (113) | 560 (372) | 687 (411) | 494 (340) |
| **1994** | 148 (86) | 1,547 (879) | 1,655 (929) | 1,437 (820) |
| **1995** | 93 (68) | 229 (249) | 288 (259) | 200 (240) |
| **1996** | 56 (48) | 228 (176) | 272 (200) | 196 (151) |
| **1997** | 82 (57) | 158 (98) | 226 (116) | 125 (91) |
| **1998** | 93 (56) | 151 (124) | 193 (129) | 139 (122) |
| **1999** | 91 (54) | 115 (93) | 153 (101) | 104 (90) |
| **2000** | 84 (46) | 130 (111) | 130 (111) | 119 (109) |
| **2001** | 608 (275) | 322 (195) | 548 (262) | 273 (191) |
| **2002** | 243 (139) | 297 (173) | 368 (179) | 263 (166) |
| **2003** | 241 (109) | 212 (127) | 319 (152) | 201 (125) |
| **2004** | 134 (72) | 264 (224) | 334 (236) | 246 (215) |
| **2005** | 124 (92) | 54 (64) | 84 (72) | 54 (64) |
| **2006** | 733 (821) | 209 (140) | 549 (459) | 163 (125) |
| **2007** | 2,106 (1,938) | 2,711 (2,855) | 4,453 (4,511) | 1,520 (1,428) |
| **2008** | 1,499 (630) | 2,644 (1,518) | 3,414 (1,580) | 2,124 (1,430) |
| **2009** | 1,301 (1,018) | 3,985 (1,250) | 4,932 (1,559) | 3,539 (1,191) |
| **2010** | 1,399 (650) | 4,079 (1,118) | 4,615 (1,262) | 3,528 (992) |
| **2011** | 3,545 (1,630) | 4,240 (1,383) | 4,974 (1,443) | 3,992 (1,351) |
| **2012** | 10,633 (5,622) | 6,934 (2,690) | 12,028 (5,093) | 4,796 (1,631) |
| **2013** | 4,981 (2,015) | 7,429 (2,447) | 9,898 (3,257) | 5,857 (2,010) |
| **2014** | 2,911 (1,745) | 10,454 (4,239) | 12,408 (5,208) | 8,799 (3,430) |
| **2015** | 1,084 (484) | 5,142 (1,729) | 5,817 (1,851) | 4,567 (1,601) |
| **2016** | 702 (329) | 3,411 (1,409) | 3,939 (1,536) | 3,087 (1,367) |
| **2017** | 1,064 (456) | 3,541 (1,168) | 4,245 (1,302) | 3,131 (1,061) |
| **2018** | 1,411 (848) | 1,227 (499) | 1,655 (734) | 982 (417) |
| **2019** | 752 (318) | 2,480 (954) | 3,030 (1,100) | 2,214 (869) |
| **2021** | 600 (239) | 555 (374) | 774 (466) | 440 (309) |
| **2022** | 390 (144) | 672 (290) | 824 (318) | 599 (273) |
| **2023** | 1,115 (499) | 956 (435) | 1,311 (519) | 855 (411) |
| **2024** | 7,911 (4,939) | 2,239 (1,058) | 5,772 (3,395) | 1,658 (782) |
| **2025** | 23,497 (11,830) | 22,240 (14,484) | 37,068 (22,131) | 15,688 (9,847) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 32. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 869 (467) | 3,075 (2,845) |
| **1989** | 54 (41) | 383 (326) |
| **1990** | 301 (349) | 658 (299) |
| **1991** | 256 (172) | 1,165 (500) |
| **1992** | 169 (115) | 1,090 (589) |
| **1993** | 29 (24) | 109 (95) |
| **1994** | 6 (7) | 178 (149) |
| **1995** | 9 (11) | 320 (503) |
| **1996** | 21 (28) | 124 (105) |
| **1997** | 6 (12) | 49 (35) |
| **1998** | 66 (96) | 72 (57) |
| **1999** | 24 (16) | 38 (29) |
| **2000** | 19 (13) | 30 (23) |
| **2001** | 88 (43) | 306 (218) |
| **2002** | 74 (48) | 85 (84) |
| **2003** | 70 (38) | 78 (59) |
| **2004** | 52 (48) | 21 (19) |
| **2005** | 163 (278) | 54 (64) |
| **2006** | 78 (91) | 43 (35) |
| **2007** | 94 (94) | 159 (94) |
| **2008** | 500 (272) | 687 (274) |
| **2009** | 93 (46) | 550 (294) |
| **2010** | 642 (379) | 566 (233) |
| **2011** | 1,188 (686) | 1,539 (764) |
| **2012** | 1,918 (1,161) | 1,600 (633) |
| **2013** | 296 (117) | 1,563 (602) |
| **2014** | 360 (430) | 1,598 (745) |
| **2015** | 104 (85) | 1,297 (794) |
| **2016** | 27 (17) | 1,379 (943) |
| **2017** | 58 (57) | 597 (316) |
| **2018** | 647 (446) | 390 (370) |
| **2019** | 20 (14) | 294 (210) |
| **2021** | 103 (36) | 131 (97) |
| **2022** | 103 (60) | 67 (56) |
| **2023** | 683 (436) | 119 (115) |
| **2024** | 1,897 (1,165) | 2,348 (1,844) |
| **2025** | 6,146 (4,267) | 11,013 (5,291) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 33. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Small male | Large male | Legal male | Industry preferred male |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 95 mm | ≥ 95 mm | ≥ 78 mm | ≥ 101 mm |
| **1988** | 45.0 (30.6) | 9.7 (5.2) | 22.2 (12.6) | 5.7 (3.3) |
| **1989** | 7.7 (5.5) | 2.6 (1.9) | 5.9 (3.8) | 1.8 (1.2) |
| **1990** | 6.1 (3.8) | 4.7 (1.8) | 6.9 (2.8) | 3.8 (1.4) |
| **1991** | 20.7 (9.8) | 11.7 (5.3) | 21.2 (9.2) | 8.0 (3.7) |
| **1992** | 6.8 (3.0) | 6.0 (2.8) | 8.7 (3.4) | 5.3 (2.6) |
| **1993** | 1.7 (1.0) | 0.9 (0.6) | 1.3 (0.8) | 0.7 (0.5) |
| **1994** | 0.8 (0.4) | 2.3 (1.3) | 2.7 (1.5) | 2.0 (1.1) |
| **1995** | 0.6 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.6 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.3) |
| **1996** | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.4 (0.3) | 0.6 (0.4) | 0.3 (0.3) |
| **1997** | 0.4 (0.3) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **1998** | 1.6 (1.1) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.4 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.1) |
| **1999** | 1.4 (0.7) | 0.2 (0.1) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2000** | 1.6 (1.0) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **2001** | 7.0 (2.8) | 0.5 (0.3) | 1.5 (0.7) | 0.4 (0.3) |
| **2002** | 3.7 (2.5) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.8 (0.3) | 0.4 (0.3) |
| **2003** | 3.0 (1.7) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.7 (0.3) | 0.3 (0.2) |
| **2004** | 2.5 (2.1) | 0.5 (0.4) | 0.7 (0.5) | 0.4 (0.4) |
| **2005** | 1.4 (1.3) | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.2 (0.1) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2006** | 4.5 (4.8) | 0.3 (0.2) | 1.8 (1.9) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **2007** | 9.3 (7.4) | 6.1 (6.7) | 12.1 (12.2) | 2.9 (3.0) |
| **2008** | 11.2 (5.0) | 4.6 (2.2) | 7.5 (2.6) | 3.2 (1.9) |
| **2009** | 7.9 (5.1) | 6.3 (1.8) | 10.0 (3.9) | 5.2 (1.6) |
| **2010** | 17.3 (7.4) | 6.6 (1.9) | 8.7 (2.6) | 5.1 (1.5) |
| **2011** | 37.3 (17.3) | 6.2 (1.9) | 9.3 (2.4) | 5.6 (1.8) |
| **2012** | 74.7 (38.2) | 13.0 (5.9) | 33.4 (16.4) | 7.4 (2.6) |
| **2013** | 39.0 (14.6) | 13.7 (4.5) | 23.2 (8.2) | 9.6 (3.3) |
| **2014** | 18.7 (13.4) | 17.4 (7.1) | 24.6 (10.7) | 13.2 (5.0) |
| **2015** | 8.2 (4.3) | 8.3 (2.6) | 10.7 (3.2) | 6.8 (2.2) |
| **2016** | 4.1 (1.7) | 5.1 (2.0) | 6.9 (2.5) | 4.3 (1.8) |
| **2017** | 6.4 (2.7) | 5.5 (1.8) | 8.1 (2.4) | 4.5 (1.5) |
| **2018** | 19.8 (11.1) | 2.1 (0.9) | 3.6 (1.9) | 1.4 (0.6) |
| **2019** | 4.3 (1.5) | 4.2 (1.6) | 6.2 (2.3) | 3.5 (1.4) |
| **2021** | 7.3 (2.6) | 1.0 (0.7) | 1.9 (1.1) | 0.7 (0.5) |
| **2022** | 6.0 (2.5) | 1.1 (0.5) | 1.7 (0.6) | 0.9 (0.4) |
| **2023** | 16.4 (6.6) | 1.5 (0.6) | 3.0 (1.2) | 1.3 (0.5) |
| **2024** | 58.1 (33.3) | 4.2 (2.1) | 17.8 (11.3) | 2.7 (1.3) |
| **2025** | 132.8 (63.2) | 45.9 (30.9) | 101.9 (60.0) | 29.3 (19.1) |

Table 34. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Immature female | Mature female |
|---|---|---|
| **1988** | 14.8 (8.4) | 19.4 (17.1) |
| **1989** | 1.0 (0.8) | 2.3 (1.8) |
| **1990** | 3.3 (3.2) | 4.1 (1.9) |
| **1991** | 3.5 (2.4) | 8.3 (3.5) |
| **1992** | 3.1 (2.2) | 7.5 (4.0) |
| **1993** | 1.0 (0.9) | 0.7 (0.7) |
| **1994** | 0.3 (0.3) | 1.2 (1.0) |
| **1995** | 0.2 (0.2) | 2.1 (3.3) |
| **1996** | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.8 (0.7) |
| **1997** | 0.1 (0.1) | 0.4 (0.2) |
| **1998** | 1.6 (2.5) | 0.6 (0.4) |
| **1999** | 1.3 (1.1) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **2000** | 0.5 (0.4) | 0.2 (0.2) |
| **2001** | 2.3 (1.1) | 2.1 (1.5) |
| **2002** | 1.8 (1.1) | 0.7 (0.8) |
| **2003** | 1.9 (1.1) | 0.5 (0.4) |
| **2004** | 1.8 (1.8) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **2005** | 2.7 (4.2) | 0.5 (0.7) |
| **2006** | 0.9 (1.0) | 0.3 (0.2) |
| **2007** | 1.6 (1.3) | 1.2 (0.7) |
| **2008** | 13.6 (8.9) | 5.3 (2.2) |
| **2009** | 3.3 (2.2) | 4.1 (2.4) |
| **2010** | 14.2 (7.8) | 5.7 (2.9) |
| **2011** | 24.1 (14.1) | 21.3 (11.1) |
| **2012** | 28.9 (17.8) | 15.7 (7.9) |
| **2013** | 5.9 (2.5) | 12.3 (4.7) |
| **2014** | 19.1 (31.0) | 14.7 (9.2) |
| **2015** | 5.1 (4.8) | 12.8 (8.5) |
| **2016** | 0.9 (0.5) | 12.4 (8.1) |
| **2017** | 1.3 (1.2) | 6.1 (4.2) |
| **2018** | 22.5 (15.3) | 5.8 (5.7) |
| **2019** | 0.6 (0.4) | 2.9 (2.0) |
| **2021** | 3.1 (0.9) | 1.1 (0.8) |
| **2022** | 4.1 (2.6) | 0.5 (0.4) |
| **2023** | 19.0 (10.7) | 0.8 (0.7) |
| **2024** | 27.5 (15.7) | 17.7 (13.2) |
| **2025** | 95.3 (61.4) | 112.9 (58.3) |

## Hair crab tables

Table 35. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates (± 95% CI) for hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Sublegal male | Legal male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | < 83 mm | ≥ 83 mm | |
| **1988** | 631 (837) | 618 (354) | 168 (89) |
| **1989** | 2,955 (5,105) | 404 (240) | 43 (40) |
| **1990** | 2,540 (3,299) | 783 (453) | 255 (155) |
| **1991** | 1,393 (1,086) | 795 (434) | 230 (130) |
| **1992** | 778 (408) | 591 (300) | 80 (53) |
| **1993** | 1,111 (503) | 2,296 (1,588) | 217 (148) |
| **1994** | 1,324 (551) | 2,413 (1,253) | 194 (133) |
| **1995** | 1,396 (770) | 4,326 (2,791) | 158 (84) |
| **1996** | 1,152 (596) | 3,163 (1,738) | 277 (132) |
| **1997** | 584 (252) | 3,103 (1,289) | 92 (56) |
| **1998** | 213 (96) | 1,984 (798) | 361 (241) |
| **1999** | 196 (109) | 1,735 (510) | 308 (125) |
| **2000** | 180 (123) | 2,873 (1,259) | 331 (180) |
| **2001** | 132 (96) | 1,287 (521) | 565 (243) |
| **2002** | 65 (45) | 1,375 (529) | 101 (64) |
| **2003** | 357 (319) | 659 (275) | 83 (49) |
| **2004** | 204 (229) | 491 (191) | 83 (71) |
| **2005** | 328 (252) | 212 (132) | 273 (134) |
| **2006** | 357 (236) | 661 (415) | 877 (954) |
| **2007** | 575 (298) | 1,278 (519) | 357 (168) |
| **2008** | 623 (280) | 1,346 (631) | 387 (174) |
| **2009** | 1,104 (426) | 1,916 (731) | 464 (250) |
| **2010** | 903 (401) | 1,610 (677) | 469 (186) |
| **2011** | 1,752 (868) | 2,129 (935) | 377 (162) |
| **2012** | 3,626 (1,536) | 2,878 (1,128) | 534 (234) |
| **2013** | 3,357 (1,287) | 6,469 (2,626) | 1,055 (433) |
| **2014** | 1,144 (715) | 3,391 (1,298) | 304 (139) |
| **2015** | 616 (424) | 1,338 (511) | 127 (74) |
| **2016** | 217 (104) | 728 (312) | 73 (51) |
| **2017** | 212 (142) | 1,097 (368) | 72 (46) |
| **2018** | 338 (232) | 900 (343) | 199 (106) |
| **2019** | 467 (389) | 559 (240) | 149 (91) |
| **2021** | 608 (298) | 551 (247) | 597 (315) |
| **2022** | 398 (151) | 532 (230) | 271 (135) |
| **2023** | 751 (275) | 584 (248) | 394 (160) |
| **2024** | 589 (254) | 939 (363) | 461 (278) |
| **2025** | 341 (273) | 801 (330) | 474 (226) |

* Measurement accuracy changed to 0.1 mm in 2016; 2025 protocol uses unrounded measurements, causing slight changes in historic biomass estimates

Table 36. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates (± 95% CI) for hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

| Year | Sublegal male | Legal male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | < 83 mm | ≥ 83 mm | |
| **1988** | 3.9 (6.1) | 0.8 (0.4) | 0.9 (0.7) |
| **1989** | 12.6 (21.8) | 0.5 (0.3) | 0.1 (0.1) |
| **1990** | 10.1 (13.4) | 1.2 (0.8) | 1.0 (0.6) |
| **1991** | 4.8 (3.5) | 1.3 (0.7) | 1.2 (0.7) |
| **1992** | 2.5 (1.2) | 1.1 (0.6) | 0.5 (0.4) |
| **1993** | 3.8 (1.9) | 3.9 (2.6) | 1.3 (1.0) |
| **1994** | 5.0 (2.7) | 4.0 (2.1) | 1.3 (1.1) |
| **1995** | 5.0 (2.9) | 6.6 (4.3) | 0.7 (0.3) |
| **1996** | 3.6 (1.8) | 5.1 (2.7) | 1.0 (0.5) |
| **1997** | 1.7 (0.7) | 4.6 (1.8) | 0.4 (0.2) |
| **1998** | 0.6 (0.3) | 2.9 (1.1) | 1.3 (0.8) |
| **1999** | 0.6 (0.3) | 2.4 (0.7) | 1.2 (0.4) |
| **2000** | 0.5 (0.3) | 4.1 (1.7) | 1.2 (0.7) |
| **2001** | 0.5 (0.3) | 1.8 (0.7) | 2.2 (1.0) |
| **2002** | 0.3 (0.2) | 2.0 (0.8) | 0.5 (0.3) |
| **2003** | 1.3 (1.0) | 0.9 (0.4) | 0.5 (0.3) |
| **2004** | 0.6 (0.6) | 0.8 (0.3) | 0.3 (0.2) |
| **2005** | 1.0 (0.7) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.8 (0.5) |
| **2006** | 1.2 (0.8) | 1.0 (0.7) | 3.6 (4.6) |
| **2007** | 2.3 (1.3) | 1.9 (0.7) | 1.3 (0.9) |
| **2008** | 2.3 (1.1) | 2.2 (1.0) | 1.4 (0.6) |
| **2009** | 3.6 (1.4) | 3.1 (1.1) | 1.7 (0.9) |
| **2010** | 3.3 (1.3) | 2.5 (1.0) | 2.2 (1.1) |
| **2011** | 6.9 (3.8) | 3.5 (1.4) | 1.6 (0.6) |
| **2012** | 11.8 (5.3) | 4.6 (1.8) | 2.2 (0.8) |
| **2013** | 10.3 (3.9) | 10.7 (4.6) | 4.0 (1.7) |
| **2014** | 3.3 (2.2) | 5.4 (2.0) | 1.0 (0.4) |
| **2015** | 1.8 (1.3) | 2.1 (0.8) | 0.6 (0.3) |
| **2016** | 0.6 (0.3) | 1.2 (0.5) | 0.3 (0.3) |
| **2017** | 0.6 (0.4) | 1.6 (0.6) | 0.3 (0.2) |
| **2018** | 1.1 (0.8) | 1.4 (0.5) | 0.8 (0.5) |
| **2019** | 1.8 (1.6) | 0.8 (0.3) | 0.5 (0.3) |
| **2021** | 2.2 (1.3) | 0.8 (0.3) | 1.8 (1.0) |
| **2022** | 1.1 (0.4) | 0.8 (0.4) | 0.6 (0.3) |
| **2023** | 2.2 (0.9) | 1.0 (0.4) | 1.2 (0.5) |
| **2024** | 1.8 (0.9) | 1.7 (0.7) | 1.3 (0.7) |
| **2025** | 1.5 (1.1) | 1.4 (0.5) | 1.8 (0.7) |

# FIGURES

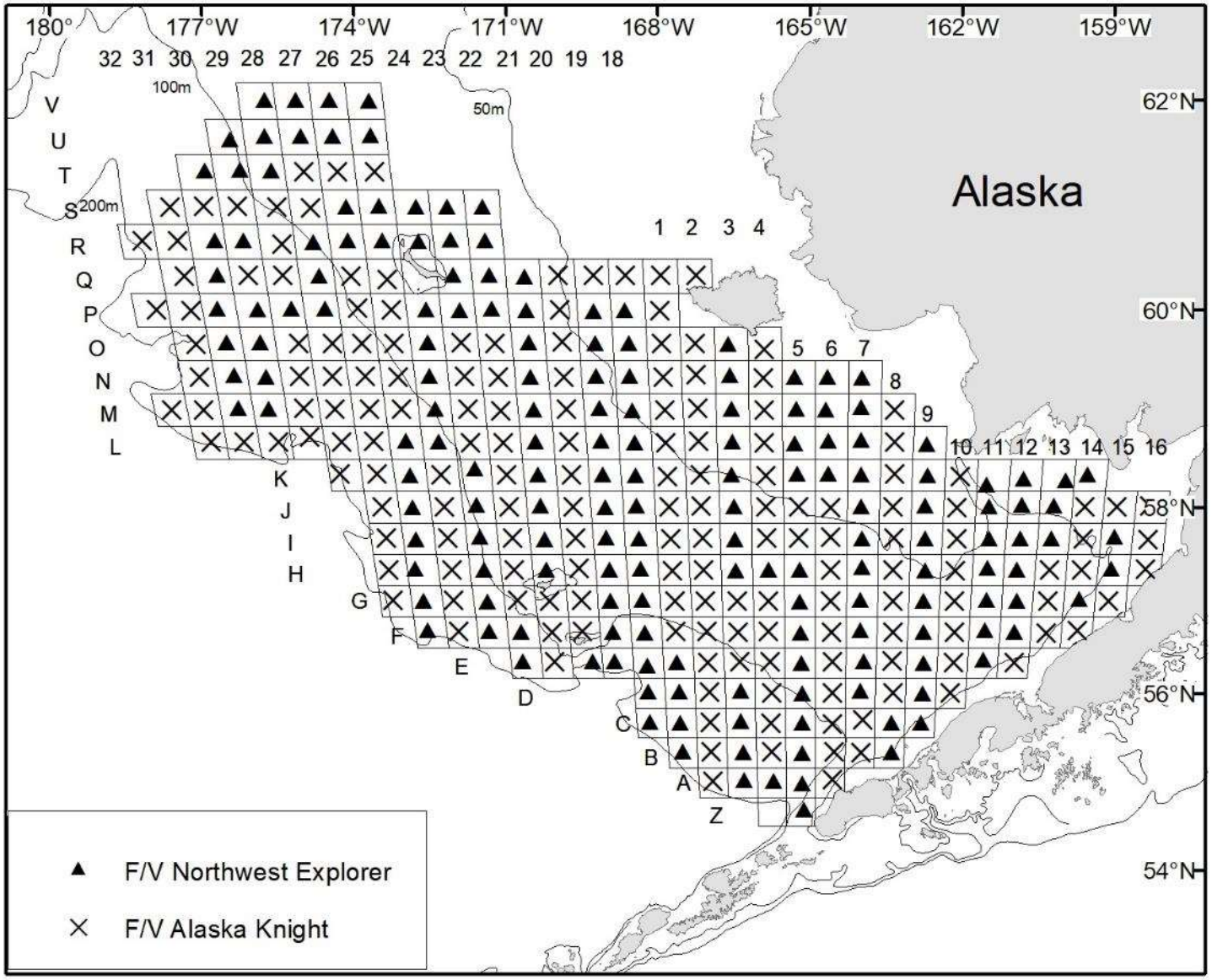


Figure 1. -- National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea standard bottom trawl area surveyed by the FV *Alaska Knight* and the FV *Northwest Explorer* from 31 May to 26 July 2025.

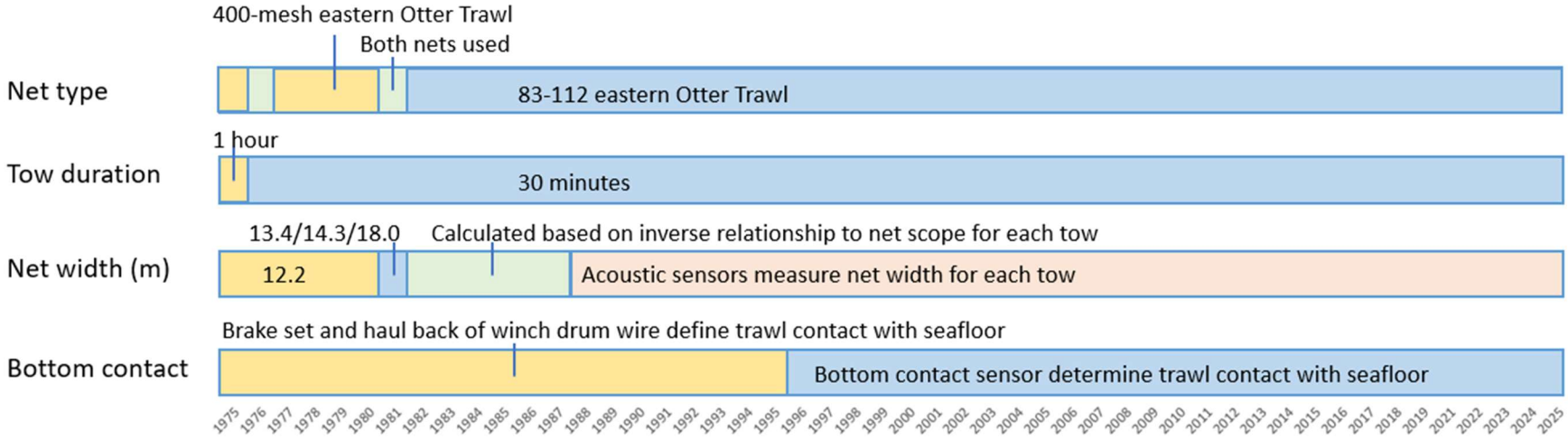


Figure 2. -- History of gear and trawling methodology changes on the National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey.

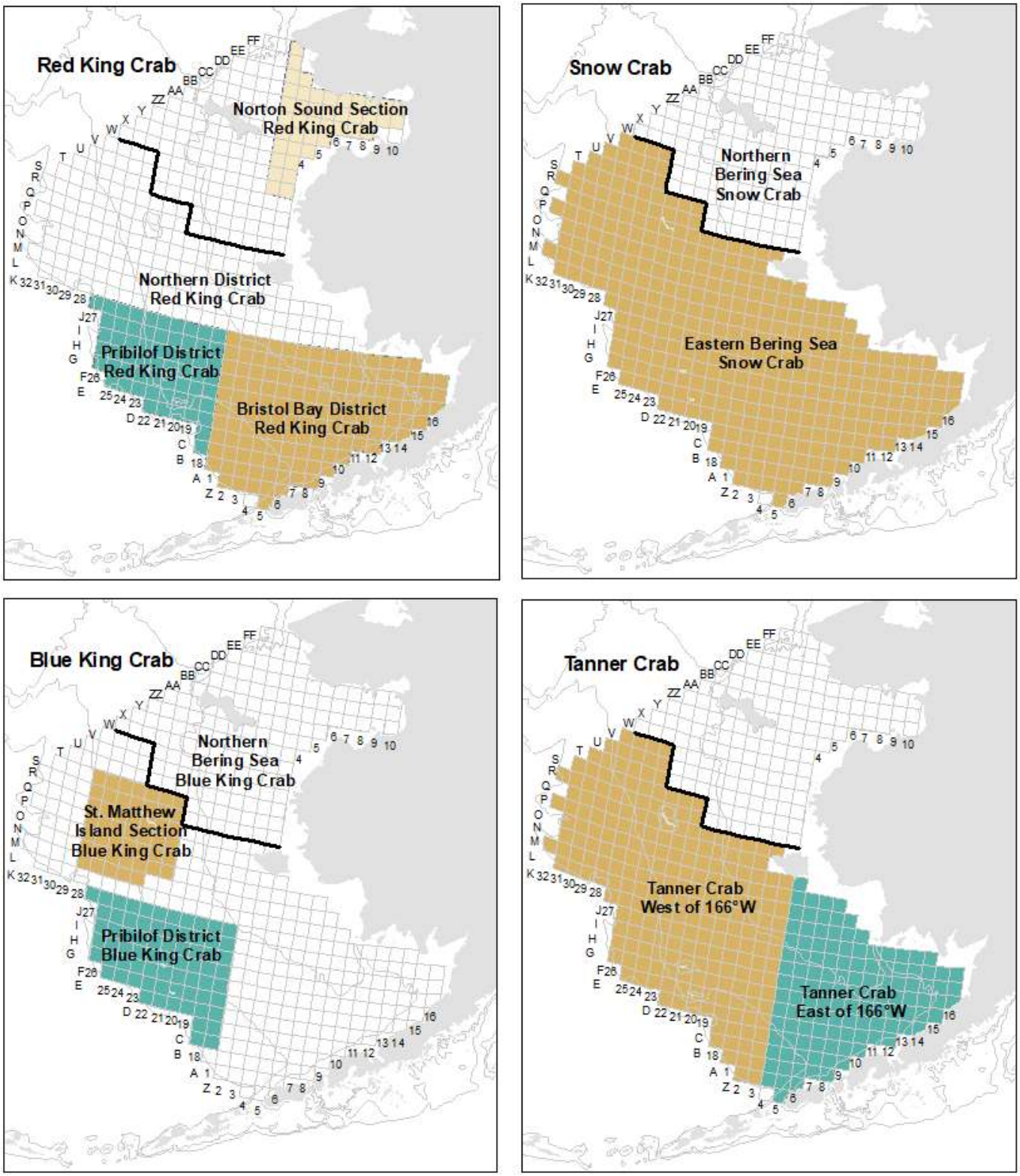


Figure 3. -- Stock boundaries used in this report for red king crab, blue king crab, Tanner crab, and snow crab. Stocks in color are Fisheries Management Plan stocks, with stock assessments evaluated by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Stations used in this report are the same stations used in stock assessments, except for Norton Sound red king crab and Tanner crab.

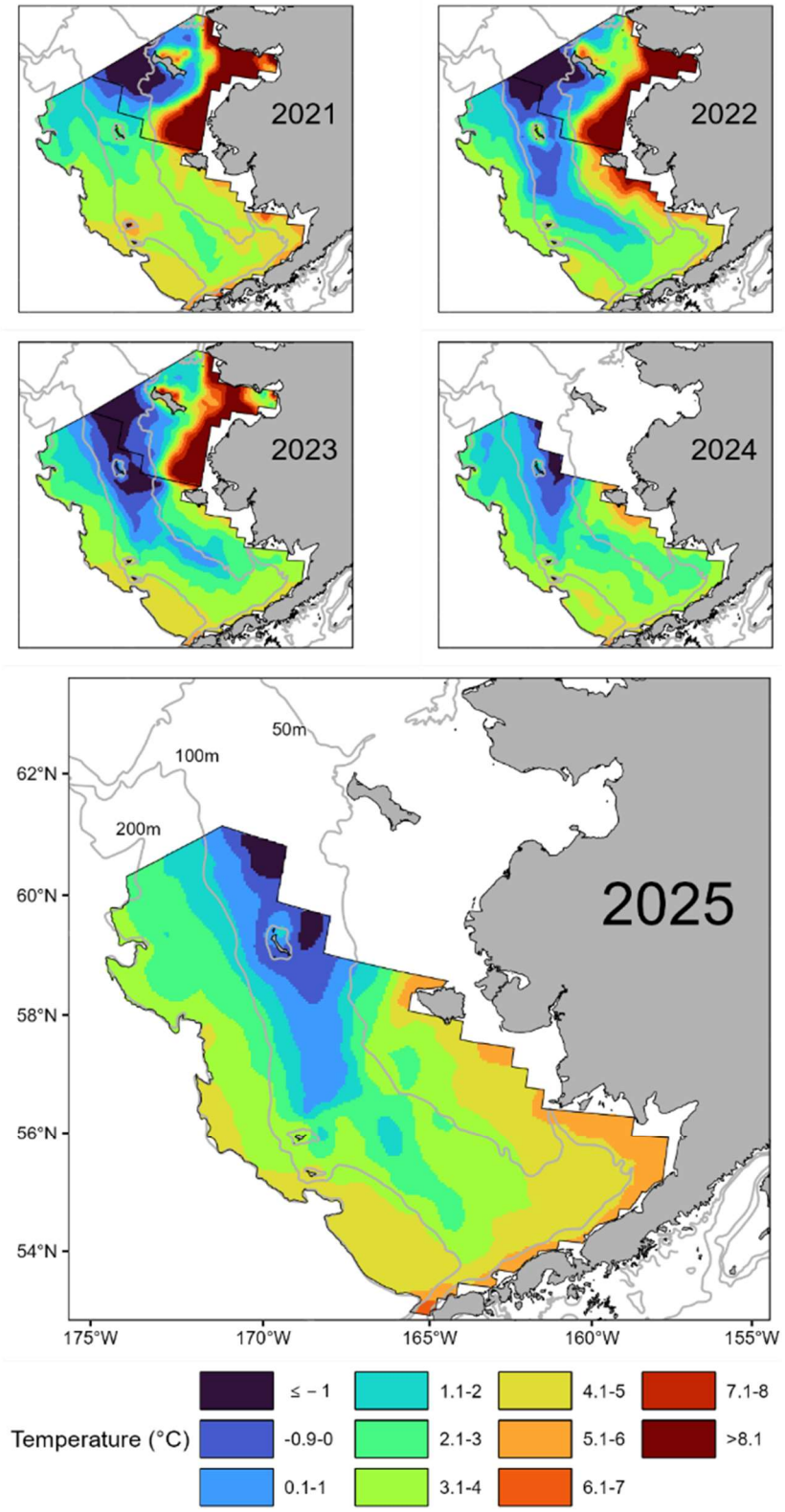


Figure 4. -- Bottom temperatures (°C) measured at stations from the National Marine Fisheries Service eastern and northern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys for the past five surveys. Surveys begin in Bristol Bay in late May to early June in each year and proceed north and west, concluding in August. Note that the northern Bering Sea was not surveyed in 2024.

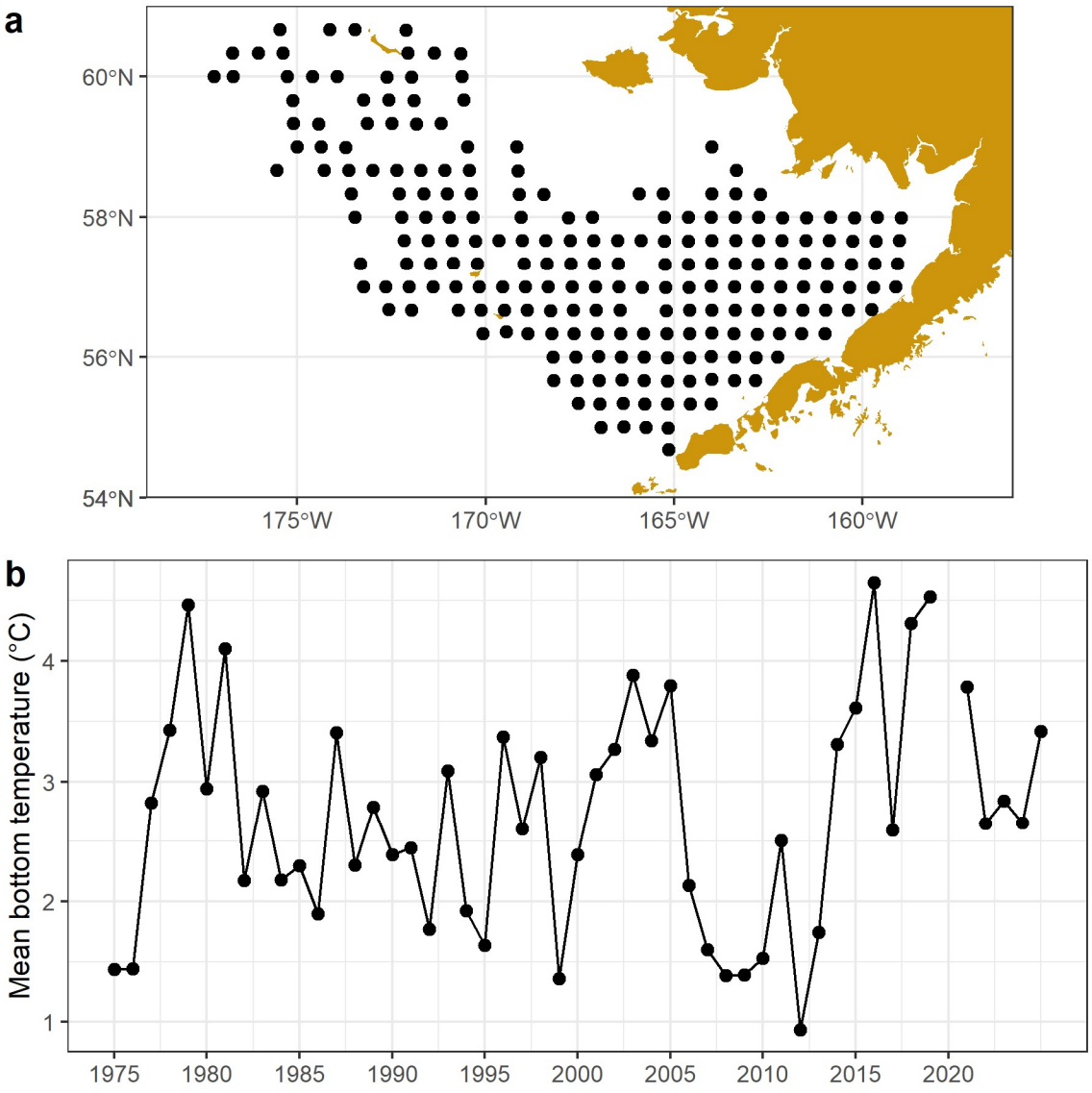


Figure 5. -- Eastern Bering Sea bottom temperature time series. (a) Stations with at least 45 bottom temperature measurements during the 50-year time series (n = 212). (b) Mean bottom temperature from these 212 stations, corrected for missing values and sampling date.

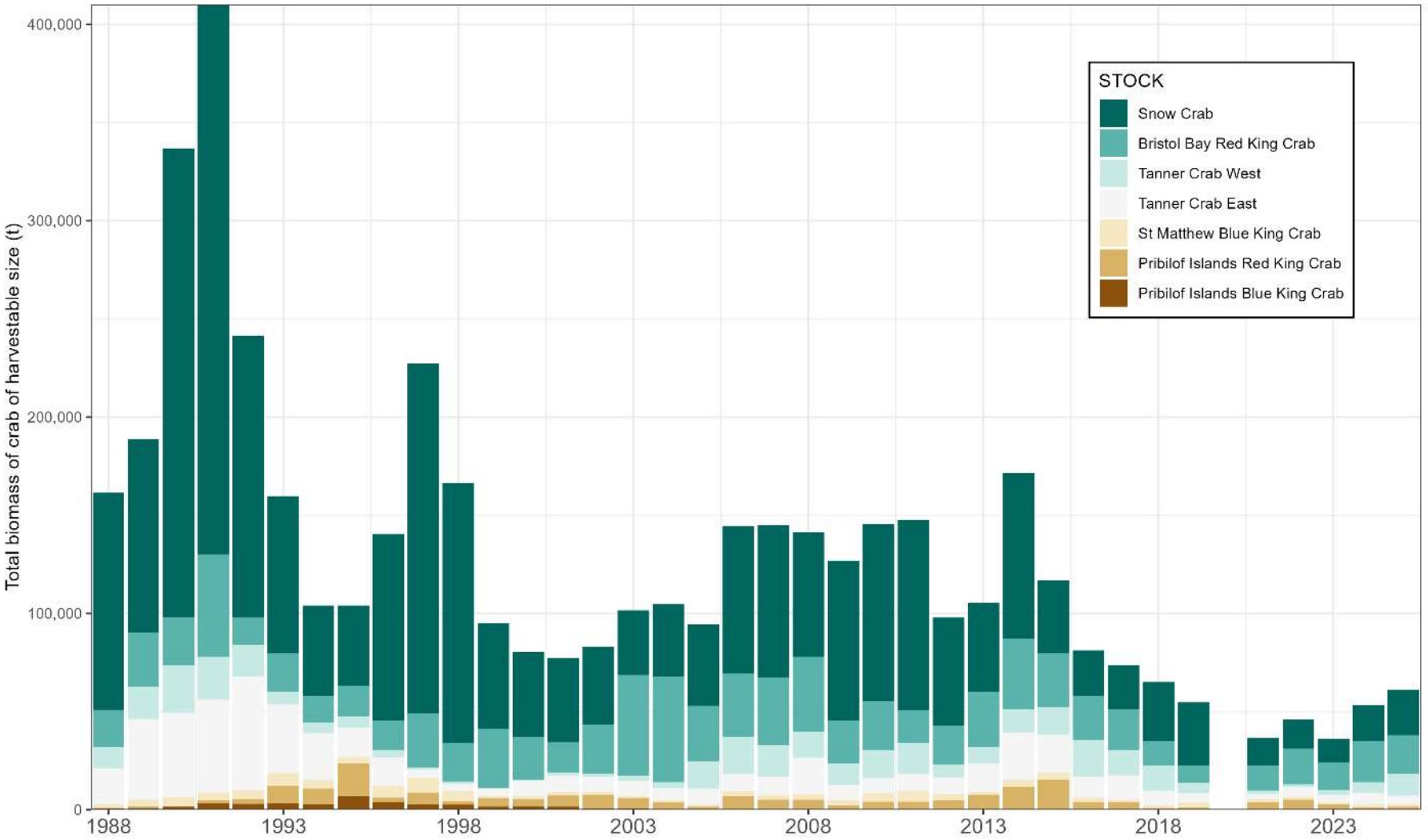


Figure 6. -- Biomass (t) of crab of harvestable size for four commercial species caught on National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys from 1988 through 2025, by stock. Harvestable size is defined by the legal size for *Paralithodes* species and the industry-preferred size for *Chionoecetes* species.

**Red king crab figures**

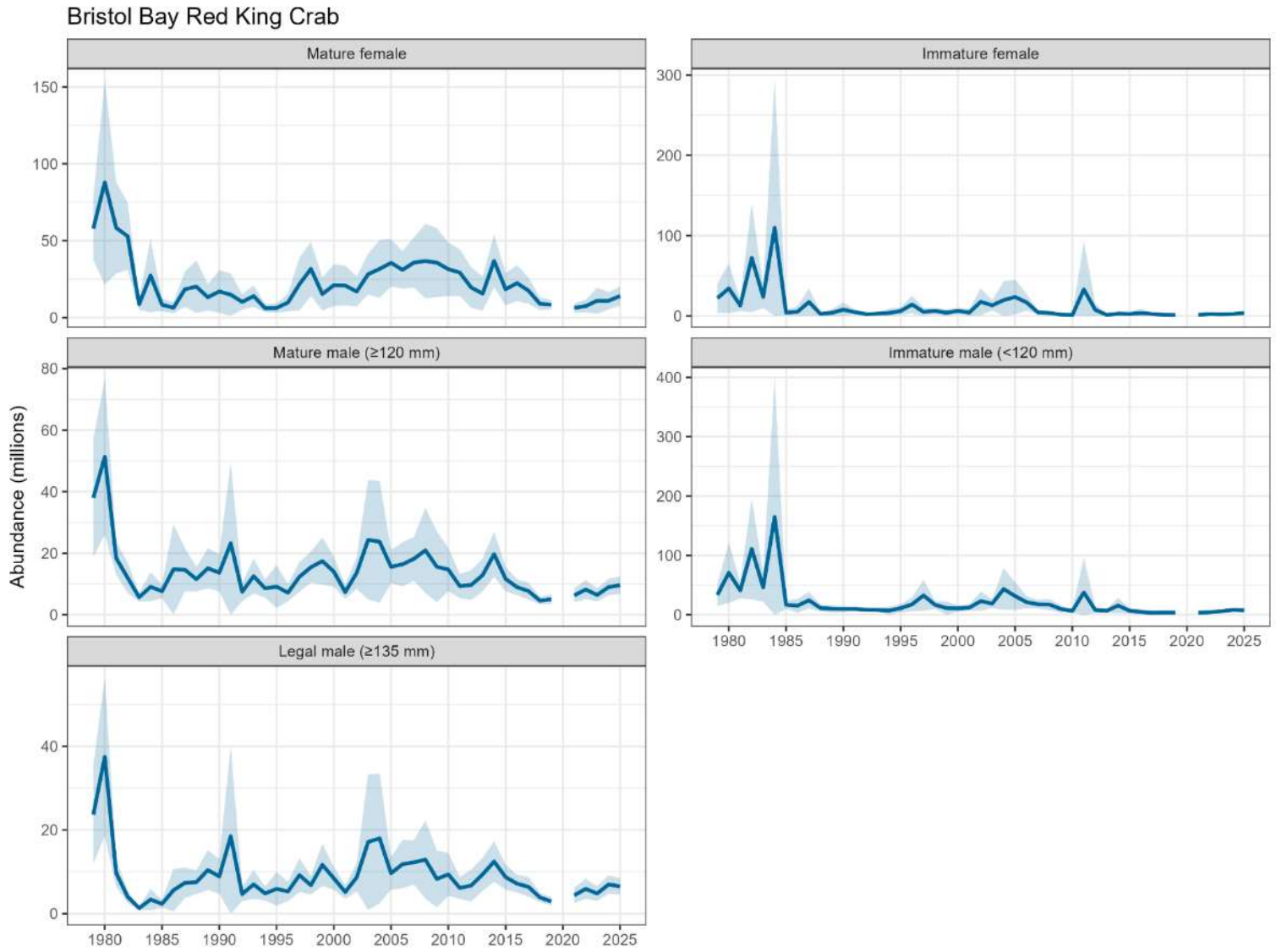


Figure 7. -- Historical abundance of red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in the Bristol Bay District. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled, the resample stations replace data from the original stations for females only. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

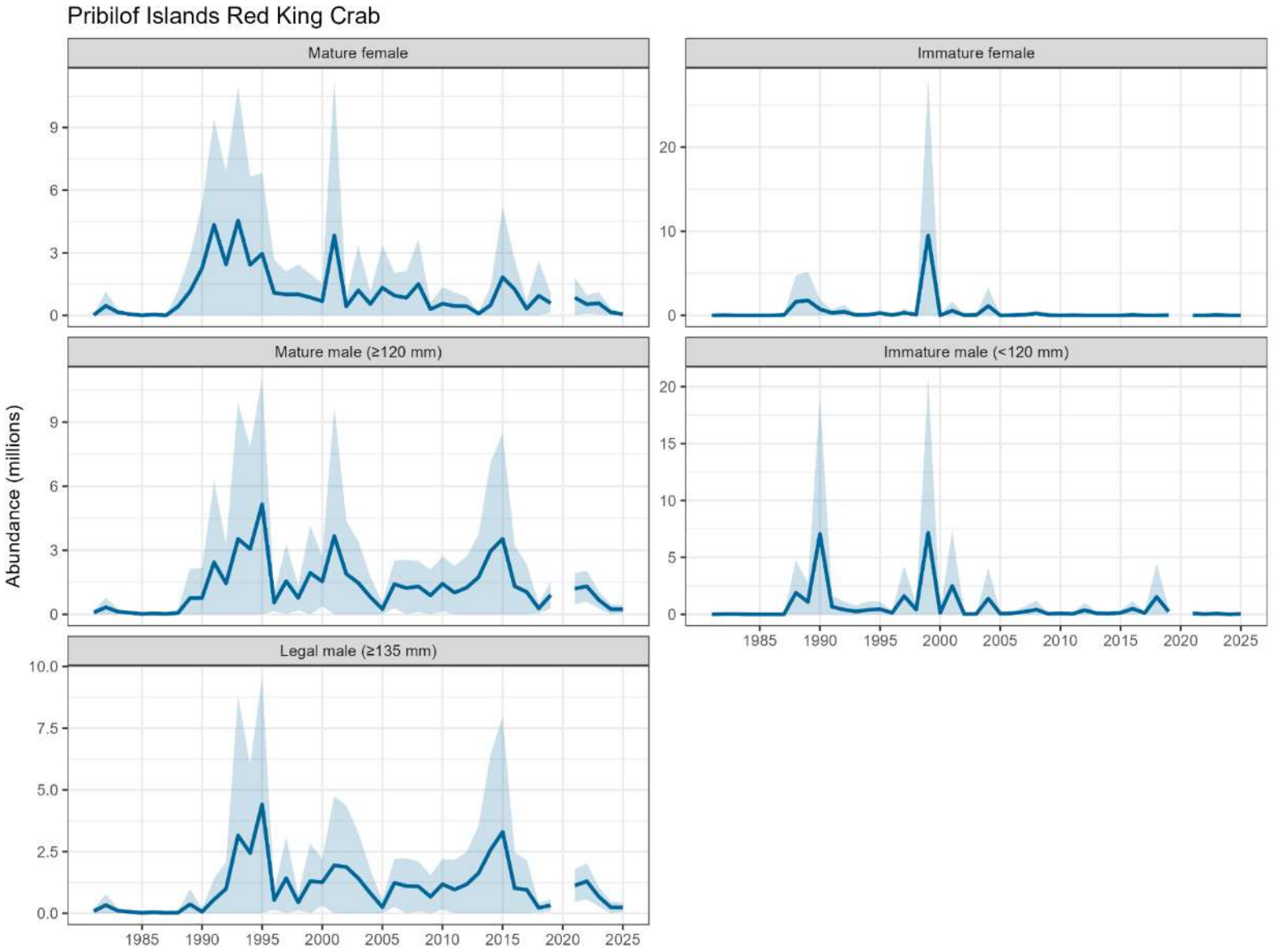


Figure 8. -- Historical abundance of red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in the Pribilof District. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

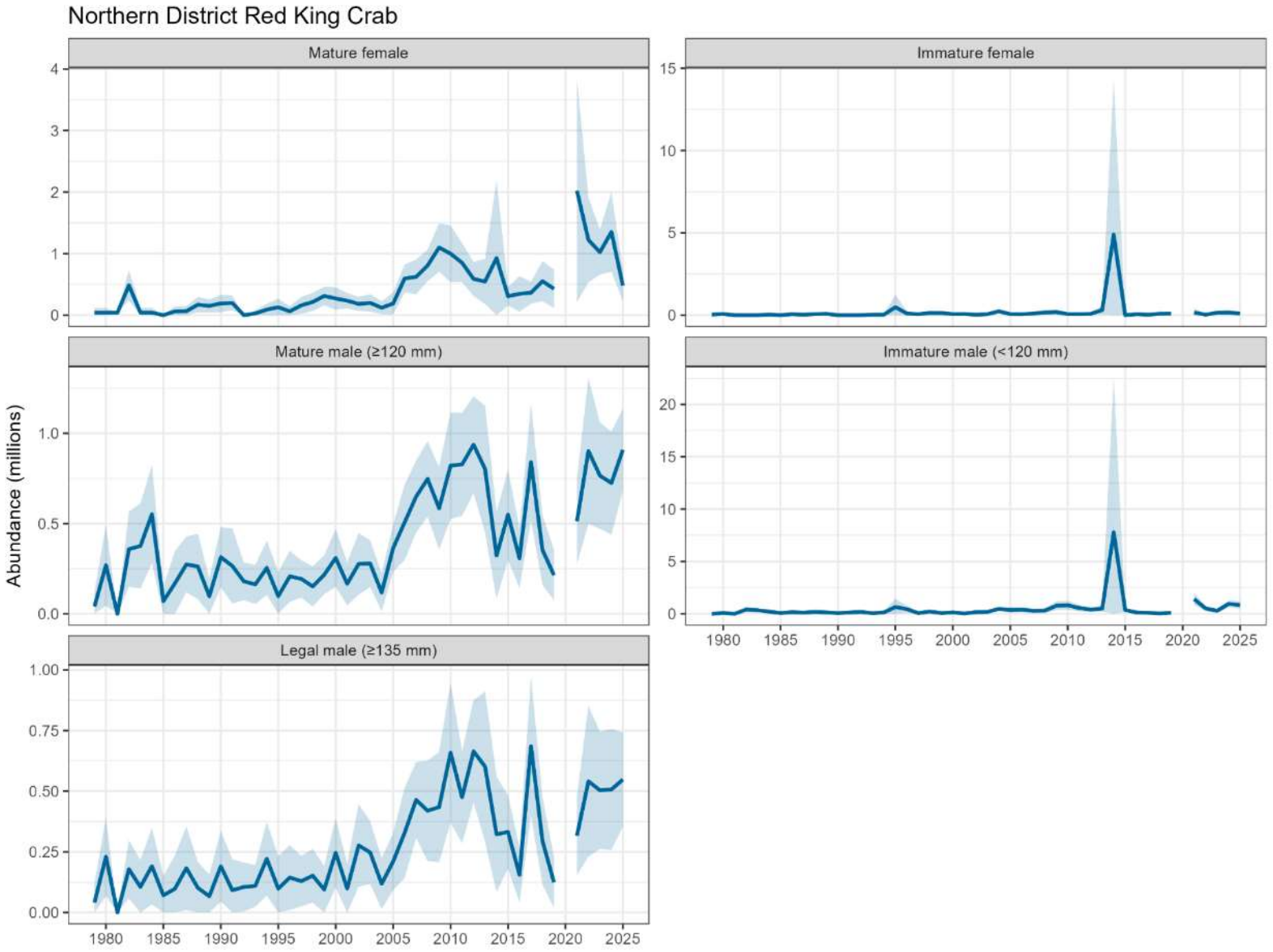


Figure 9. -- Historical abundance of red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in the Northern District. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

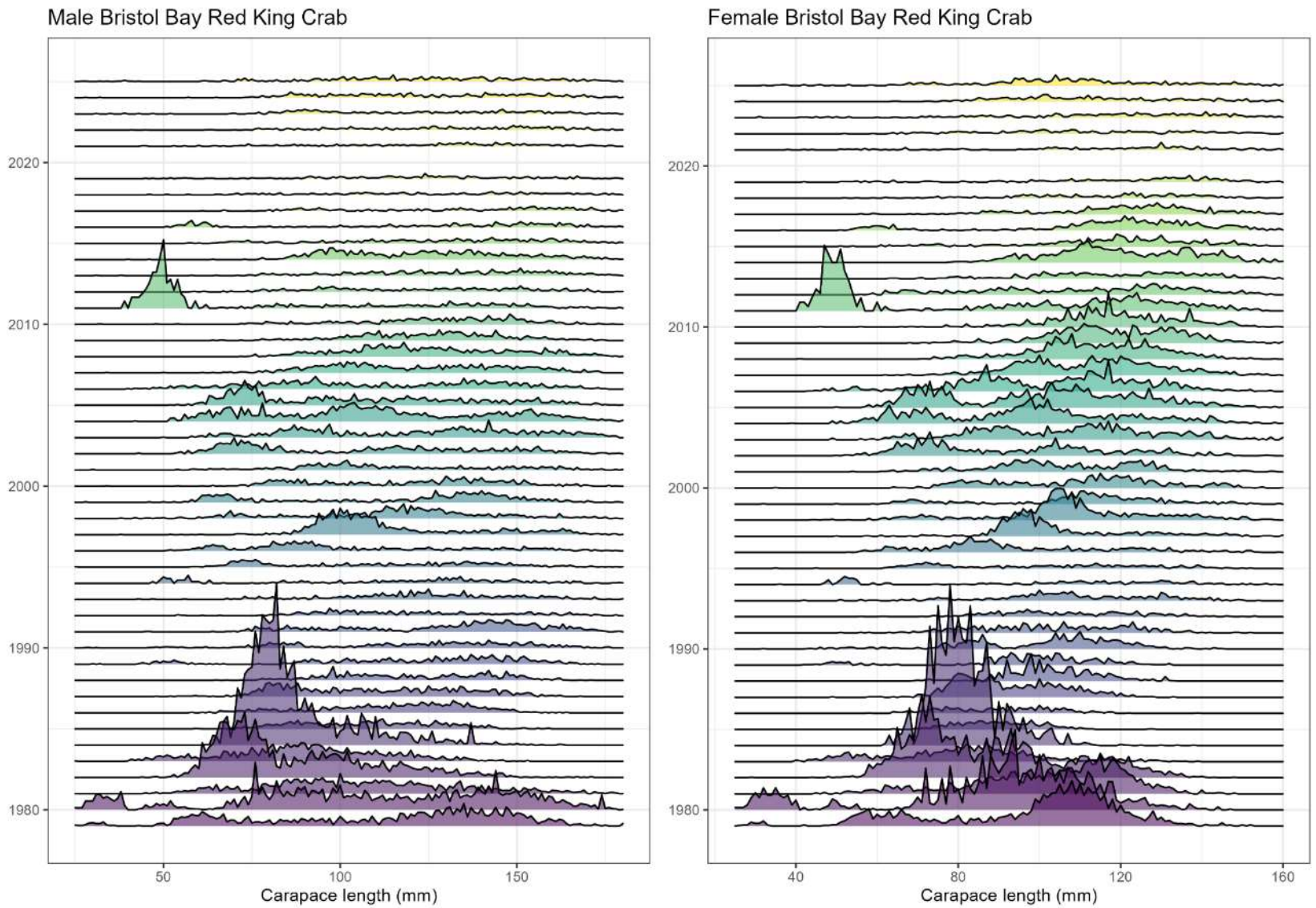


Figure 10. -- Historical size frequency for Bristol Bay District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*). For females only, in years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer the resample stations replace data from the original stations.

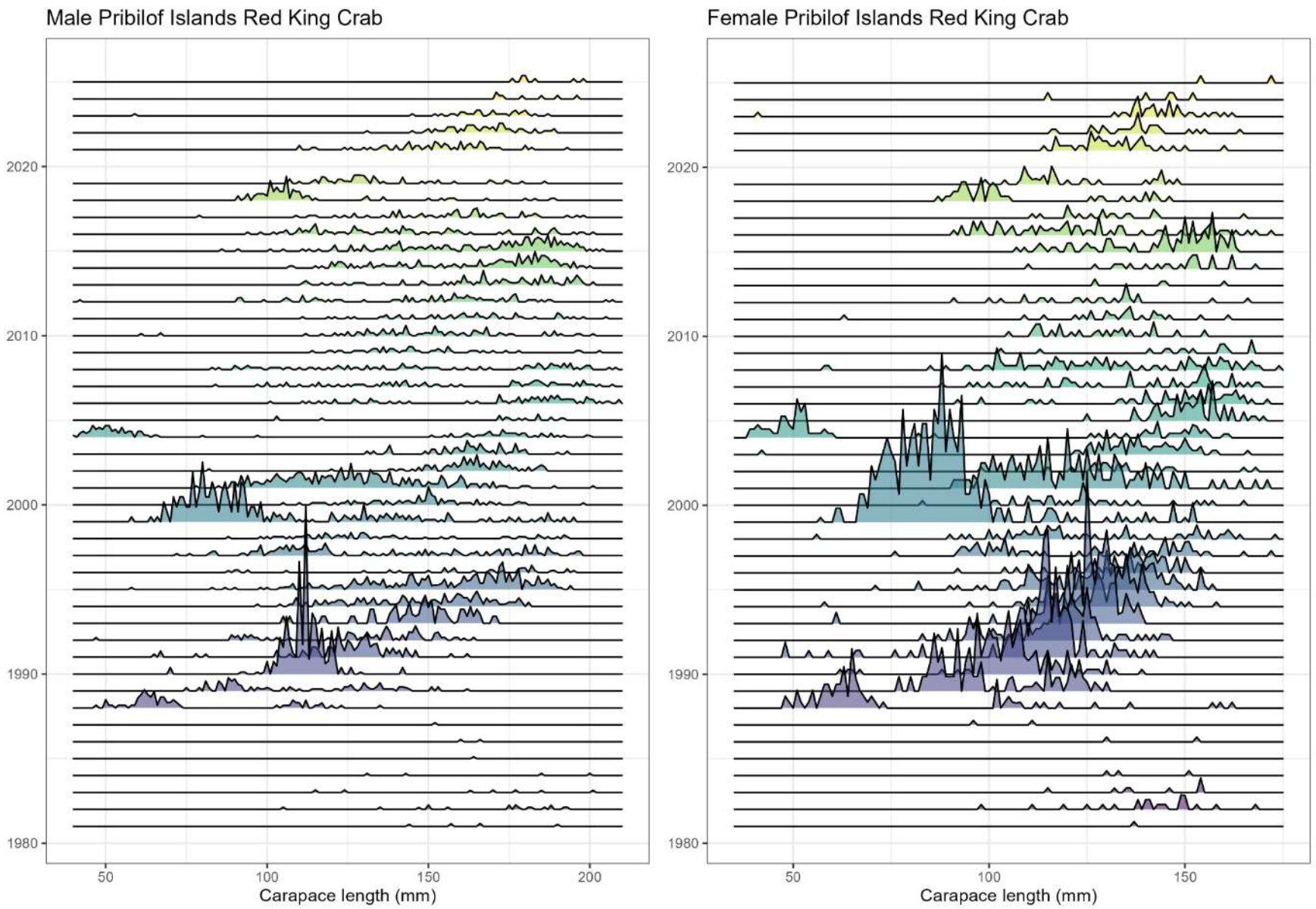


Figure 11. -- Historical size frequency for Pribilof District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*).

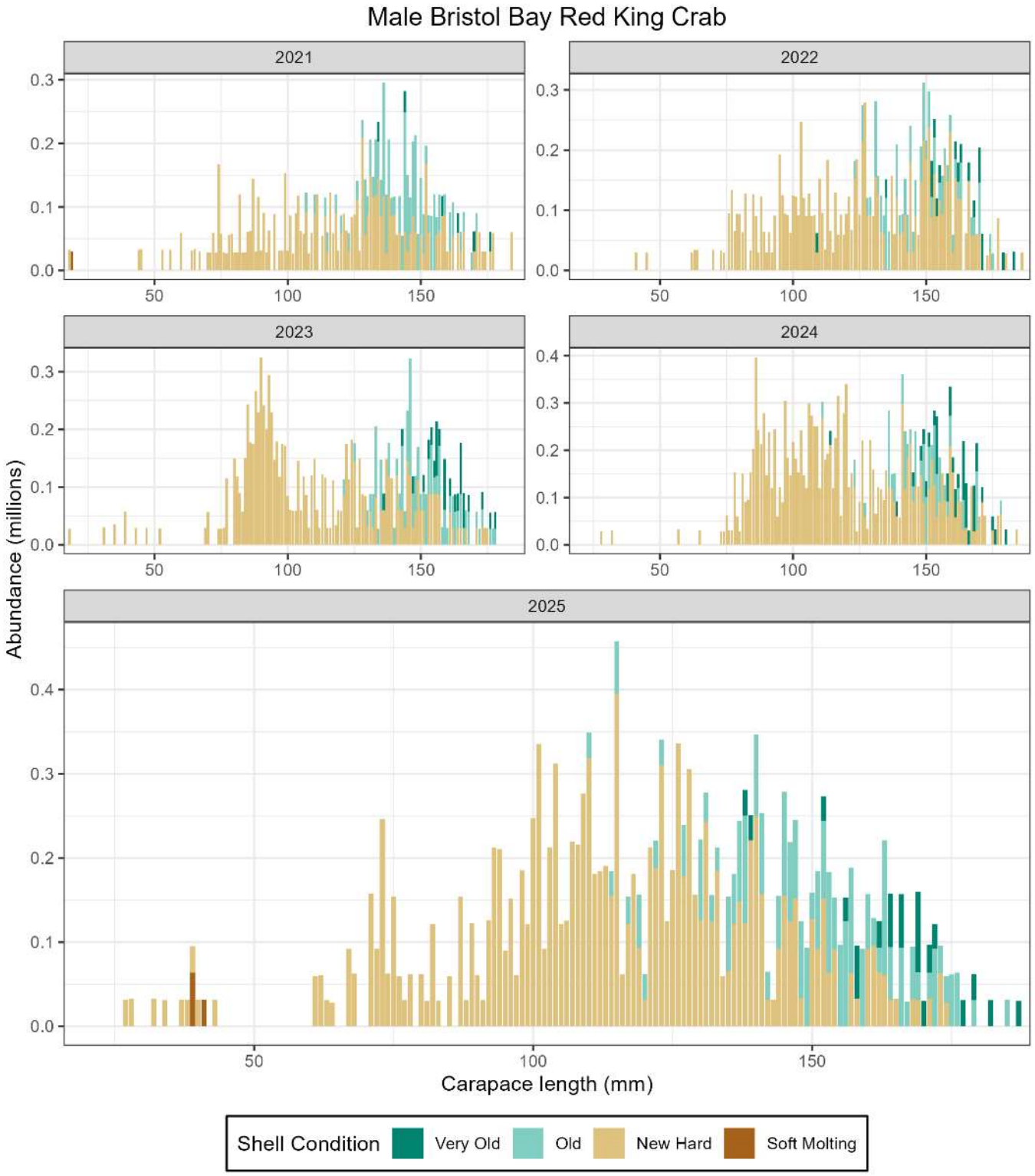


Figure 12. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Bristol Bay District male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

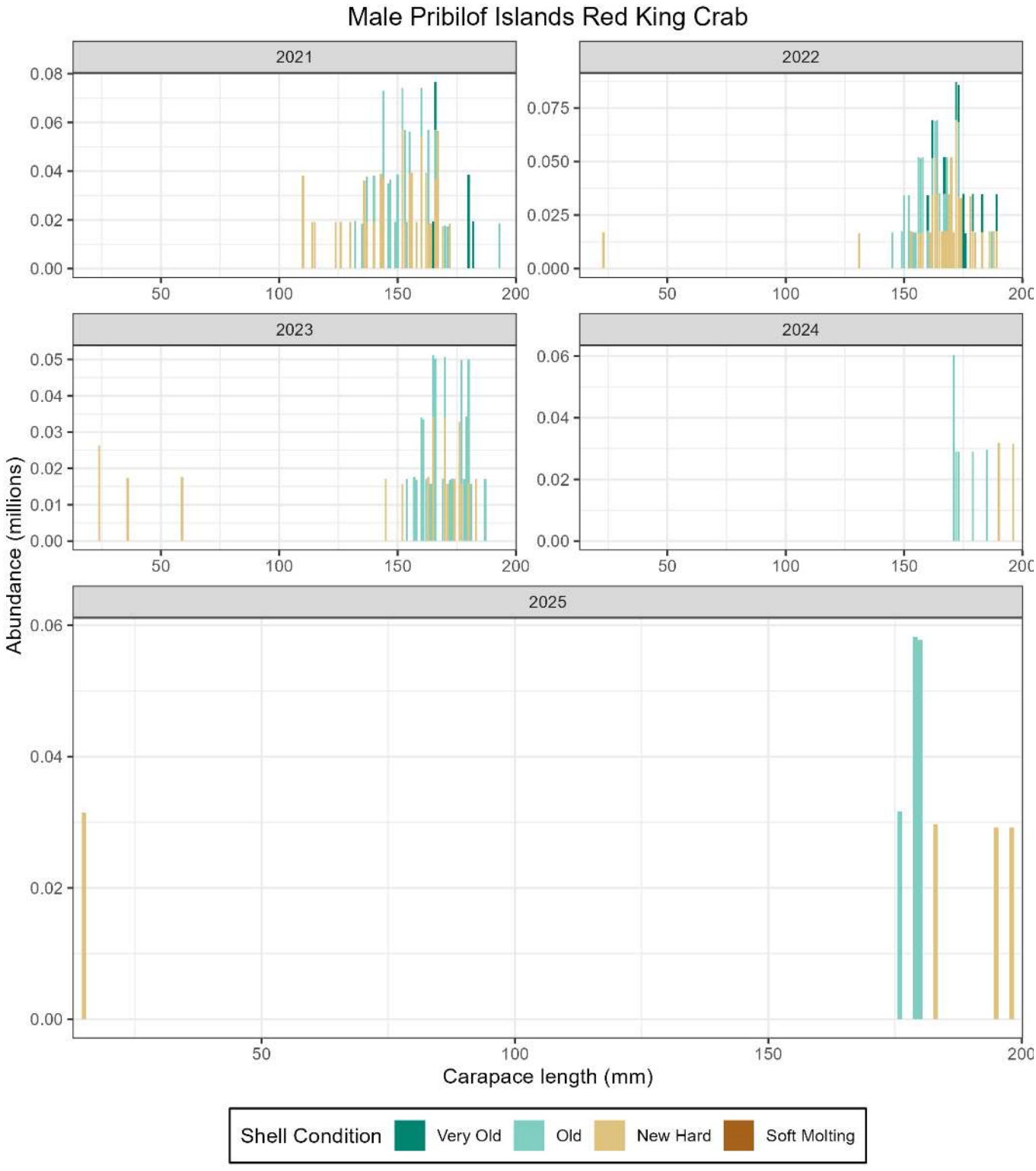


Figure 13. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Pribilof District male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

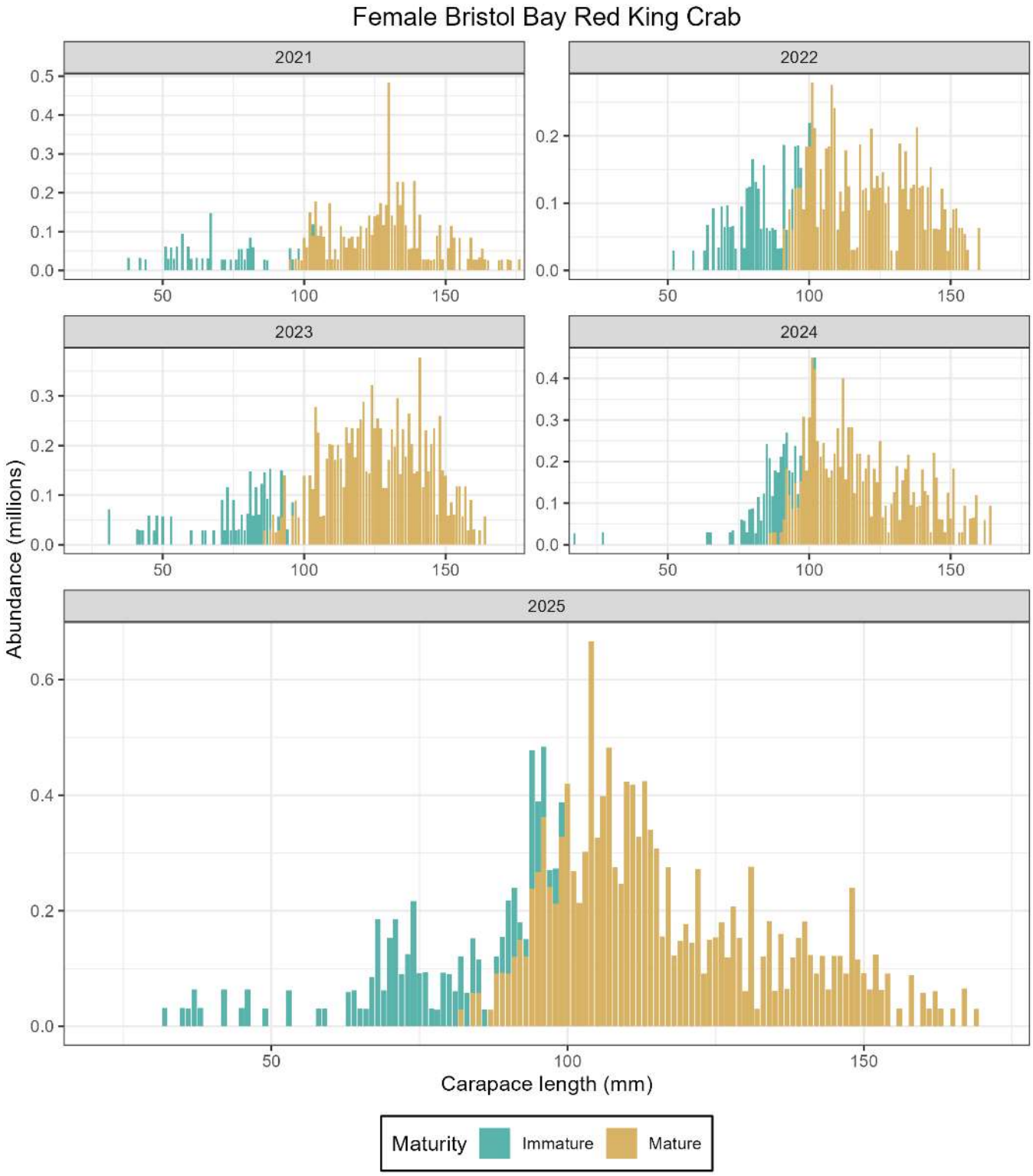


Figure 14. -- Abundance (millions) by maturity class of Bristol Bay District female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

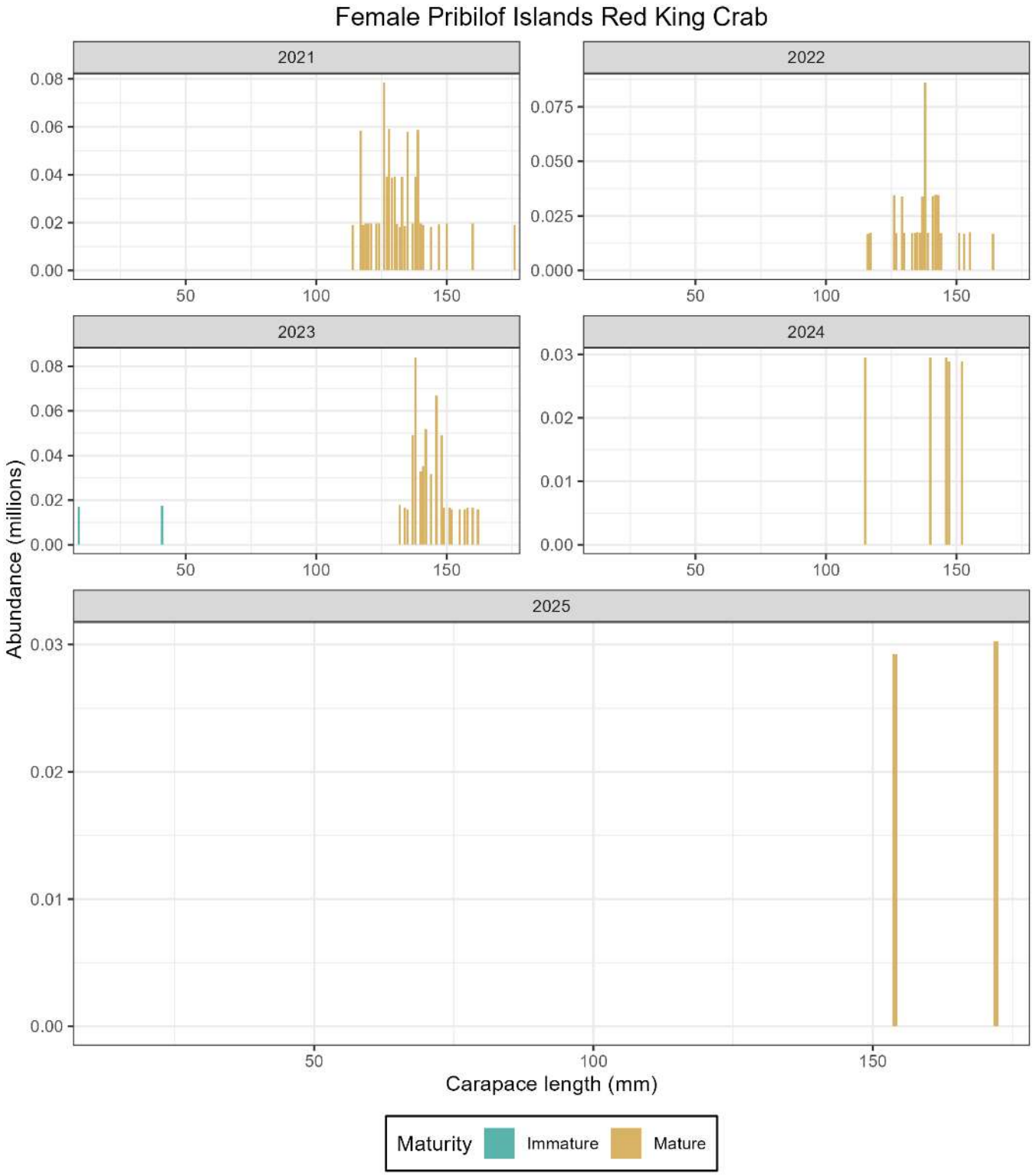


Figure 15. -- Abundance (millions) by maturity class of Pribilof District female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

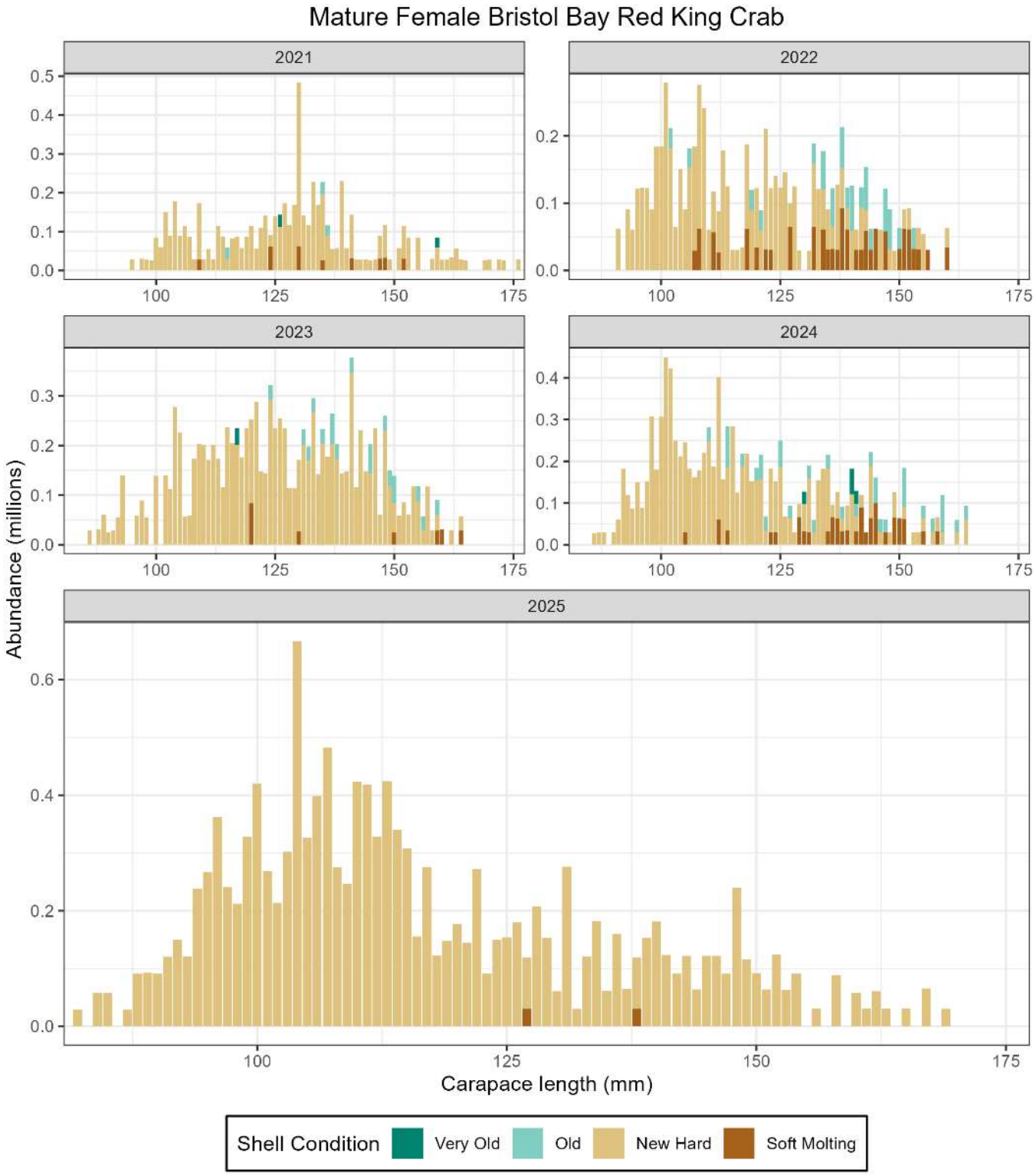


Figure 16. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Bristol Bay District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

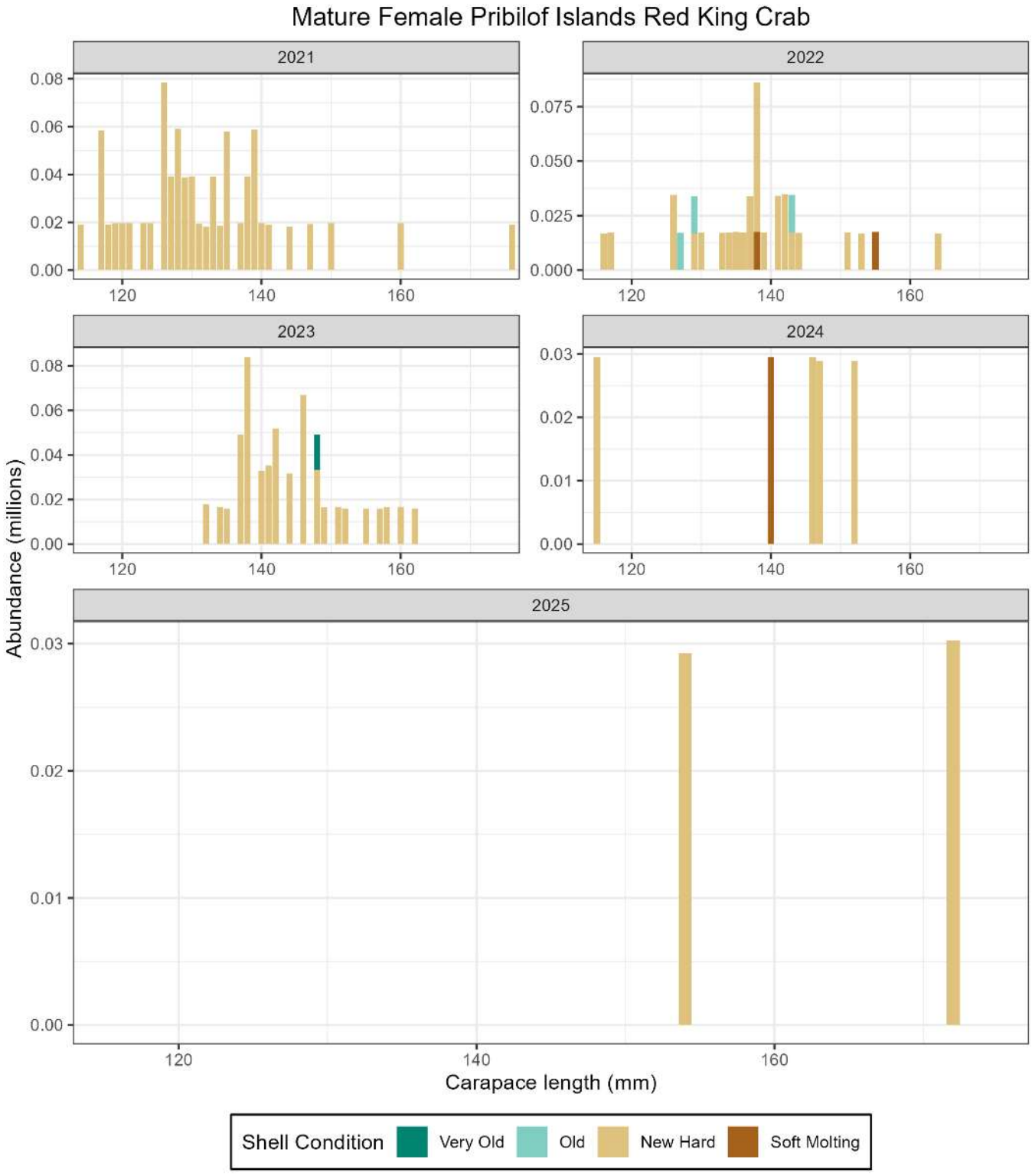


Figure 17. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Pribilof District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

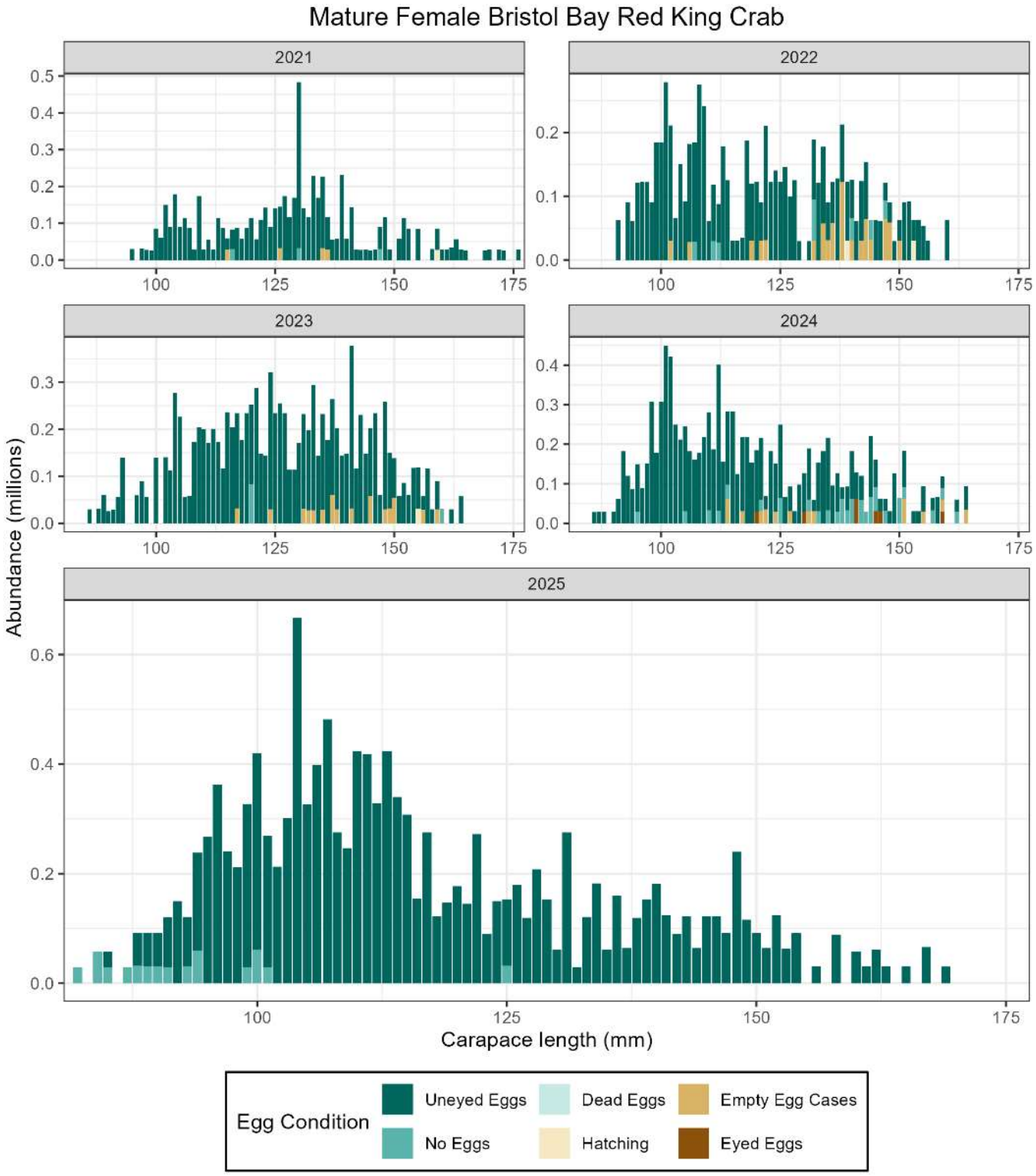


Figure 18. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of Bristol Bay District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

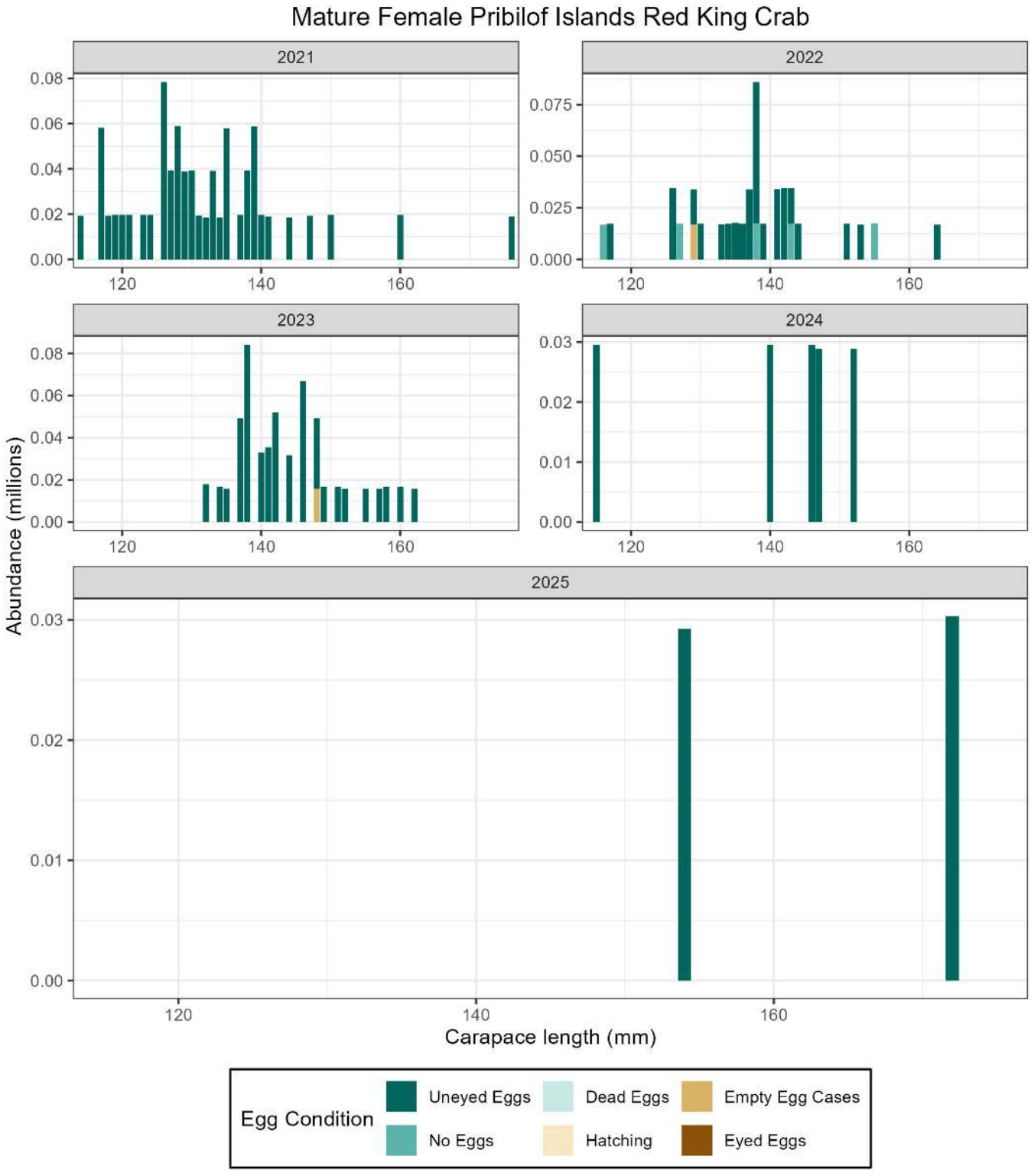


Figure 19. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of Pribilof District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

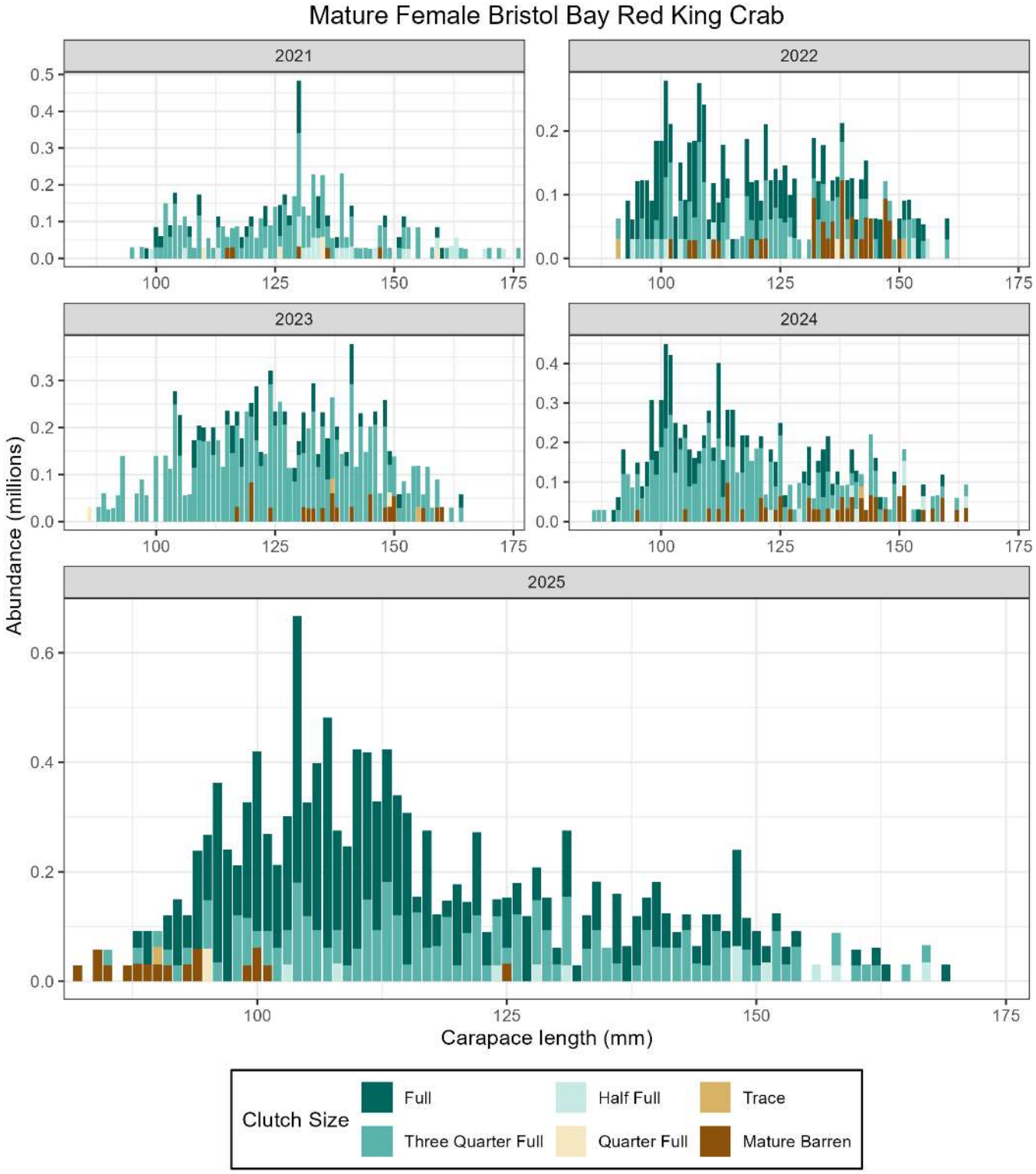


Figure 20. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of Bristol Bay District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

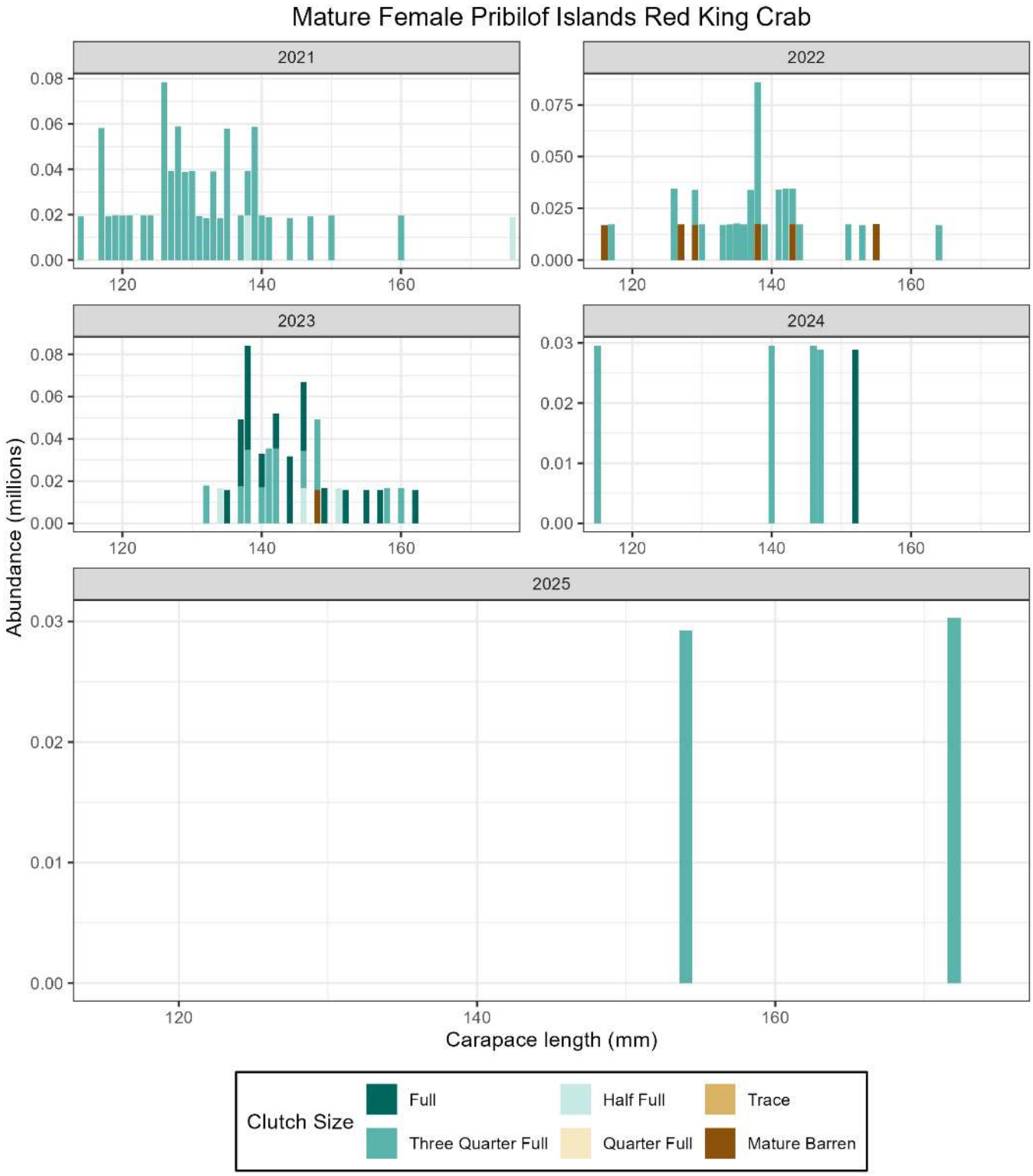


Figure 21. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of Pribilof District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

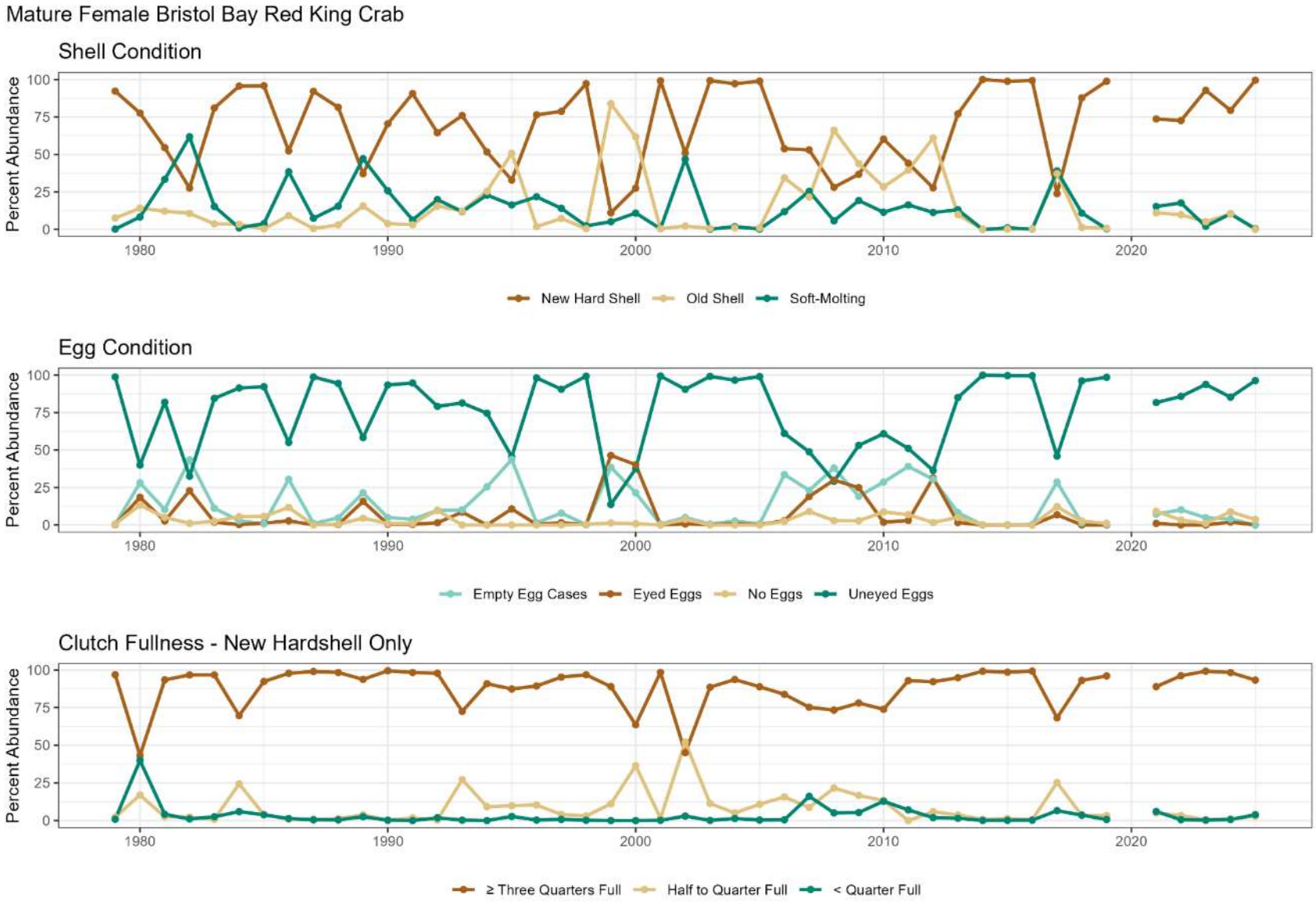


Figure 22. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female Bristol Bay red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*). Data from stations that are resampled later in the survey are **not** included.

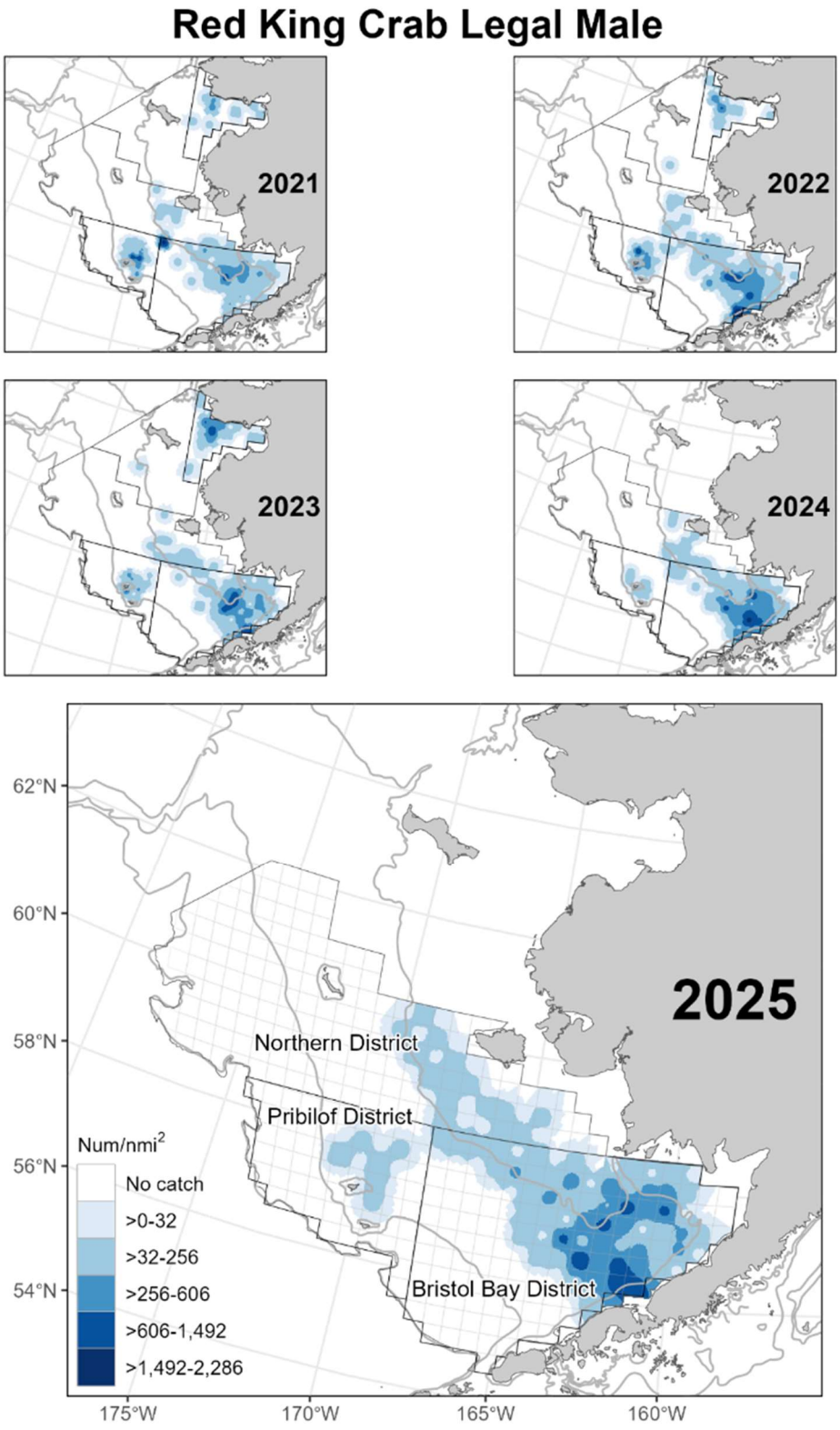


Figure 23. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace length ≥ 135 mm carapace length in EBS; carapace length ≥ 104 mm in NBS) male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

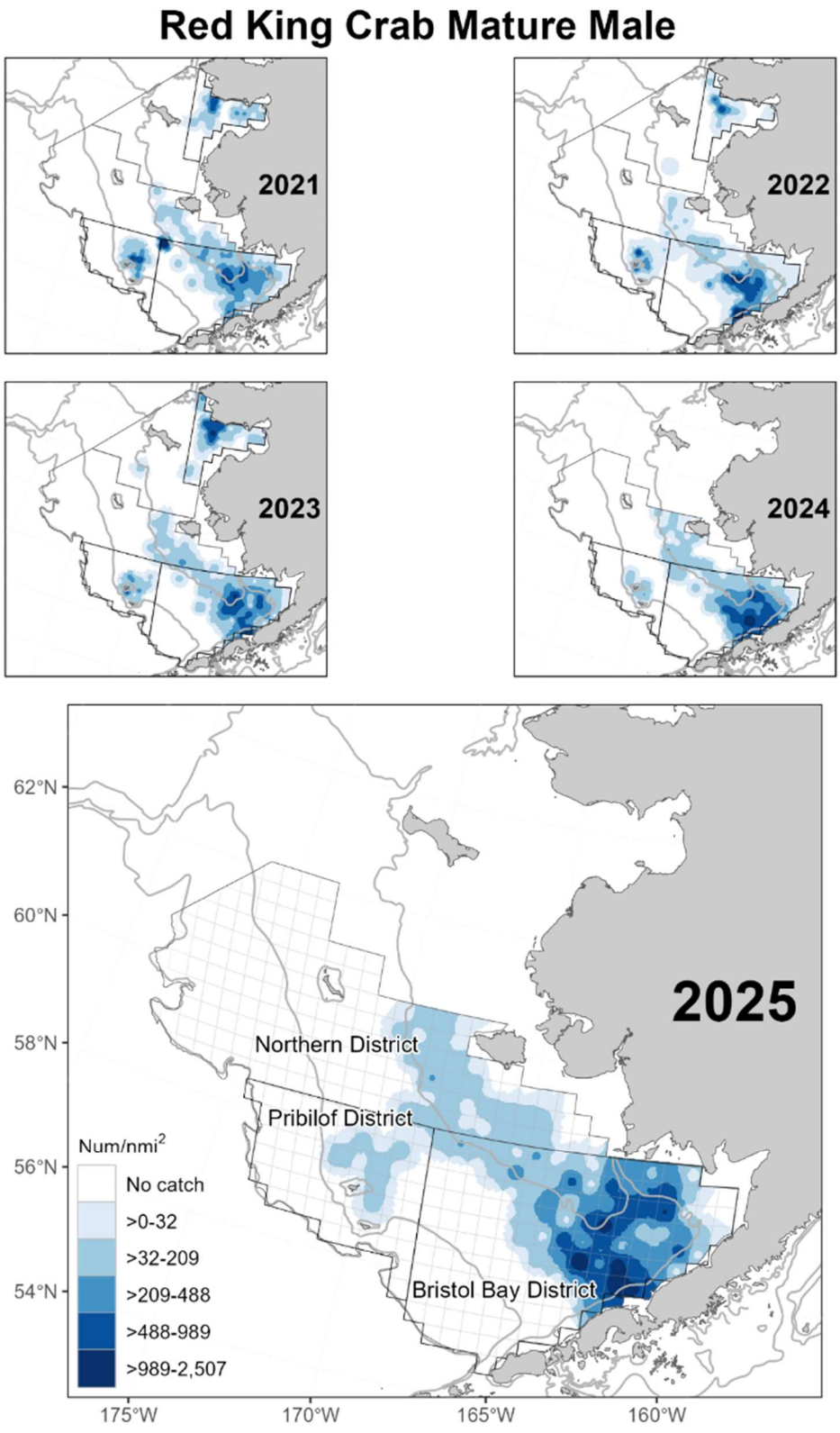


Figure 24. -- Estimated total density of mature-sized (carapace length ≥ 120 mm carapace length in EBS; carapace length ≥ 94 mm in NBS) male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

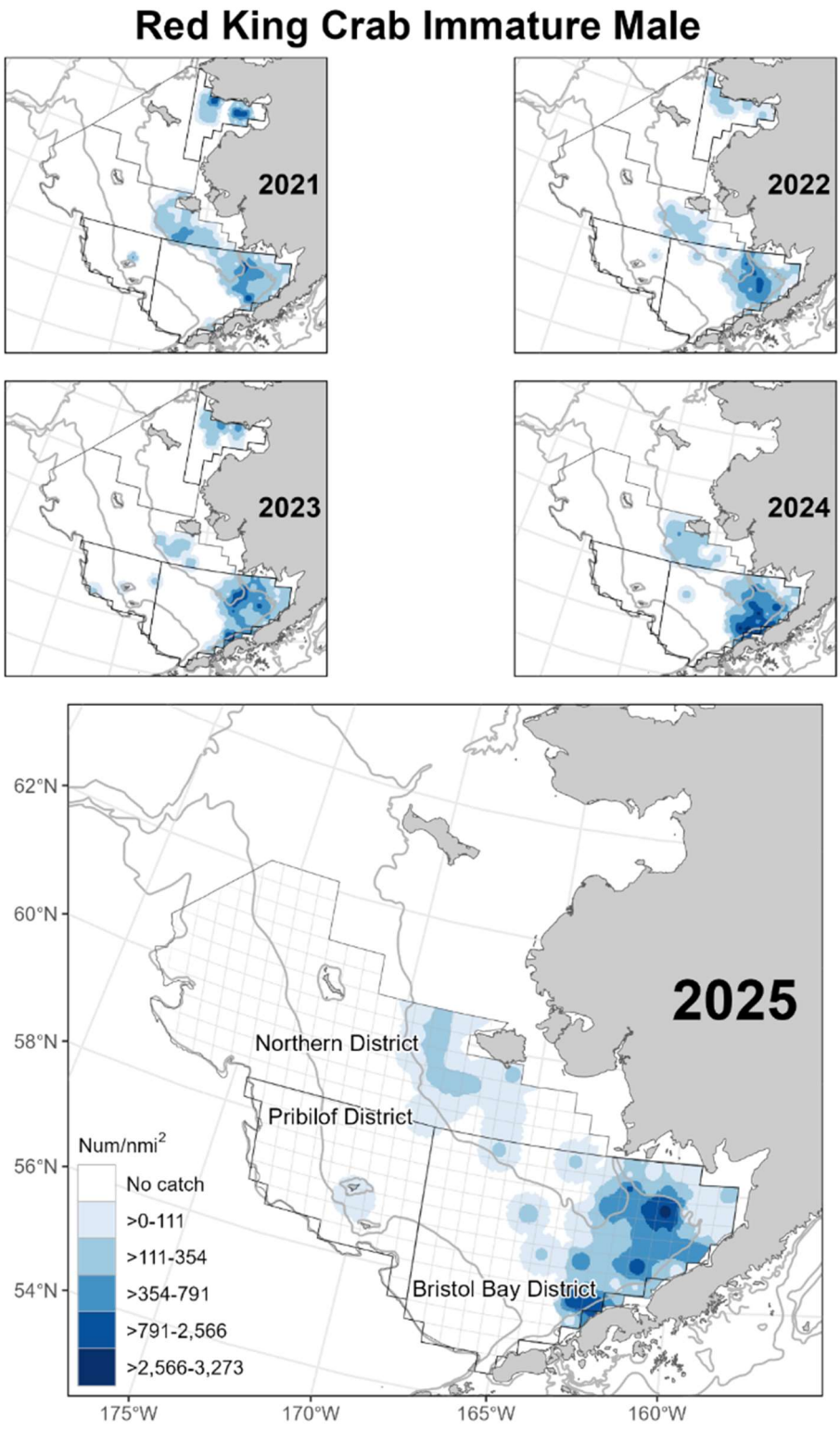


Figure 25. -- Estimated total density of immature-sized (carapace length < 120 mm carapace length in EBS; carapace length < 94 mm in NBS) male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

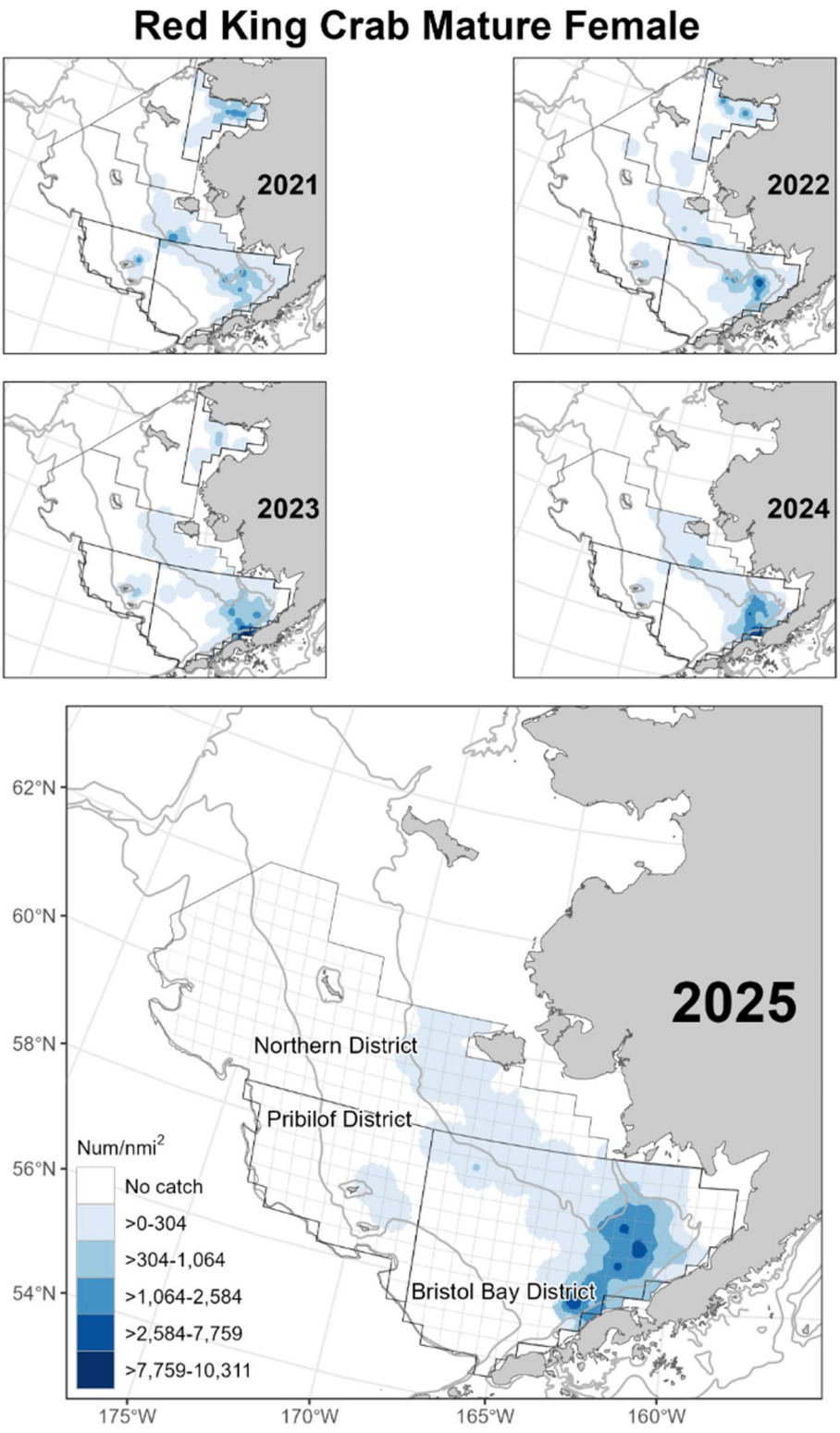


Figure 26. -- Estimated total density of mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. In years when a subset of stations were resampled, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

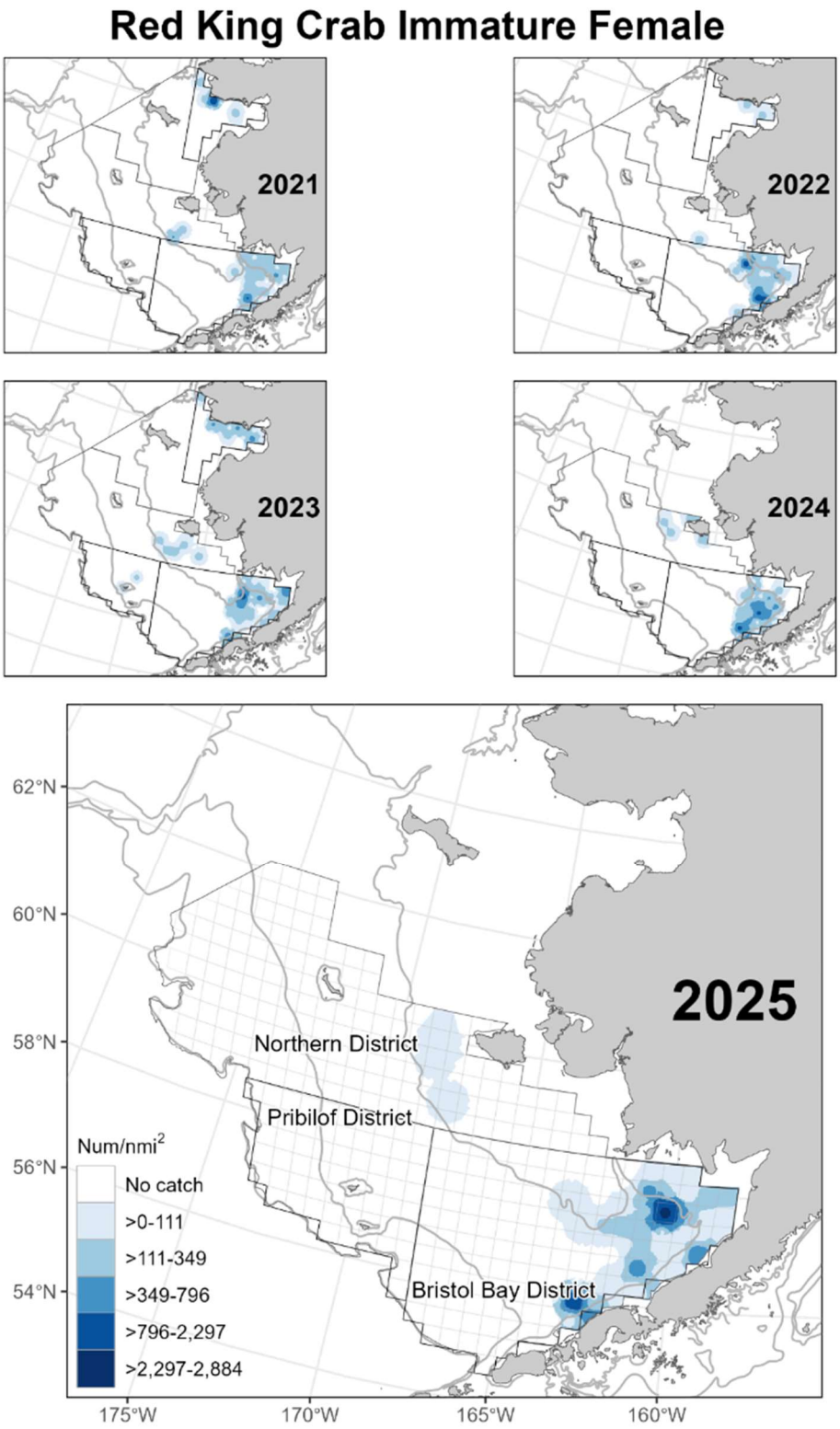


Figure 27. -- Estimated total density of immature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. In years when a subset of stations were resampled, the resample stations replace data from original stations. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

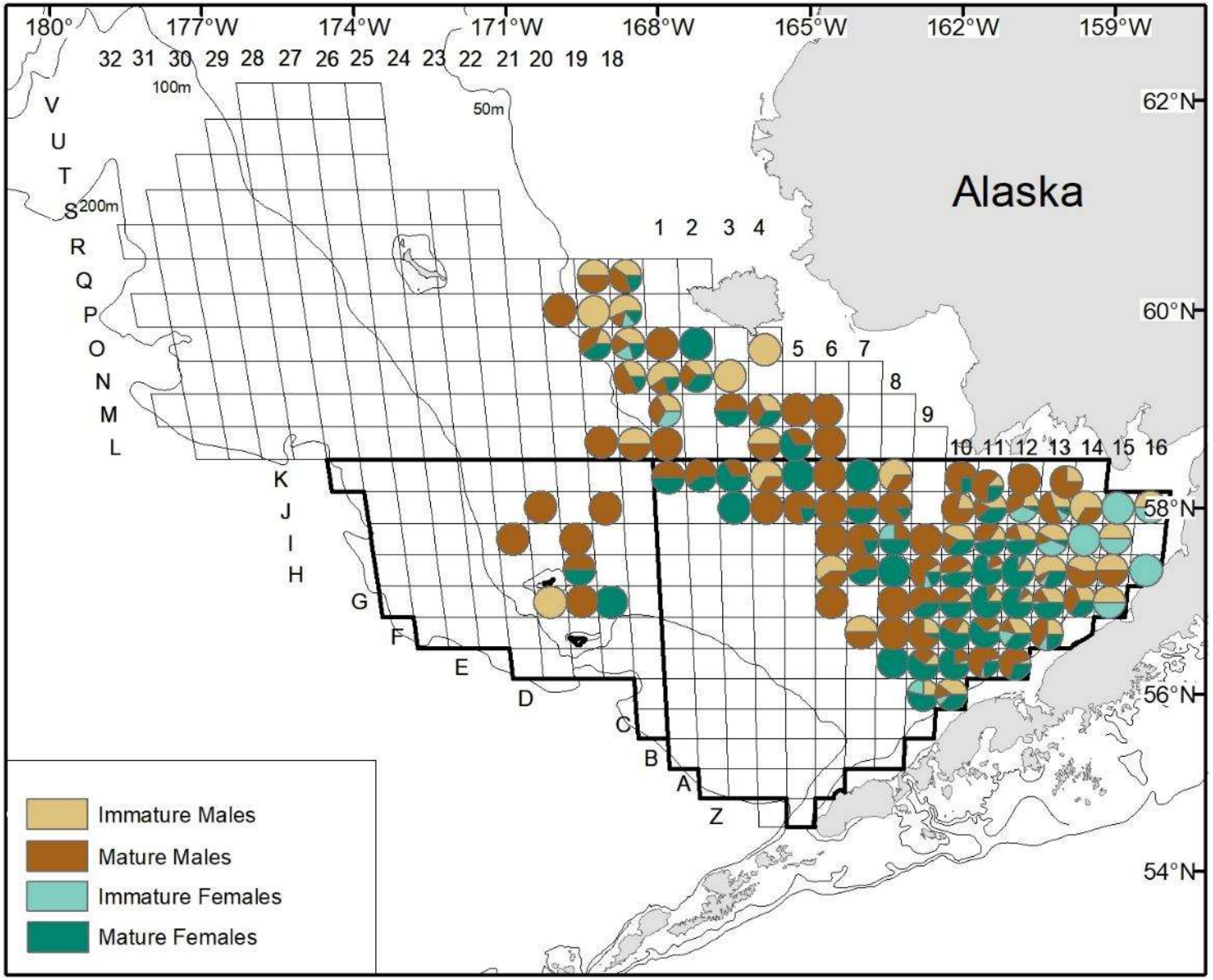


Figure 28. -- Proportion of male and female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) maturity classes caught at each station sampled in 2025. Males are categorized as mature at ≥ 120 mm carapace length. Outlined areas depict management districts.

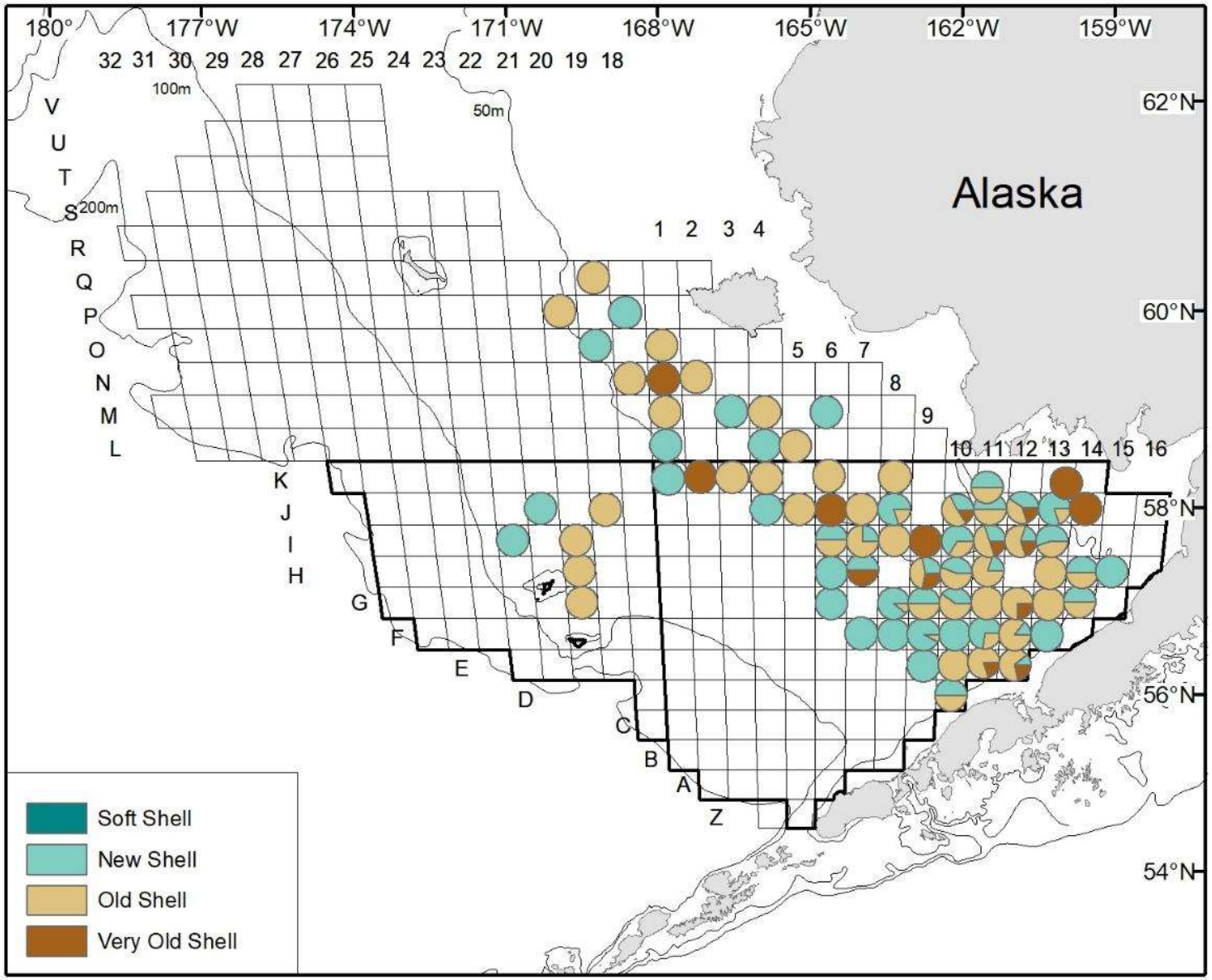


Figure 29. -- Proportion of legal-sized (≥ 135 mm carapace length), male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) shell condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2025. Outlined areas depict management districts.

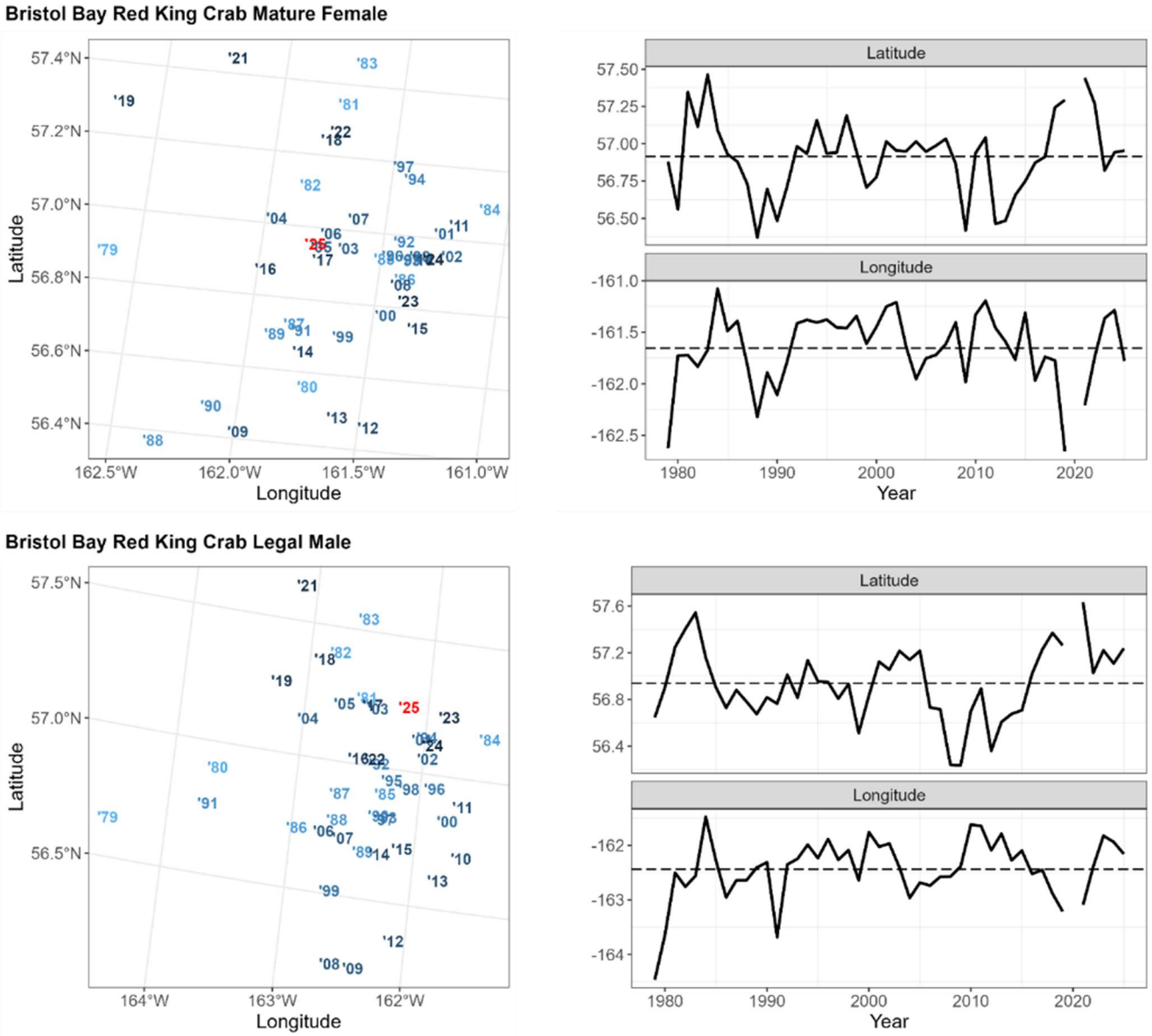


Figure 30 – CPUE-weighted centers of stock abundance of Bristol Bay District mature female and legal male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from 1979 to 2025. Data are from standard survey stations only (resampled stations **do not** replace data from original stations). Years get darker blue with time in left panel maps, with the most recent year denoted in red.

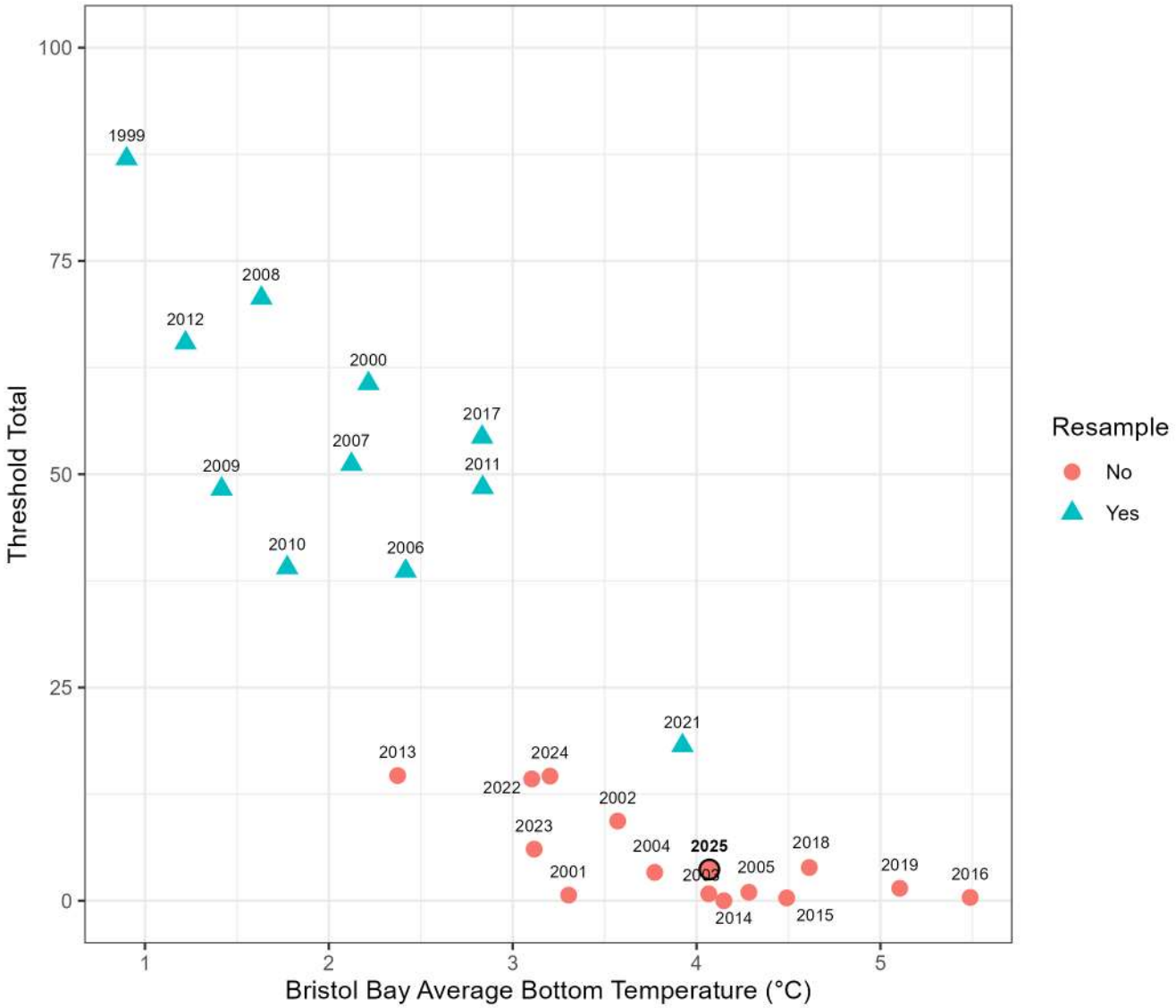


Figure 31. -- Relationship between Bristol Bay average bottom water temperature and the status of the female red king crab reproductive cycle relative to whether resampling was conducted in Bristol Bay. Average bottom water temperature is spatially subset for the Bristol Bay District during the standard National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea trawl survey. Females are considered to have an incomplete reproductive cycle if they have eggs with eyed embryos, hatching eggs, empty egg cases, or no clutch (barren).

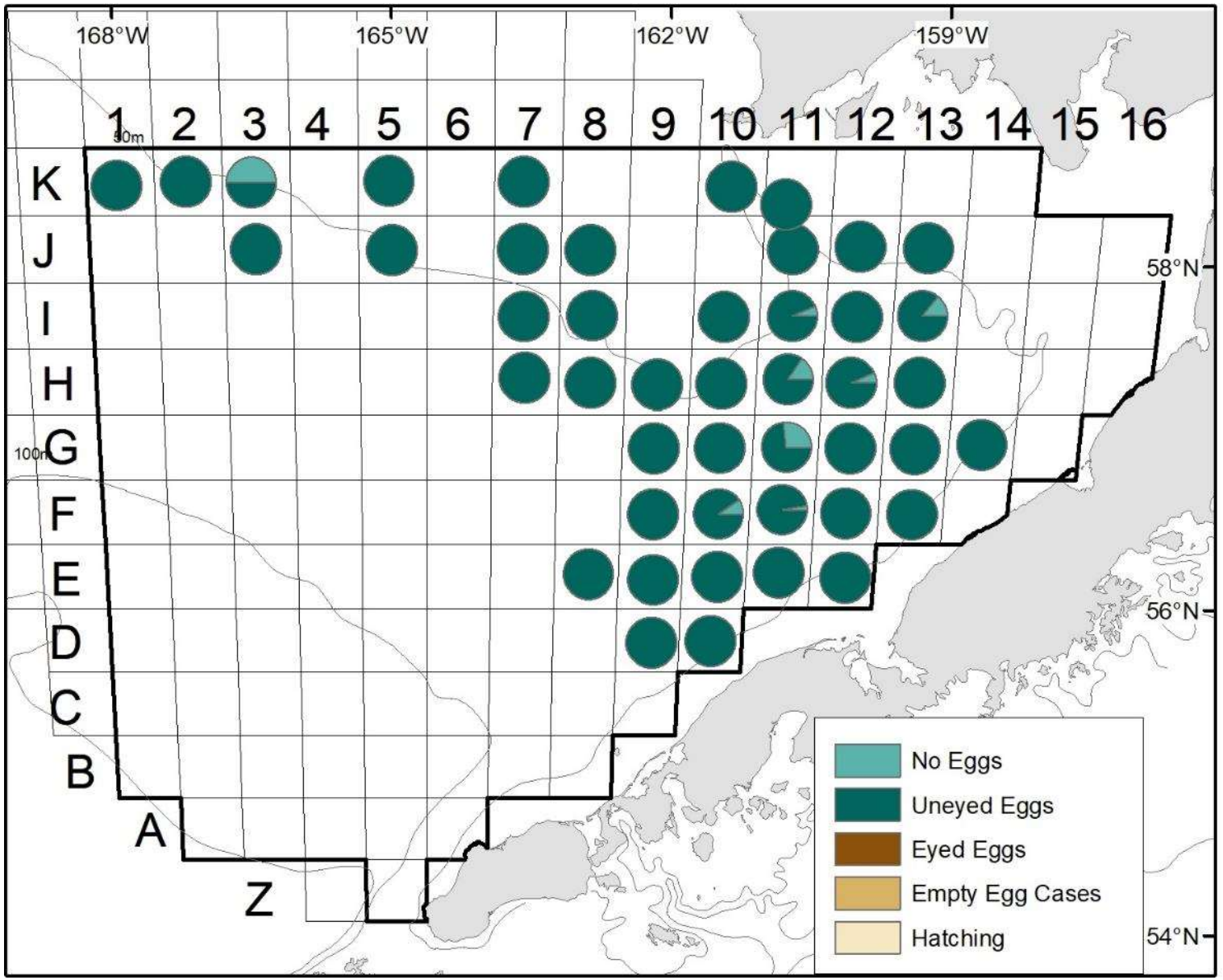


Figure 32. -- Proportion of mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus)* egg condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2025 in the Bristol Bay District. The black outlined area depicts the management district.

**Blue king crab figures**

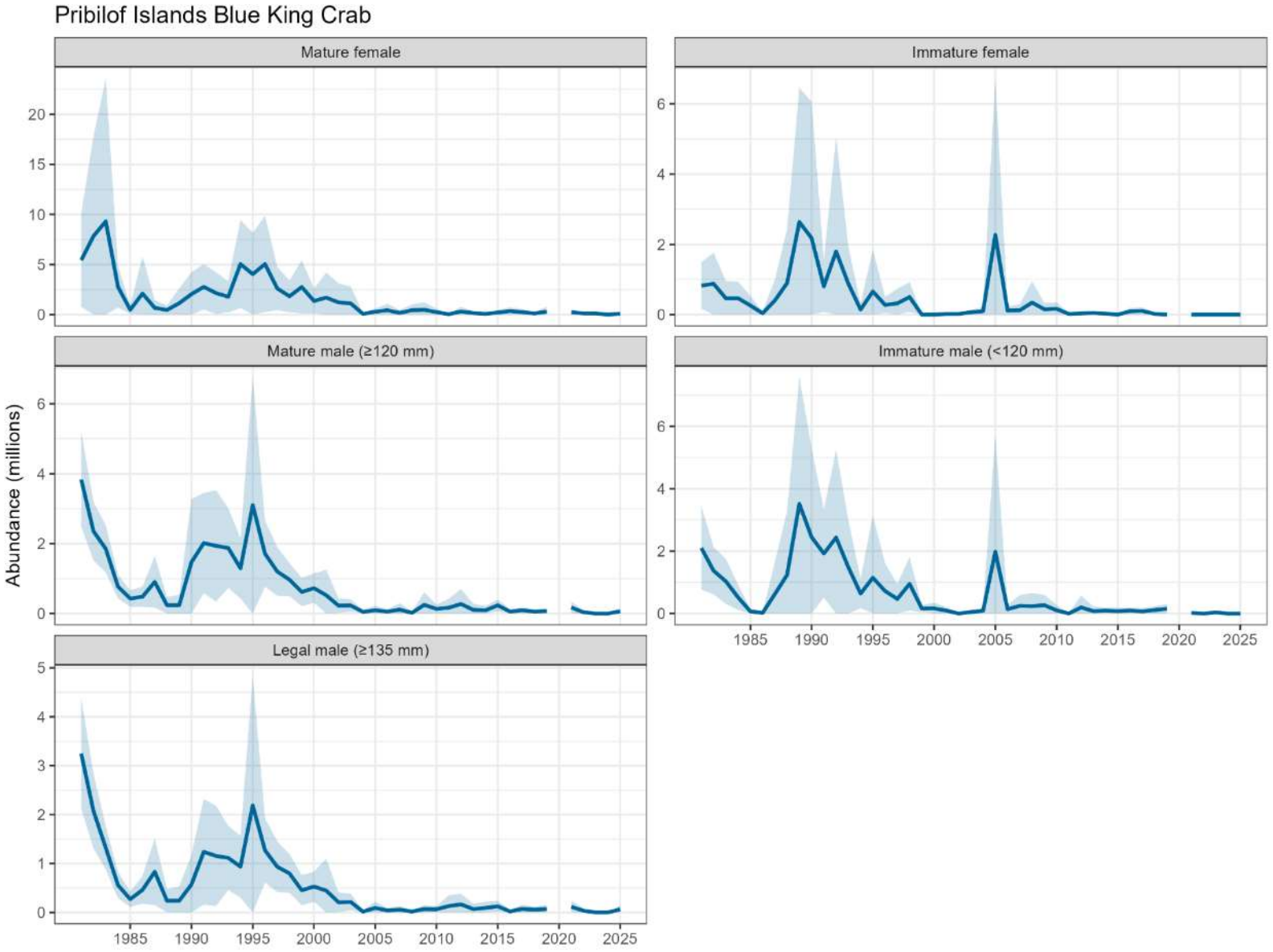


Figure 33. -- Historical abundance of blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Pribilof District. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

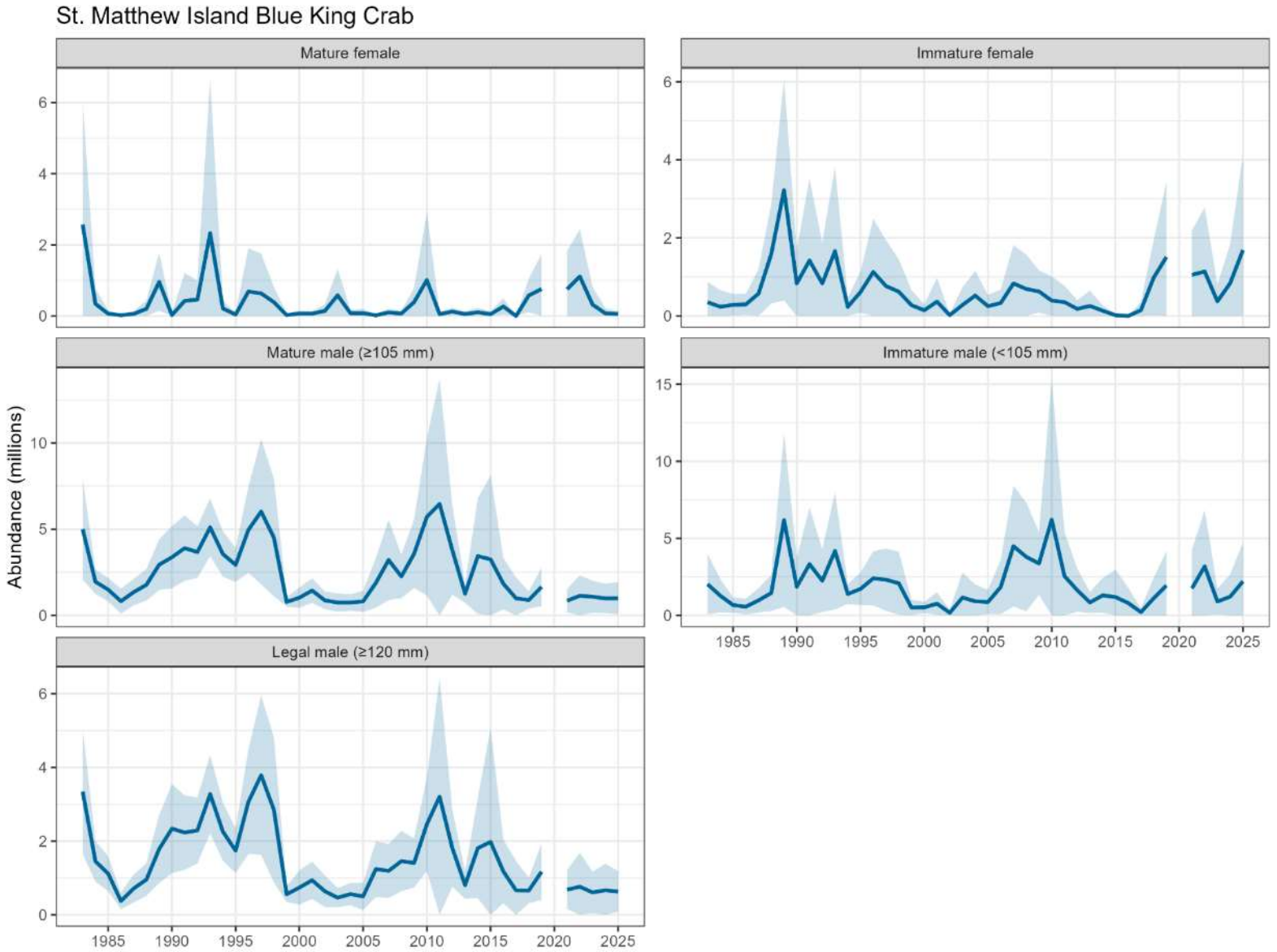


Figure 34. -- Historical abundance of blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Saint Matthew Island Section. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

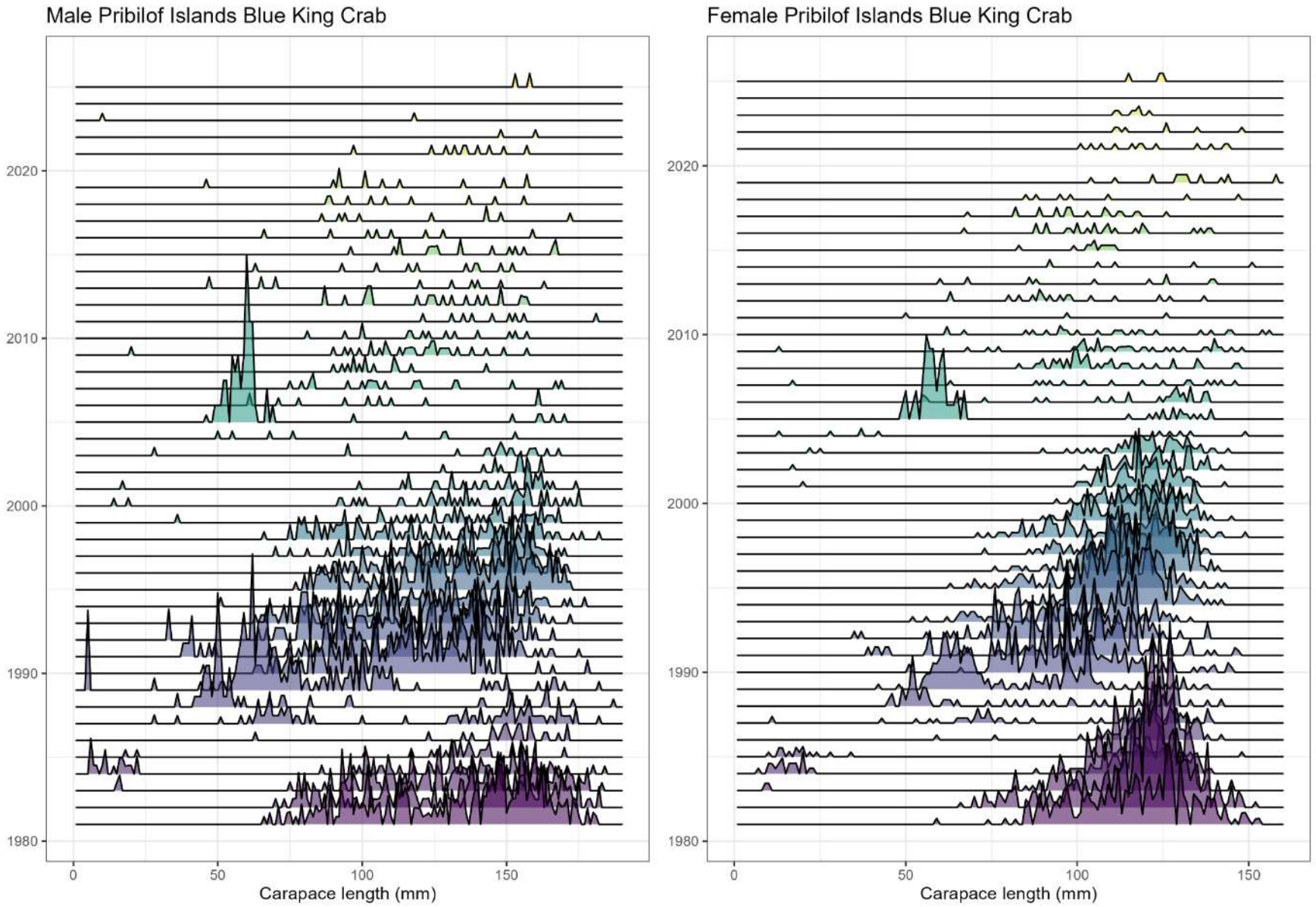


Figure 35. -- Historical size frequency for Pribilof District blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*).

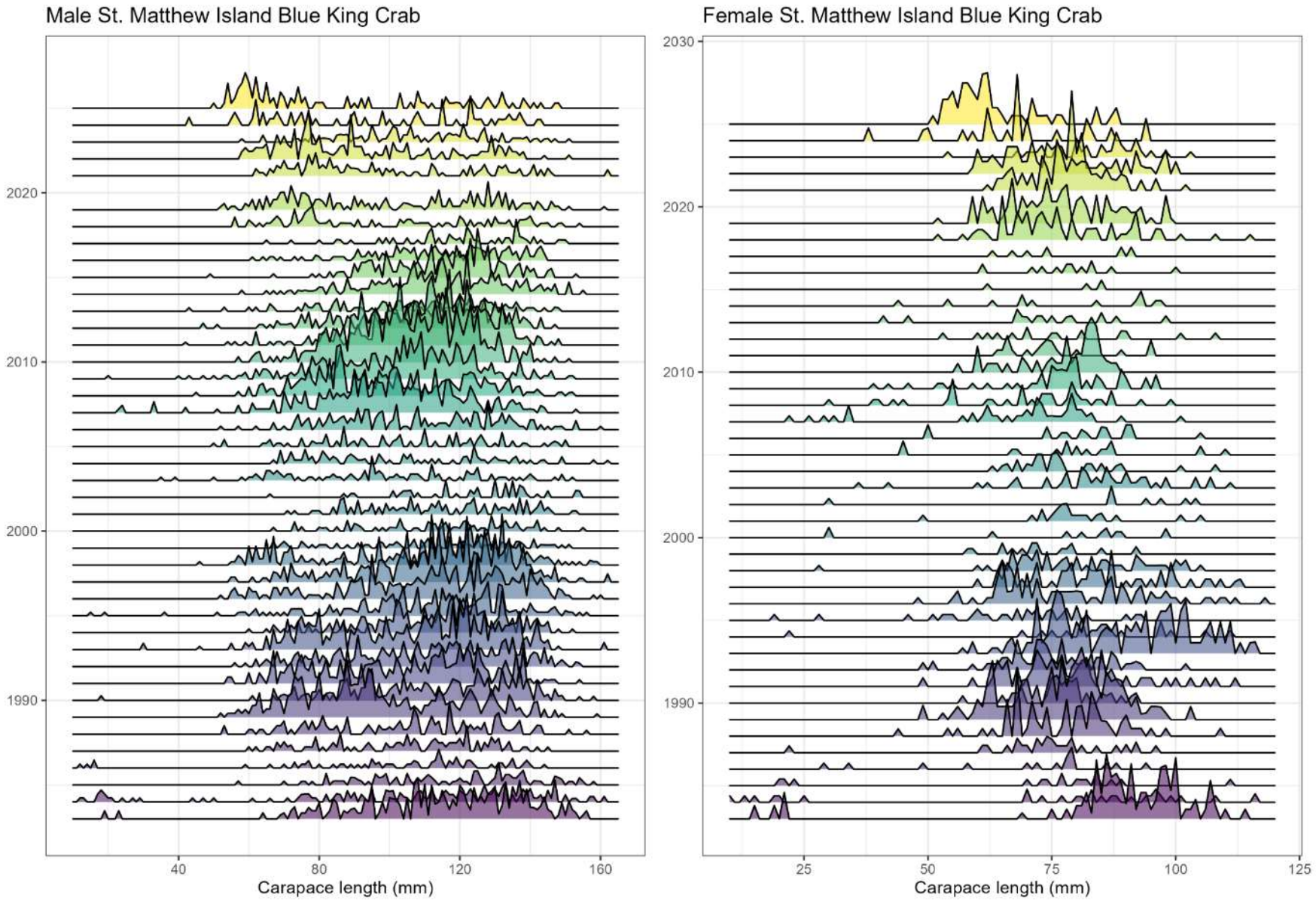


Figure 36. -- Historical size frequency for Saint Matthew Island Section blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*).

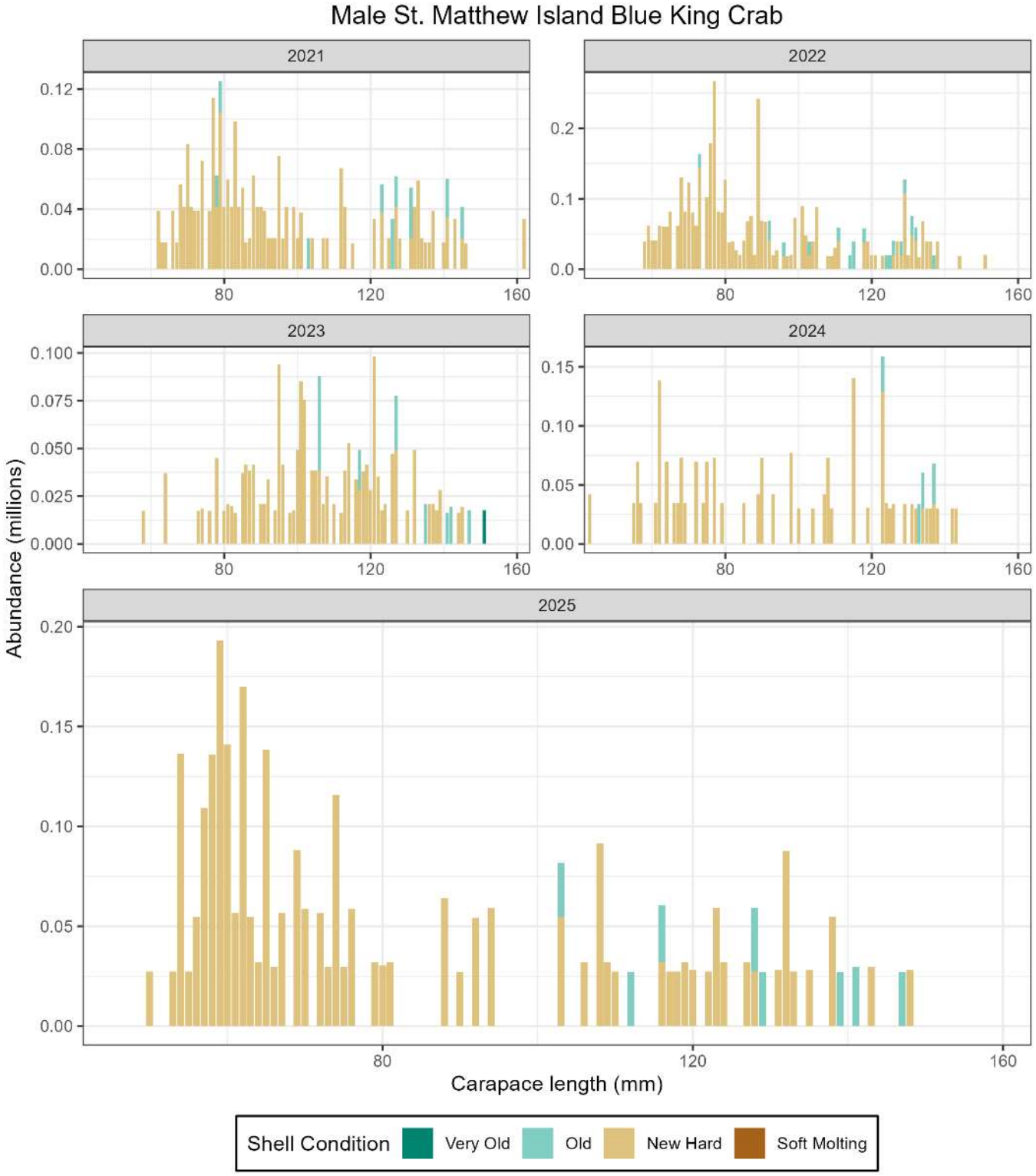


Figure 37. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Saint Matthew Island Section male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

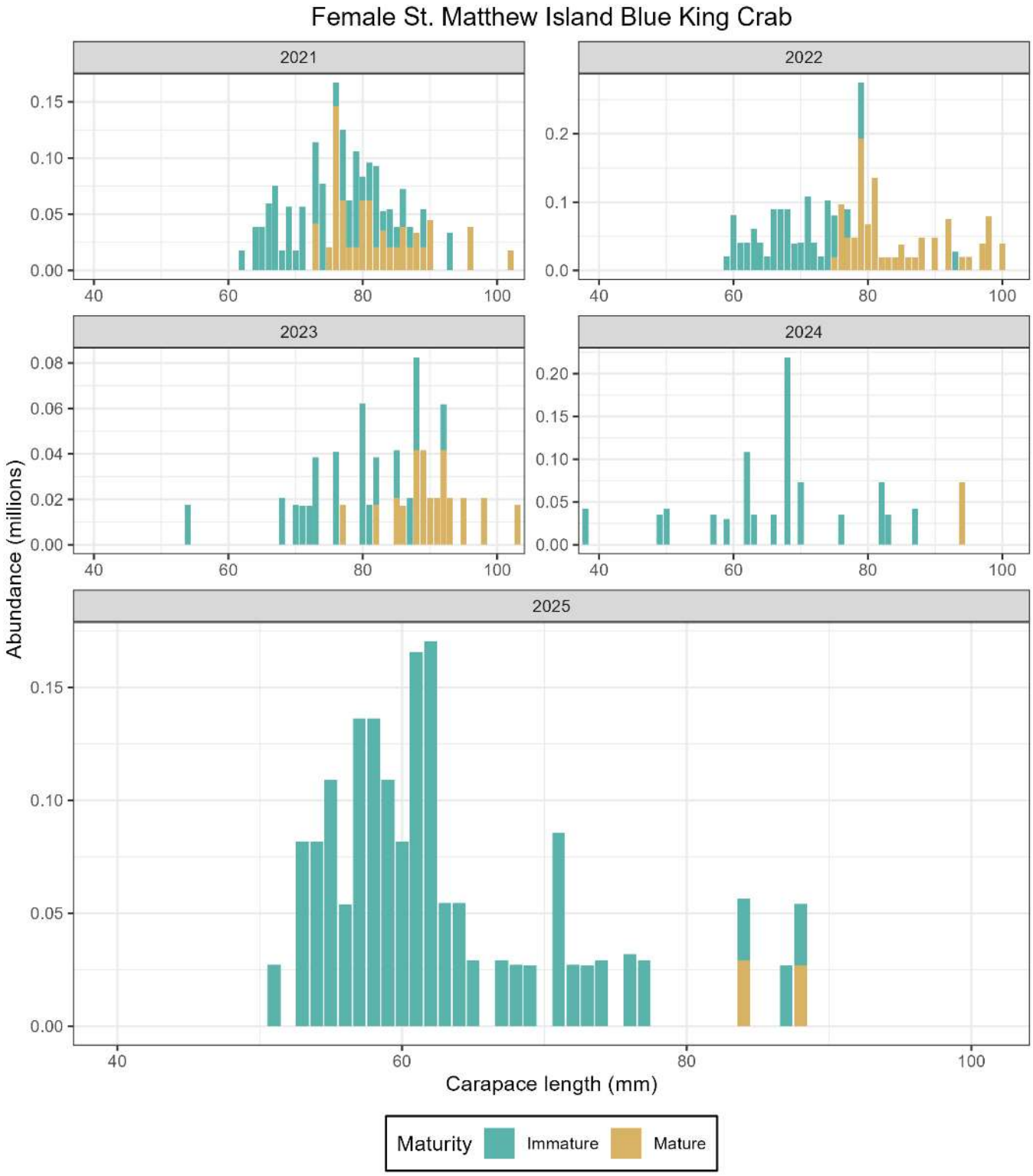


Figure 38. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of Saint Matthew Island Section female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

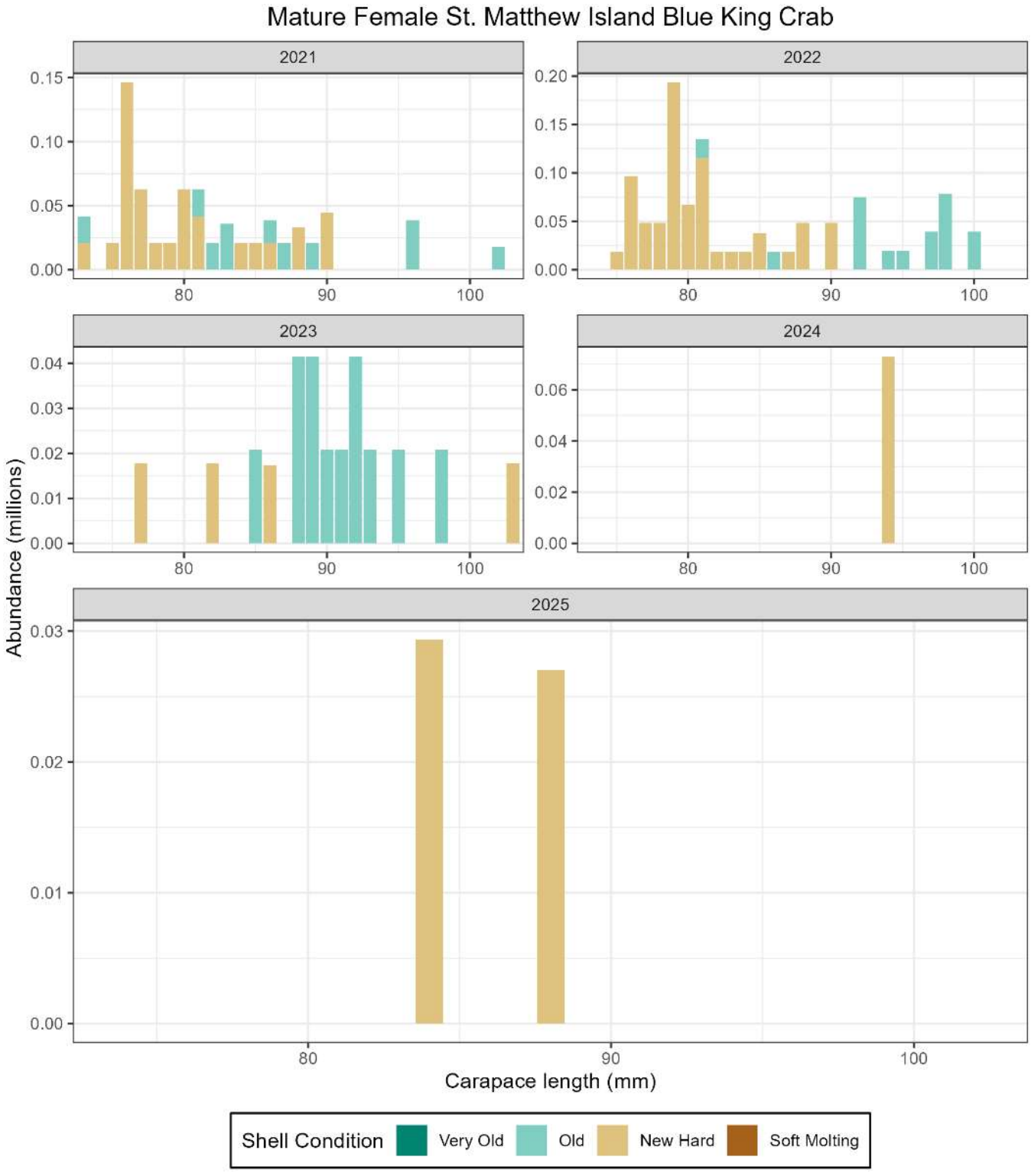


Figure 39. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Saint Matthew Island Section mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

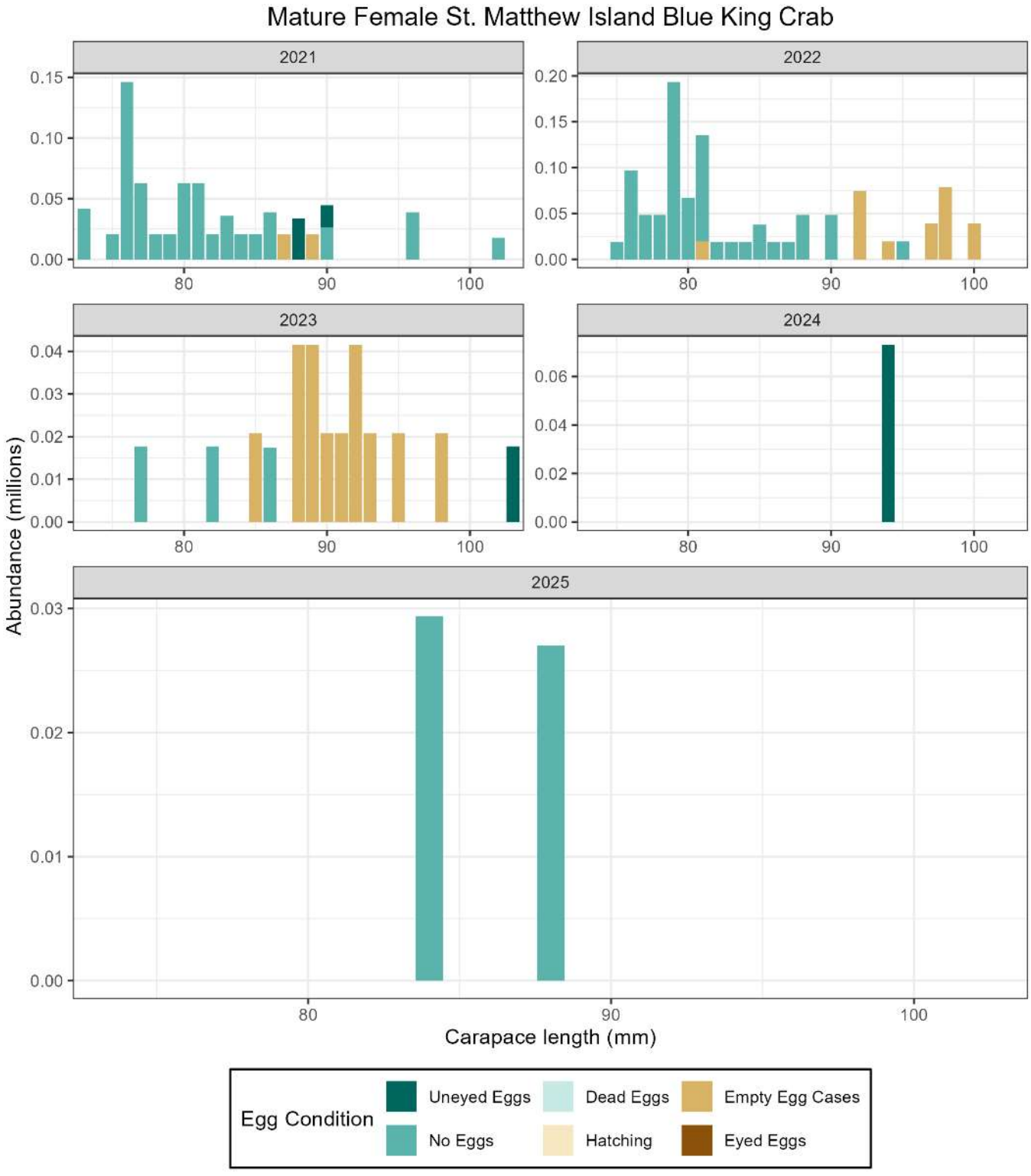


Figure 40. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of Saint Matthew Island Section mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

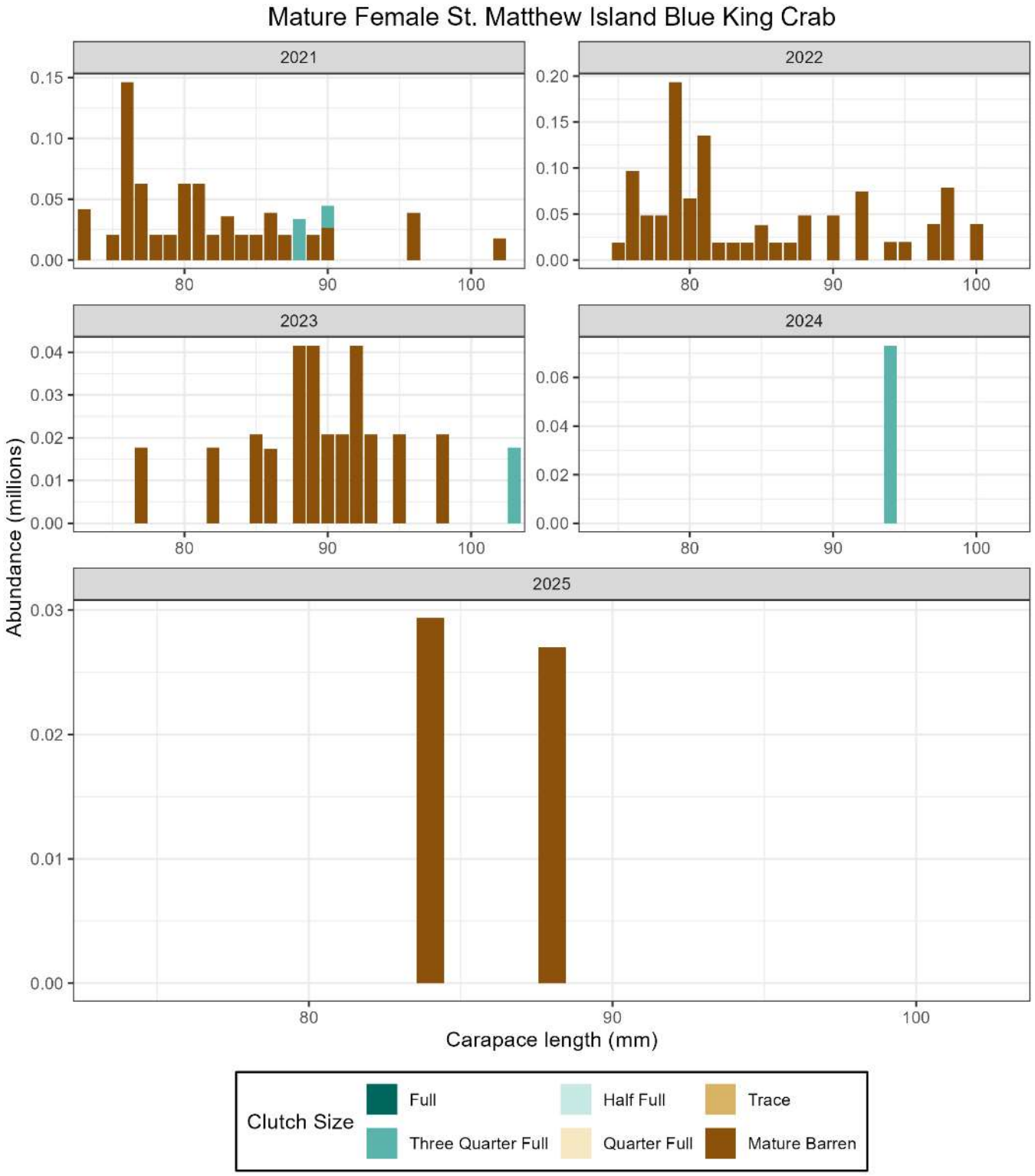


Figure 41. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of Saint Matthew Island Section mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

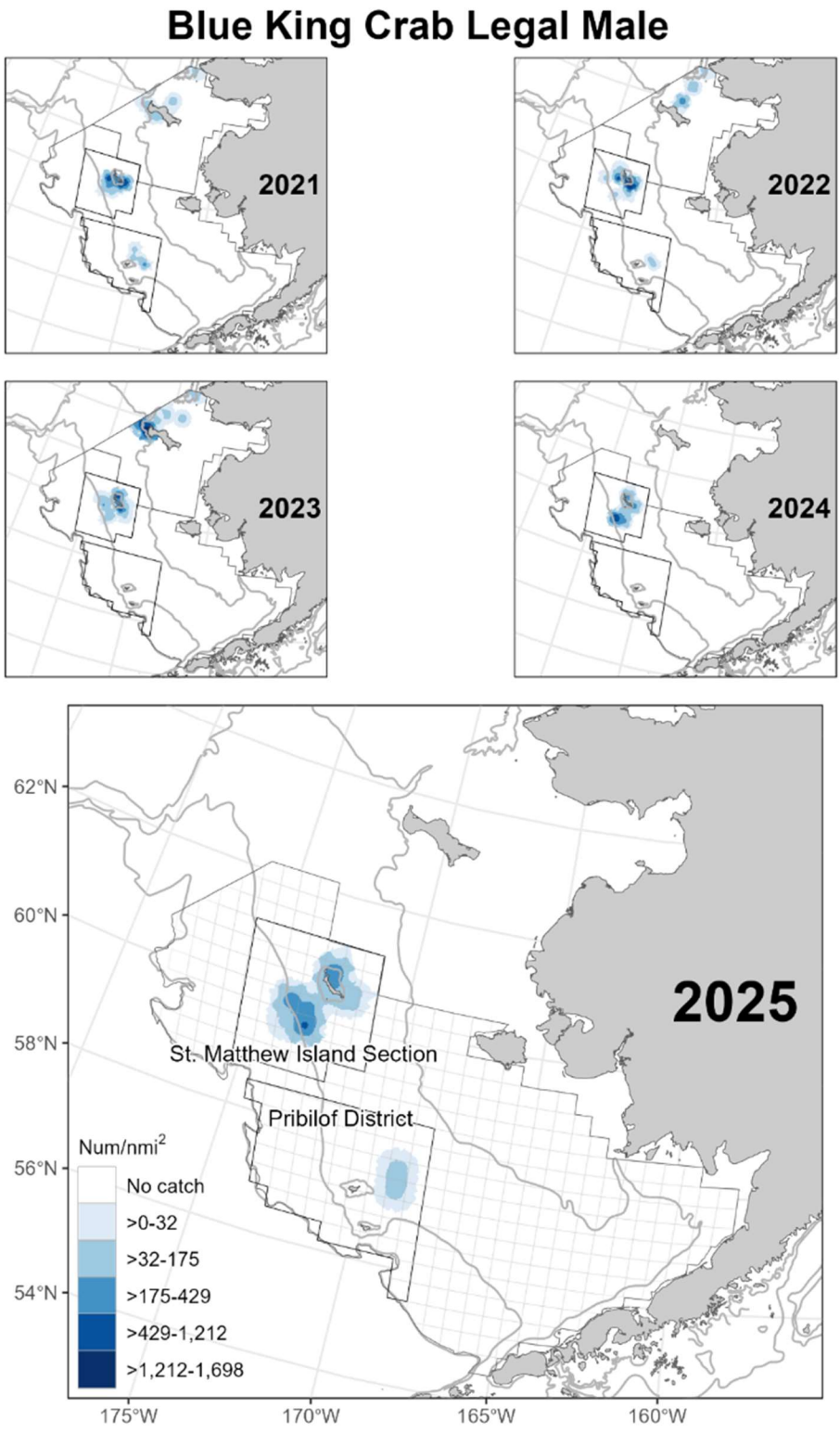


Figure 42. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace length ≥ 135 mm for Pribilof District; carapace length ≥ 120 mm for Saint Matthew Island Section; carapace length ≥ 104 mm for NBS) male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

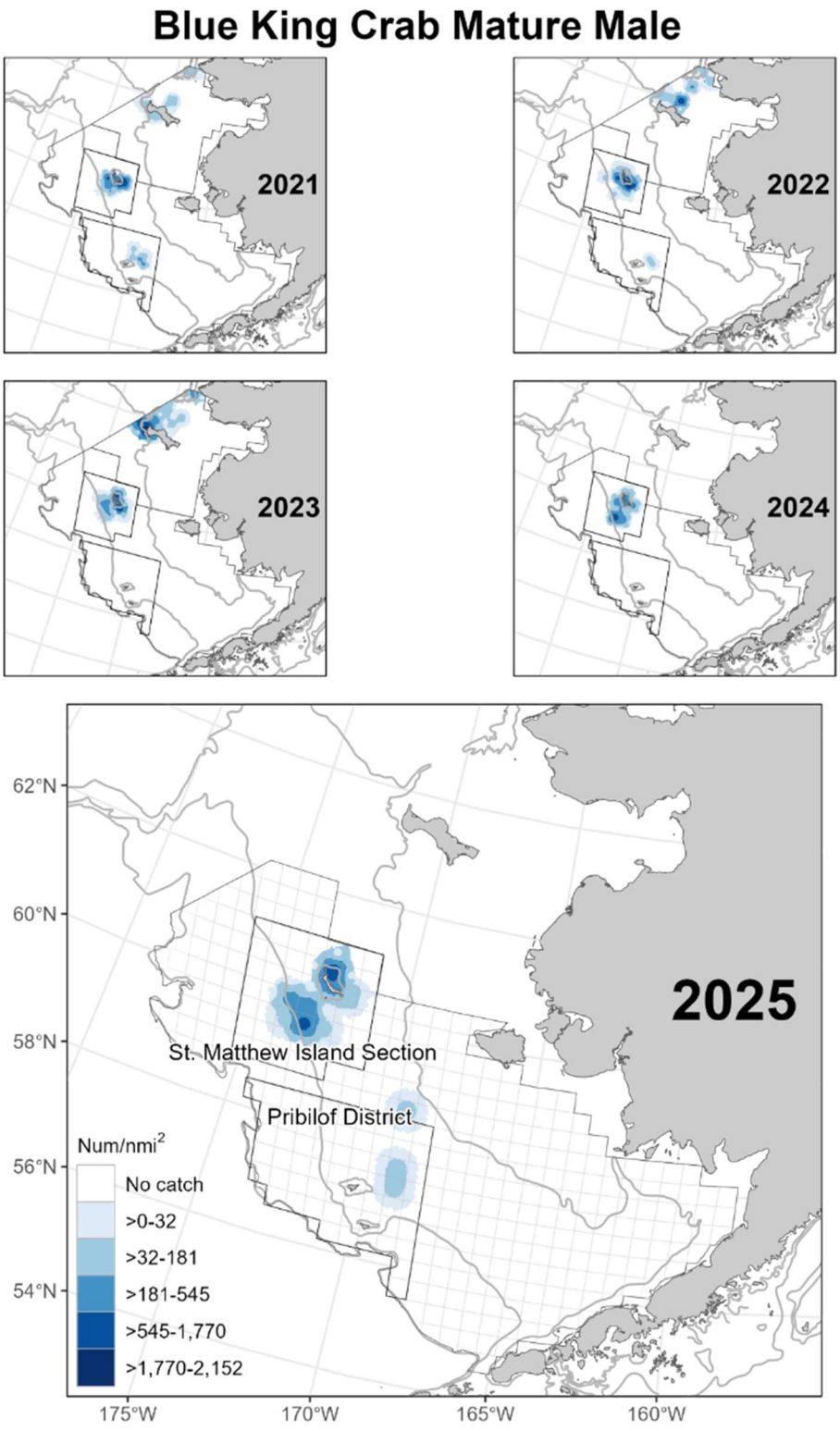


Figure 43. -- Estimated total density of mature-sized (carapace length ≥ 120 mm for Pribilof District; carapace length ≥ 105 mm for Saint Matthew Island Section; carapace length ≥ 94 for NBS) male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

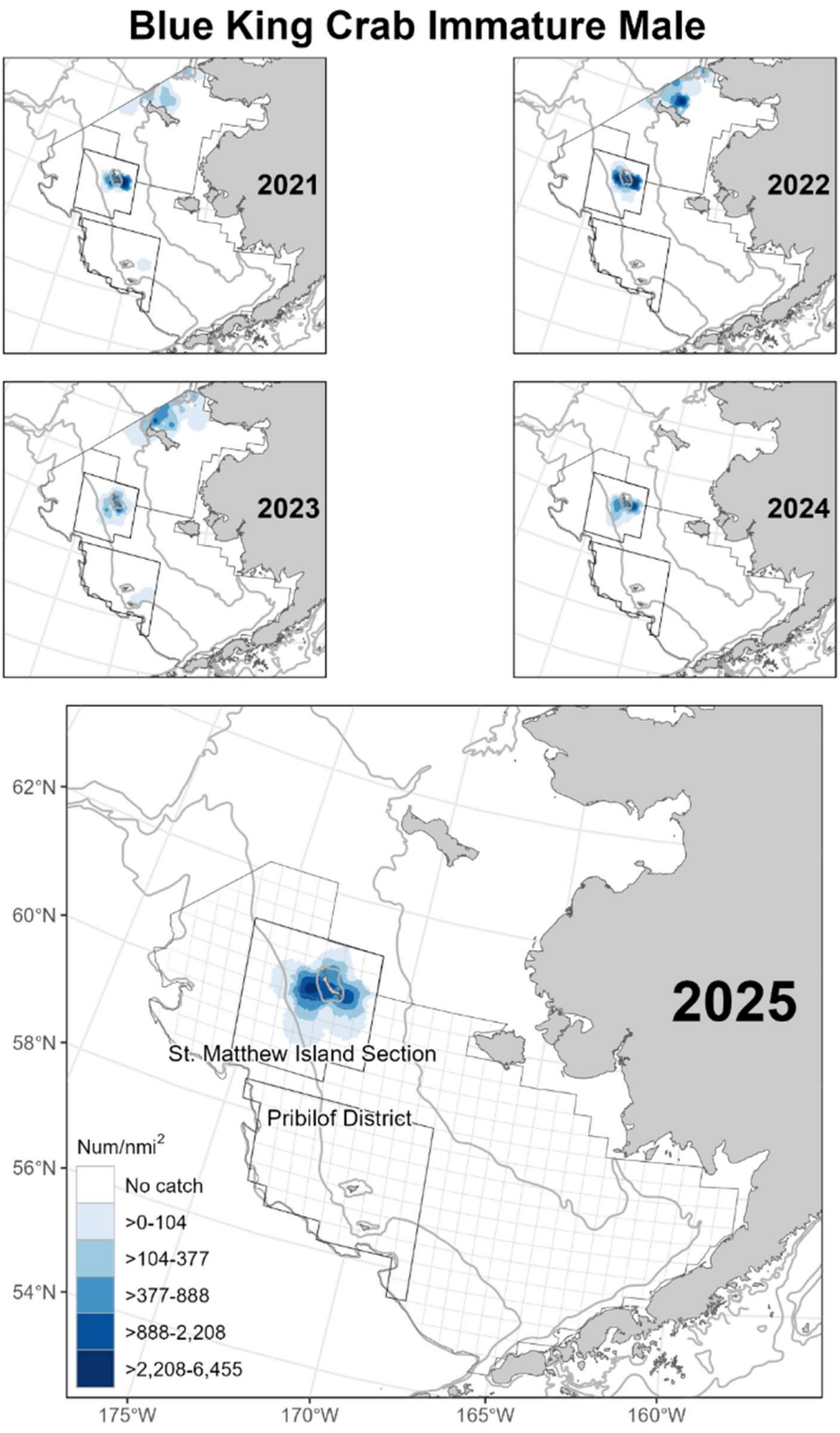


Figure 44. -- Estimated total density of immature-sized (carapace length <120 mm for Pribilof District; carapace length <105 mm for Saint Matthew Island Section; carapace length < 94 mm for NBS) male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

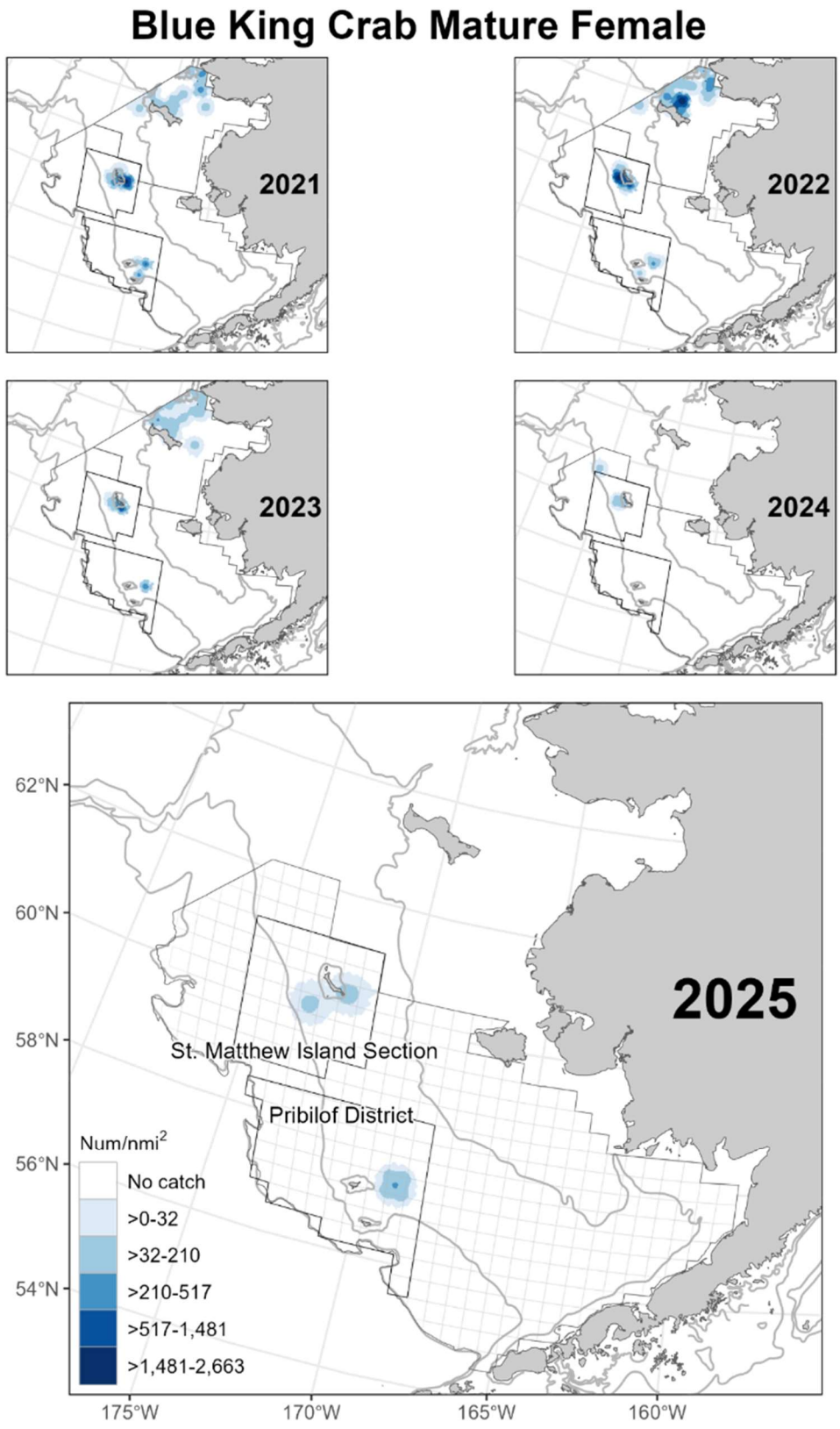


Figure 45. -- Estimated total density of mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

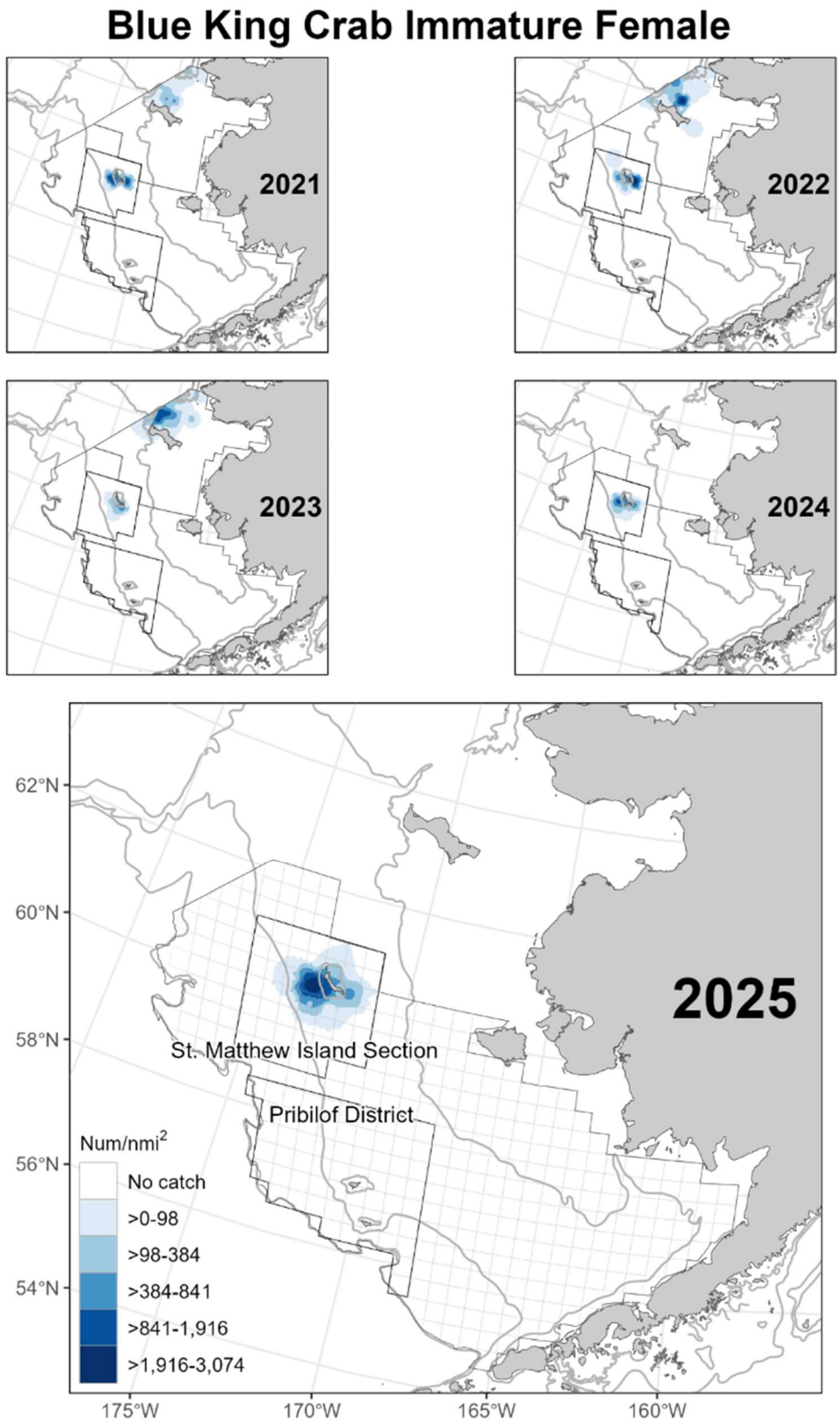


Figure 46. -- Estimated total density of immature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

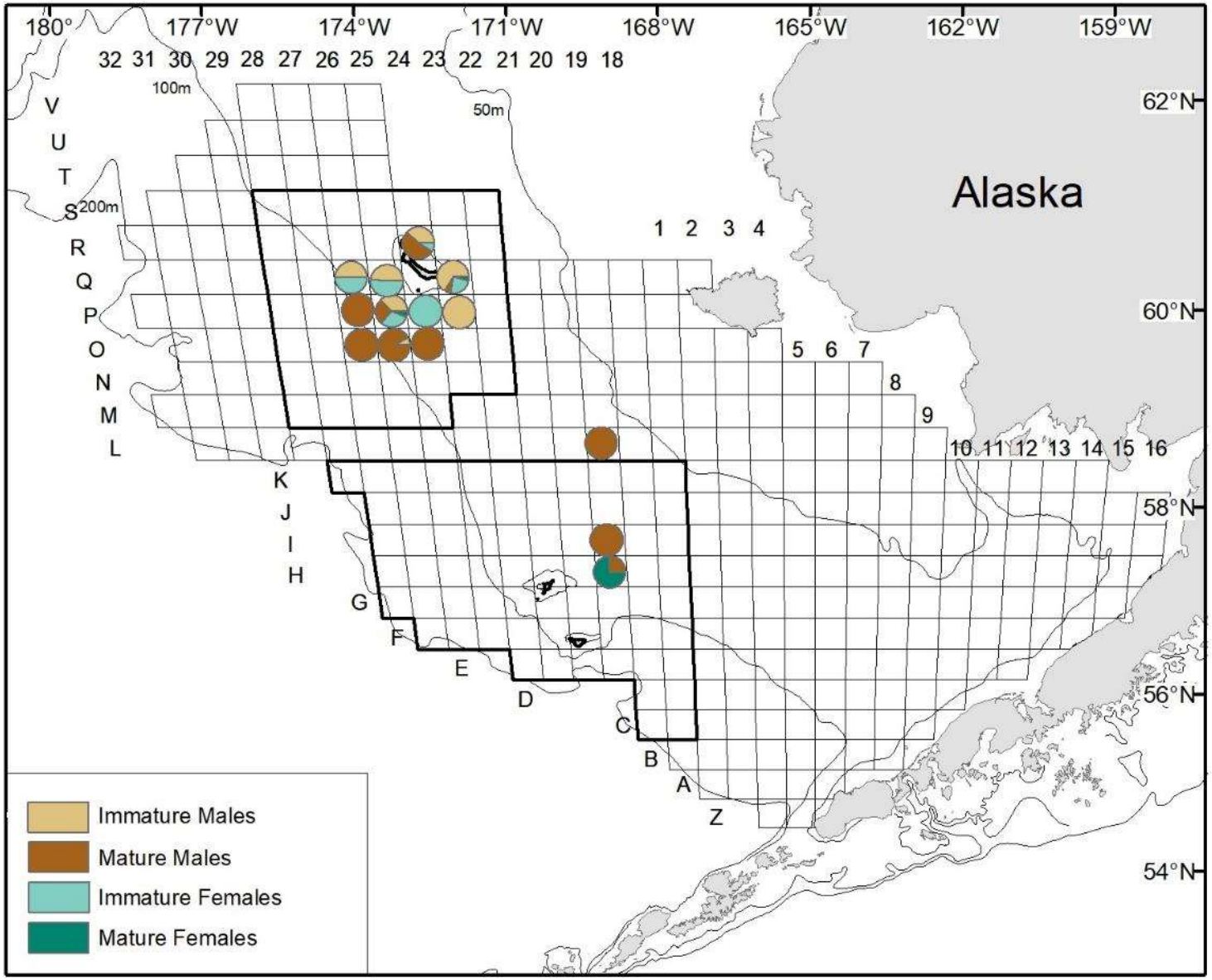


Figure 47. -- Proportion of male and female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) maturity classes caught at each station sampled in 2025. Males are categorized as mature at carapace lengths ≥ 120 mm for the Pribilof District and ≥ 105 mm for the Saint Matthew Island Section. Outlined areas depict management district.

## Tanner crab figures

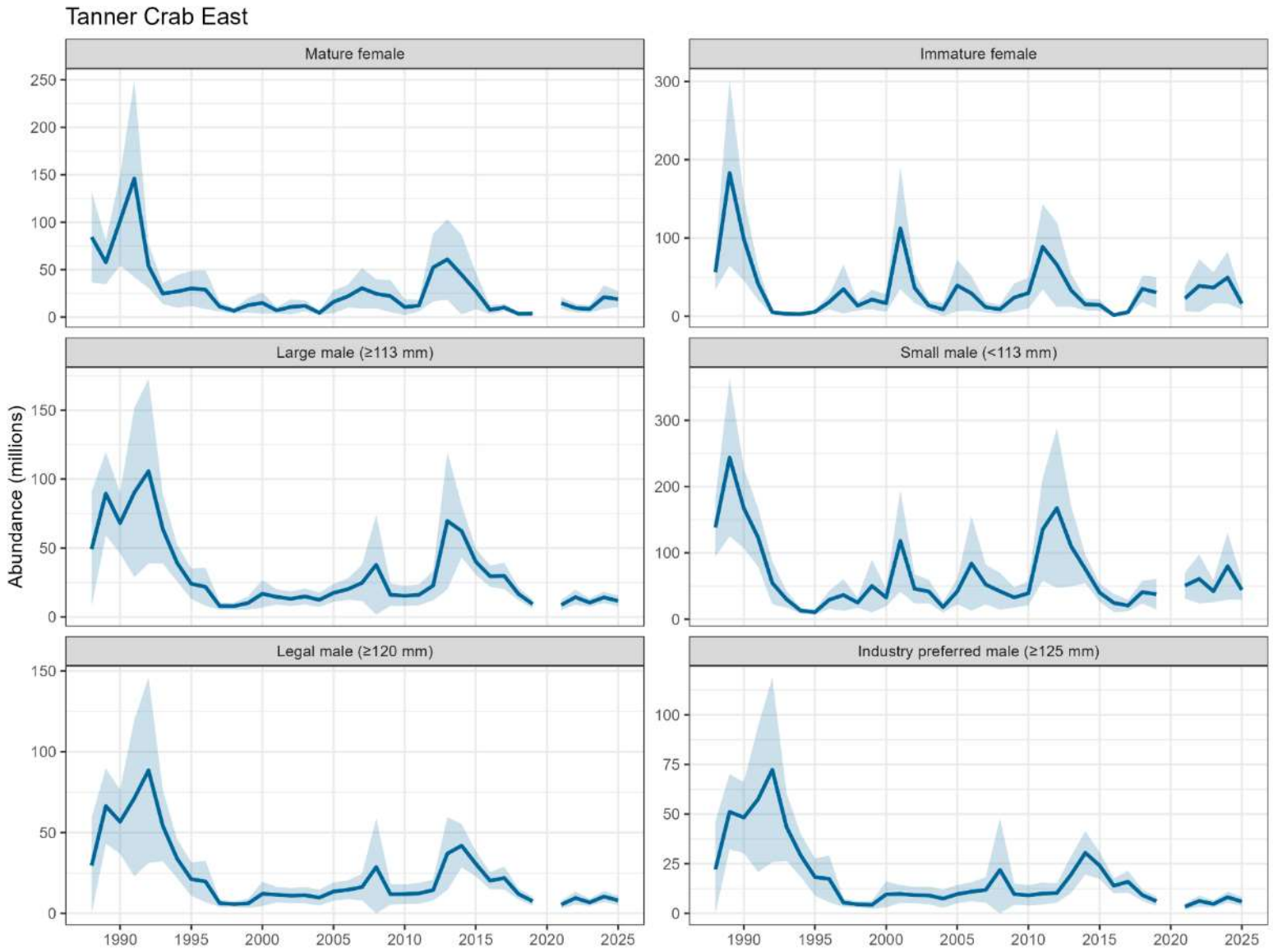


Figure 48. -- Historical abundance of Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

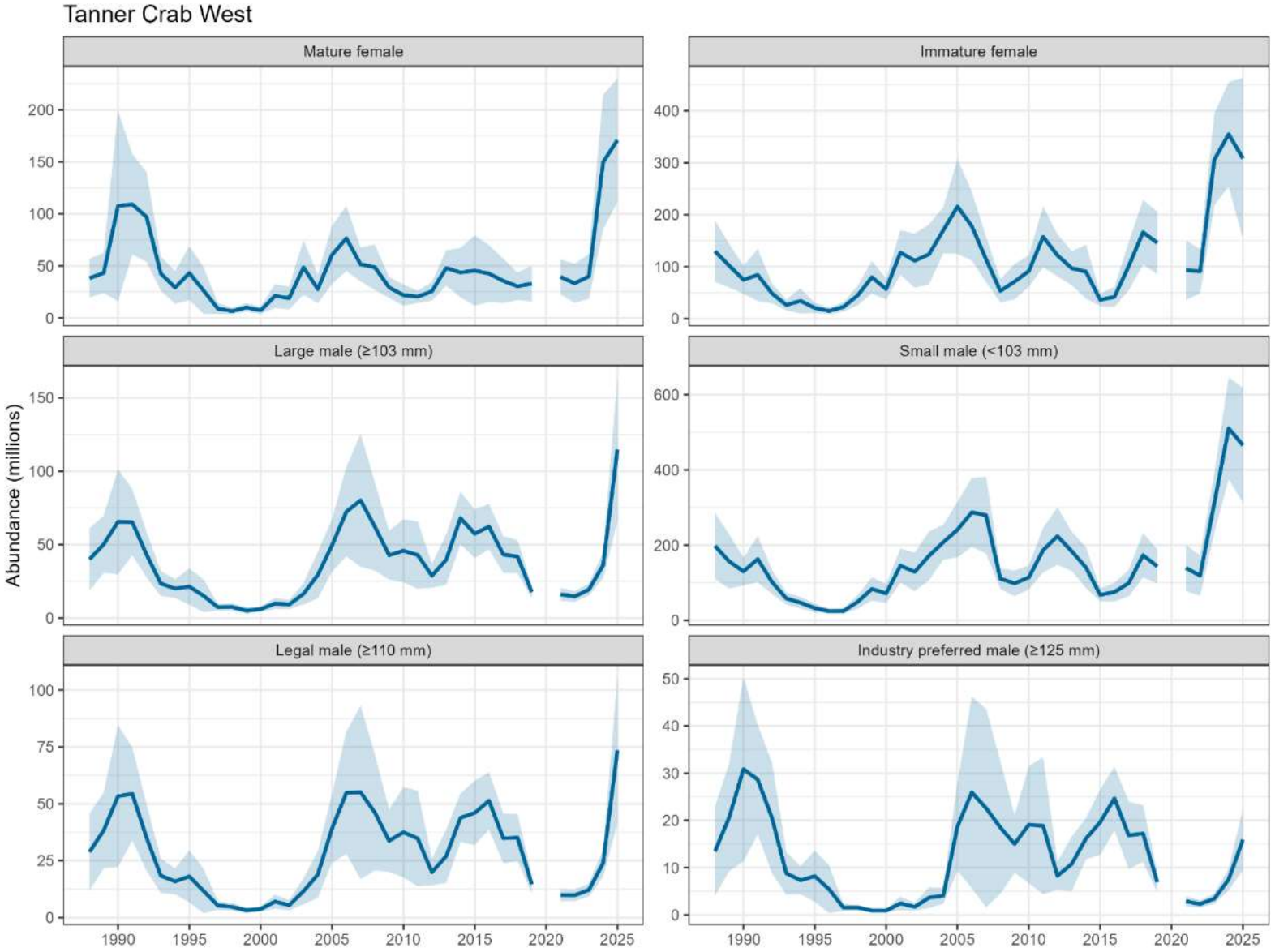


Figure 49. -- Historical abundance of Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166ºW in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

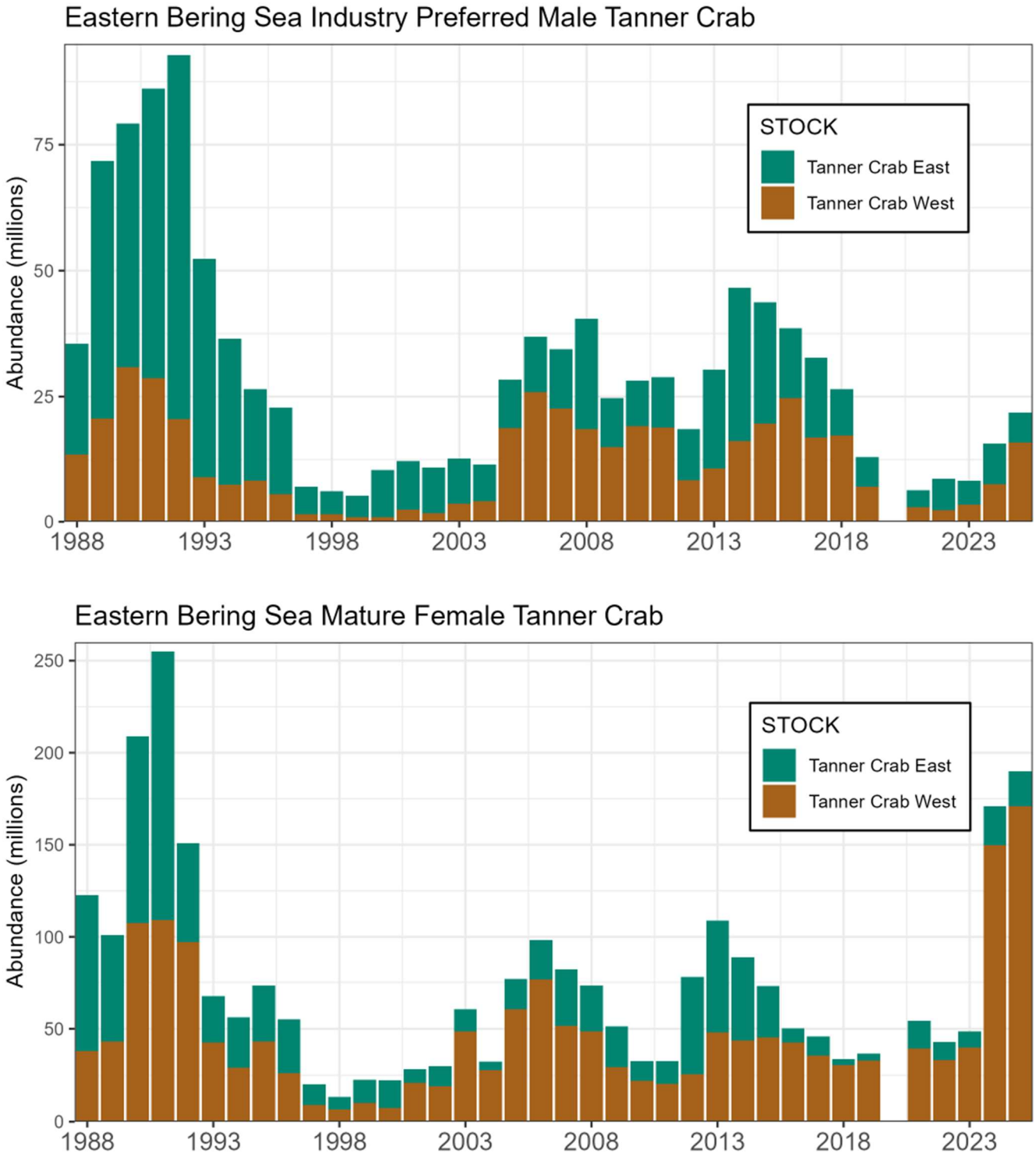


Figure 50. -- Combined historical abundance of mature female and industry preferred size male (carapace width ≥ 125 mm) Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) in the eastern Bering Sea.

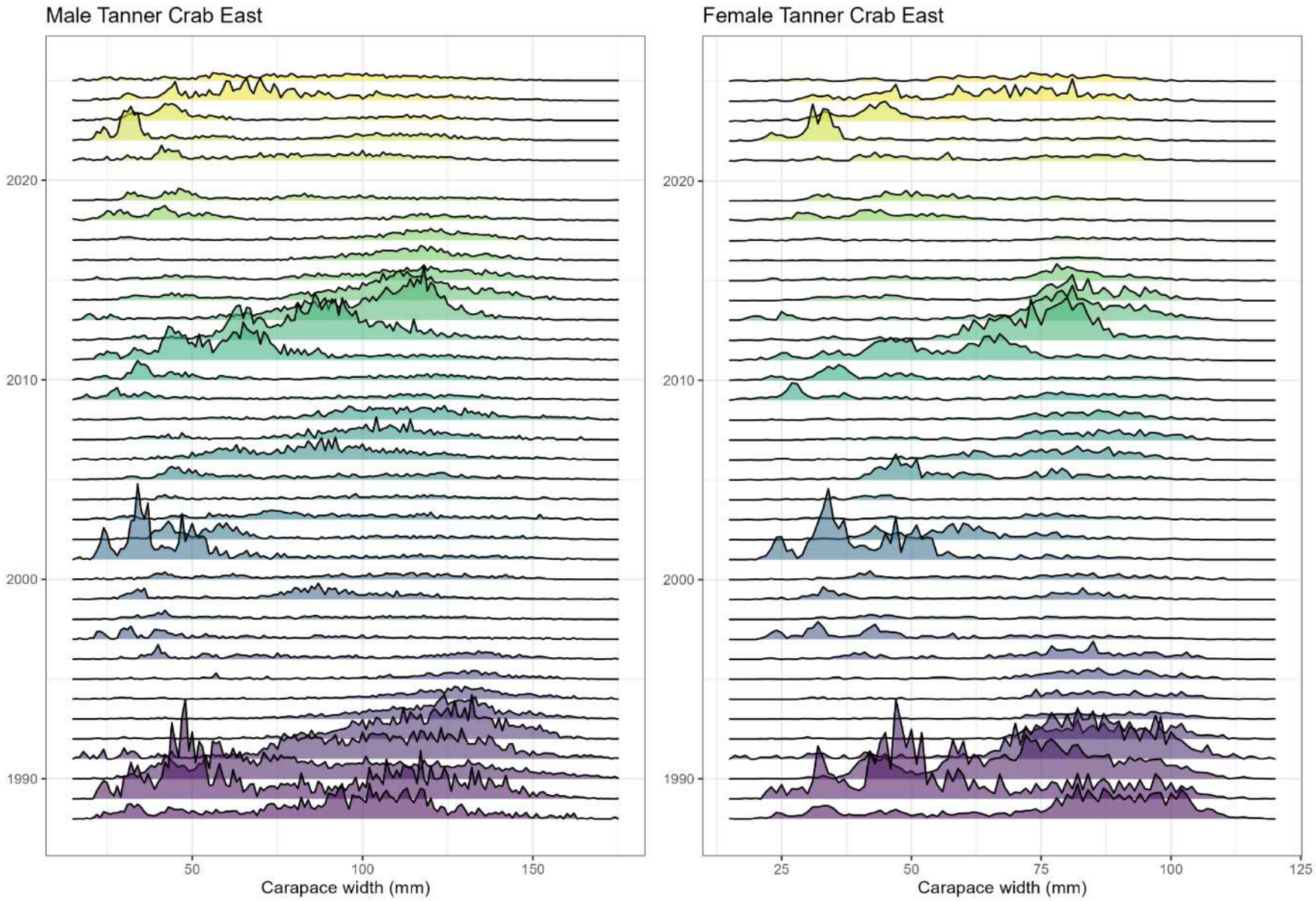


Figure 51. -- Historical size frequency for Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

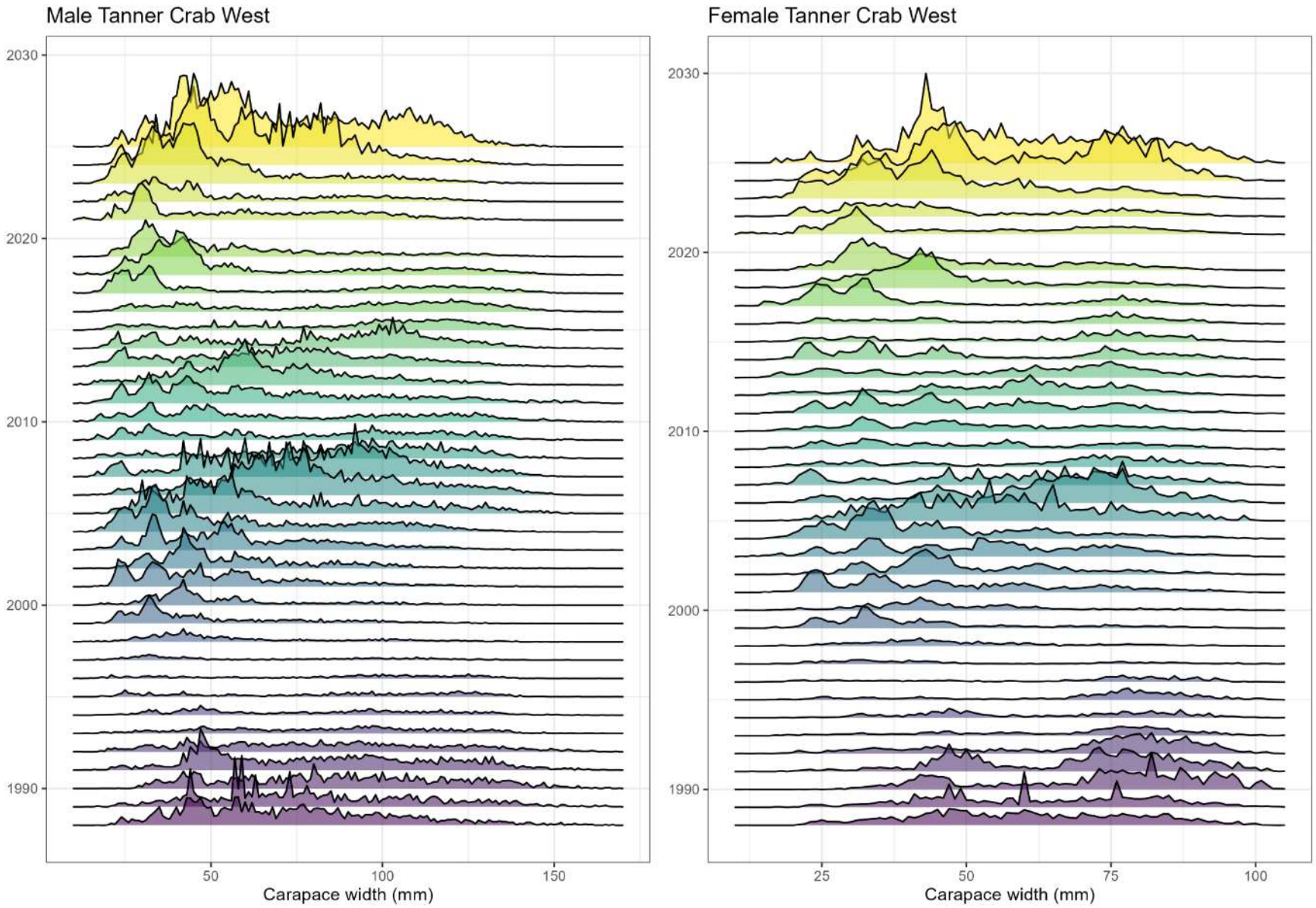


Figure 52. -- Historical size frequency for Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

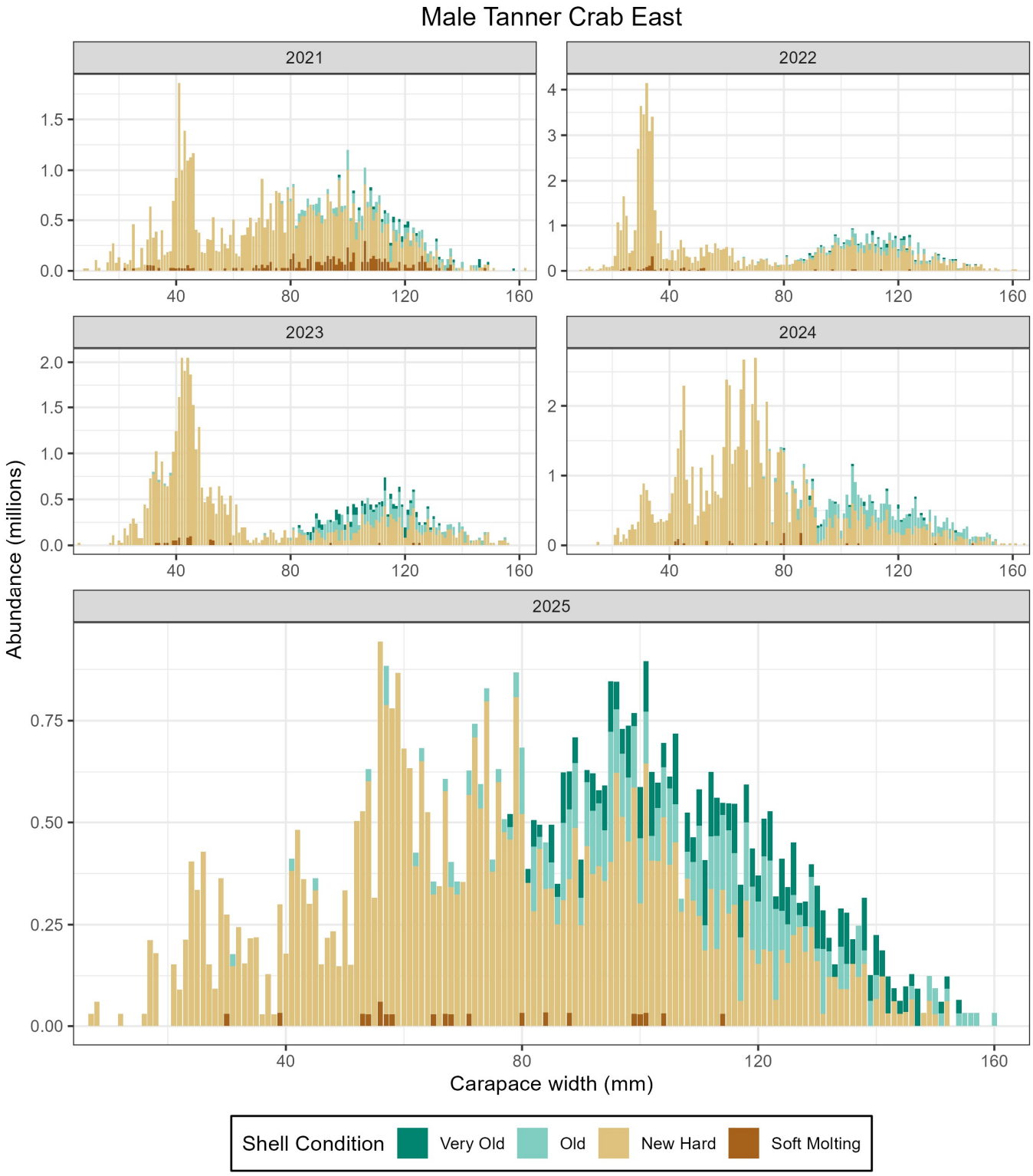


Figure 53. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

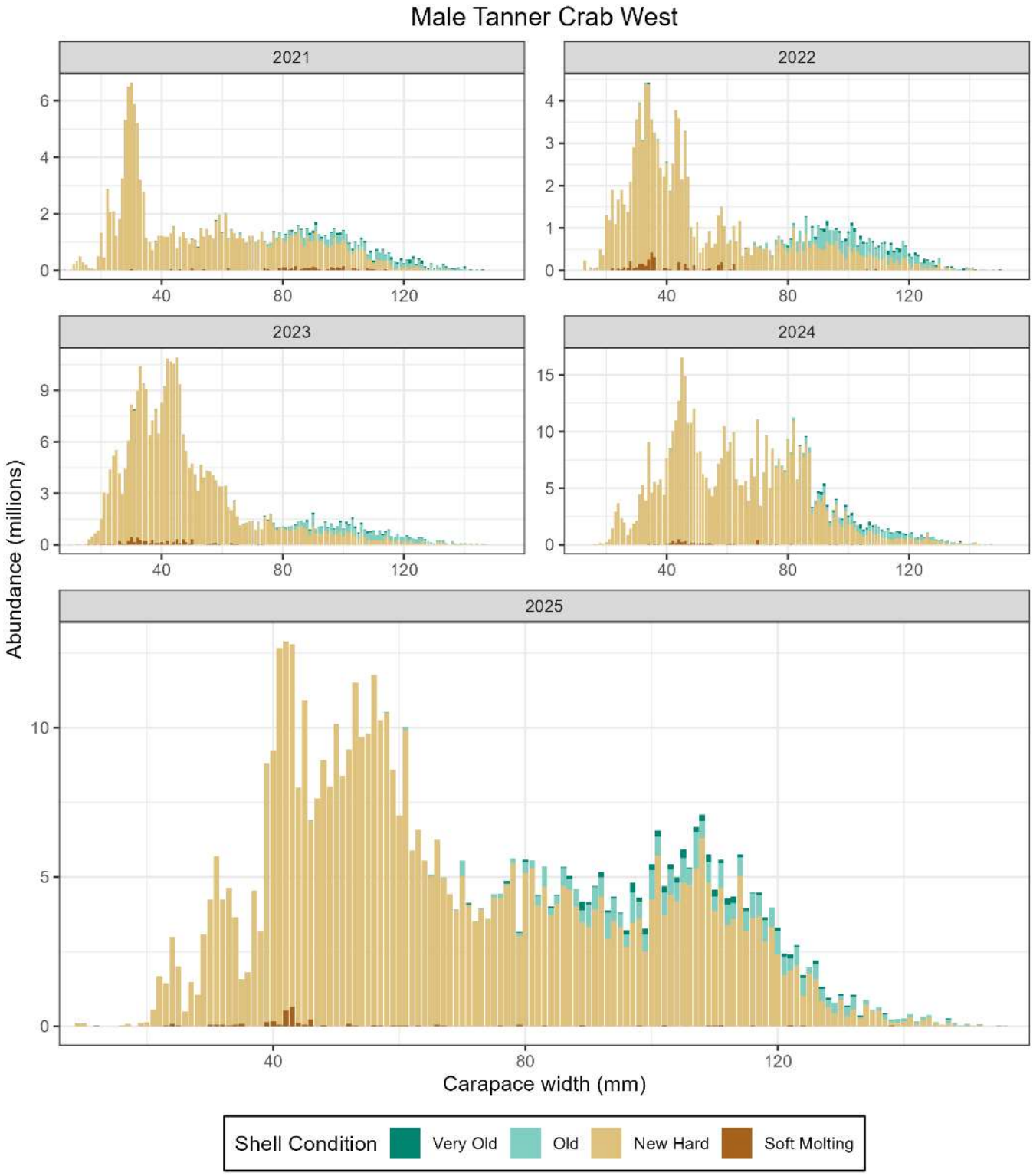


Figure 54. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

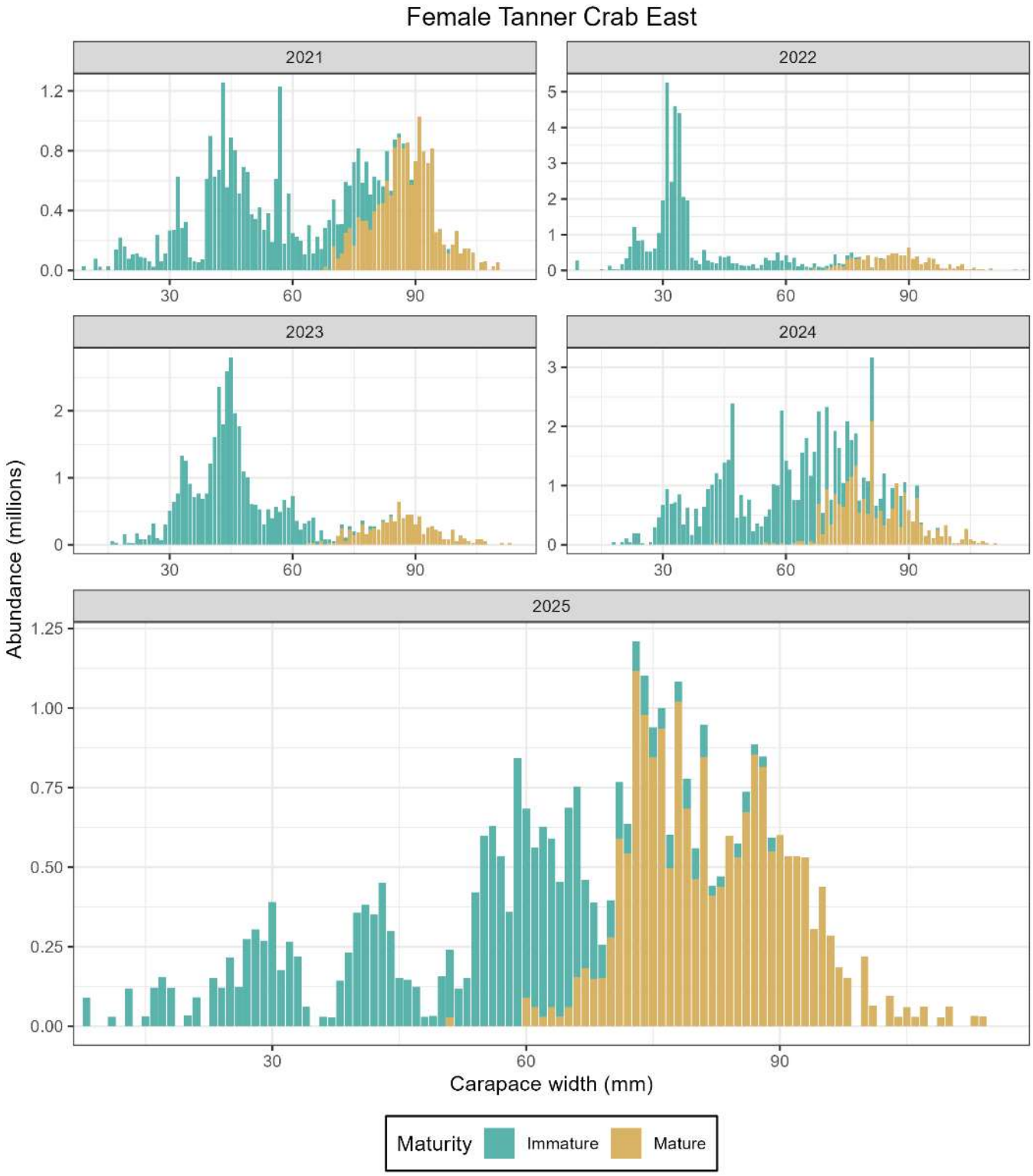


Figure 55. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

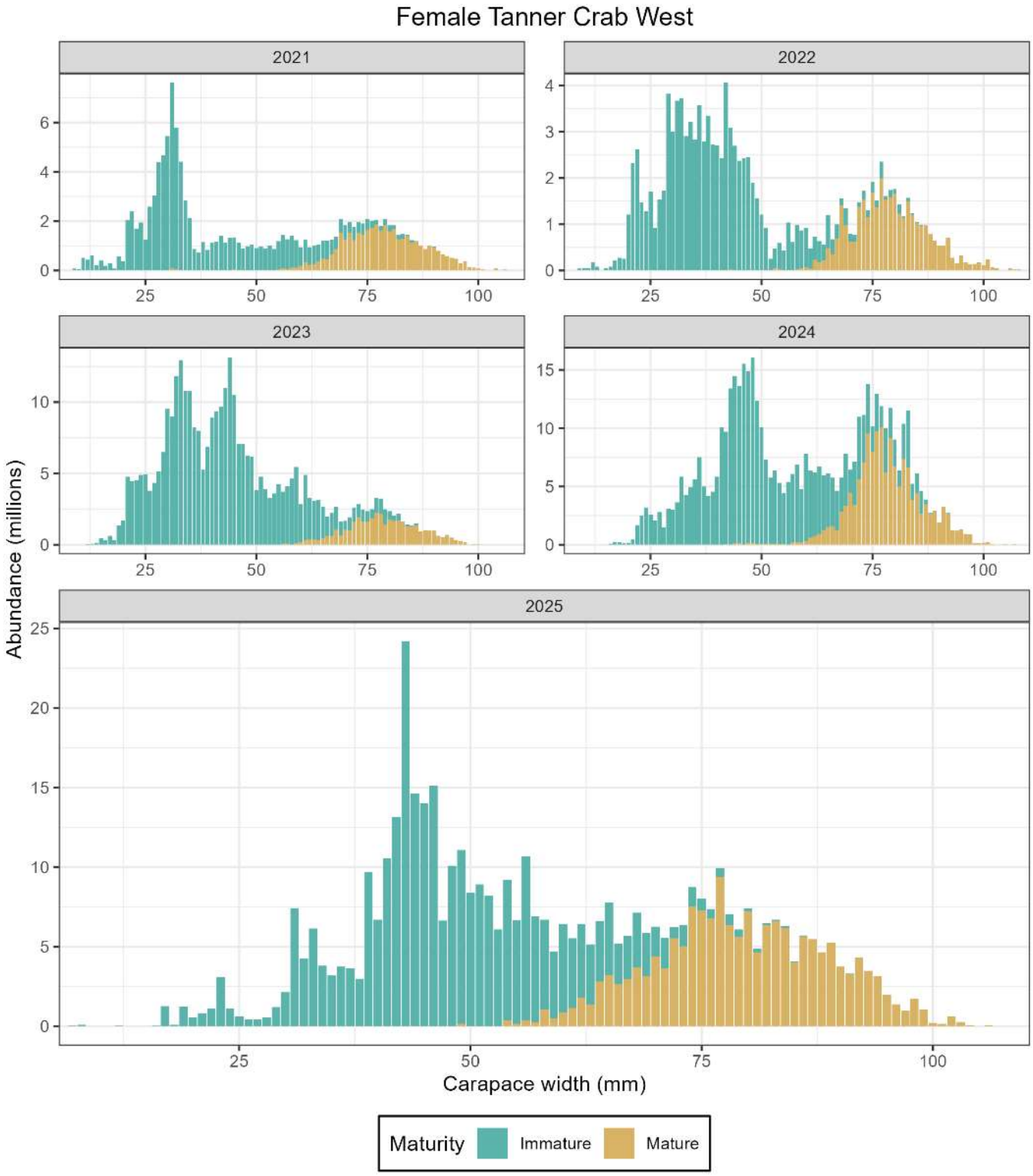


Figure 56. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

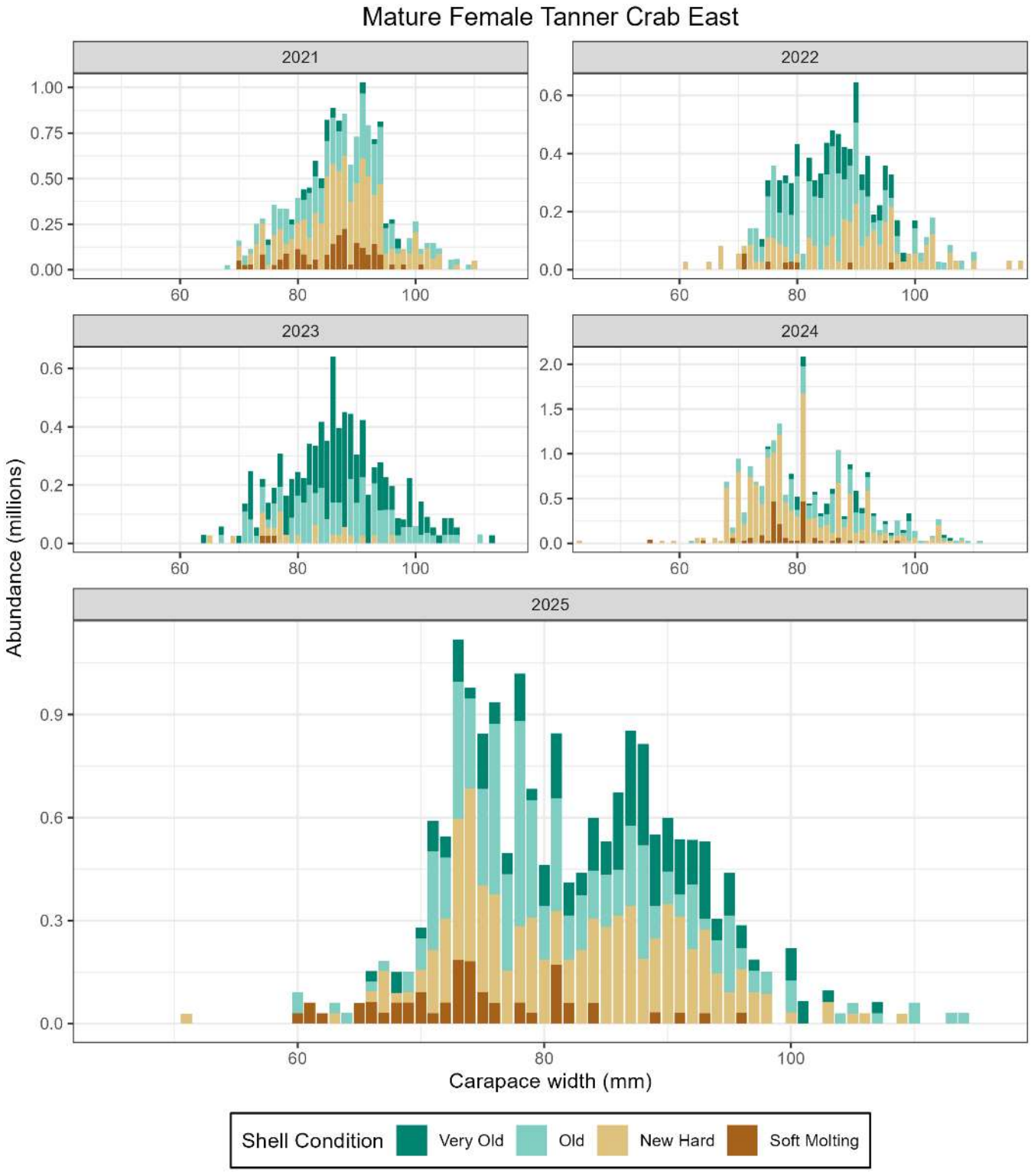


Figure 57. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

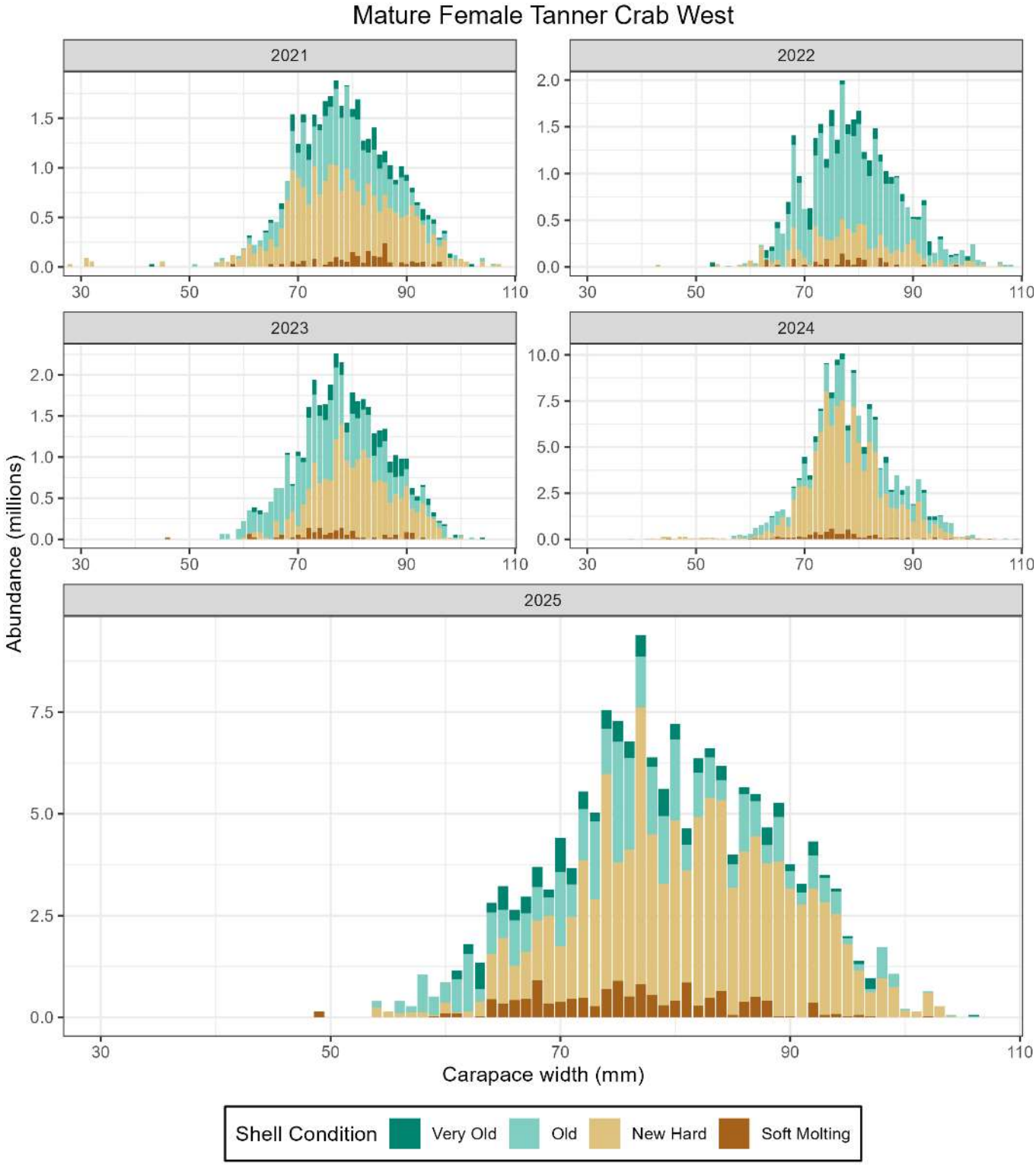


Figure 58. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

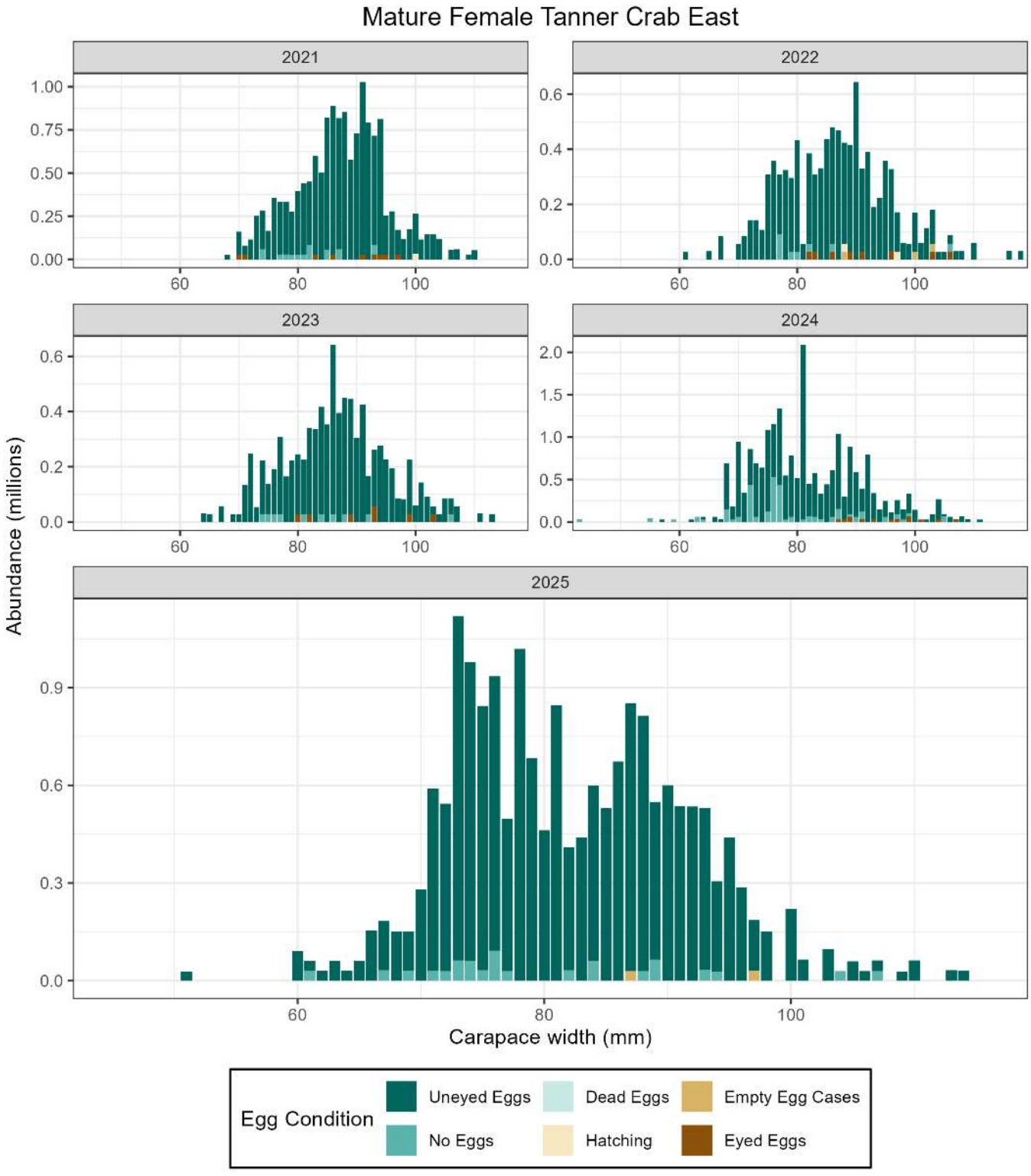


Figure 59. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

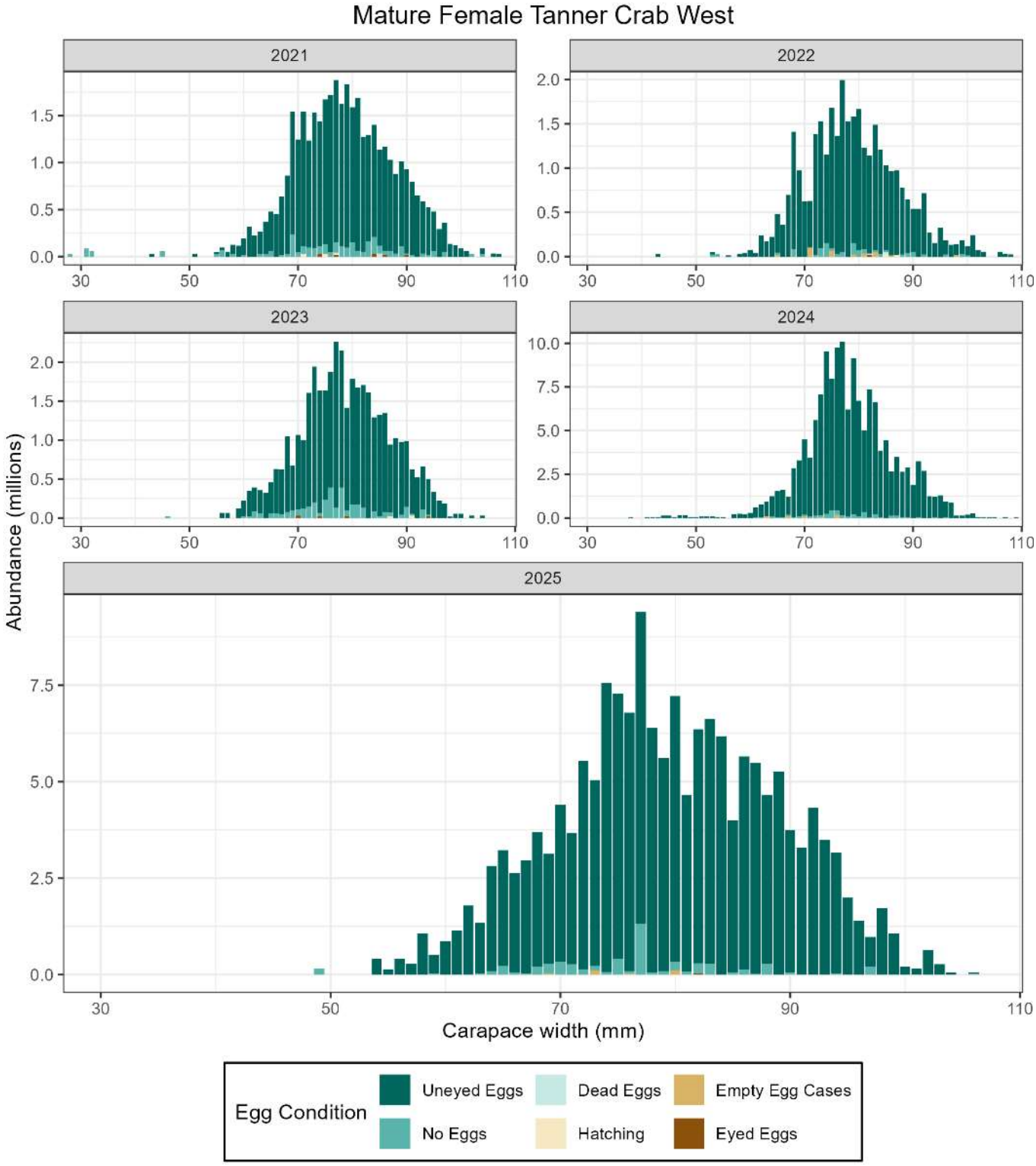


Figure 60. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

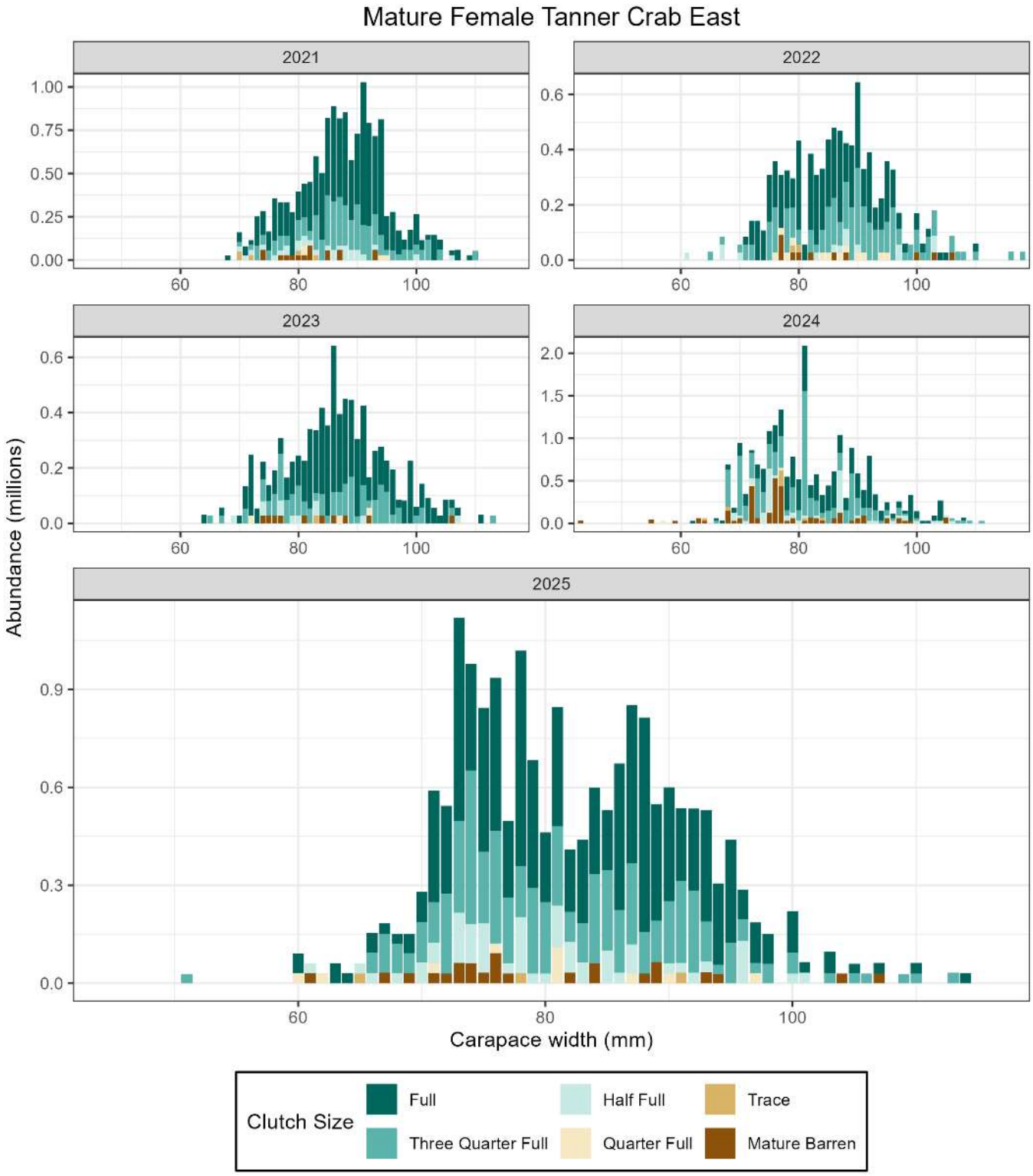


Figure 61. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

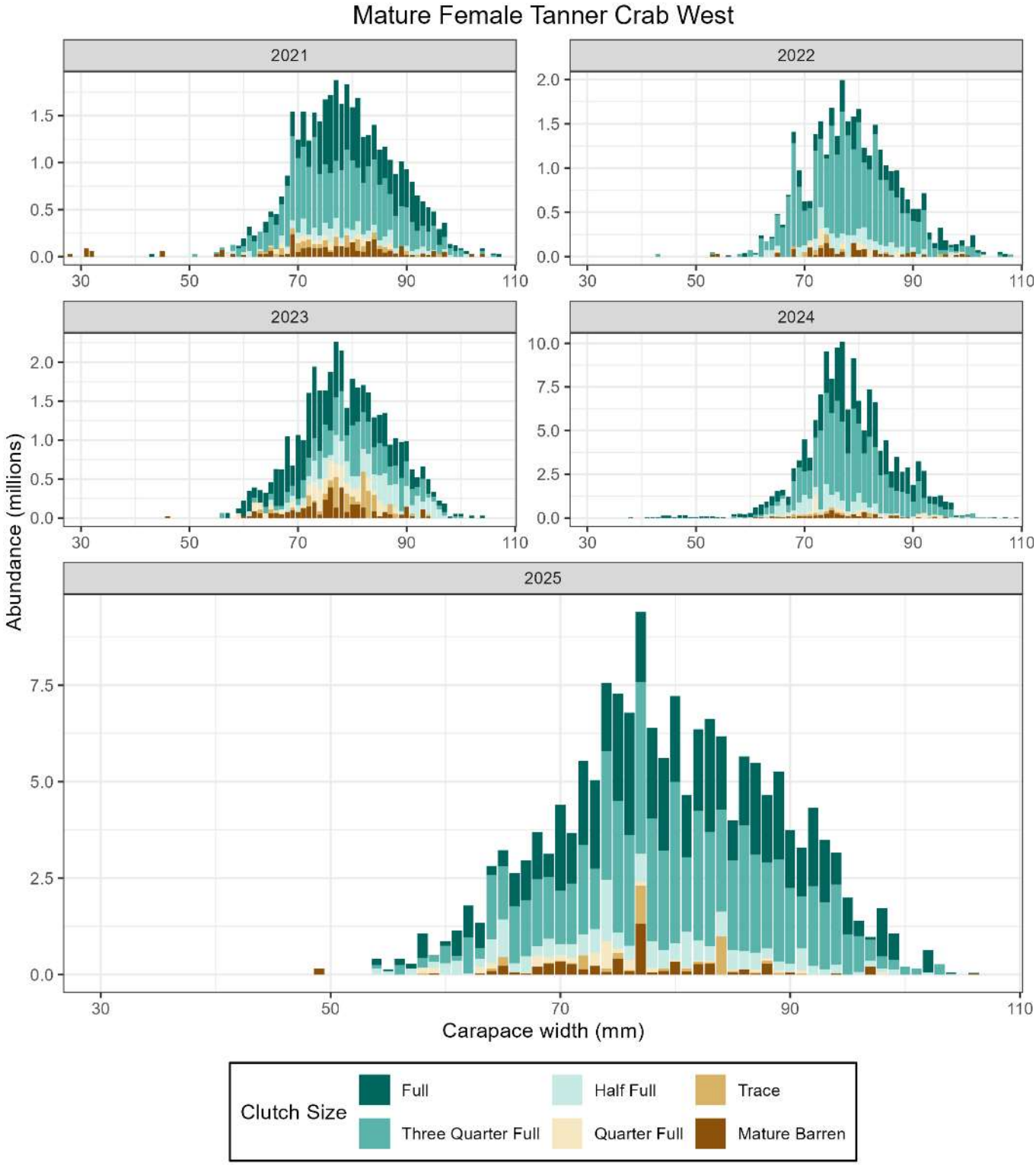


Figure 62. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

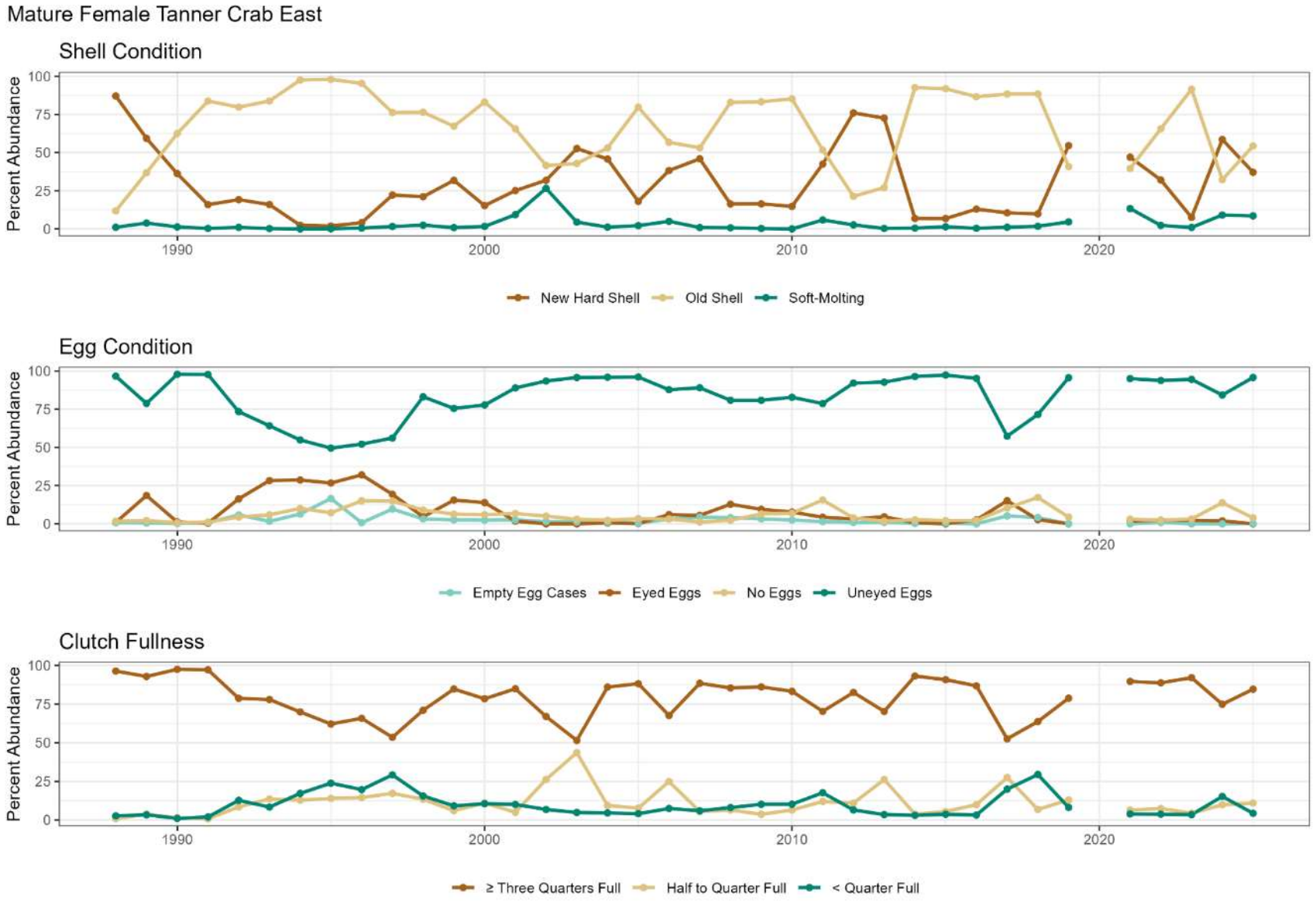


Figure 63. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

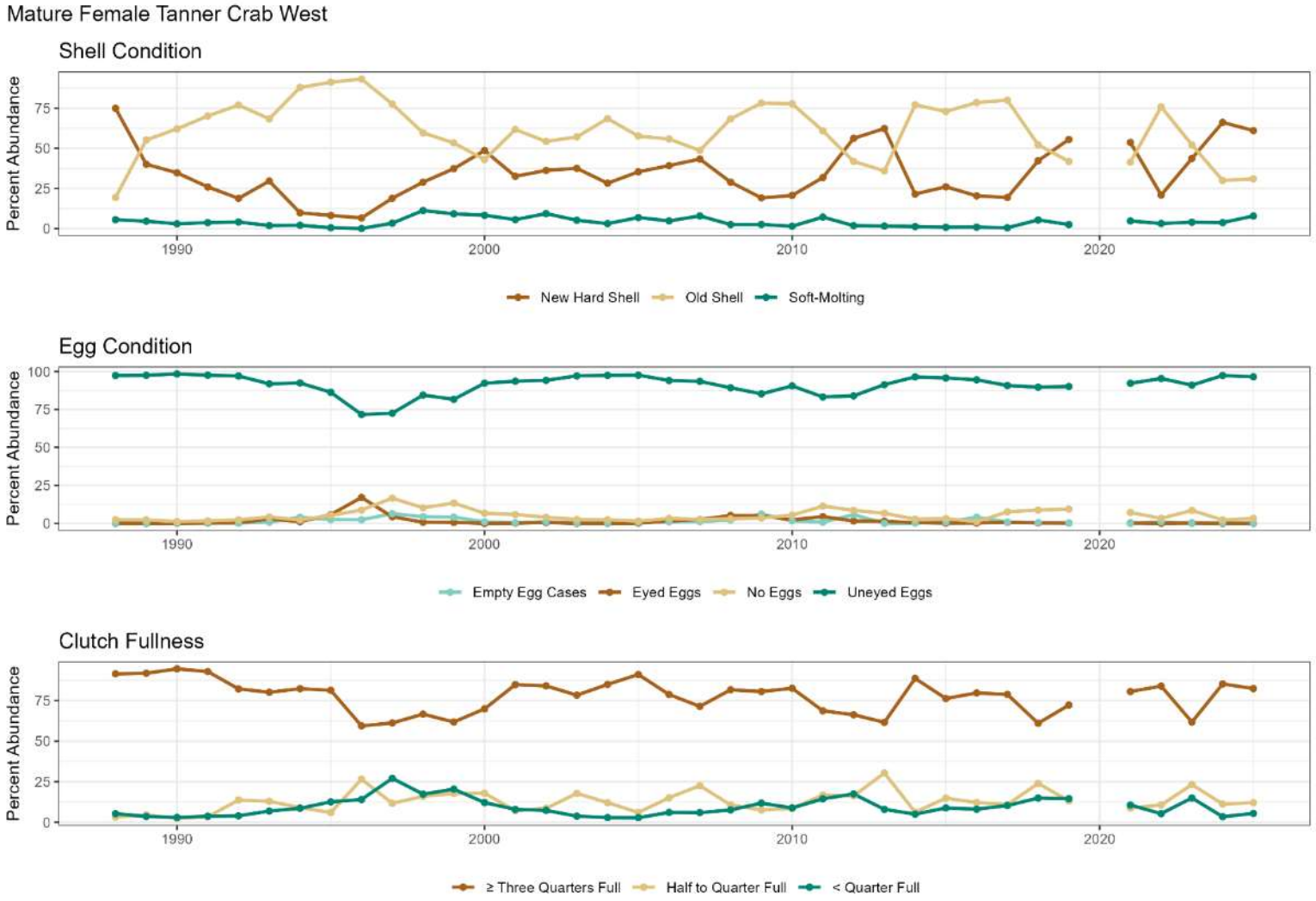


Figure 64. – Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

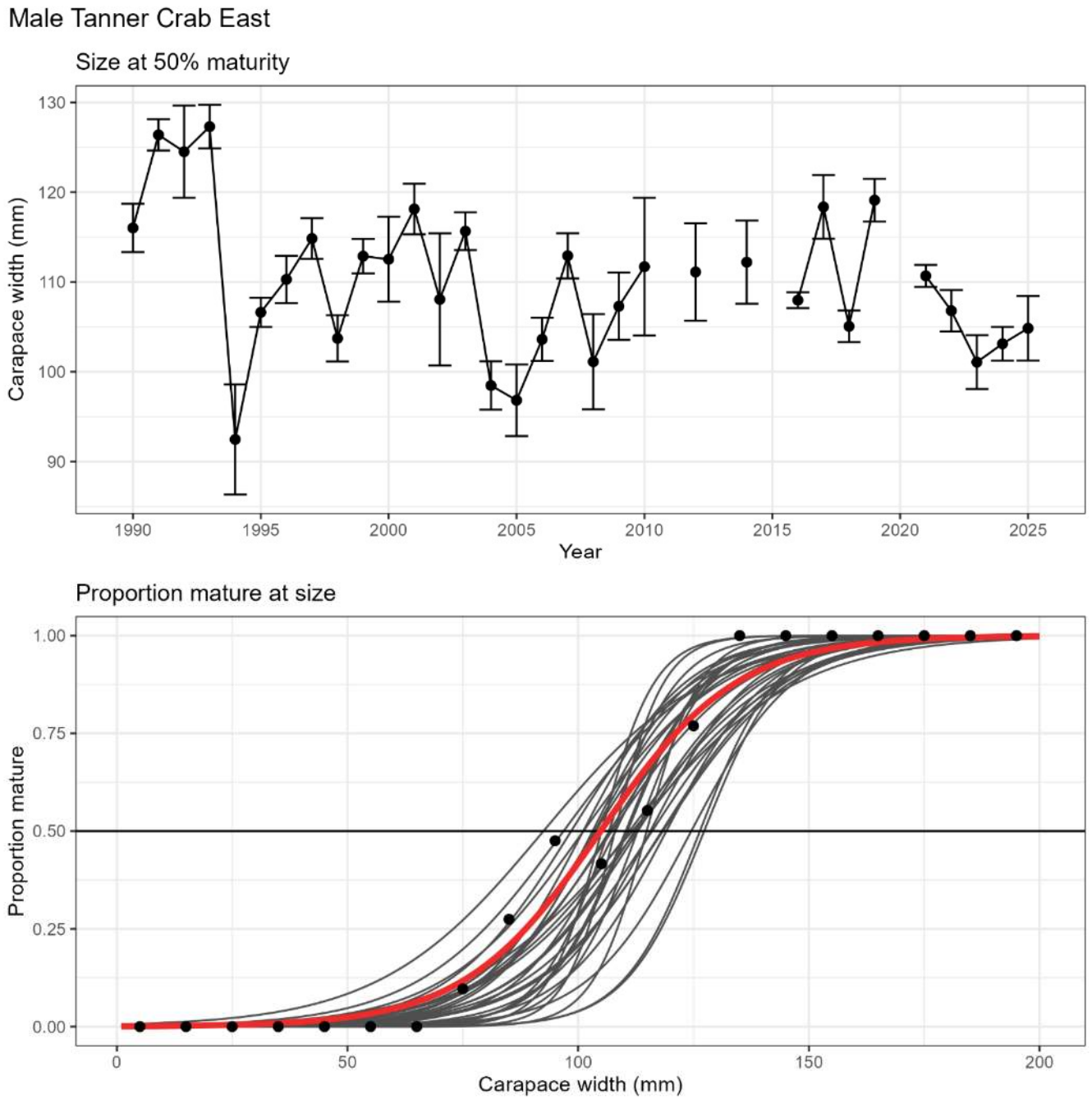


Figure 65. – Maturity estimates for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea. Upper panel: Estimated size at which 50% of males are mature using chela morphometrics (± 95% CI). Lower panel: Estimated proportion of the population that is mature by carapace width. Each fitted curve represents a year when chela measurements were taken (see upper panel), with 2025 shown in red. Black dots are raw data of proportion mature for 2025 within 10 mm size bins. The point at which the curve intersects the horizontal line is the estimated size at which 50% of the population has undergone terminal molt.

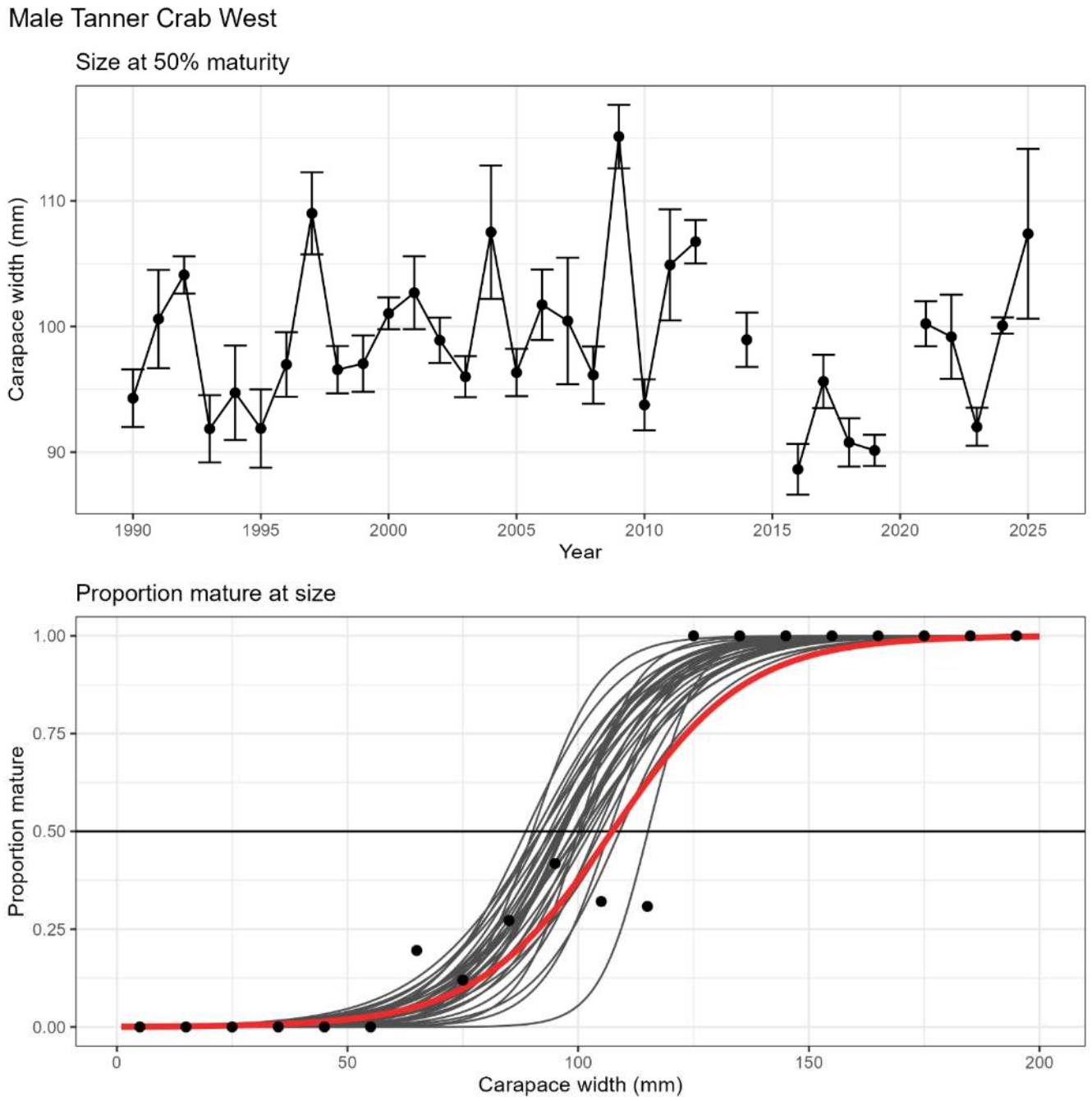


Figure 66. – Maturity estimates for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea. Upper panel: Estimated size at which 50% of males are mature using chela morphometrics (± 95% CI). Lower panel: Estimated proportion of the population that is mature by carapace width. Each fitted curve represents a year when chela measurements were taken (see upper panel), with 2025 shown in red. Black dots are raw data of proportion mature for 2025 within 10 mm size bins. The point at which the curve intersects the horizontal line is the estimated size at which 50% of the population has undergone terminal molt.

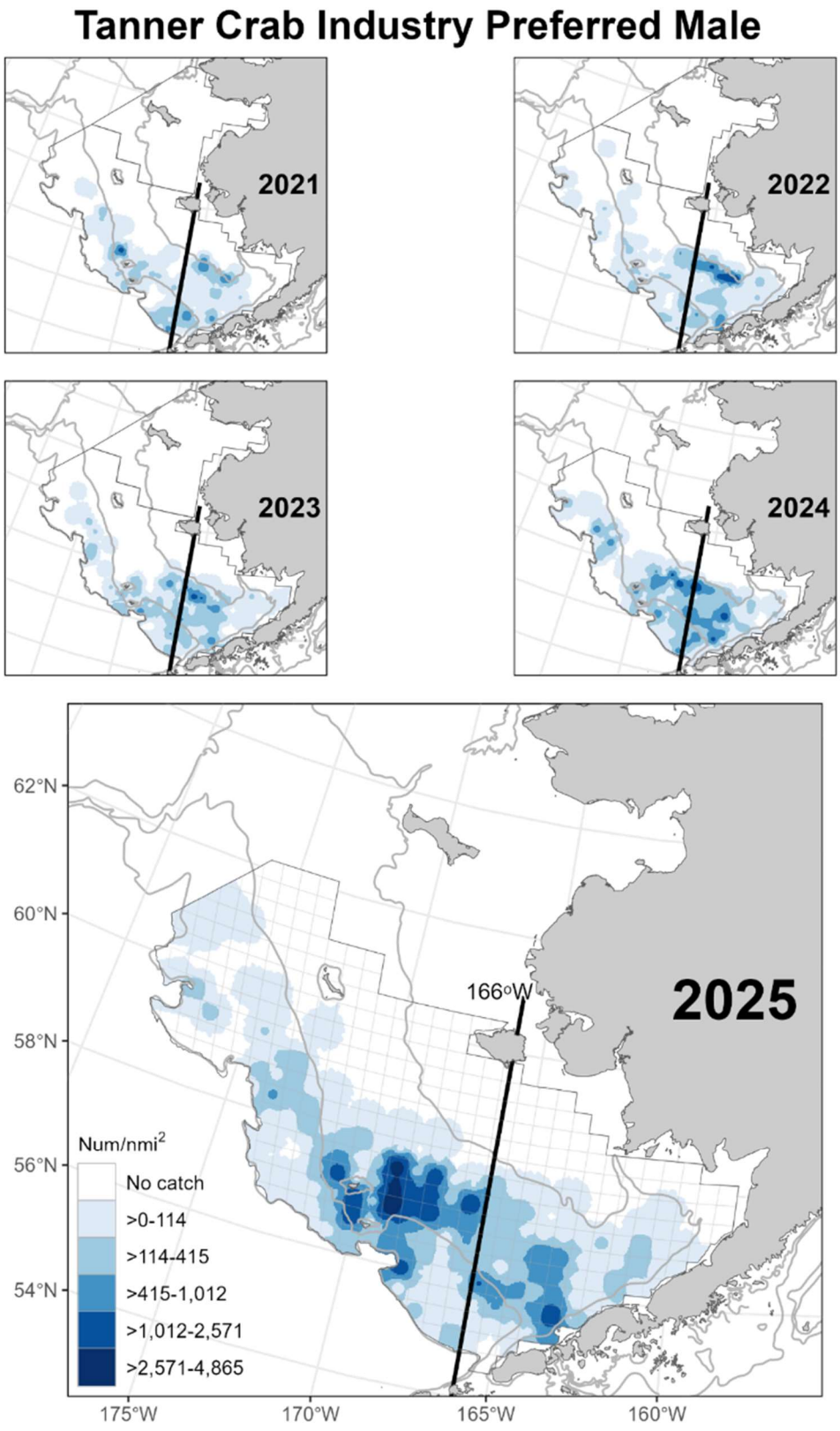


Figure 67. -- Estimated total density of industry preferred-sized (carapace width ≥ 125 mm) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

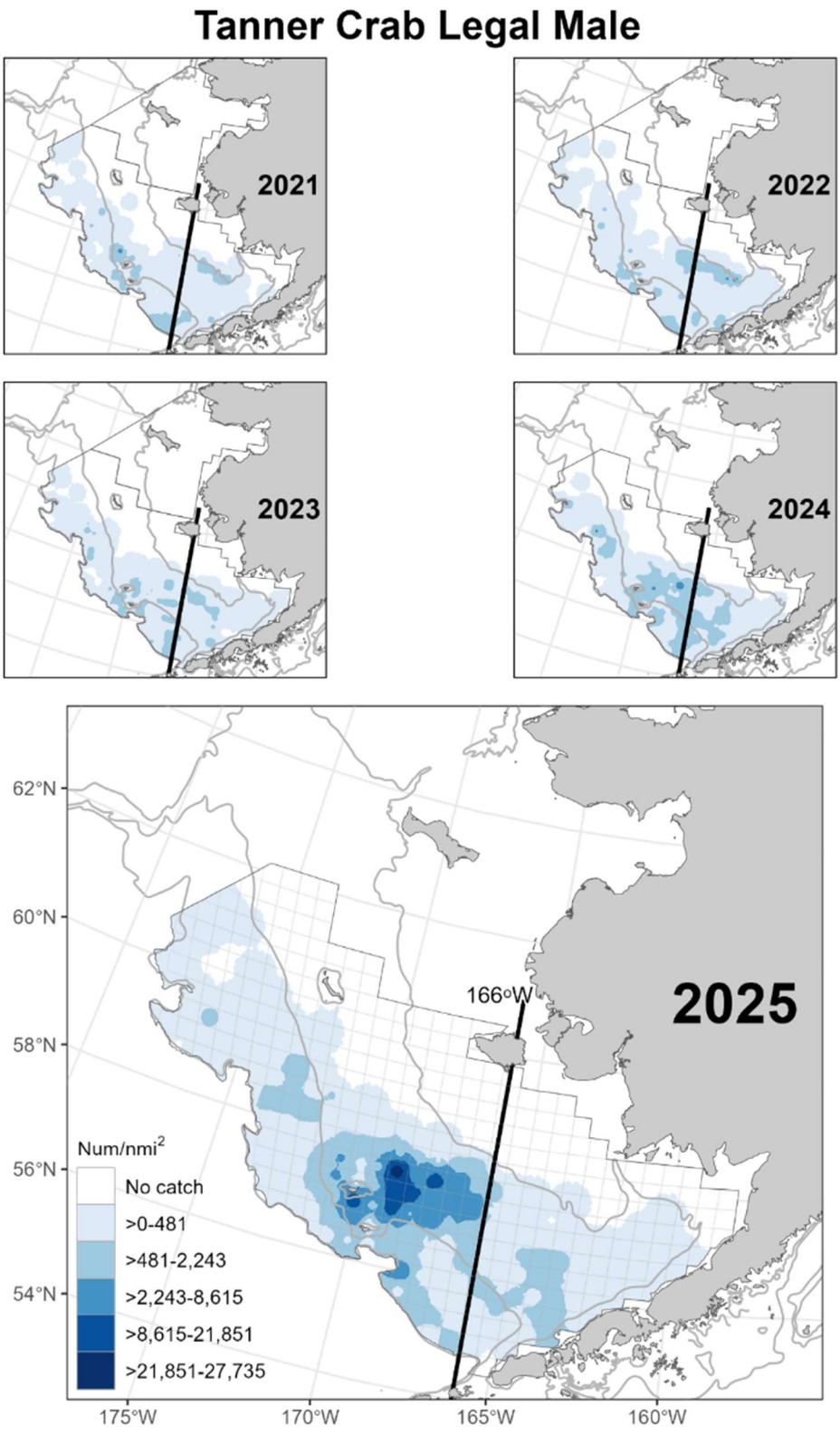


Figure 68. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 120 mm east of 166°W in EBS; carapace width ≥ 110 mm west of 166°W in EBS and in NBS) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

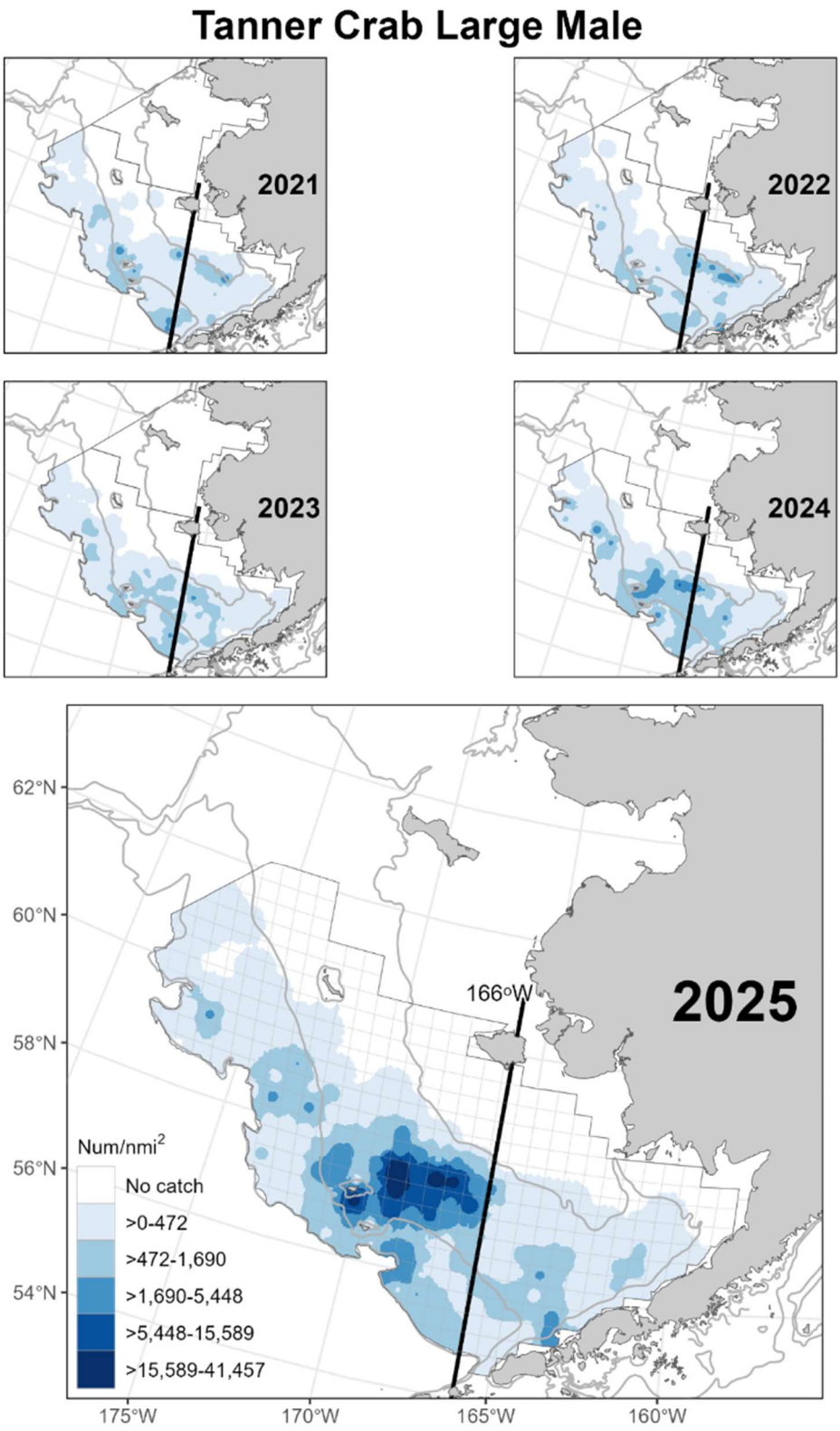


Figure 69. -- Estimated total density of large-sized (carapace width ≥ 113 mm east of 166°W in EBS; carapace width ≥ 103 mm west of 166°W in EBS and in NBS) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

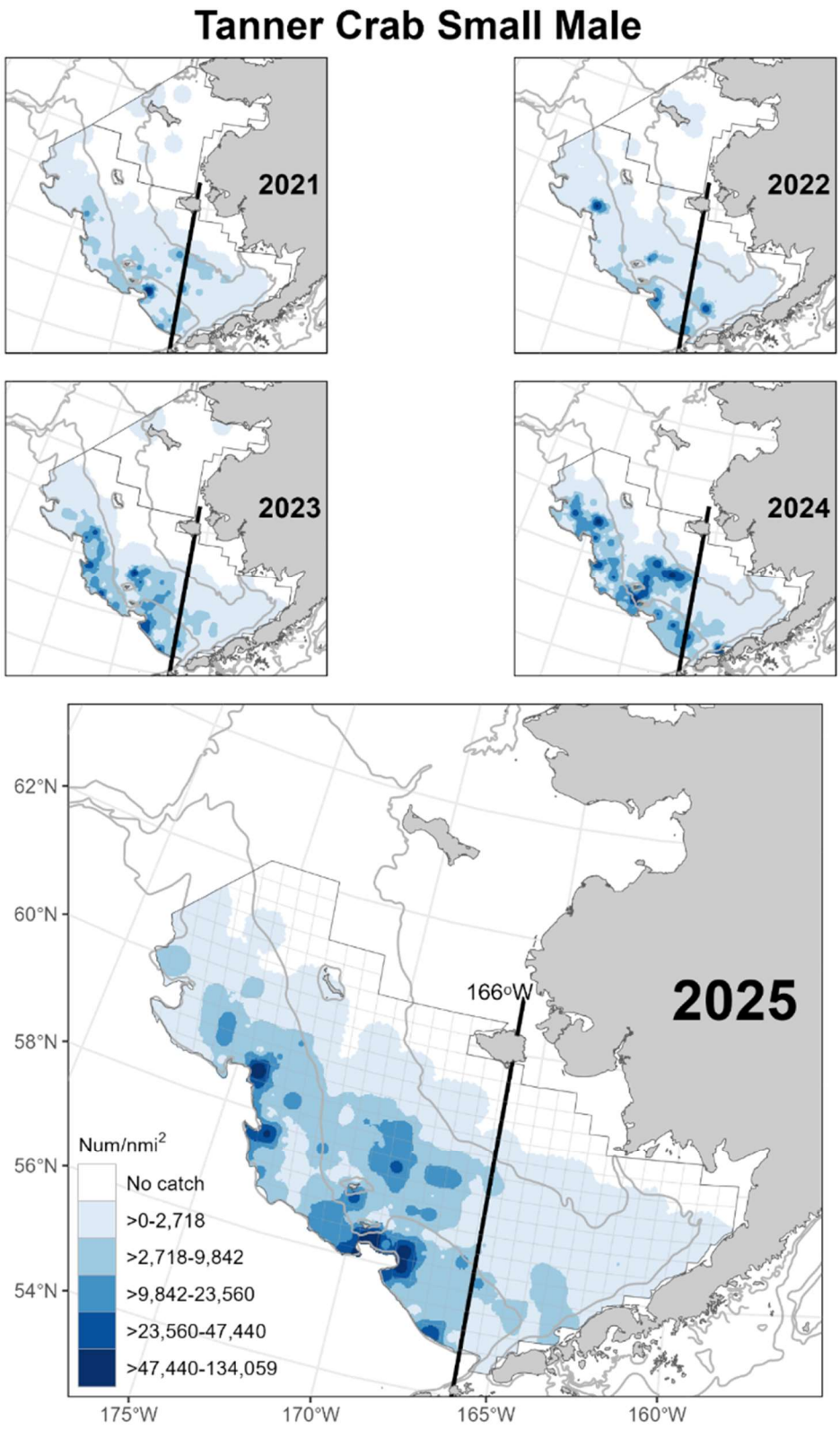


Figure 70. -- Estimated total density of small-sized (carapace width < 113 mm east of 166°W in EBS; carapace width < 103 mm west of 166°W in EBS and in NBS) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

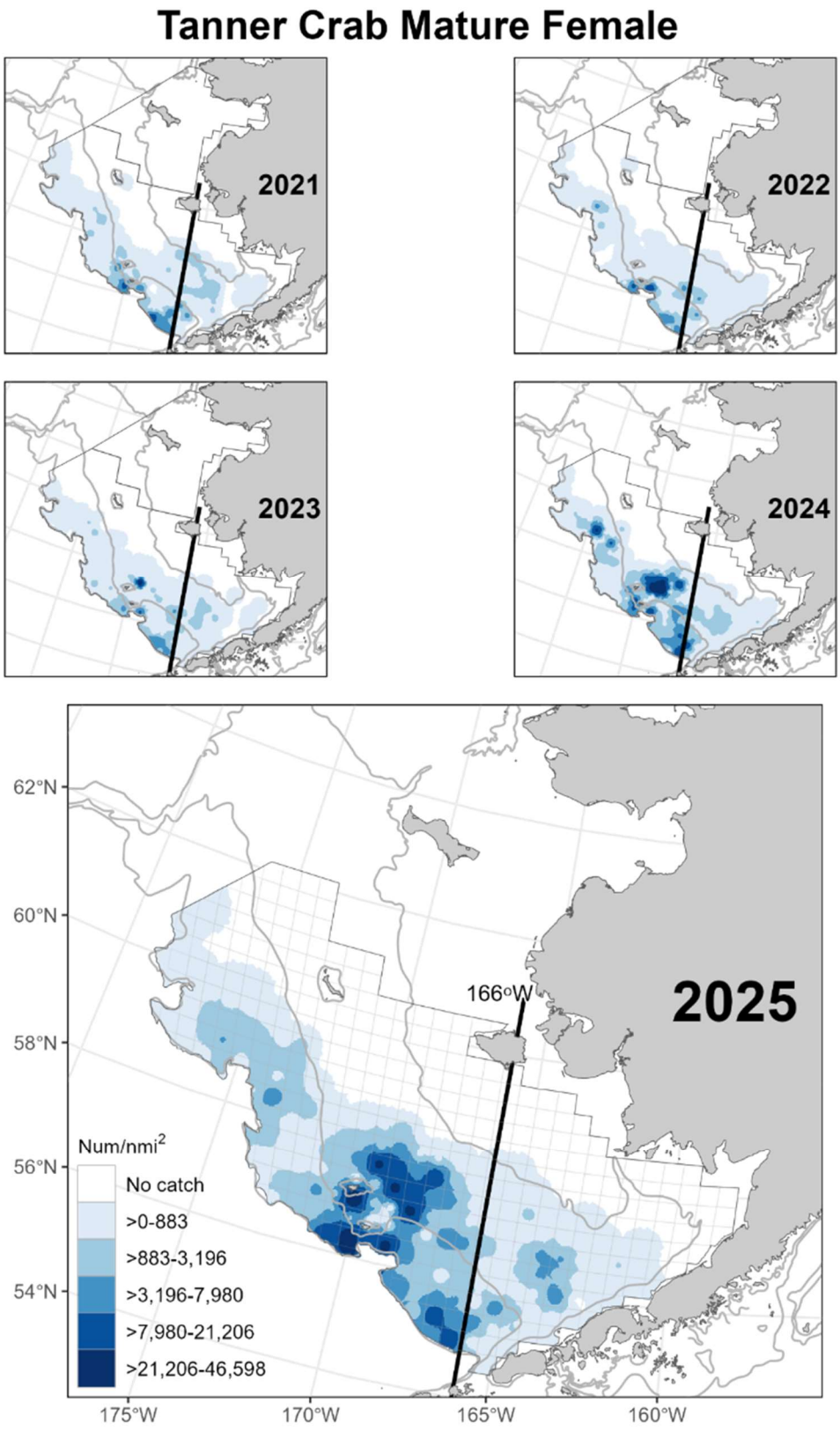


Figure 71. -- Estimated total density of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

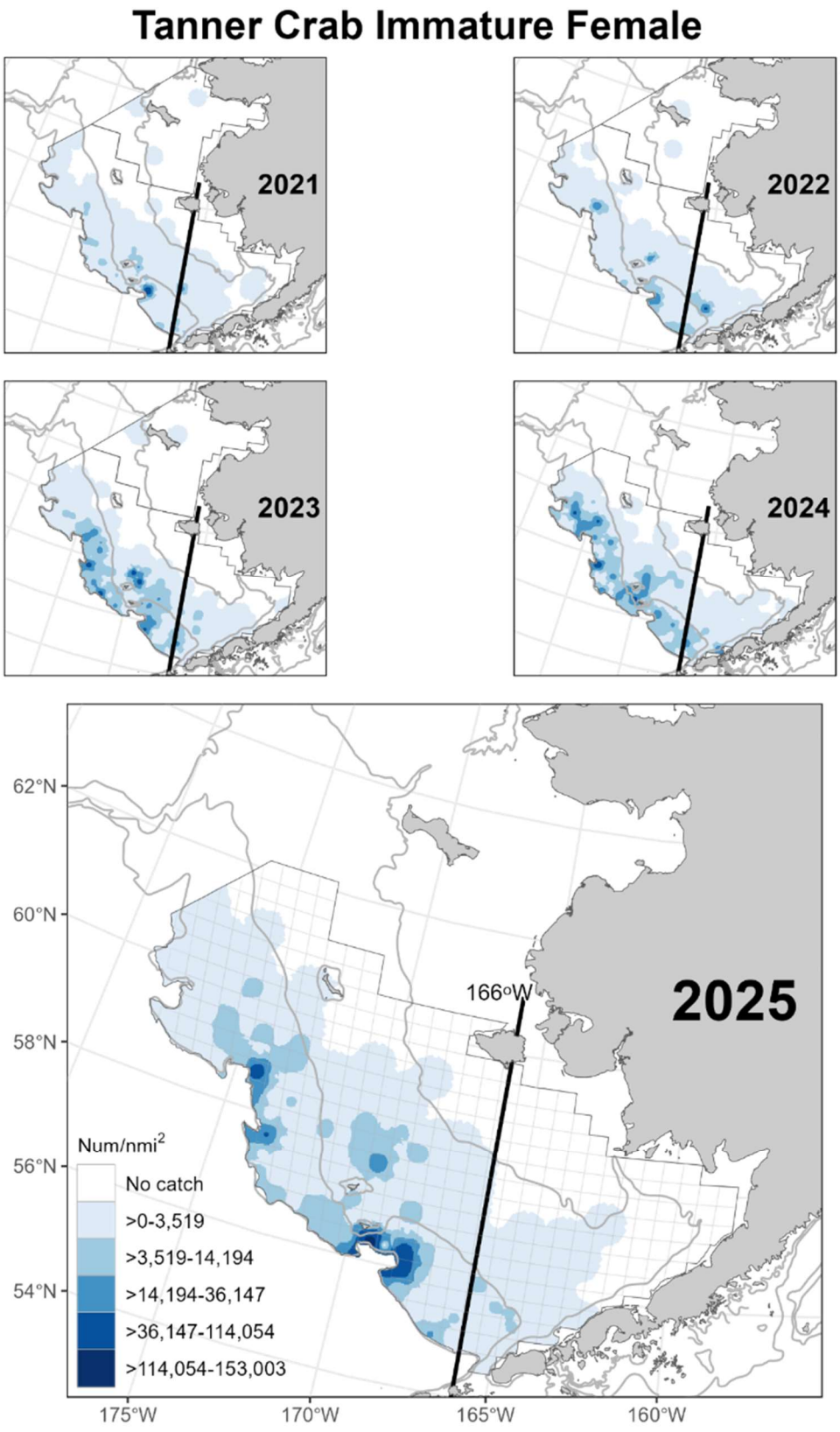


Figure 72. -- Estimated total density of immature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

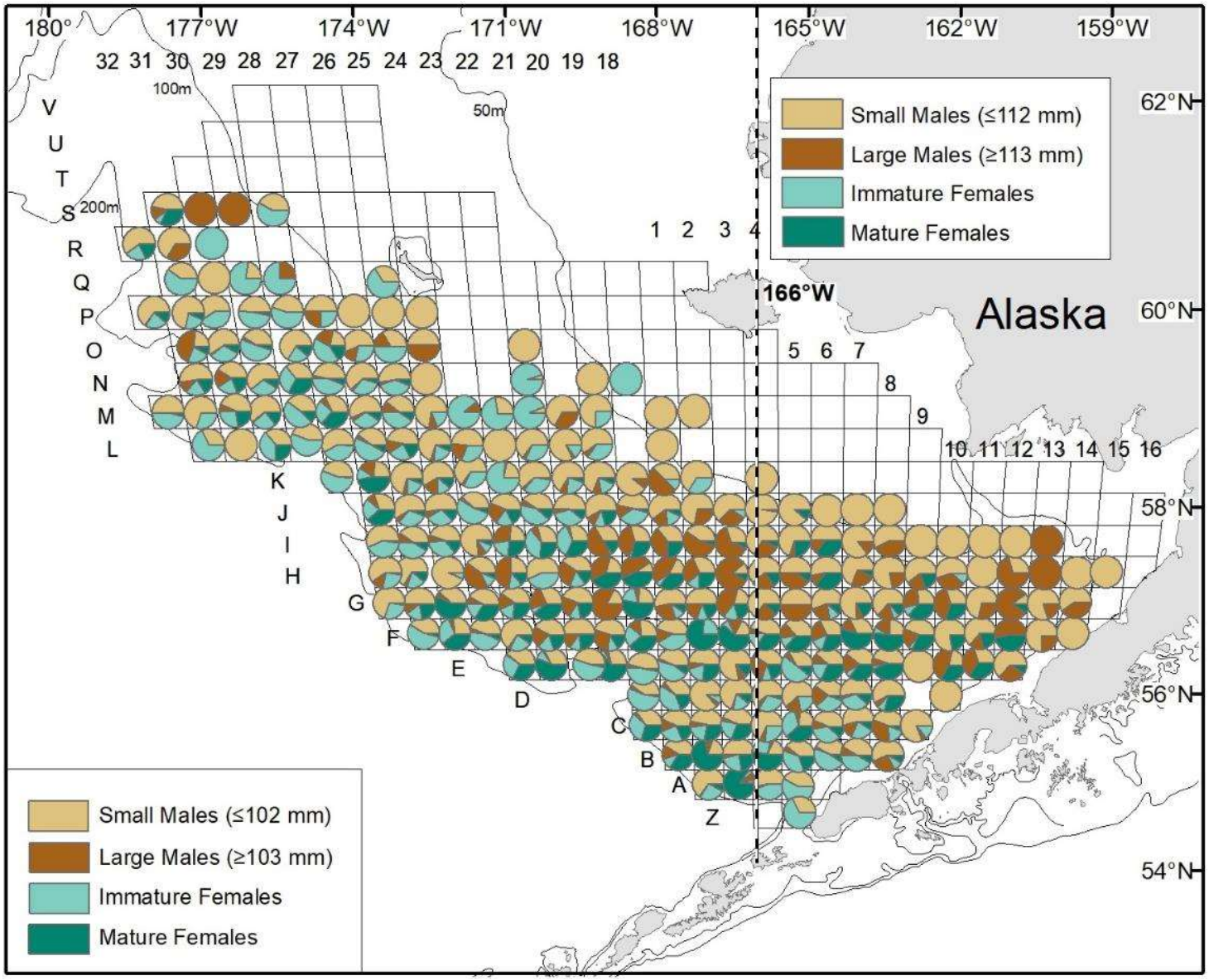


Figure 73. -- Proportion of male and female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) maturity/size classes caught at each station sampled in 2025. Males are considered large with carapace widths ≥ 113 mm east of 166°W in the EBS and carapace widths ≥ 103 mm west of 166°W.

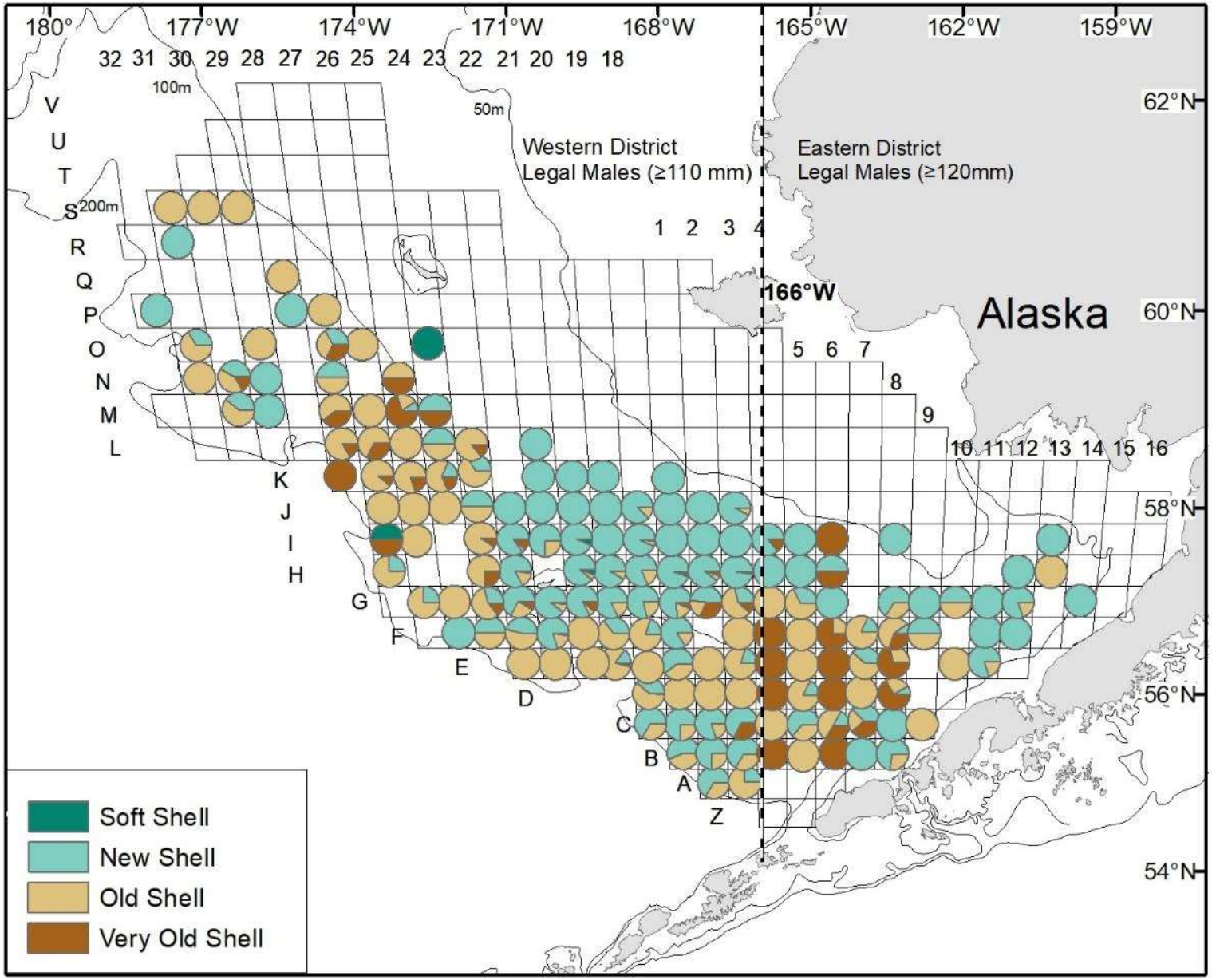


Figure 74. -- Proportion of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 120 mm east of 166°W in EBS; carapace width ≥ 110 mm west of 166°W) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) shell condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2025.

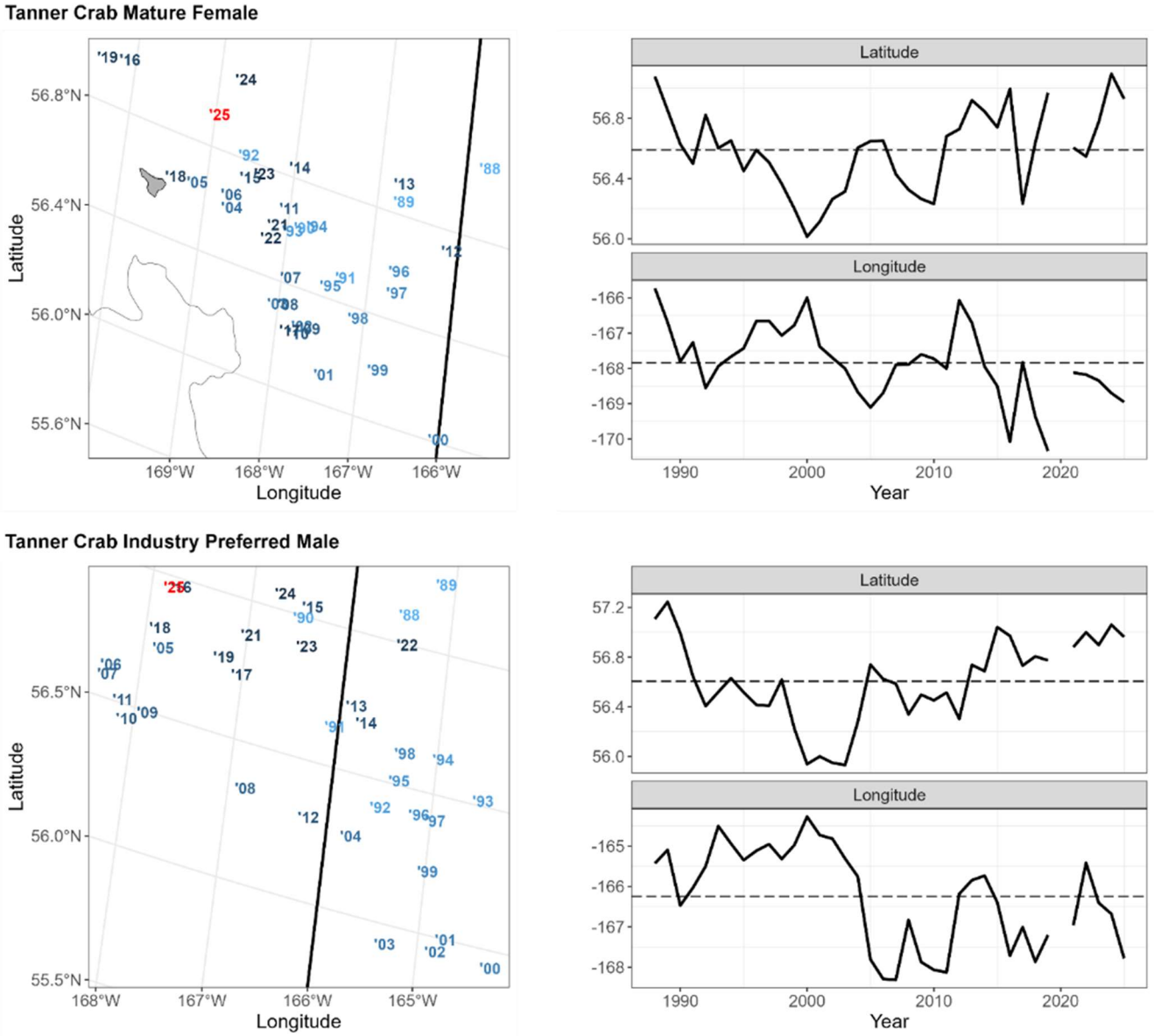


Figure 75. -- CPUE-weighted centers of stock abundance of mature female and industry preferred size male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from 1988 to 2025 in the eastern Bering Sea. Bold black line in left panels indicates 166°W. Years get darker blue with time in left panel maps, with the most recent year denoted in red.

**Snow crab figures**

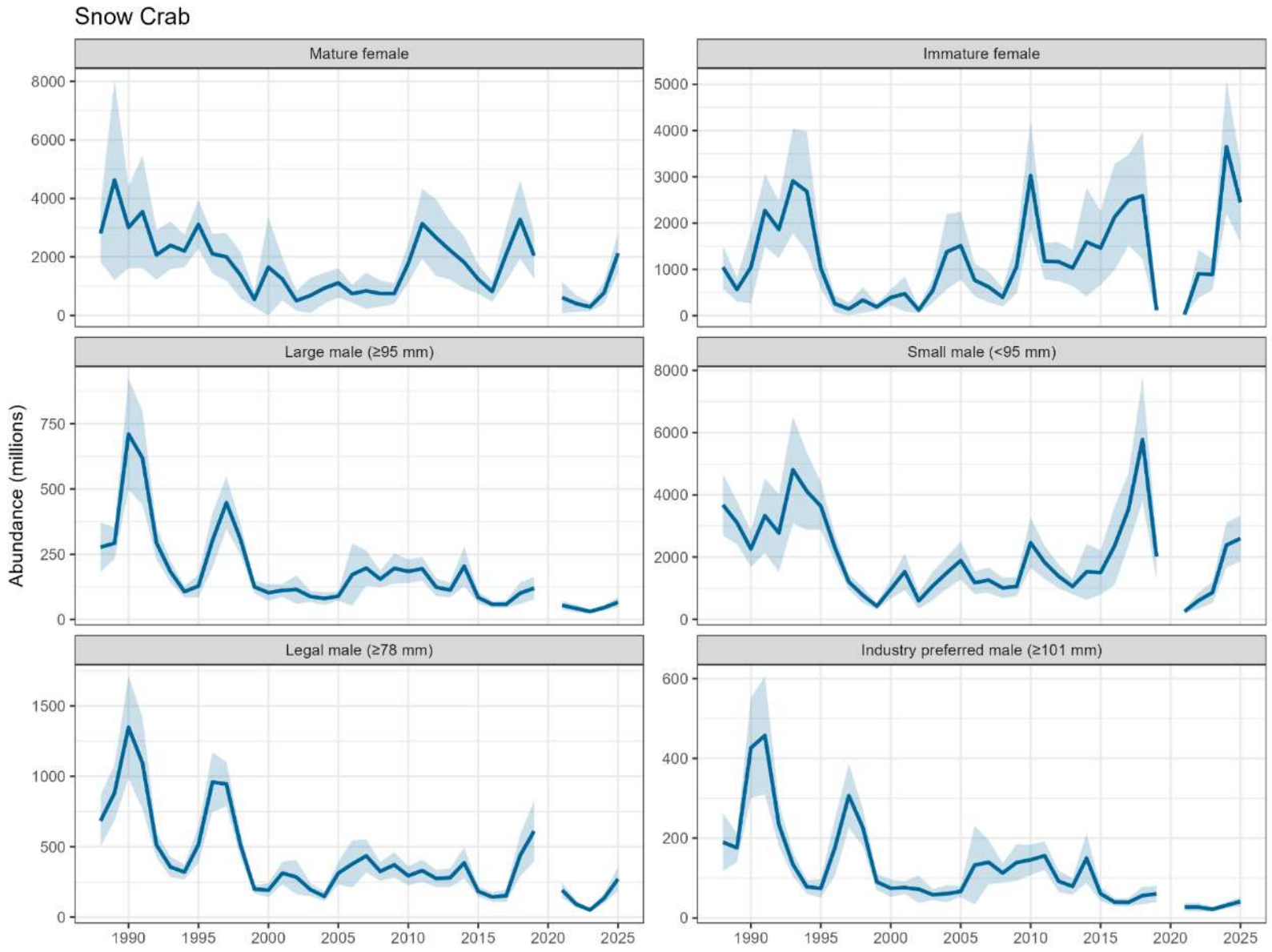


Figure 76. -- Historical abundance of snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

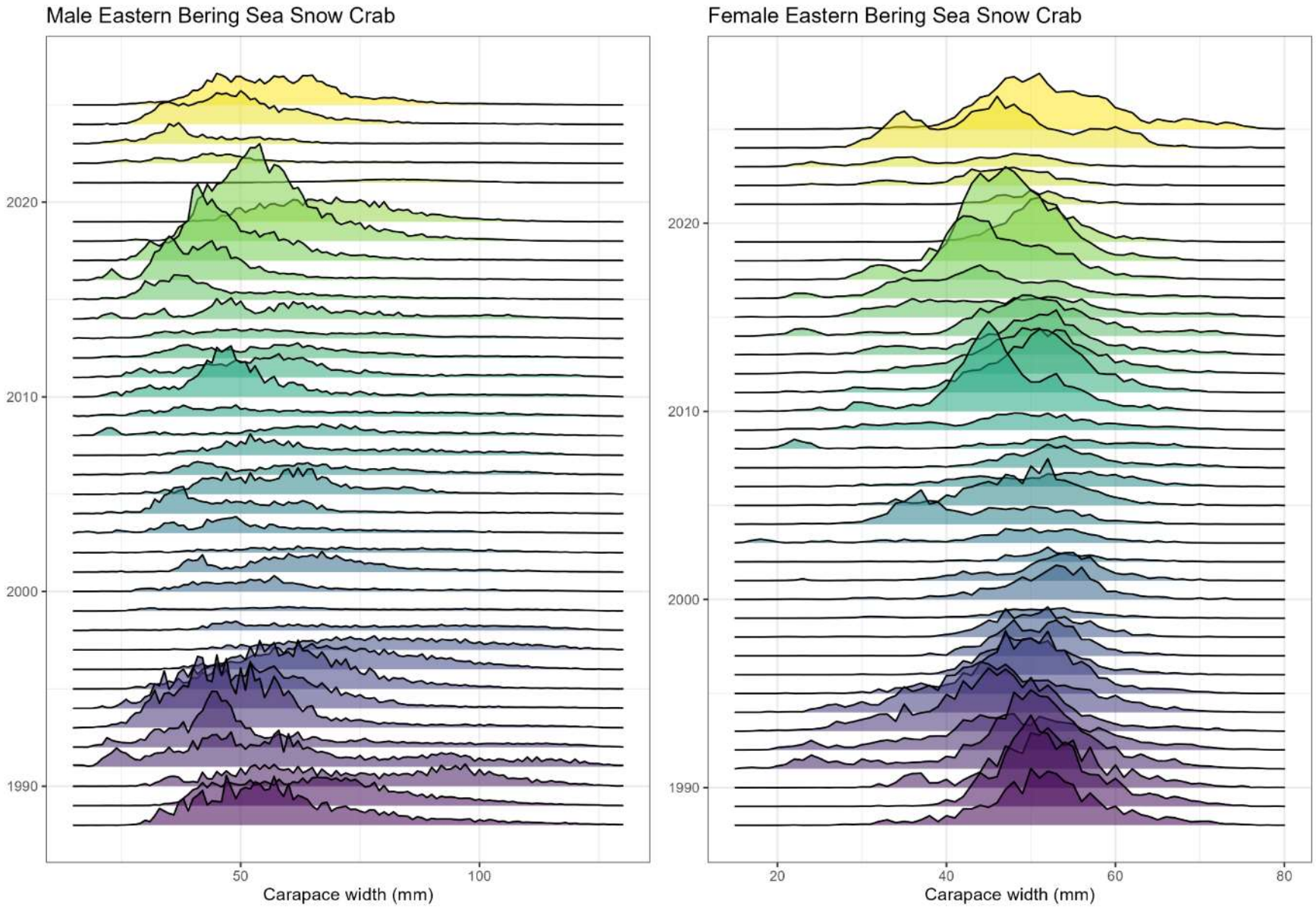


Figure 77. -- Historical size frequency for snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea.

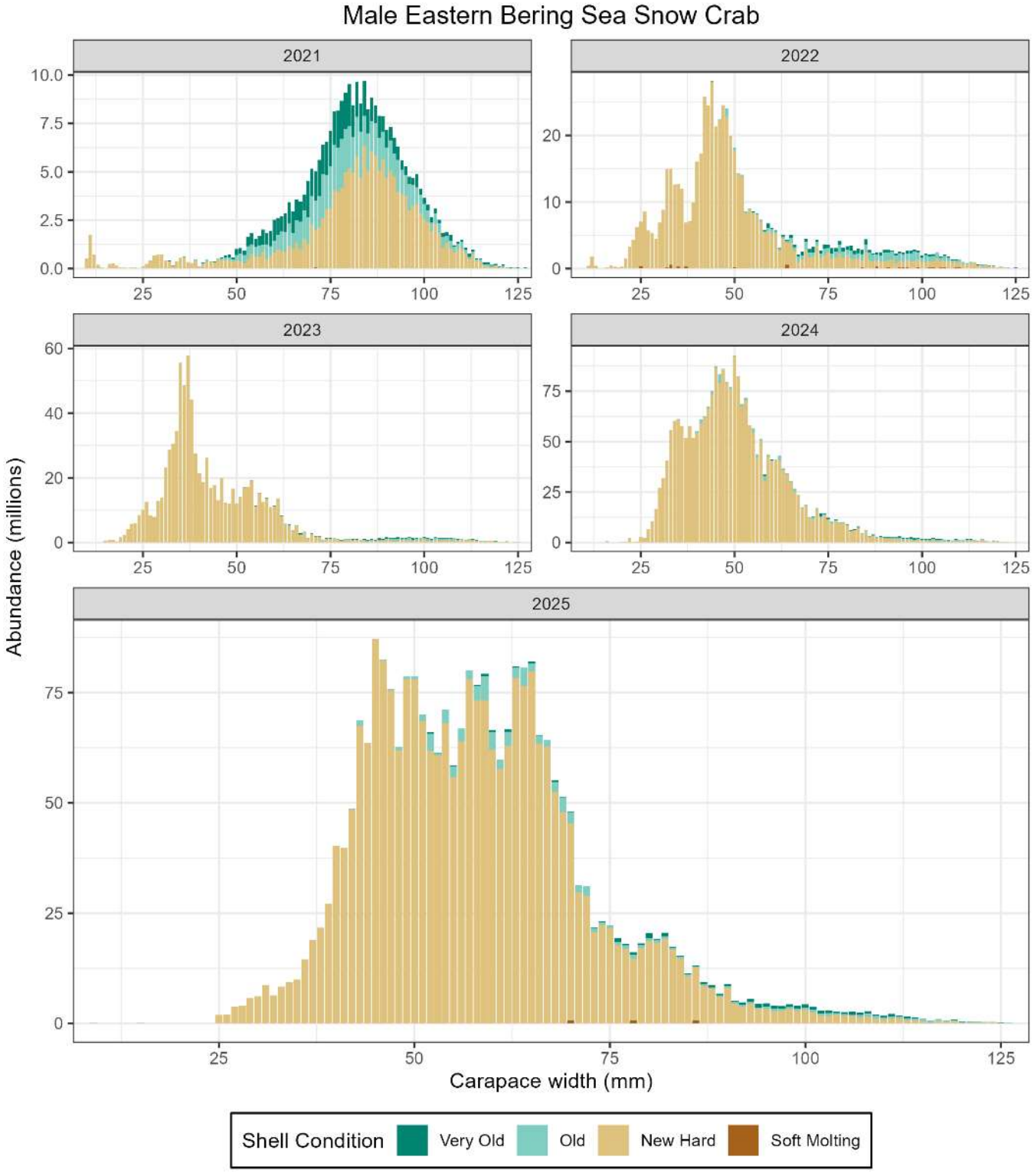


Figure 78. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

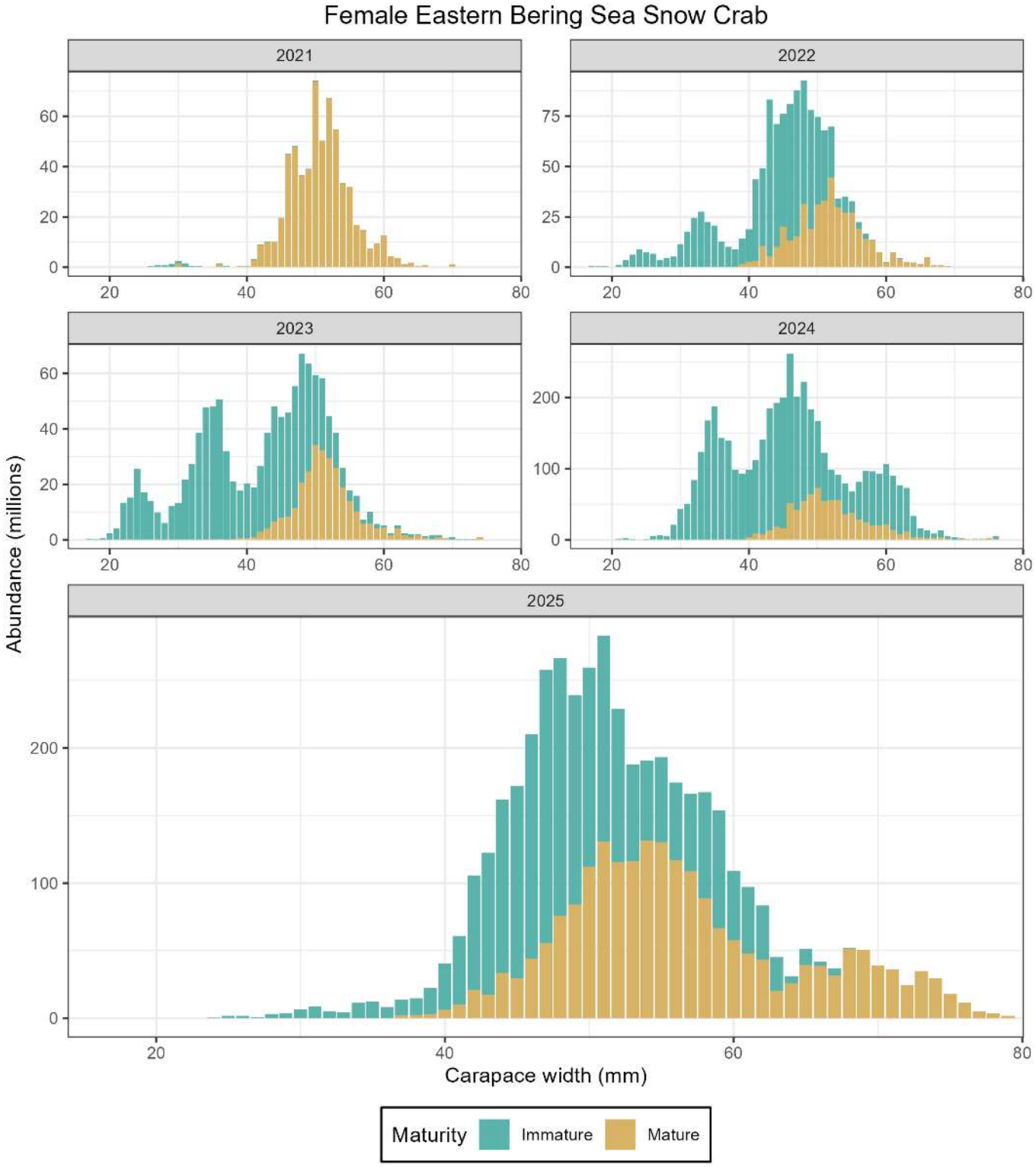


Figure 79. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

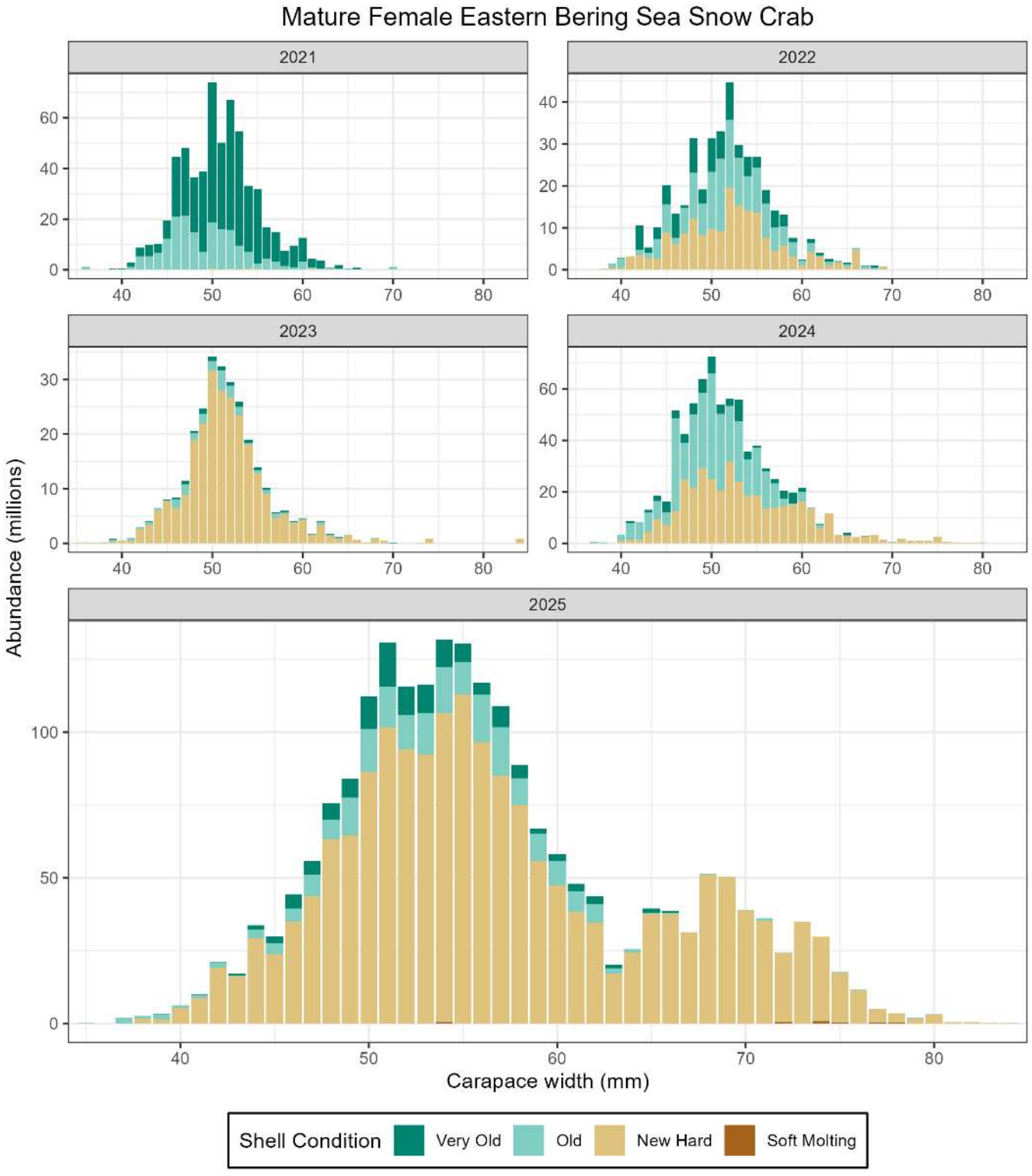


Figure 80. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

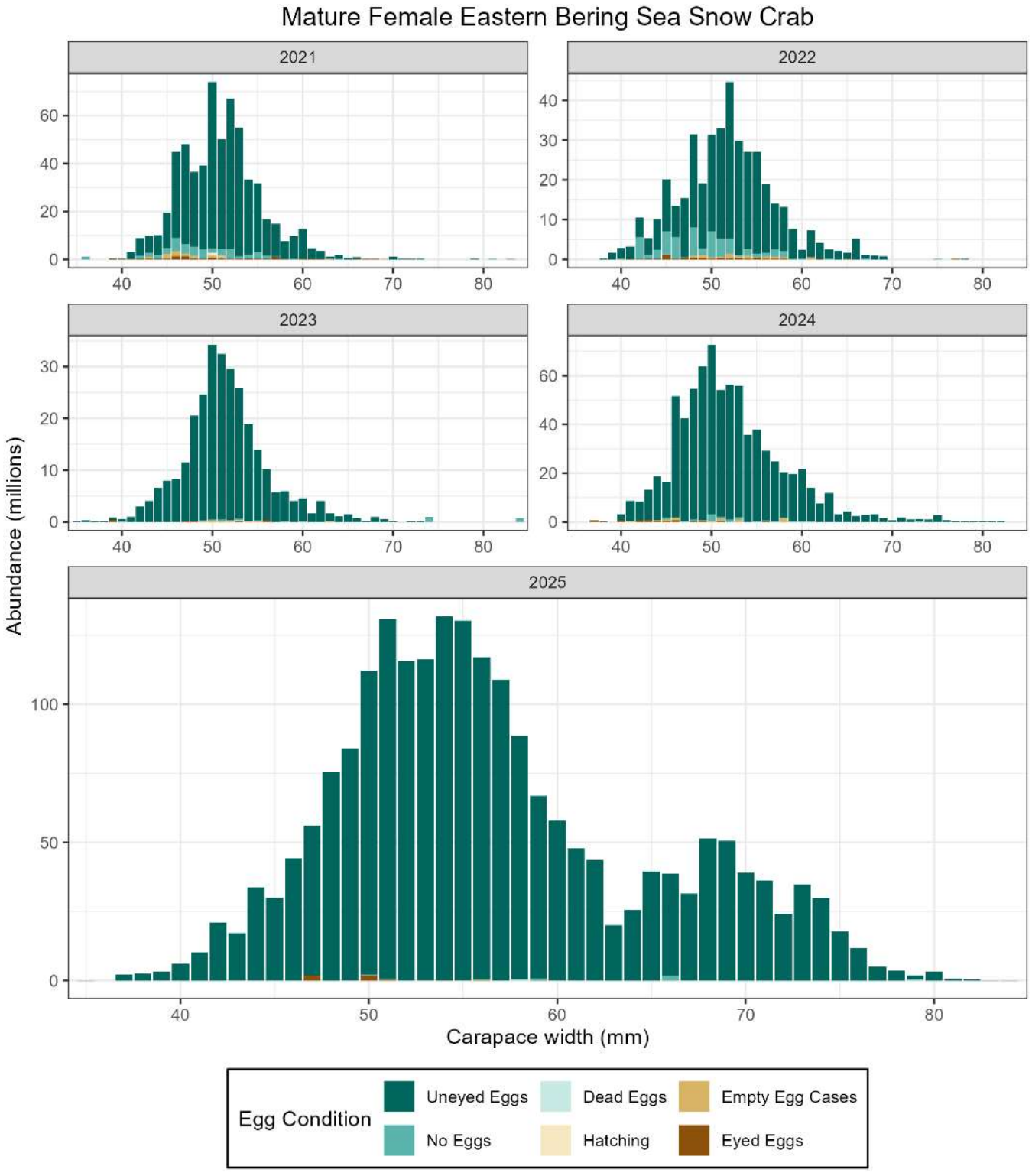


Figure 81. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

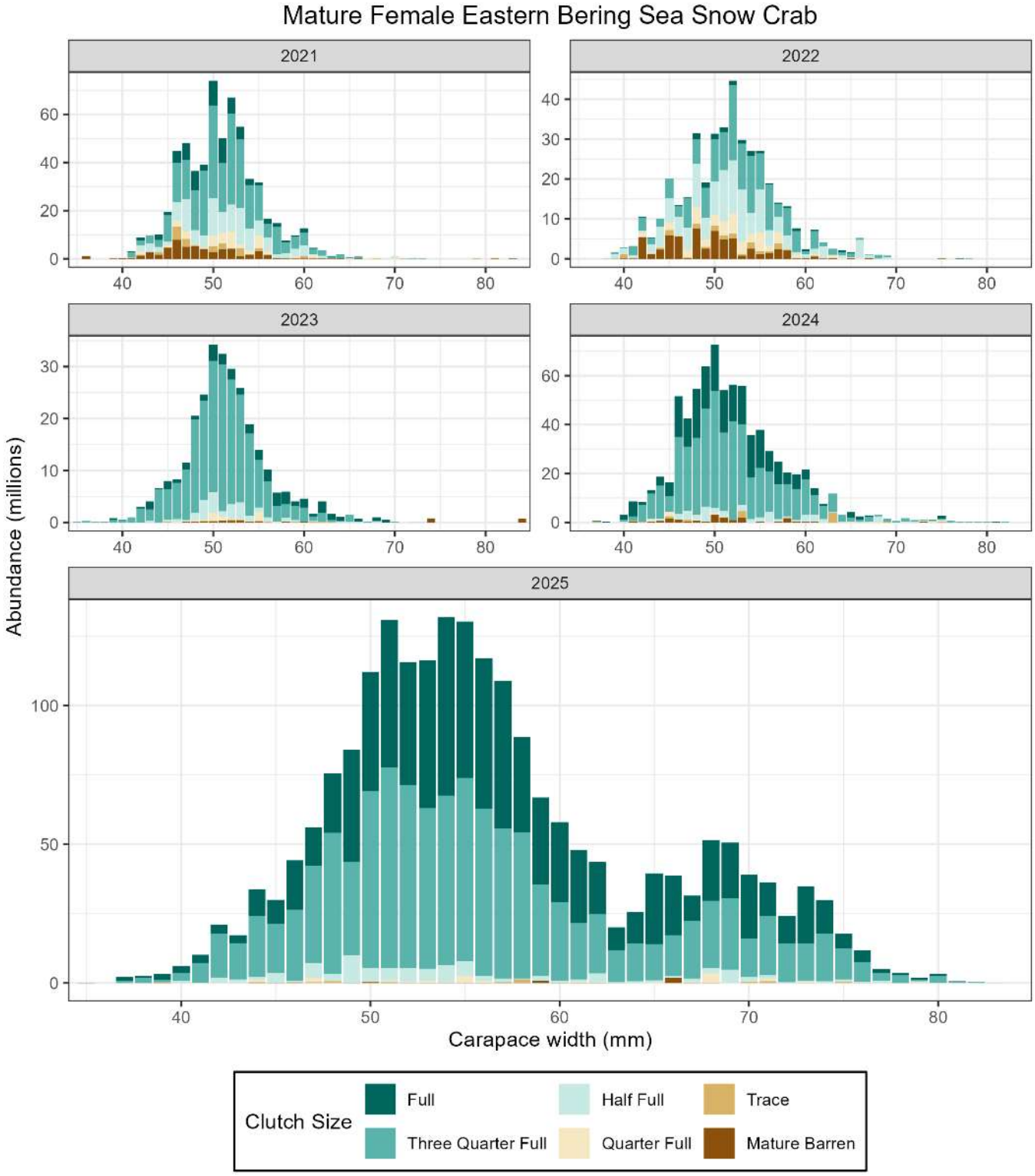


Figure 82. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

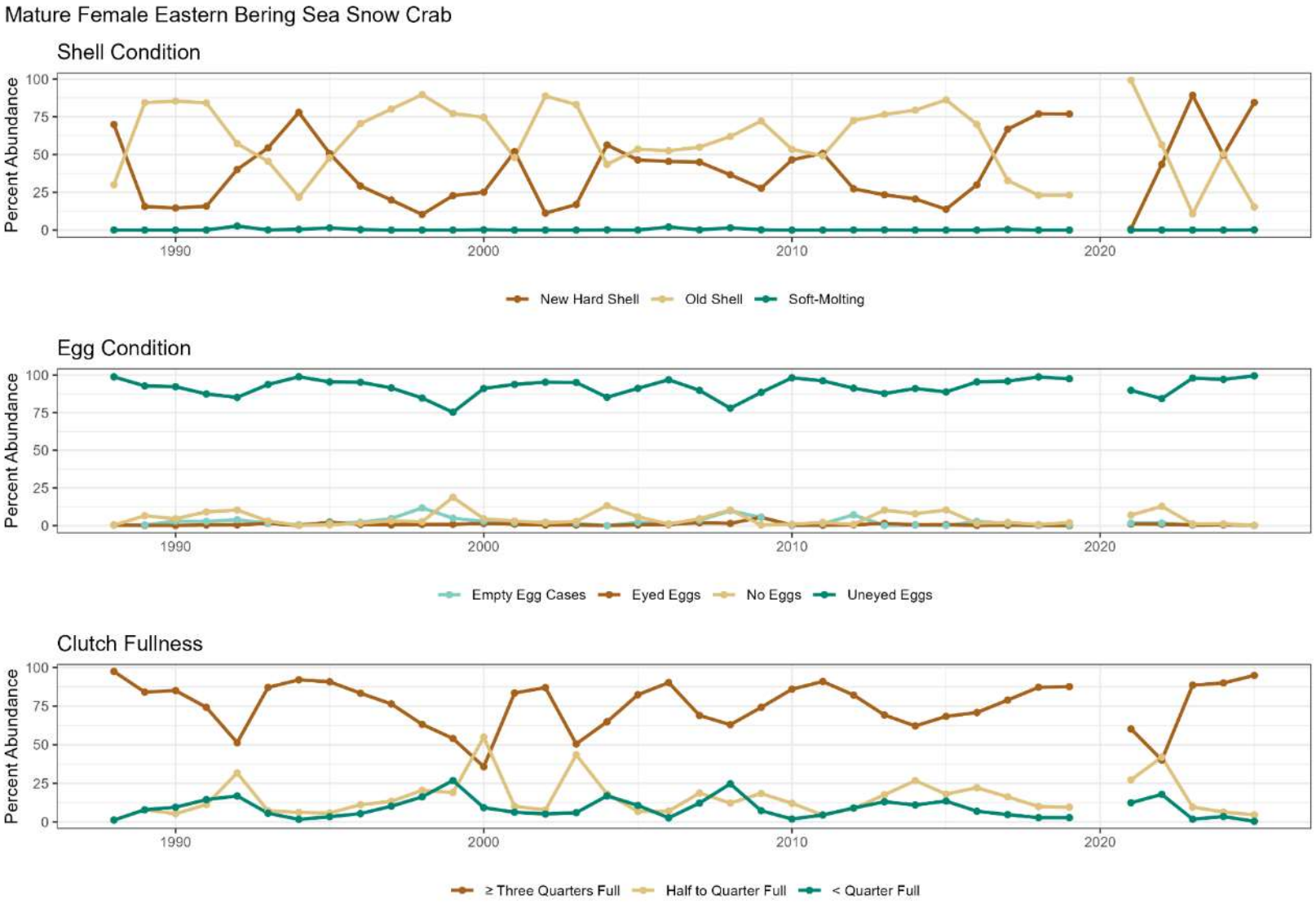


Figure 83. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea.

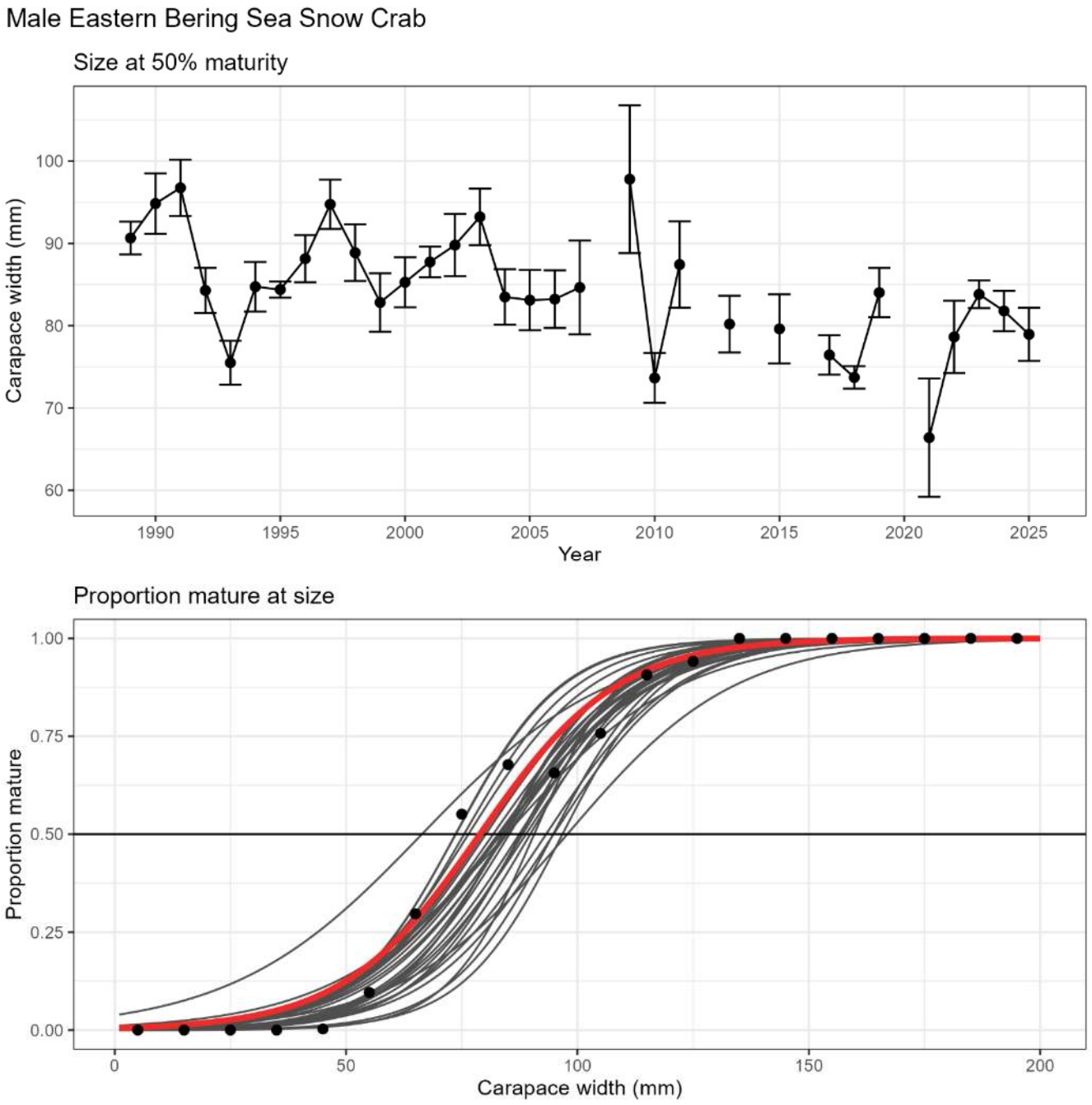


Figure 84. -- Maturity estimates for new hardshell male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea. Upper panel: Estimated size at which 50% of males are mature using chela morphometrics (± 95% CI). Lower panel: Estimated proportion of the population that is mature by carapace width. Each fitted curve represents a year when chela measurements were taken (see upper panel), with 2025 shown in red. Black dots are raw data of proportion mature for 2025 within 10 mm size bins. The point at which the curve intersects the horizontal line is the estimated size at which 50% of the population has undergone terminal molt.

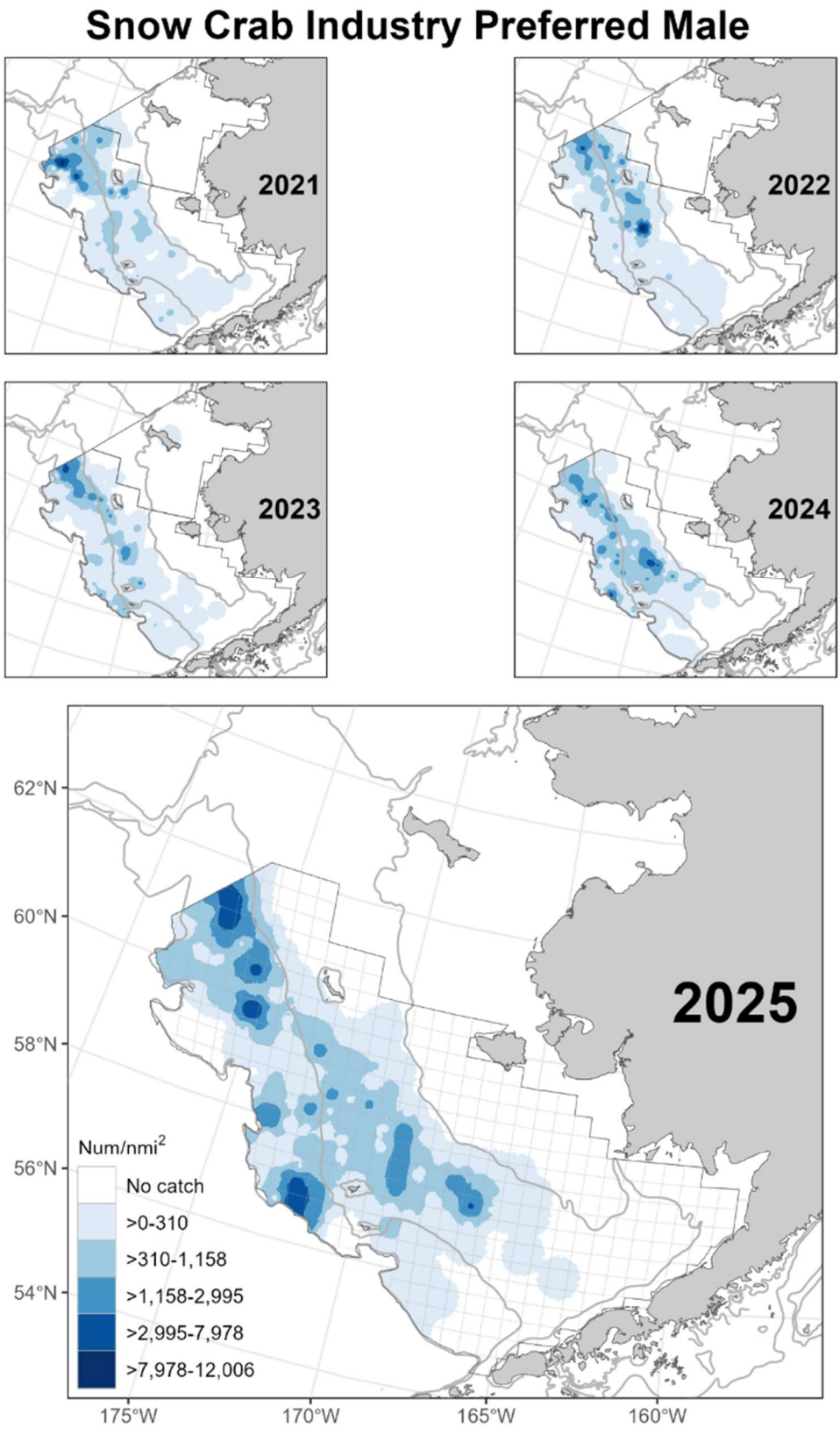


Figure 85. -- Estimated total density of industry preferred-sized (carapace width ≥ 101 mm) snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

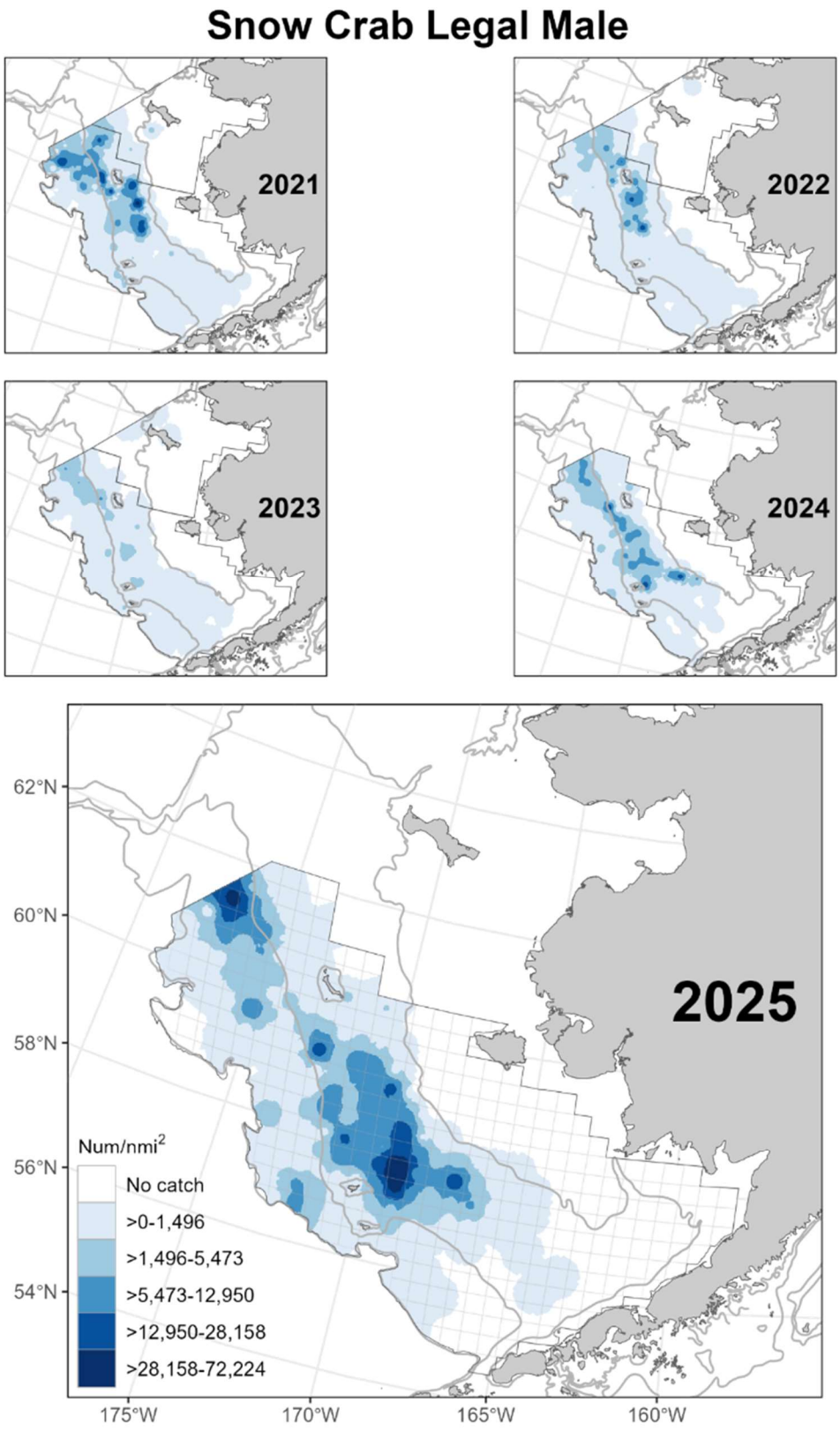


Figure 86. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 78 mm) snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

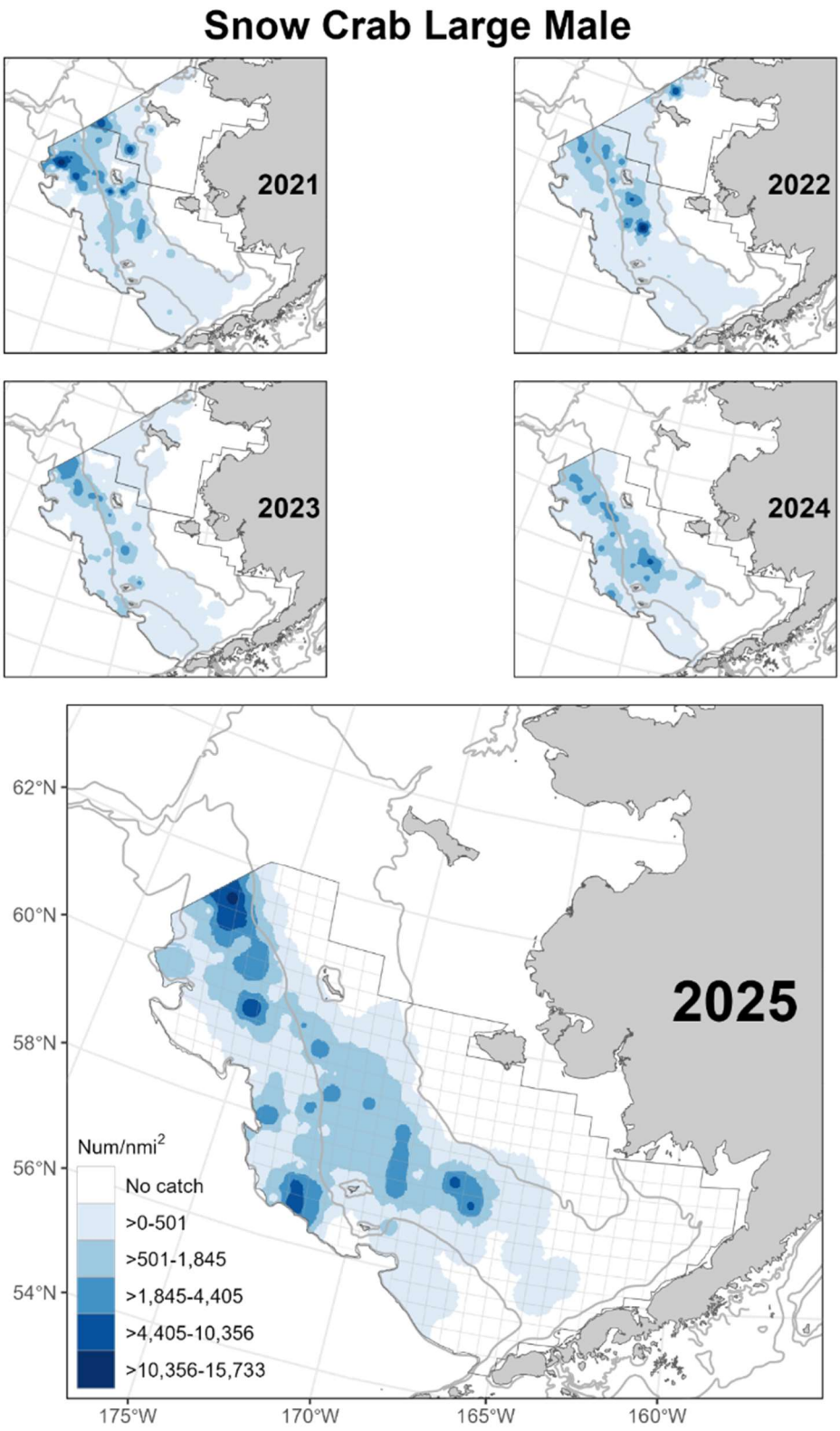


Figure 87. -- Estimated total density of large-sized (carapace width ≥ 95 mm in EBS; carapace width ≥ 68 mm in NBS) male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

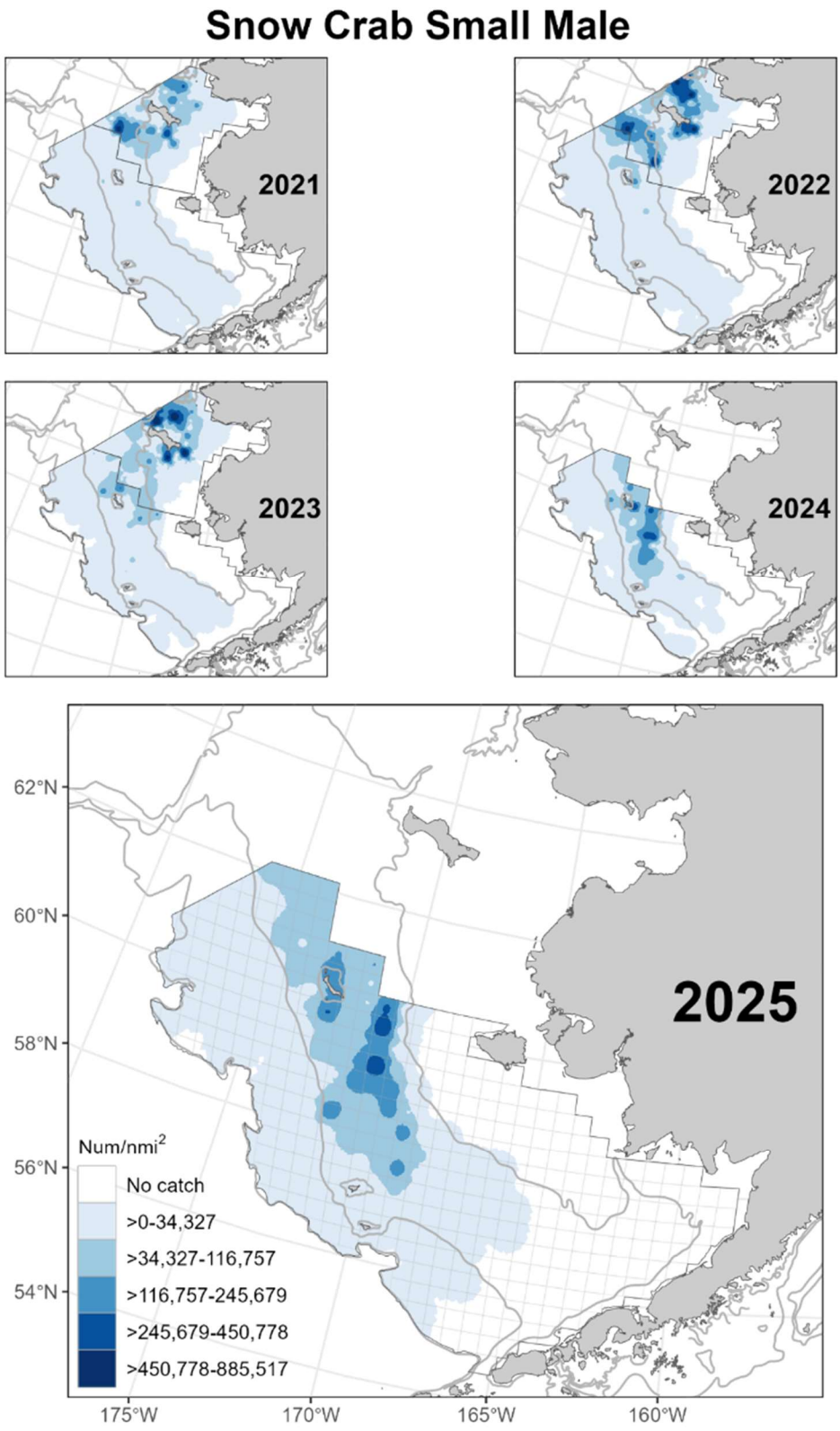


Figure 88. -- Estimated total density of small-sized (carapace width < 95 mm in EBS; carapace width < 68 mm in NBS) male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

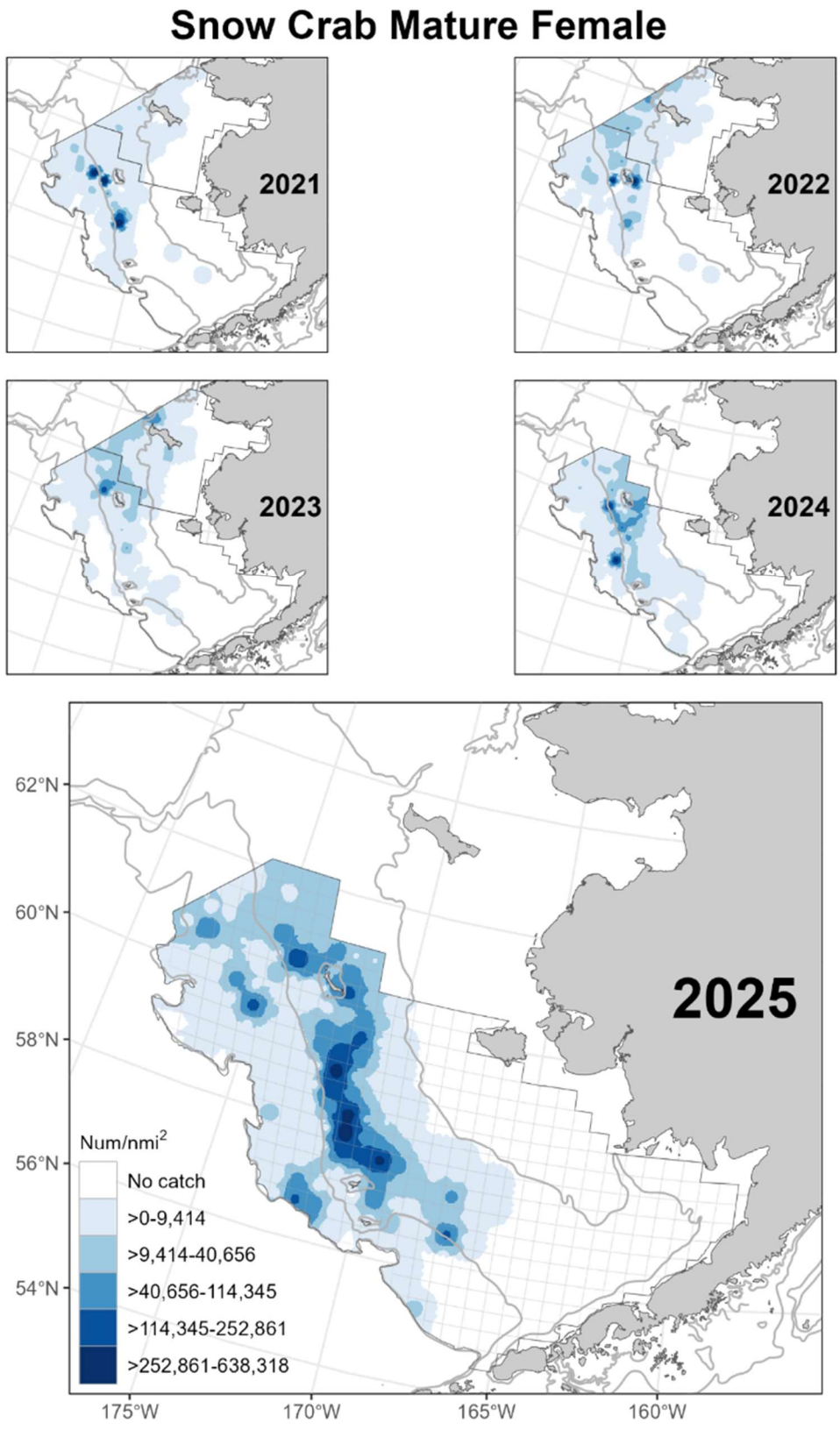


Figure 89. -- Estimated total density of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

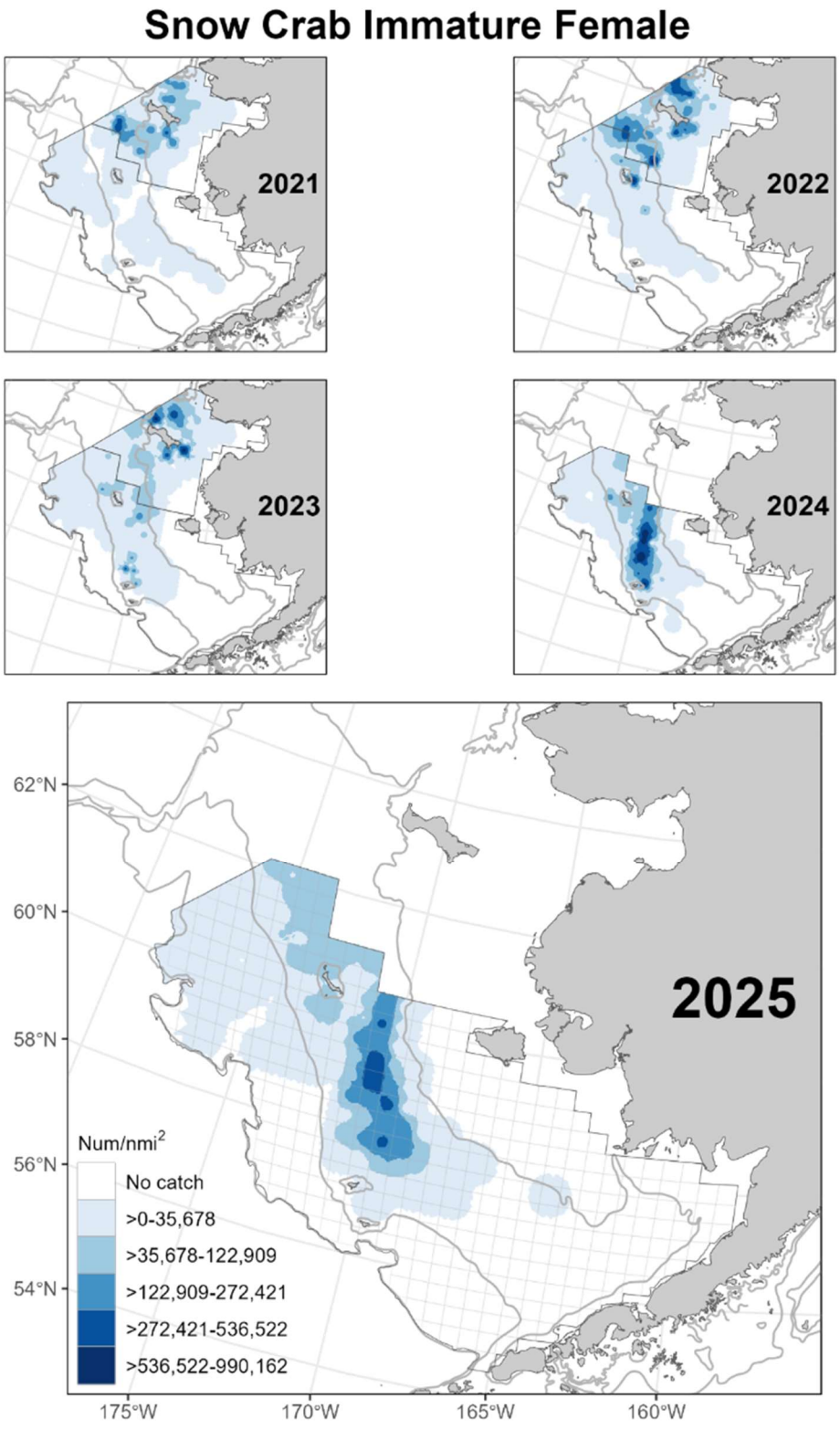


Figure 90. -- Estimated total density of immature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

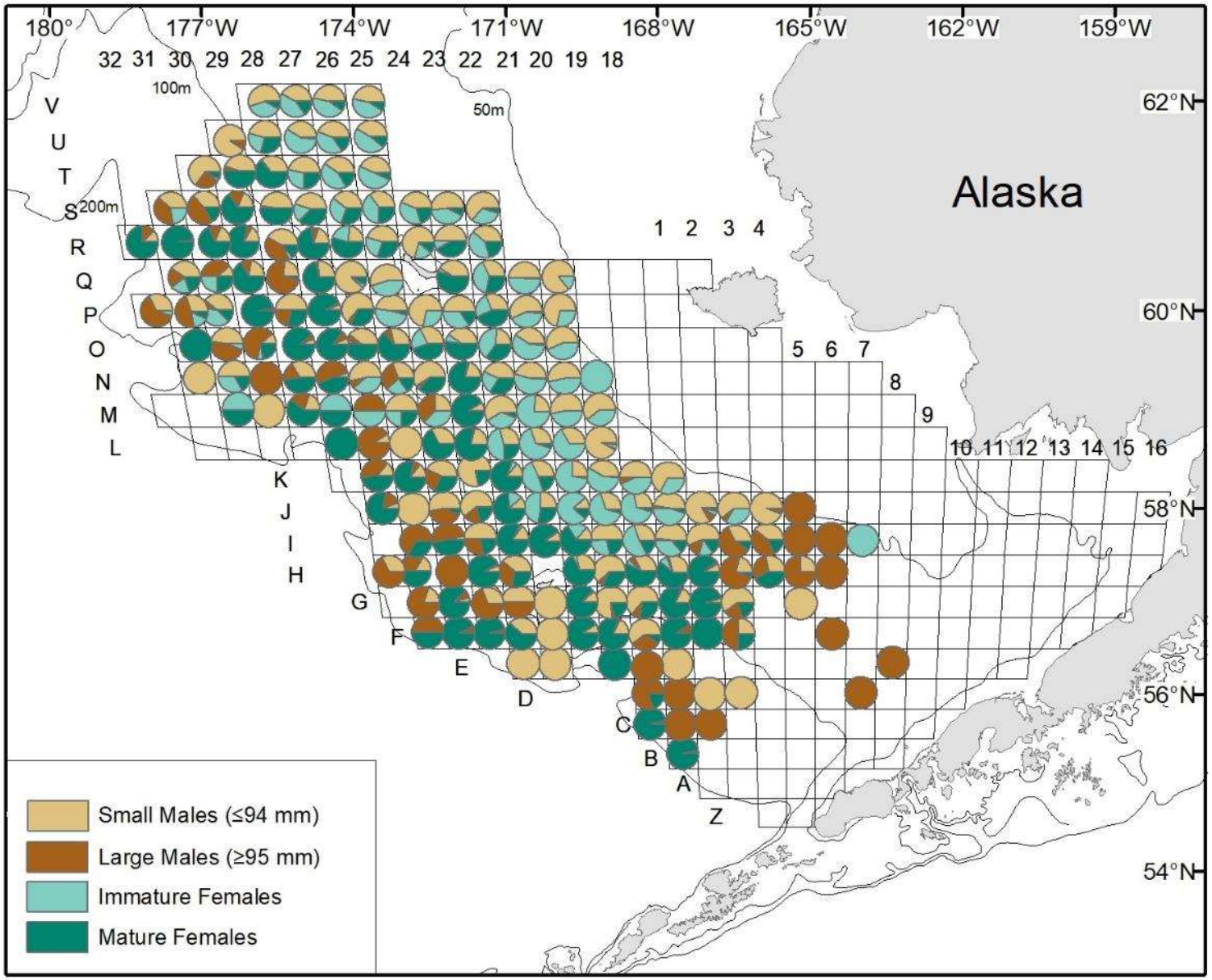


Figure 91. -- Proportion of male and female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) maturity/size classes caught at each station sampled in 2025. Males are considered large with carapace widths ≥ 95 mm.

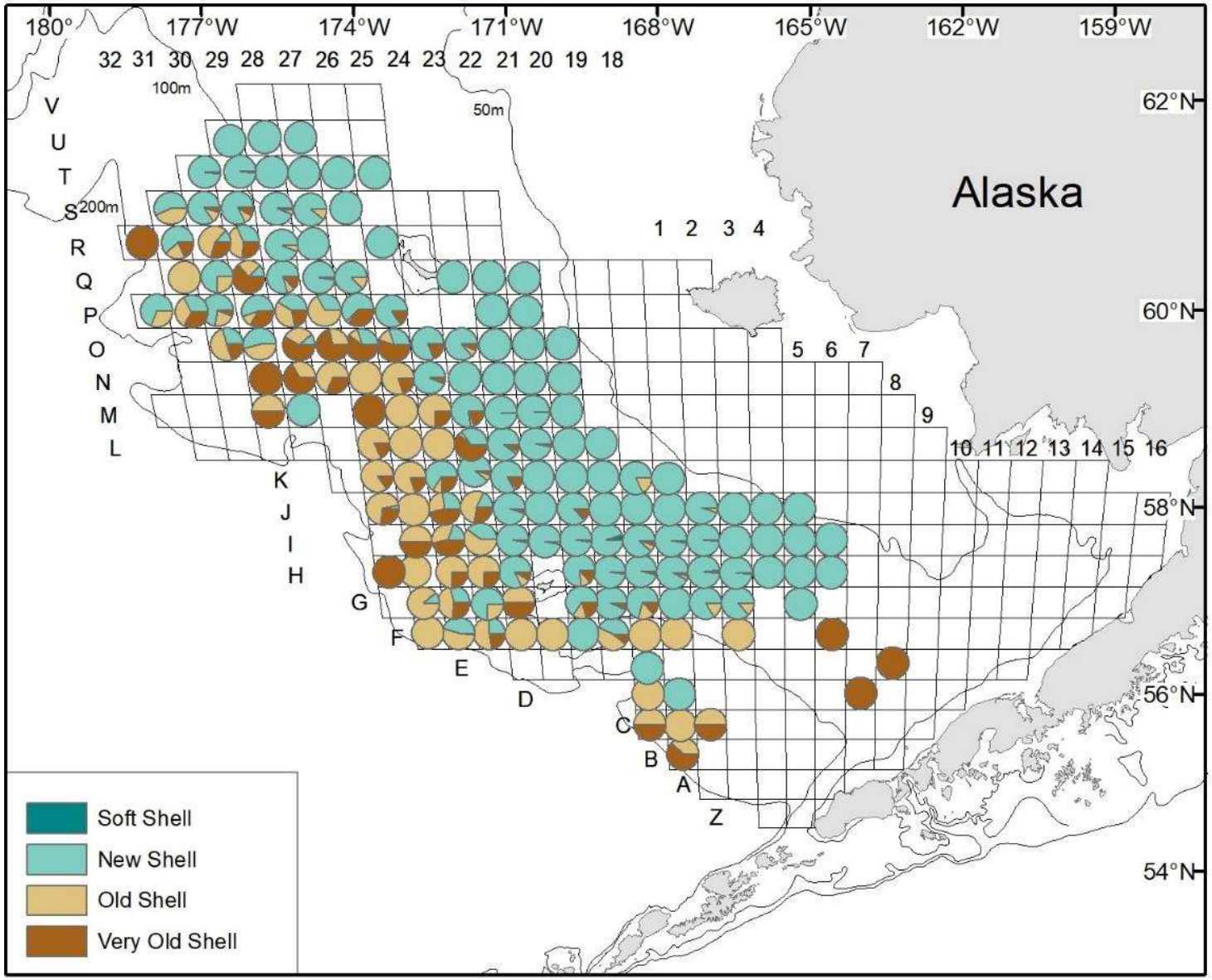


Figure 92. -- Proportion of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 78) male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) shell condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2025.

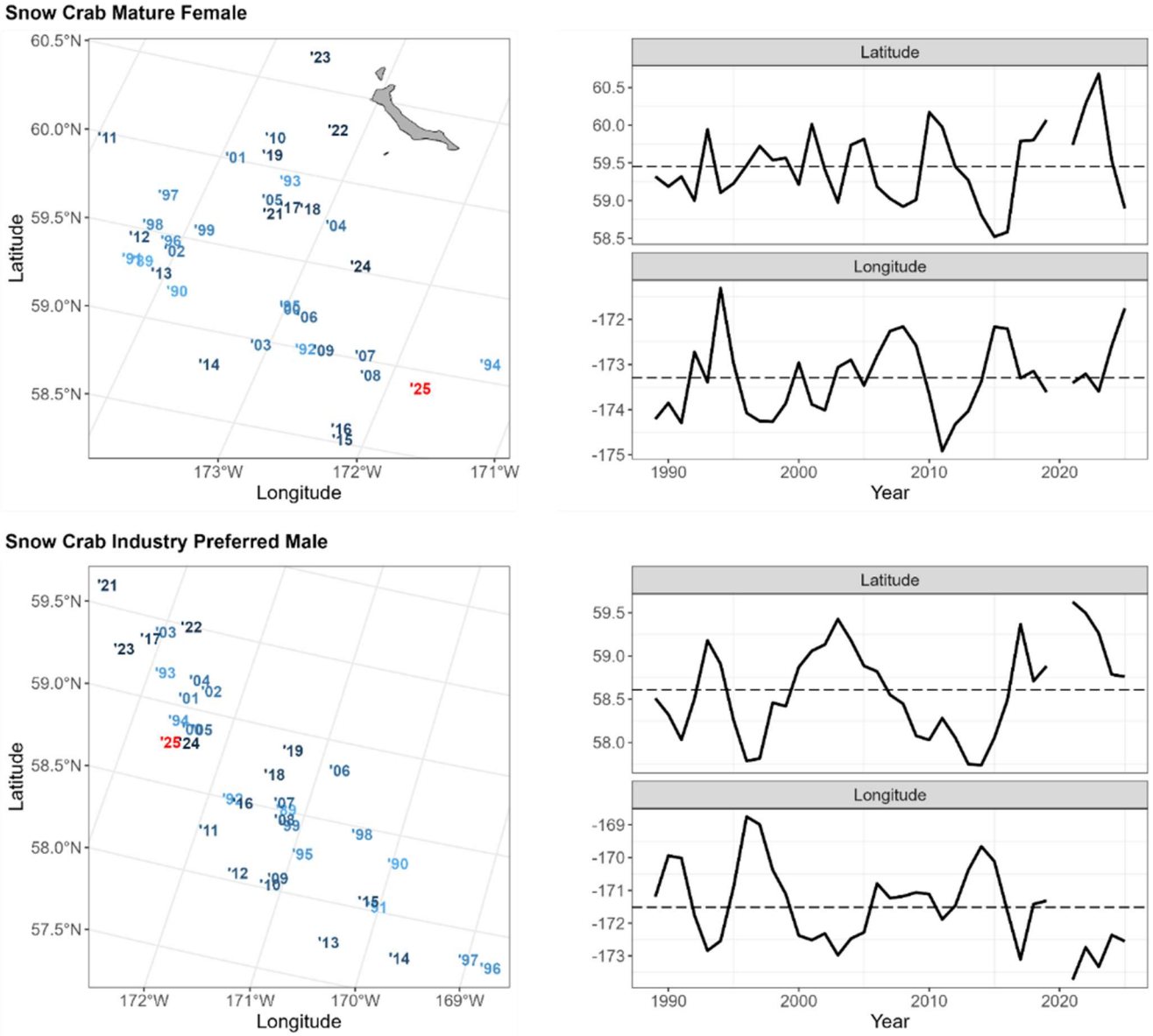


Figure 93. – CPUE-weighted centers of stock abundance of mature female and industry-preferred male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from 1988 to 2025 in the eastern Bering Sea. Years get darker blue with time in left panel maps, with the most recent year denoted in red.

**Hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. figures**

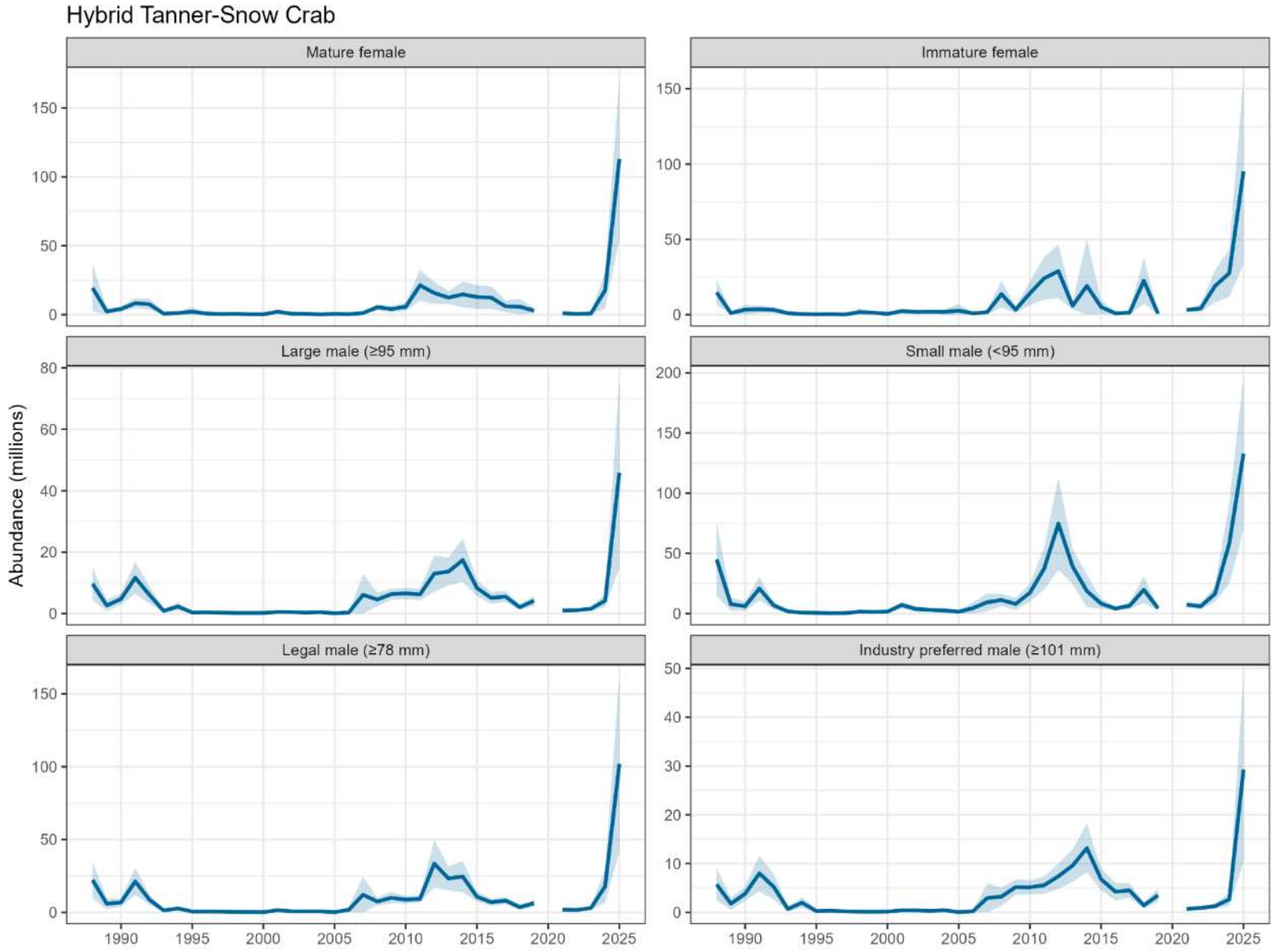


Figure 94. -- Historical abundance of hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

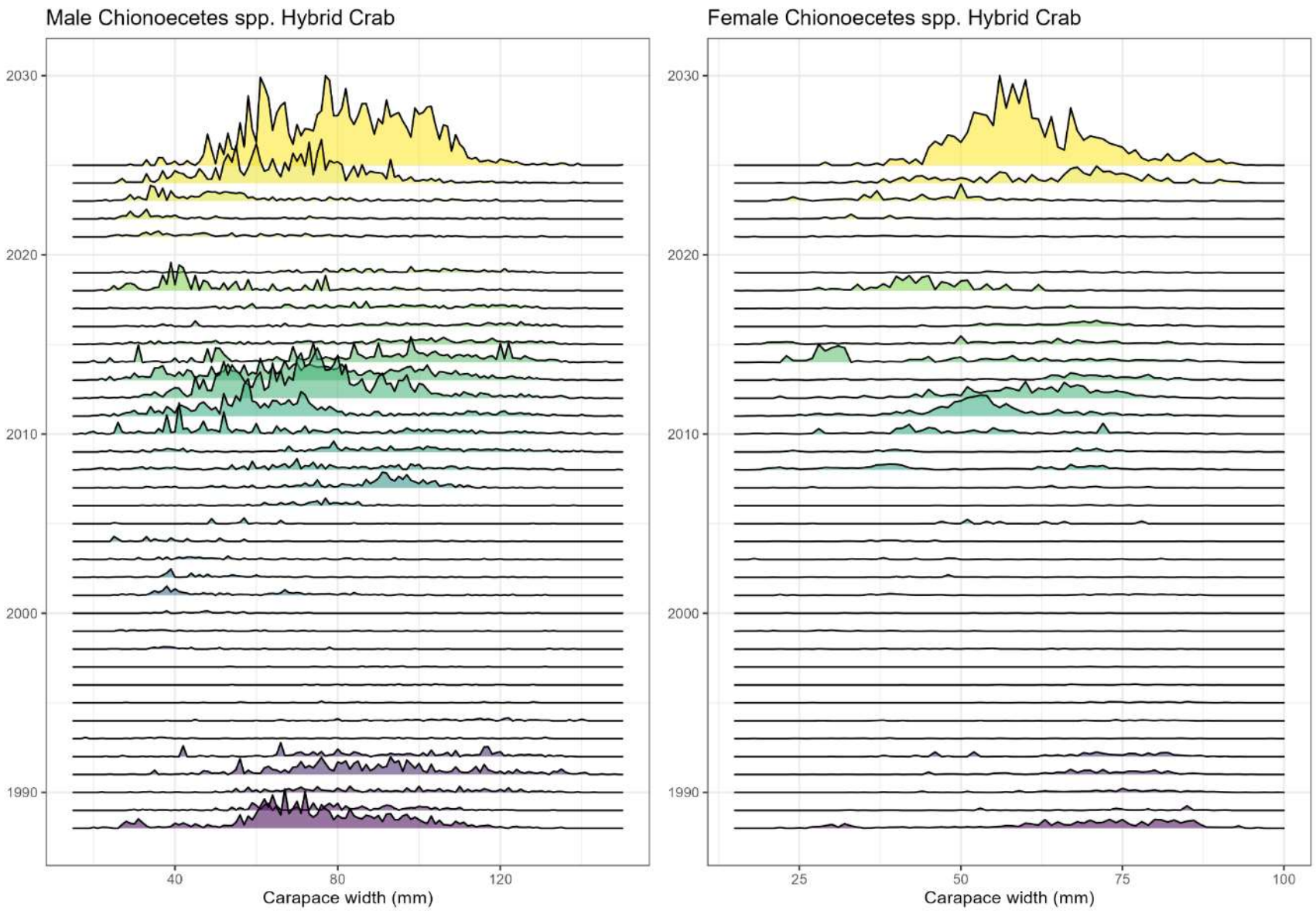


Figure 95. -- Historical size frequency for snow crab hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea.

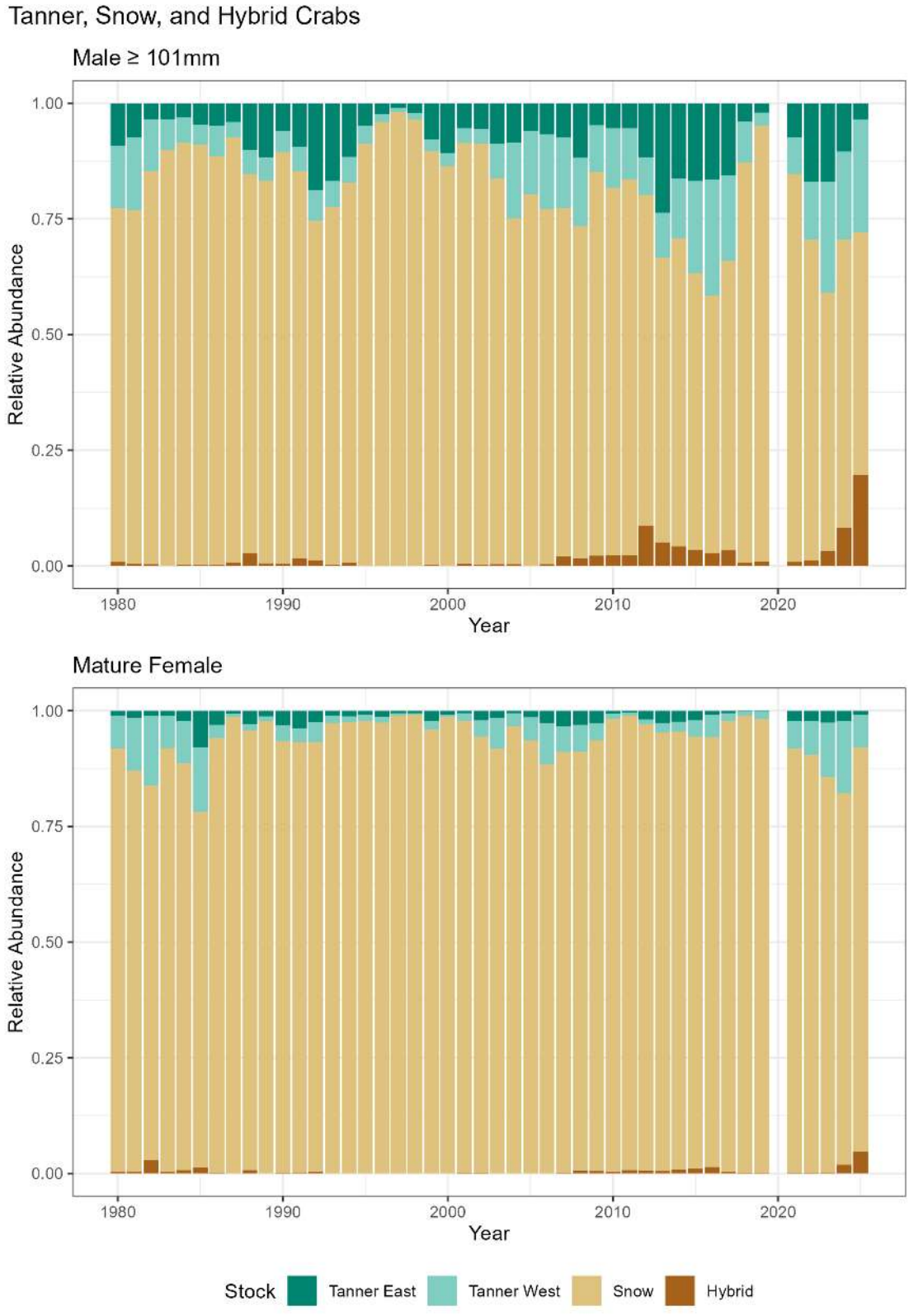


Figure 96. – Relative abundance of *Chionoecetes opilio* (snow crab), *Chionoecetes bairdi* (Tanner crab) and hybrids of the two species that are males ≥ 101 mm CW (industry preferred size for snow crab) and mature females in the eastern Bering Sea.

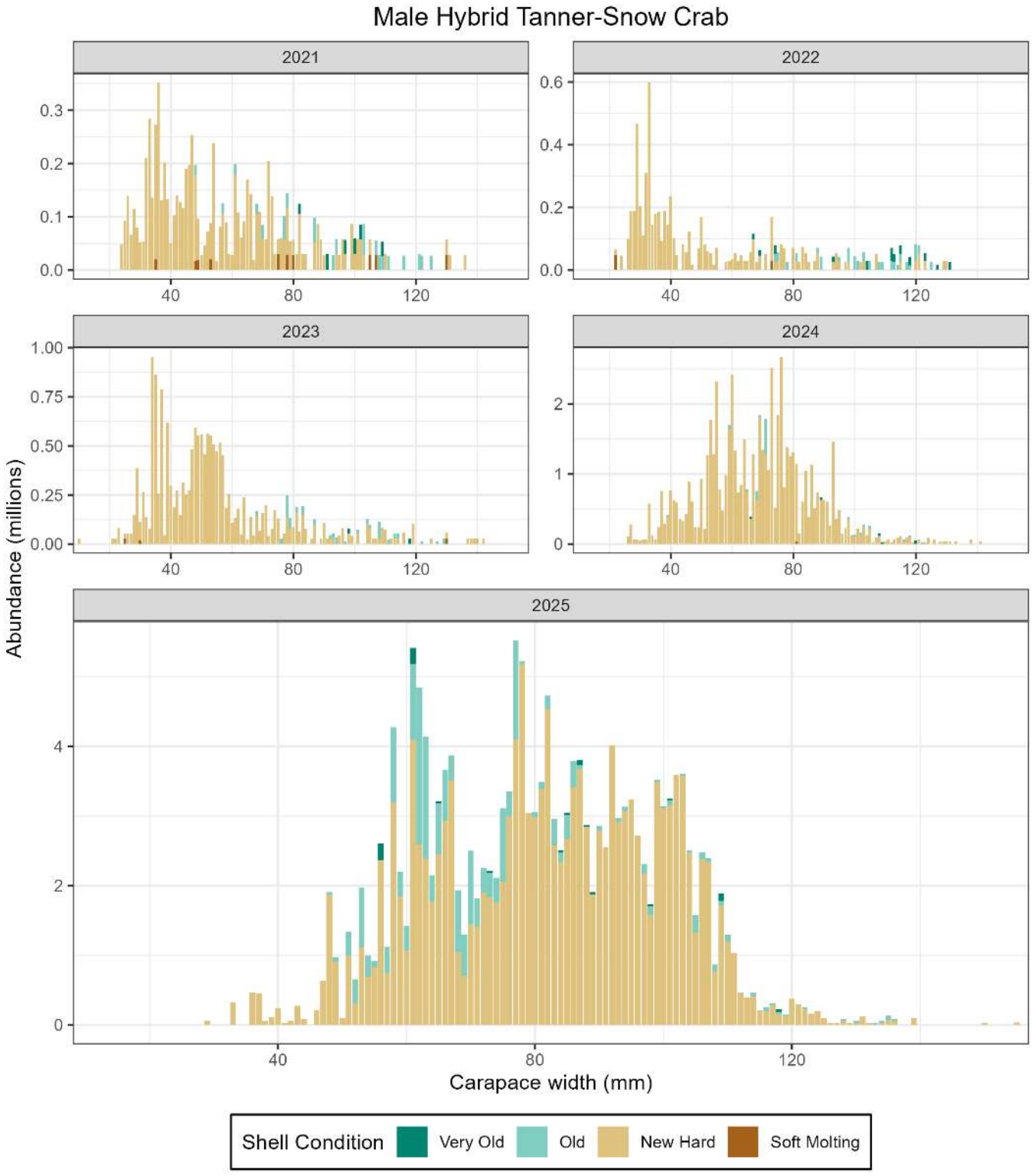


Figure 97. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

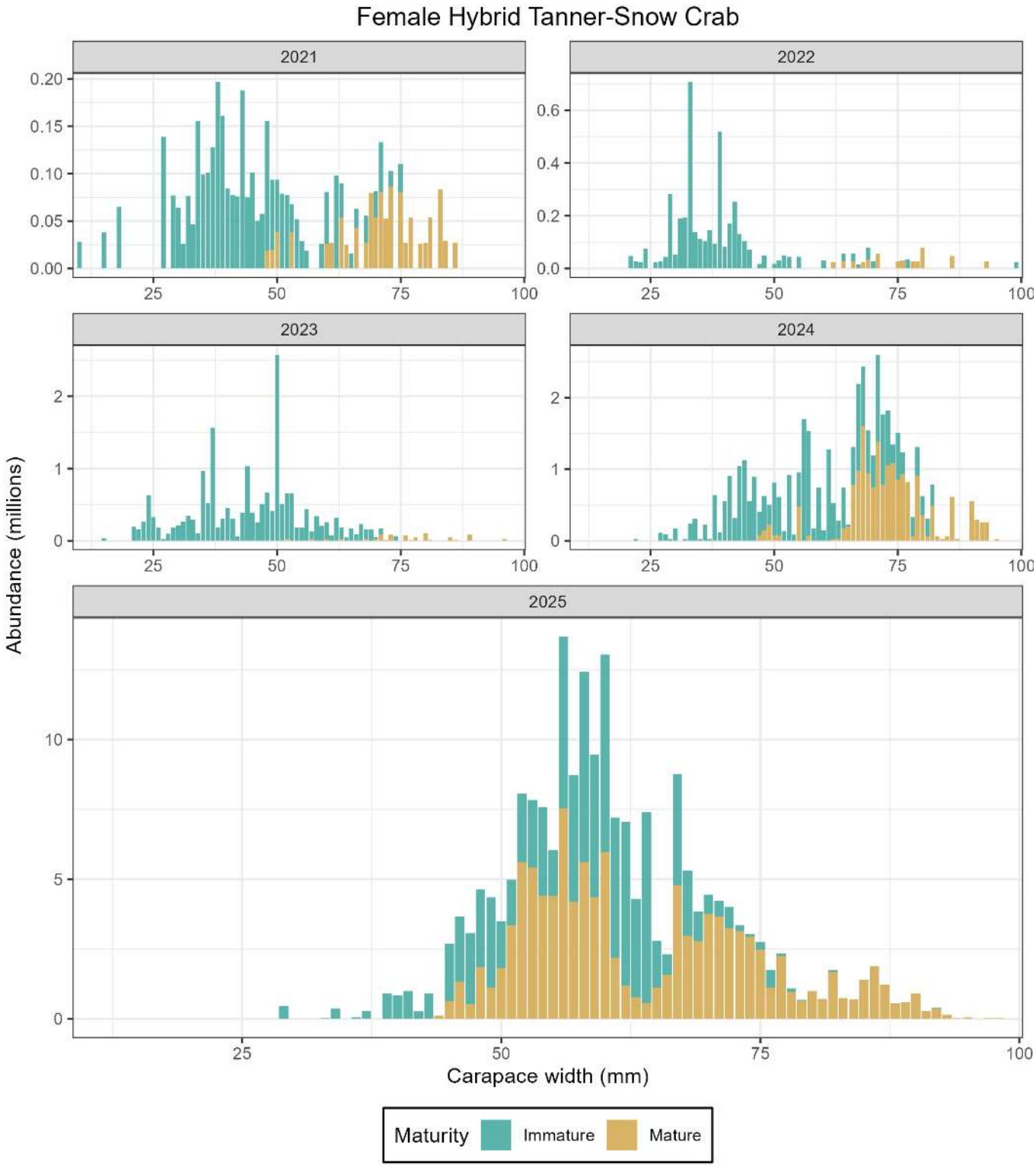


Figure 98. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

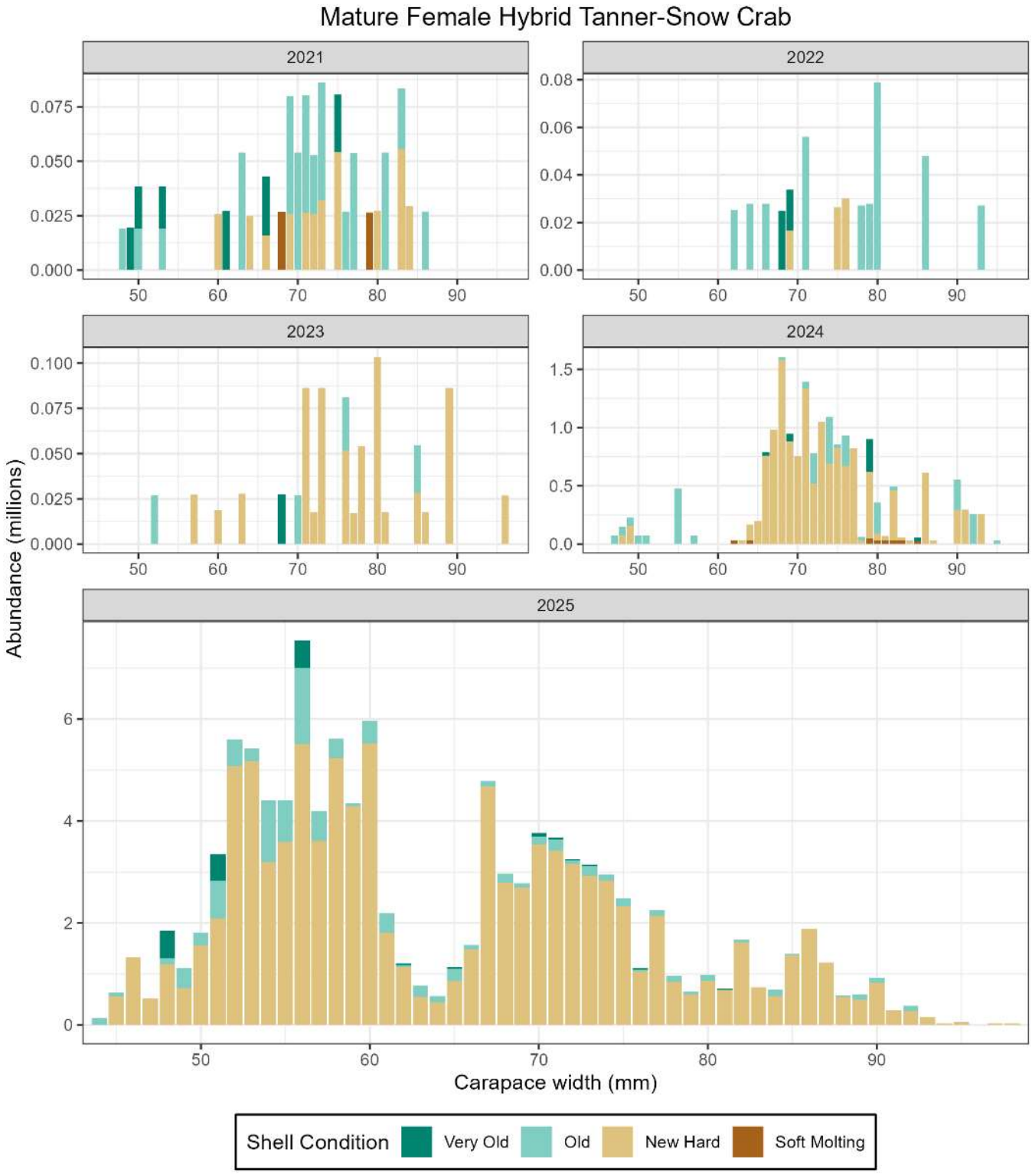


Figure 99. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

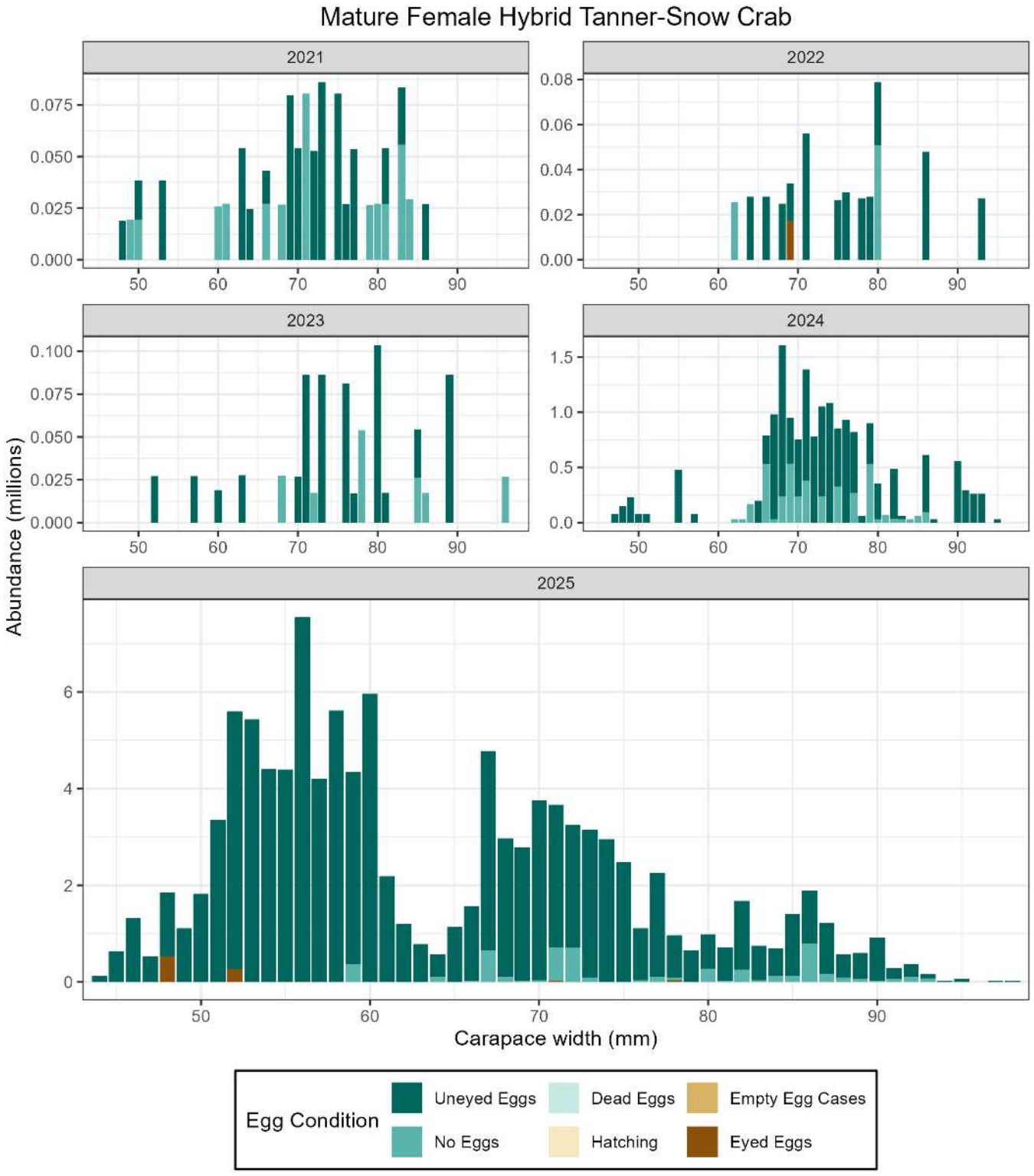


Figure 100. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

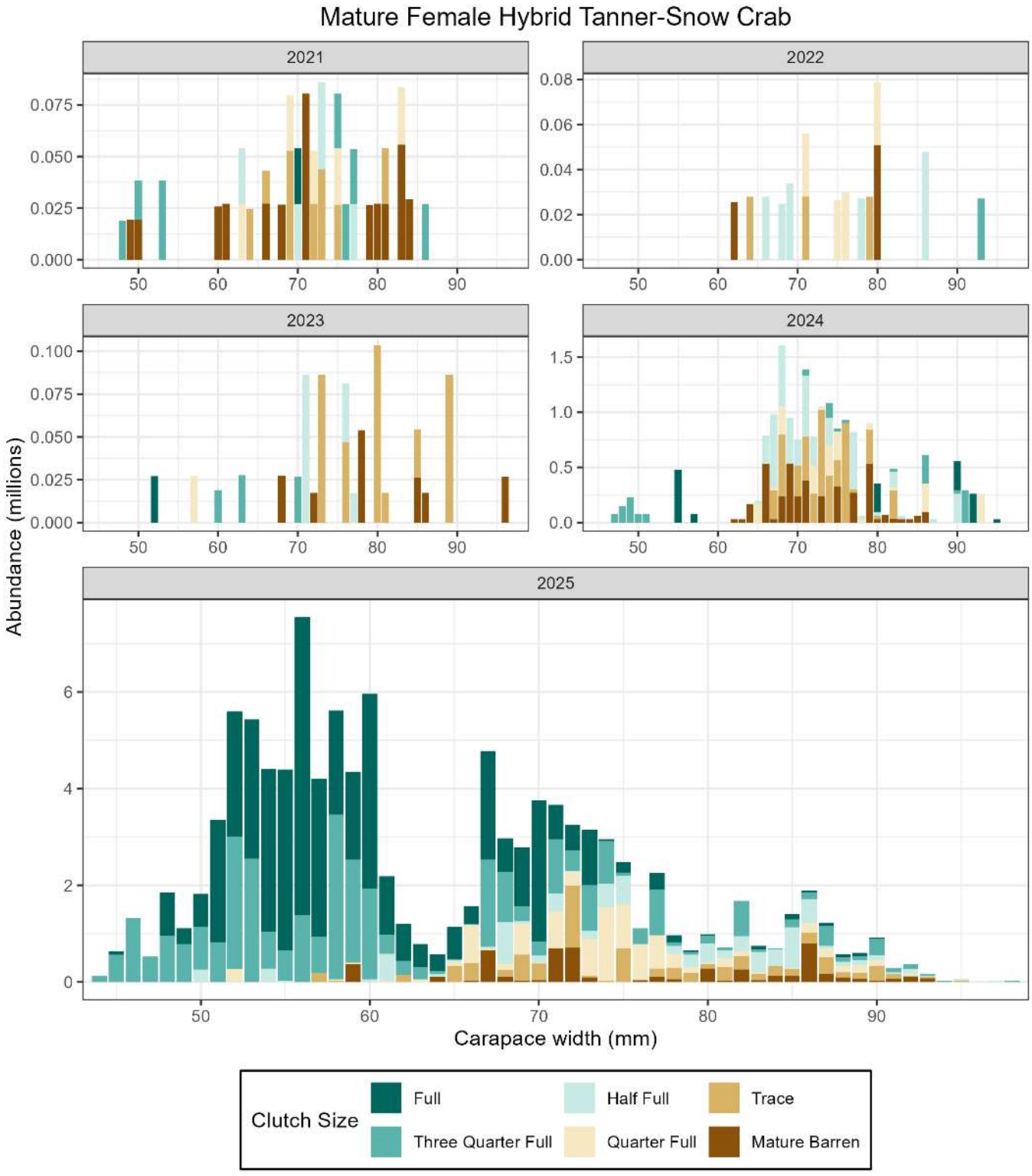


Figure 101. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

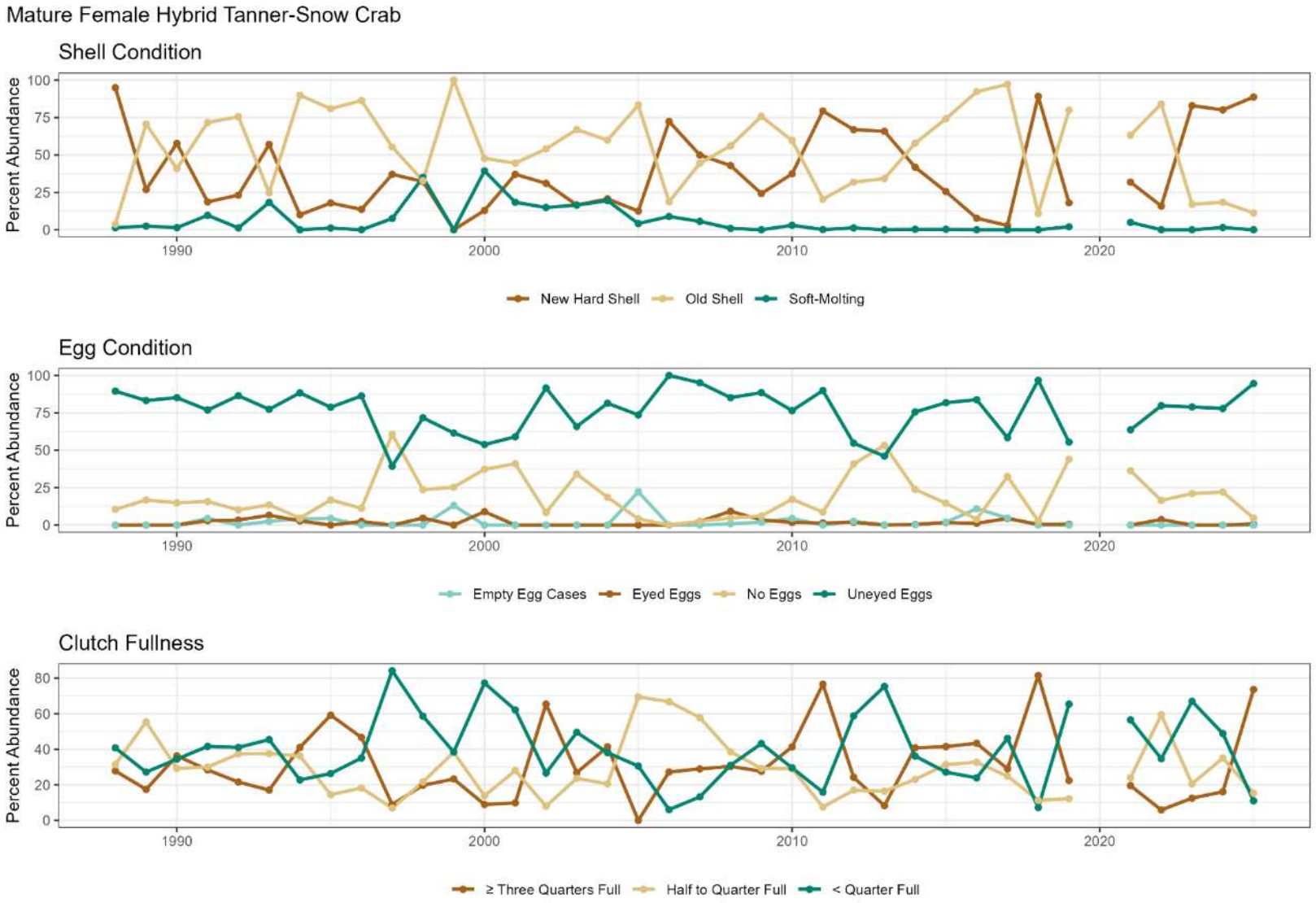


Figure 102. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea.

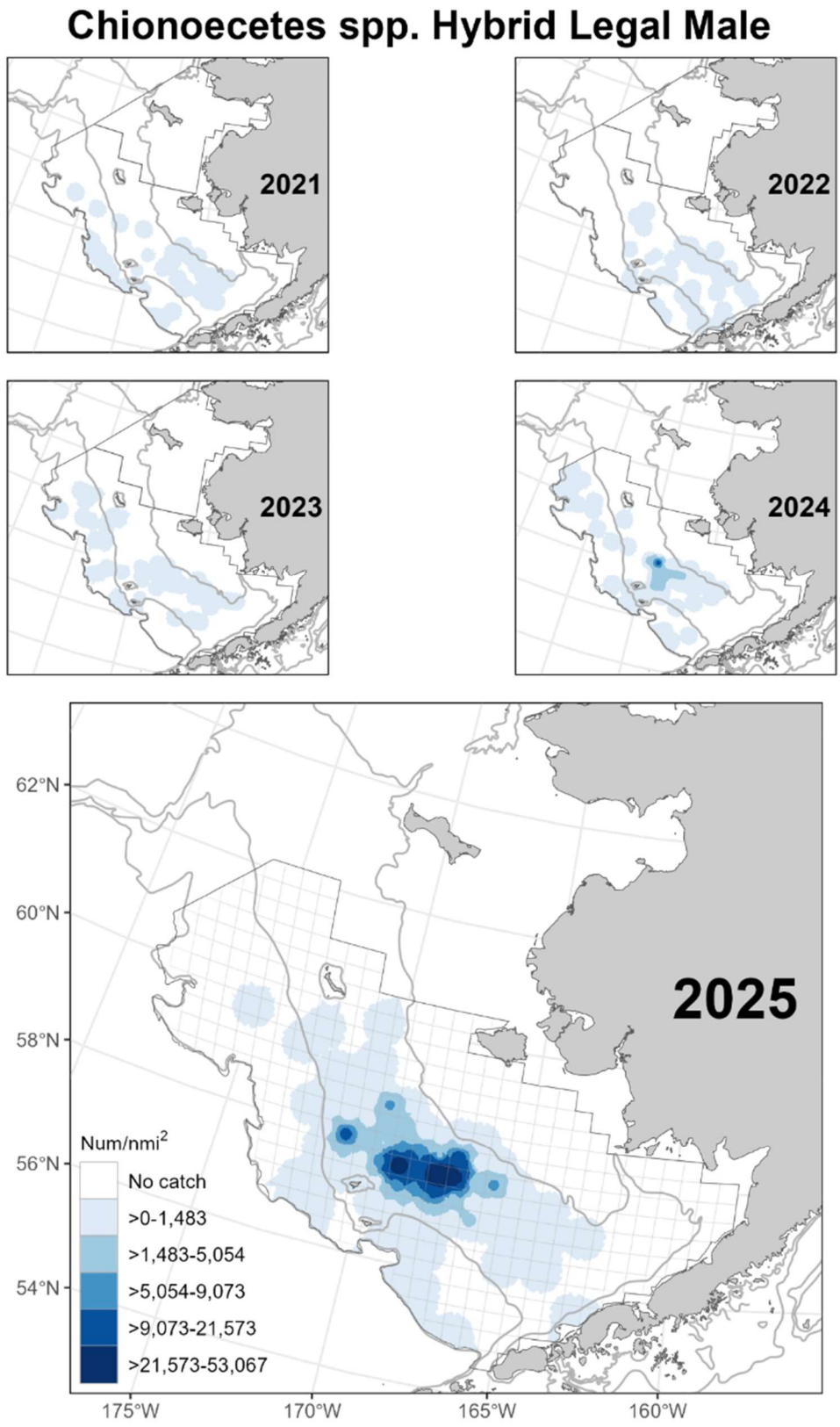


Figure 103. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (≥ 78 mm carapace width) male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

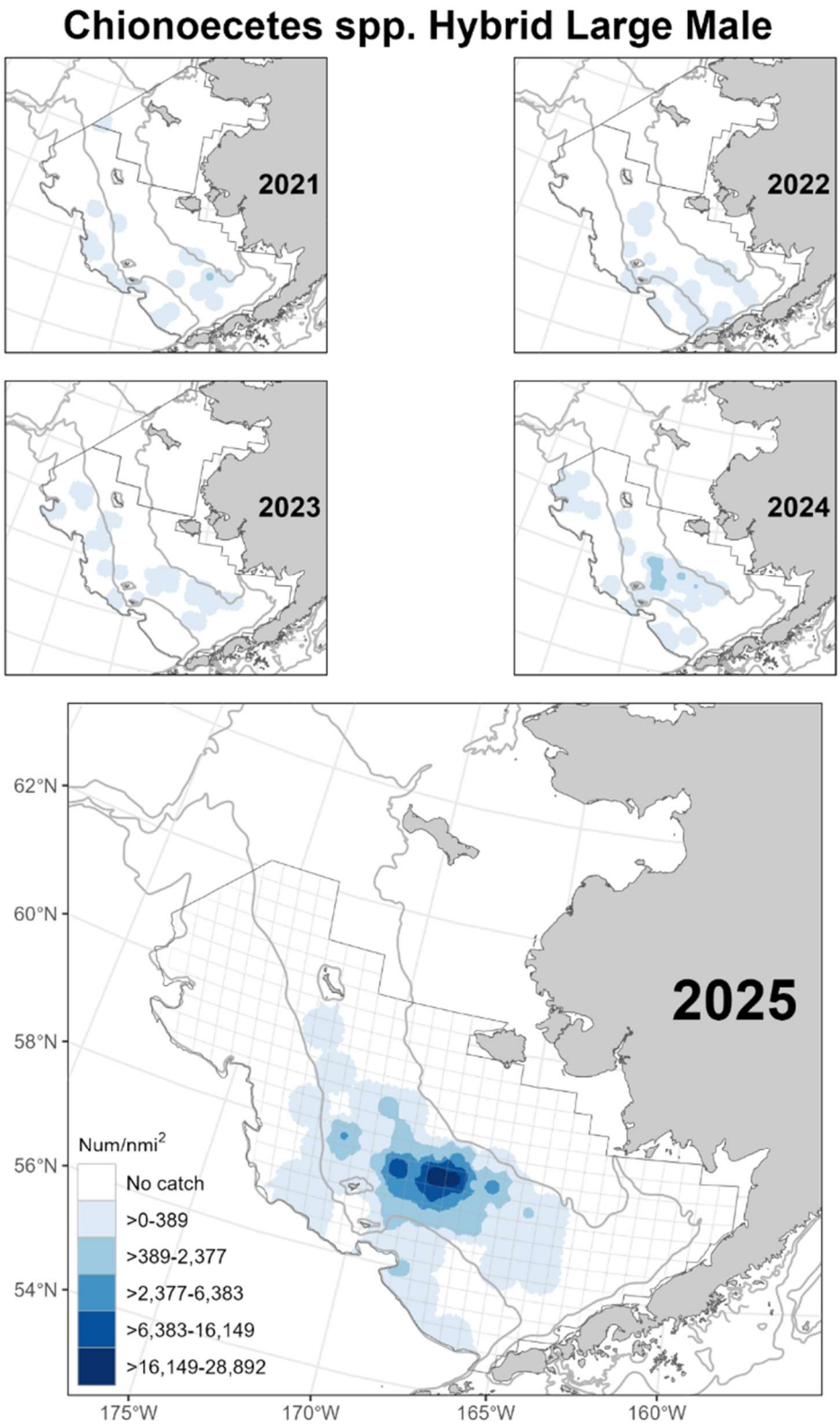


Figure 104. -- Estimated total density of large-sized (carapace width ≥ 95 mm in EBS; carapace width ≥ 68 mm in NBS) male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

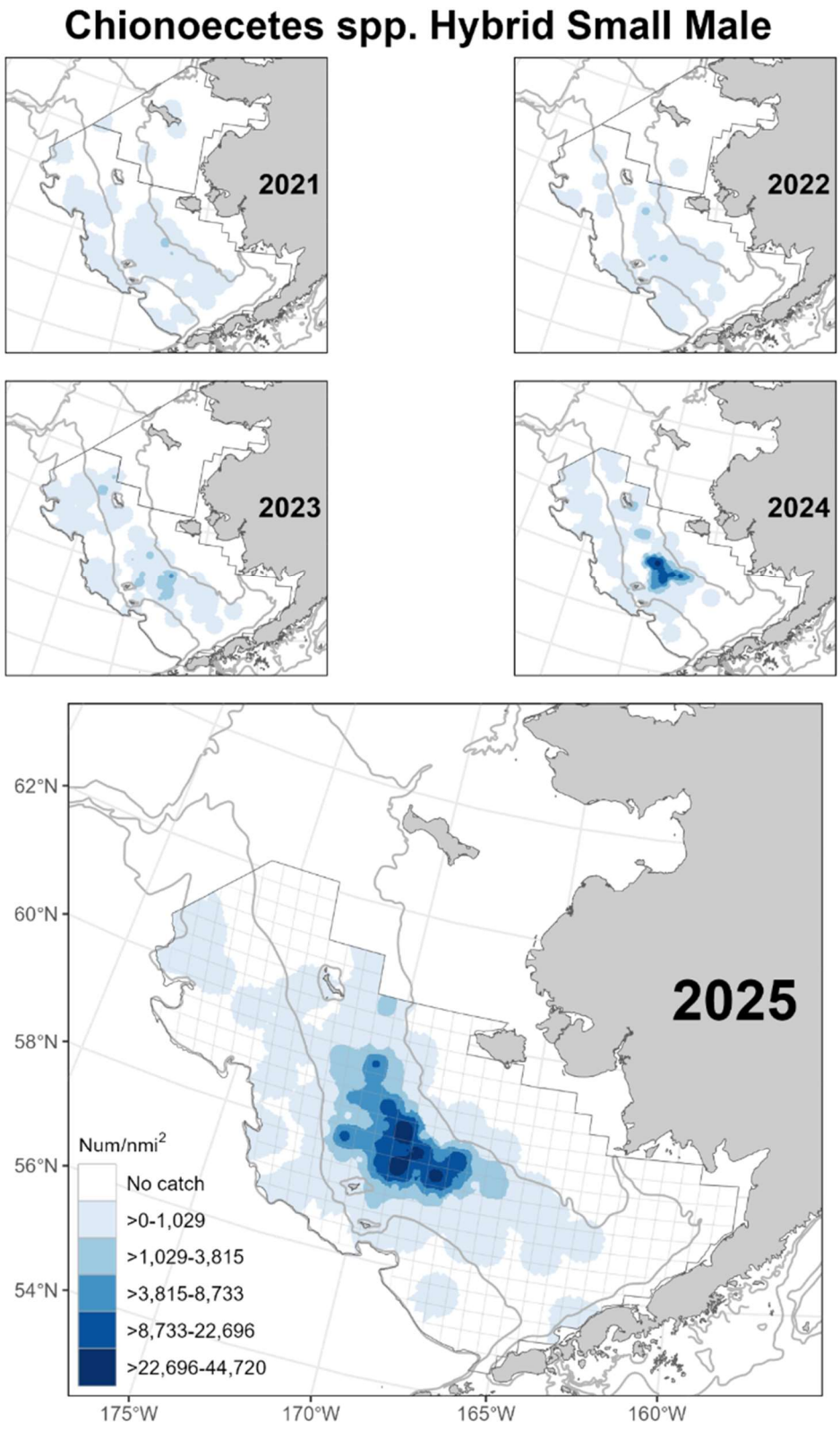


Figure 105. -- Estimated total density of small-sized (carapace width < 95 mm in EBS; carapace width < 68 mm in NBS) male hybrid *Chionoecetes* for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

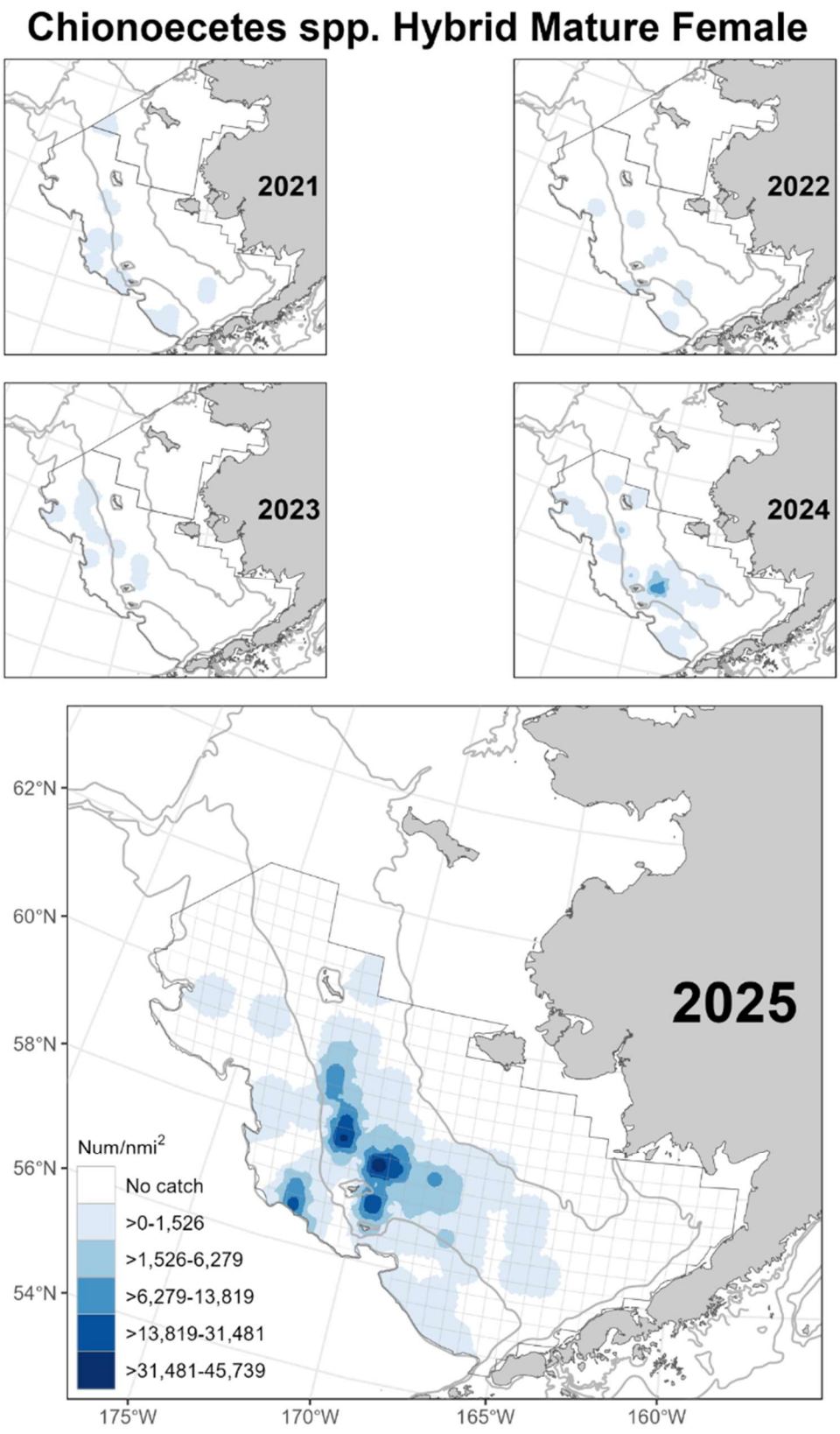


Figure 106. -- Estimated total density of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

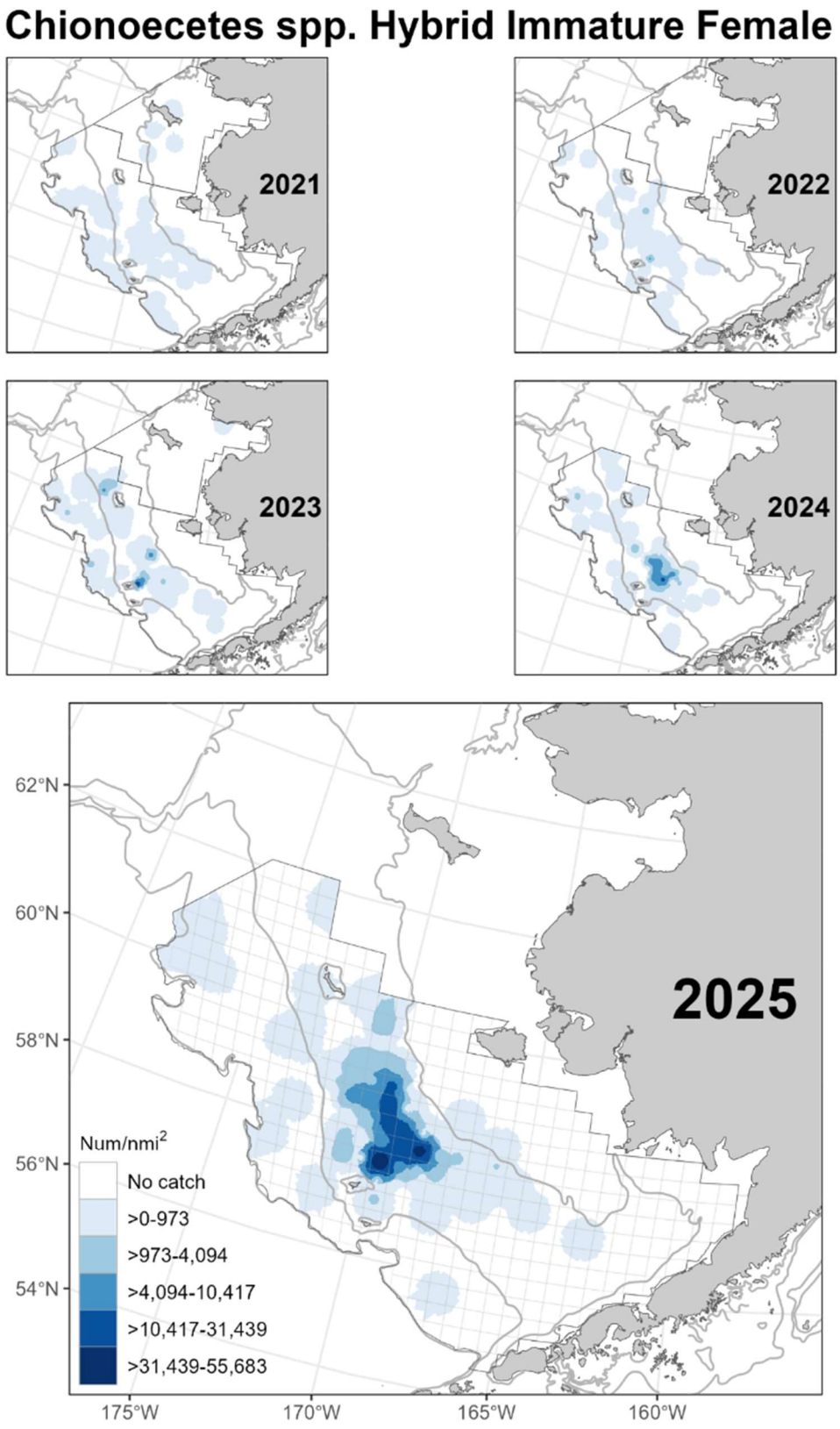


Figure 107. -- Estimated total density of immature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

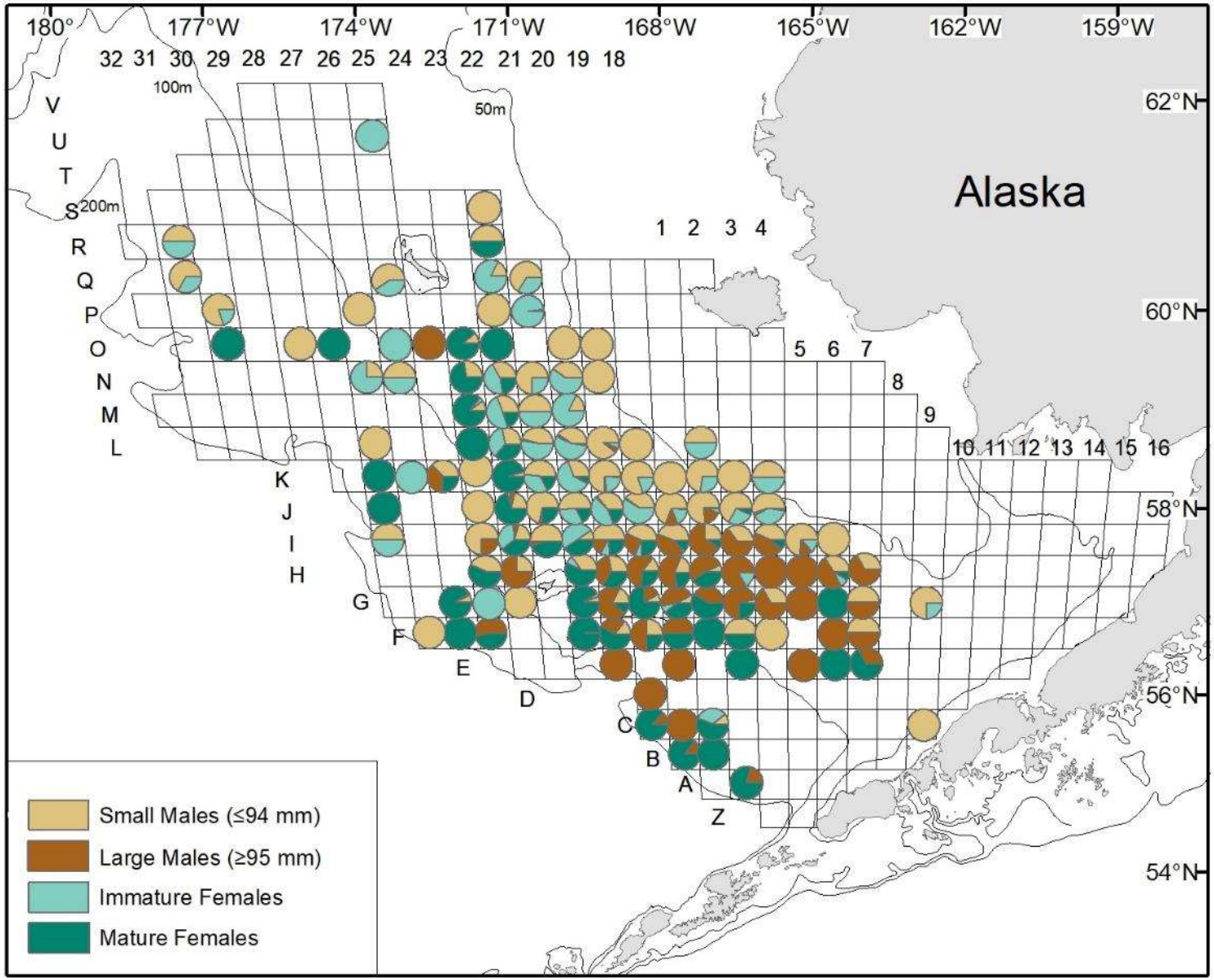


Figure 108. -- Proportion of male and female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. maturity/size classes caught at each station sampled in 2025. Males are considered large with carapace widths ≥ 95 mm.

**Hair crab figures**

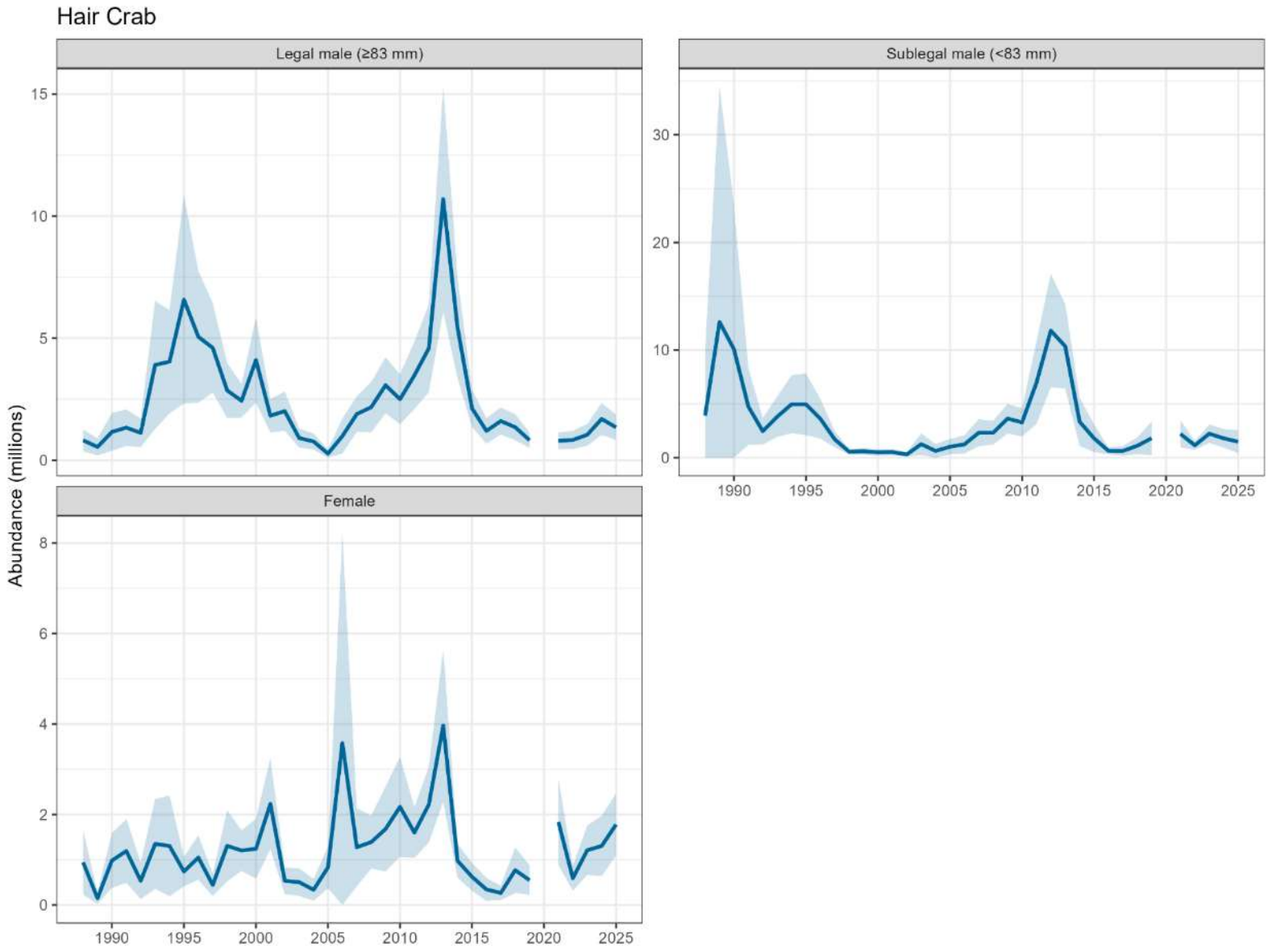


Figure 109. -- Historical abundance of hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

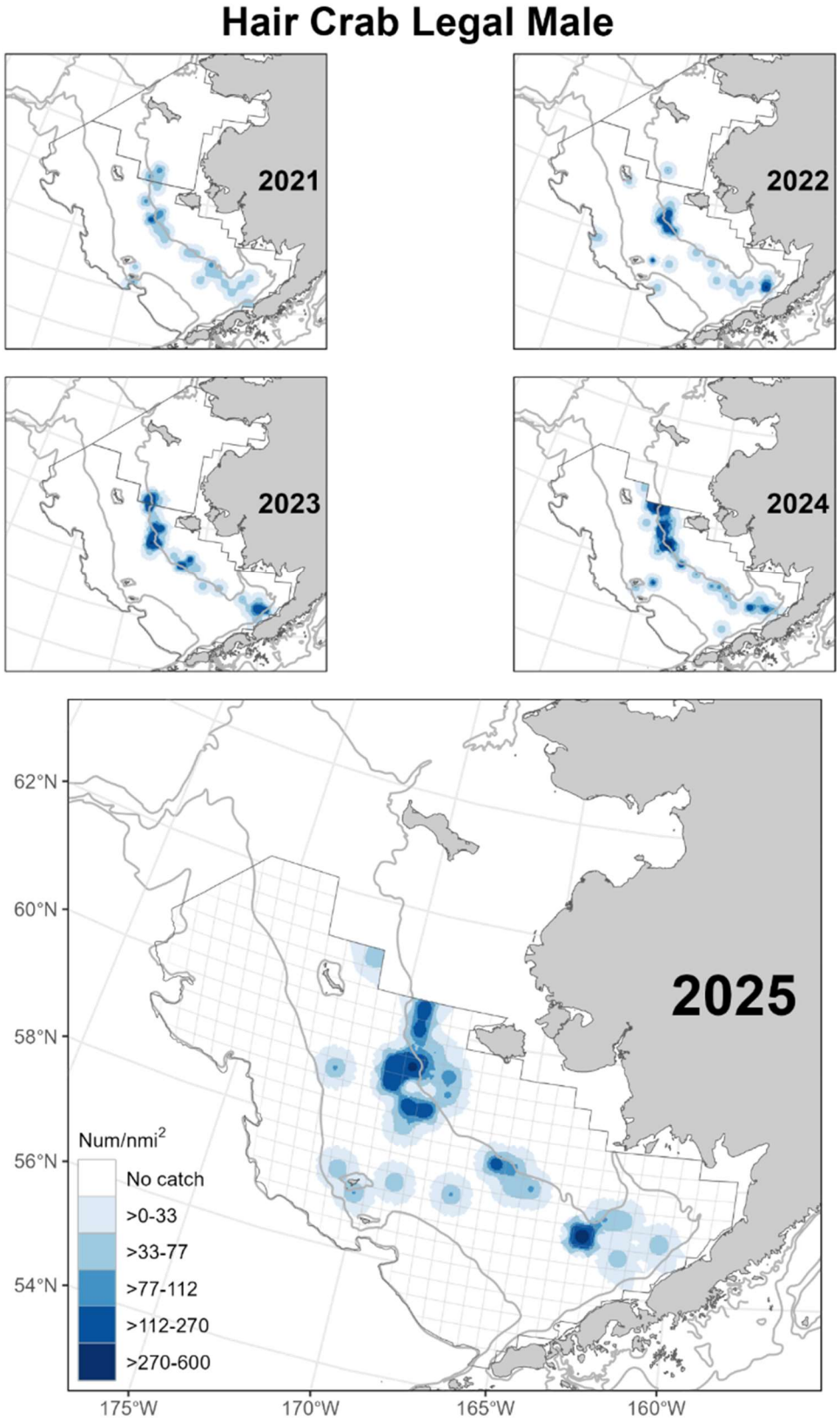


Figure 110. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (≥ 83 mm carapace length) male hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

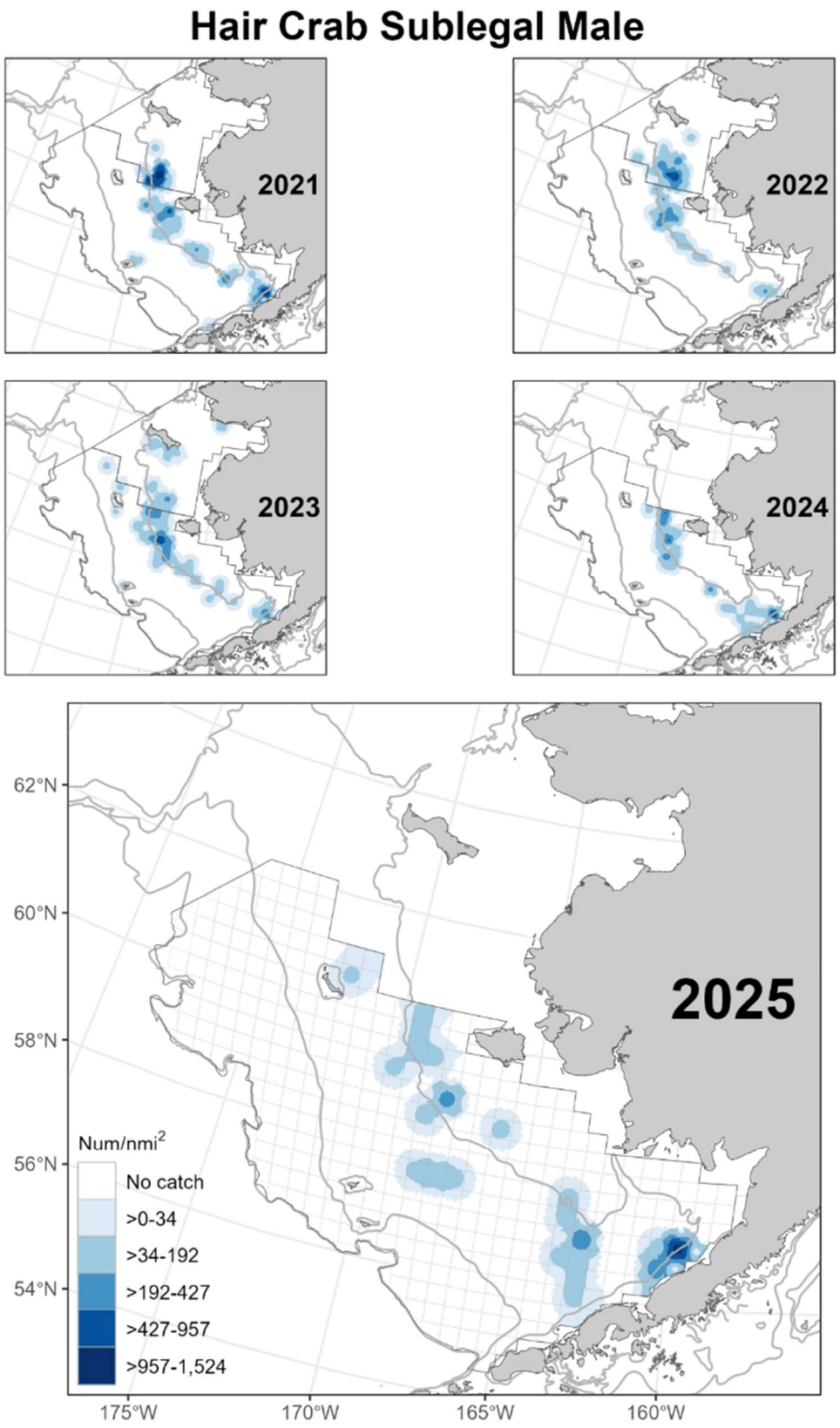


Figure 111. -- Estimated total density of sublegal-sized (< 83 mm carapace length) male hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

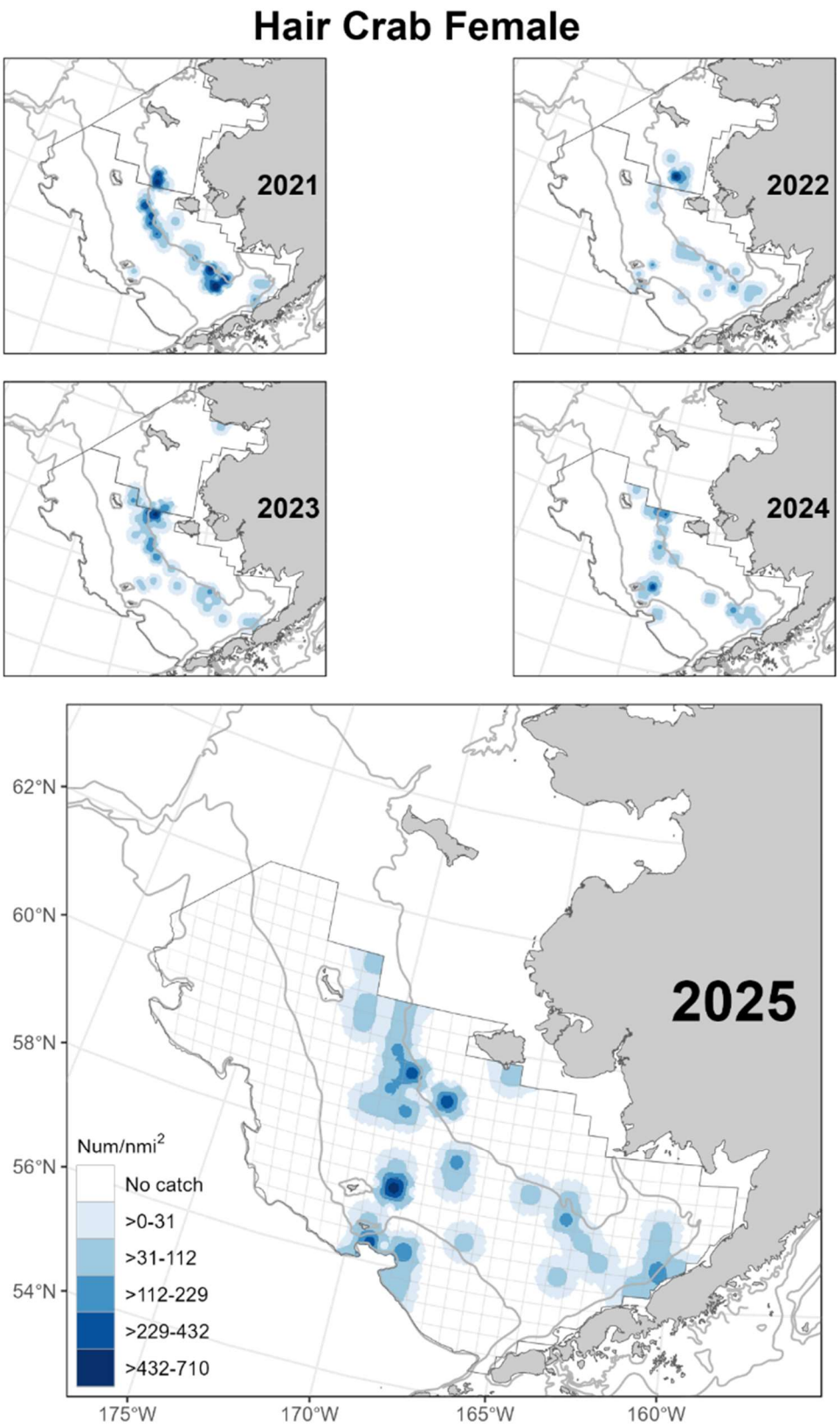


Figure 112. -- Estimated total density of female hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024; NBS data for 2025 will be provided in the final version of this report.

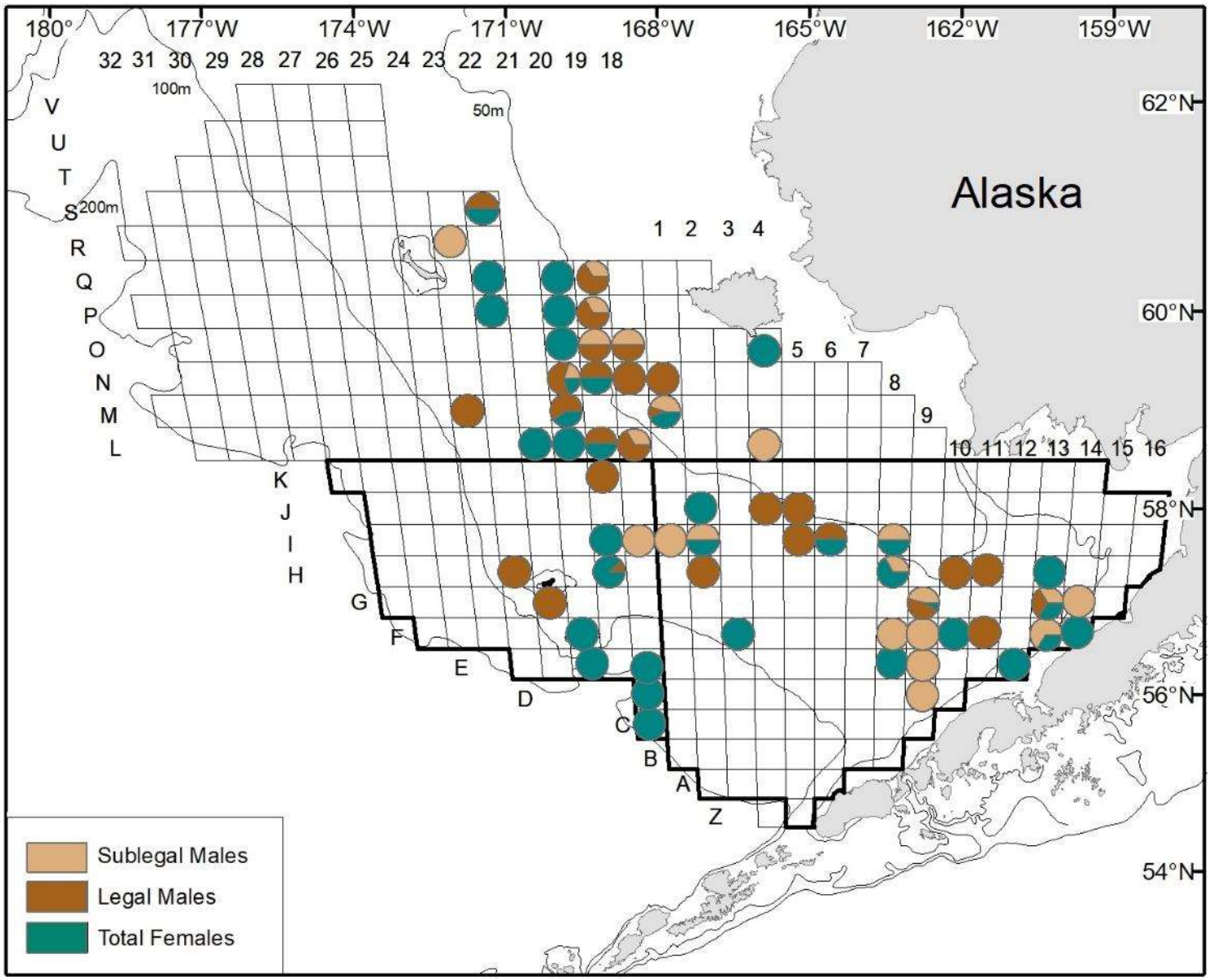


Figure 113. -- Proportion of male and female hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) size/sex classes caught at each station sampled in 2025.

# APPENDICES

Table A.1: Number of stations surveyed in the eastern Bering Sea from 1975 – 2025.

| Year | Number of Survey Stations | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Entire Survey Grid | Survey Grid Excluding Corner Stations | Corner Stations |
| 1975 | 136 | 136 | 0 |
| 1976 | 214 | 214 | 0 |
| 1977 | 155 | 155 | 0 |
| 1978 | 230 | 230 | 0 |
| 1979 | 307 | 302 | 5 |
| 1980 | 320 | 320 | 0 |
| 1981 | 305 | 291 | 14 |
| 1982 | 342 | 327 | 15 |
| 1983 | 353 | 327 | 26 |
| 1984 | 355 | 329 | 26 |
| 1985 | 353 | 327 | 26 |
| 1986 | 353 | 327 | 26 |
| 1987 | 355 | 331 | 24 |
| 1988 | 370 | 345 | 25 |
| 1989 | 373 | 347 | 26 |
| 1990 | 370 | 345 | 25 |
| 1991 | 371 | 345 | 26 |
| 1992 | 355 | 329 | 26 |
| 1993 | 374 | 349 | 25 |
| 1994 | 374 | 349 | 25 |
| 1995 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 1996 | 374 | 348 | 26 |
| 1997 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 1998 | 374 | 349 | 25 |
| 1999 | 372 | 346 | 26 |
| 2000 | 371 | 346 | 25 |
| 2001 | 374 | 348 | 26 |
| 2002 | 374 | 348 | 26 |
| 2003 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2004 | 374 | 348 | 26 |
| 2005 | 372 | 346 | 26 |
| 2006 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2007 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2008 | 374 | 348 | 26 |
| 2009 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2010 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2011 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2012 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2013 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2014 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2015 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2016 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2017 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2018 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2019 | 375 | 349 | 26 |

Table A.1: Continued

| Year | Number of Survey Stations | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Entire Survey Grid | Survey Grid Excluding Corner Stations | Corner Stations |
| 2021 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2022 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2023 | 375 | 349 | 26 |
| 2024 | 349 | 349 | 0 |
| 2025 | 349 | 349 | 0 |

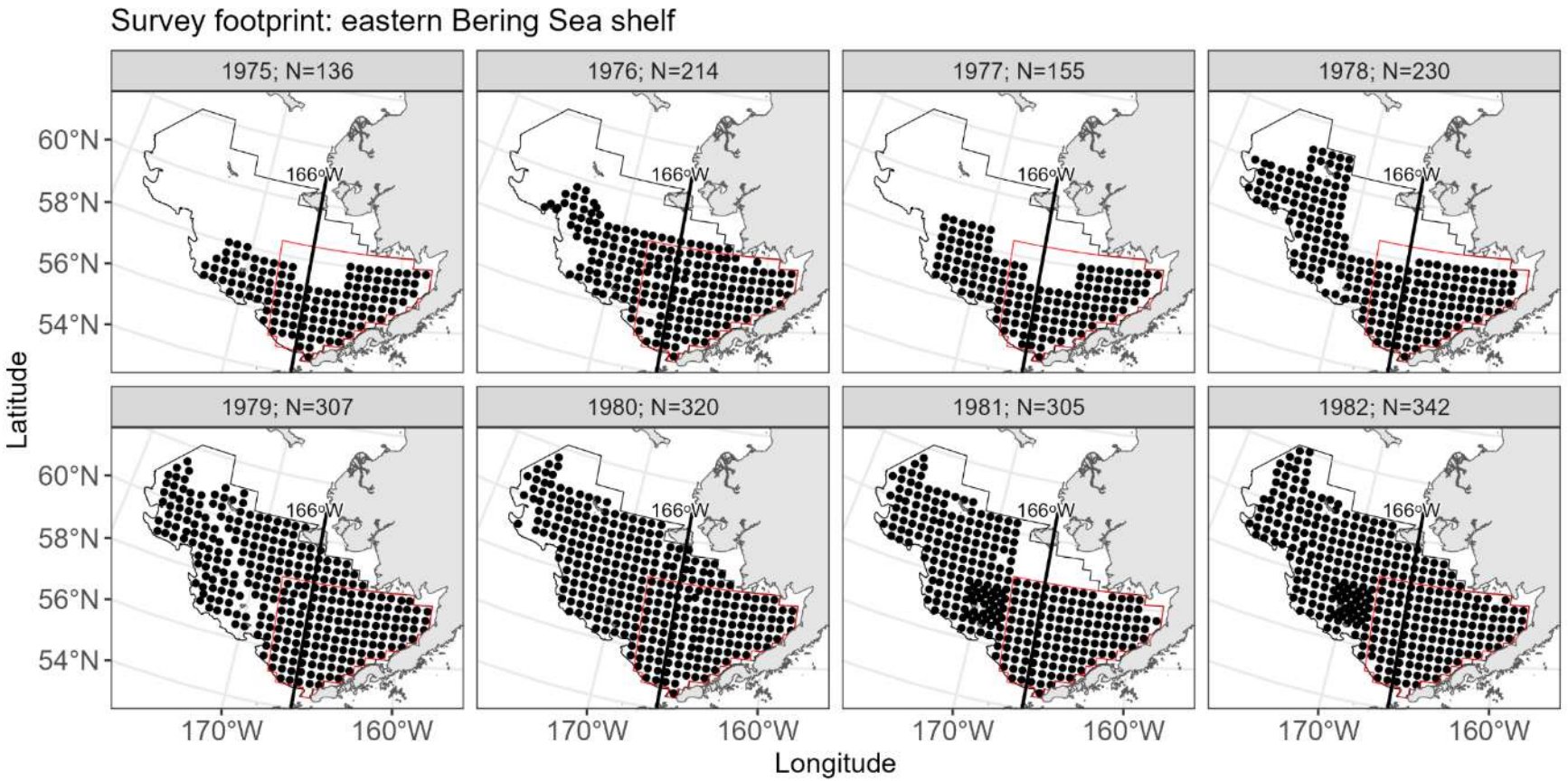


Figure A1: Eastern Bering Sea trawl survey stations sampled from 1975 – 2025. Black outline is the 1988 – present day survey footprint. Red outline encompasses the stations used for the Bristol Bay red king crab stock assessment.

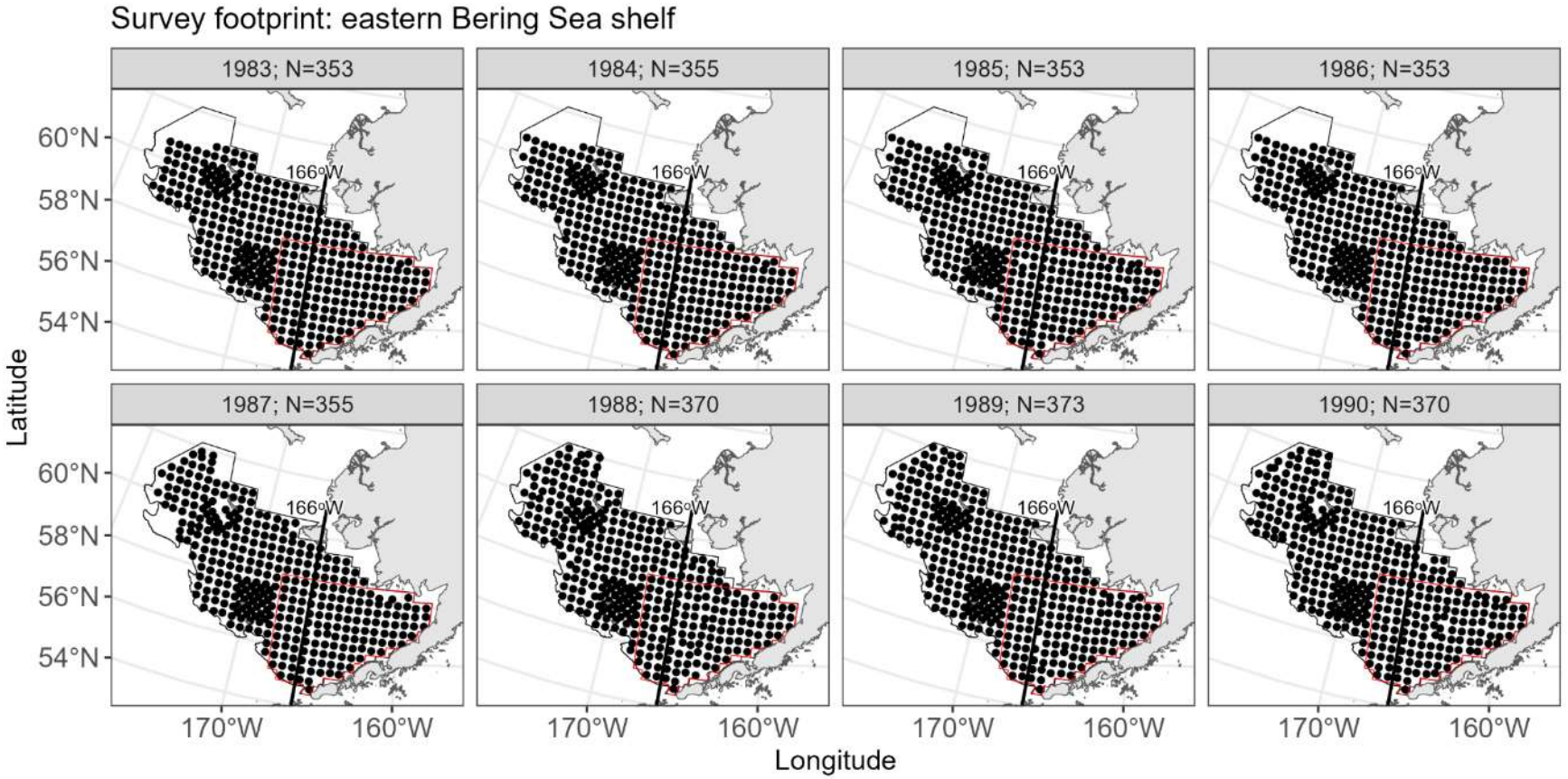


Figure A1: Continued

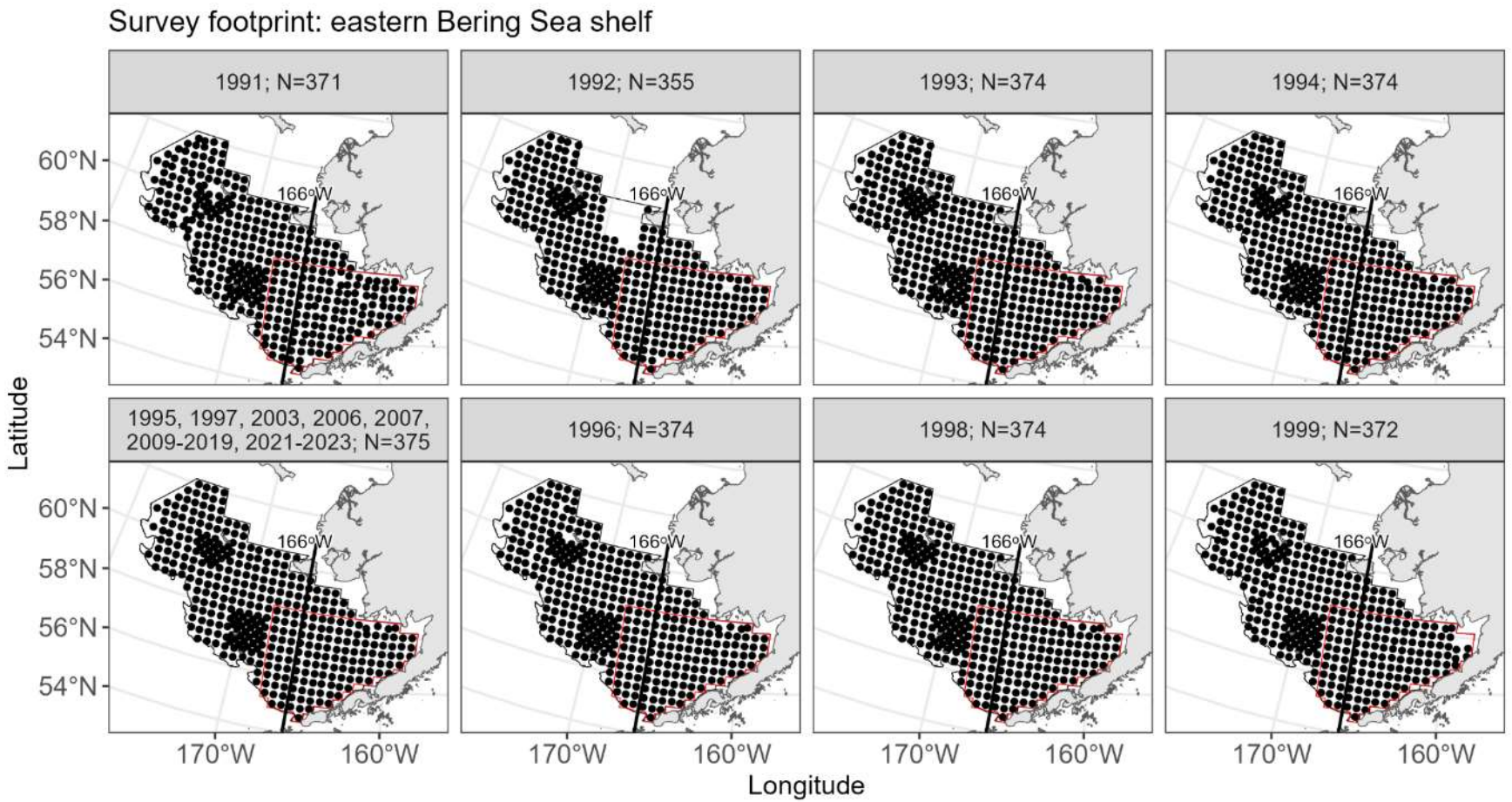


Figure A1: Continued

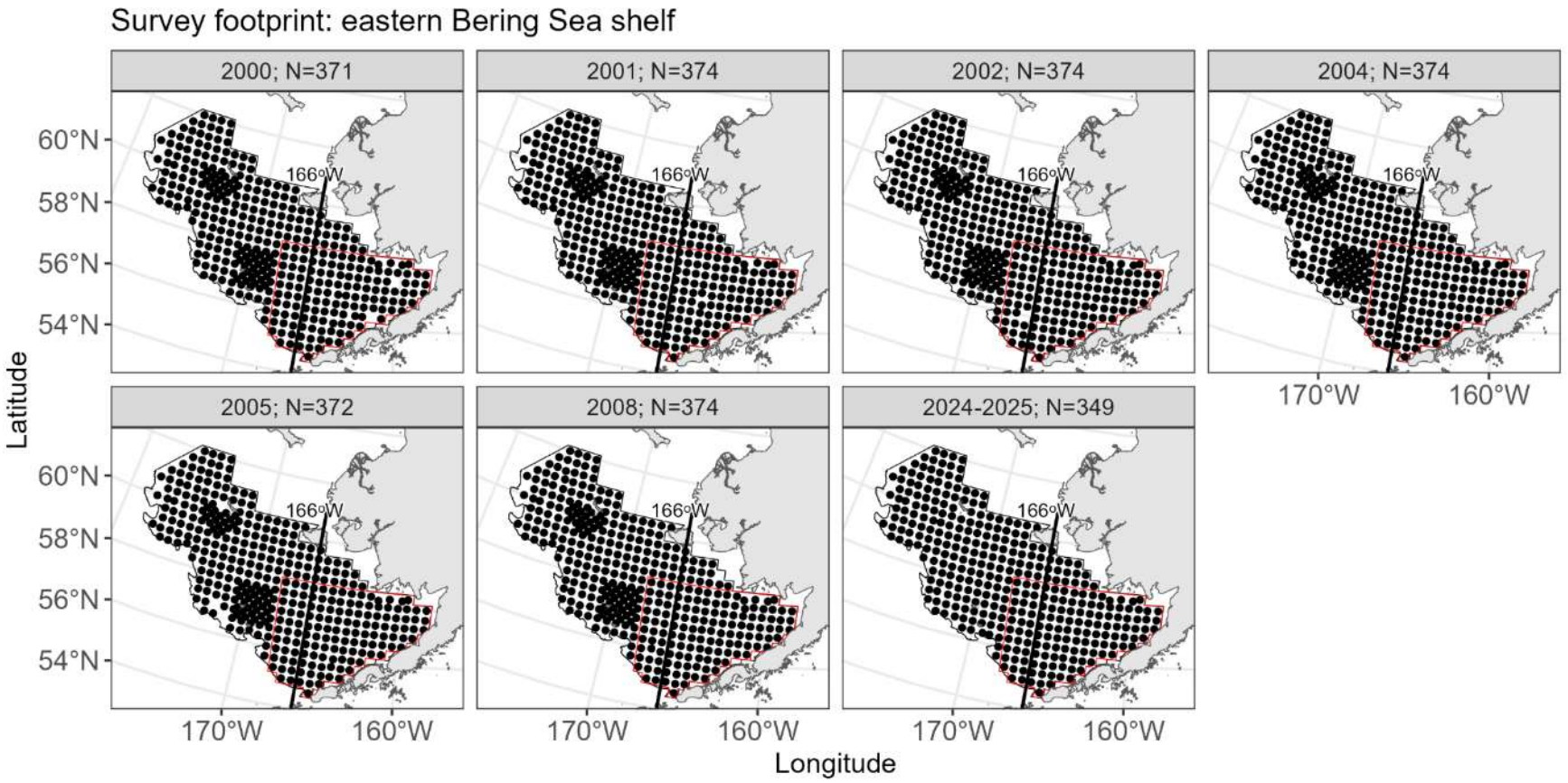


Figure A1: Continued

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | A-02 | A-03 | A-04 | A-05 | A-06 | B-01 | B-02 | B-03 | B-04 | B-05 | B-06 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/23/2025 | 6/23/2025 | 6/22/2025 | 6/22/2025 | 6/9/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/23/2025 | 6/23/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/9/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.6 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.5 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.55 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 3.06 | 2.71 | 2.85 | 2.89 | 2.83 | 2.85 | 2.92 | 2.78 | 2.95 | 2.88 | 2.85 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 55.01 | 55.02 | 55.01 | 54.99 | 55.03 | 55.34 | 55.34 | 55.34 | 55.34 | 55.32 | 55.35 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -166.95 | -166.33 | -165.75 | -165.18 | -164.58 | -167.54 | -166.97 | -166.35 | -165.78 | -165.17 | -164.55 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 156 | 141 | 129 | 110 | 65 | 146 | 138 | 131 | 120 | 111 | 101 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 38257 | 461 | 1636 | 2288 | 0 | 1707 | 3723 | 8599 | 1658 | 1041 | 4047 |
| Mature males | 851 | 1153 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 594 | 1619 | 614 | 377 | 149 | 153 |
| Legal | 196 | 922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520 | 647 | 230 | 301 | 74 | 153 |
| Immature females | 15153 | 615 | 1338 | 3075 | 0 | 445 | 0 | 4146 | 2336 | 967 | 4353 |
| Mature females | 4582 | 12189 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 1410 | 13628 | 3839 | 4855 | 521 | 916 |
| Total weight (kg) | 60.61 | 33.85 | 1.72 | 1.66 | 0 | 10.45 | 49.4 | 27.01 | 18.99 | 2.92 | 6.42 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 445 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 594 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 445 | 1214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 1.18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.14 | 2.24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | B-07 | B-08 | C-01 | C-02 | C-03 | C-04 | C-05 | C-06 | C-07 | C-08 | C-09 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/8/2025 | 6/8/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/23/2025 | 6/23/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/9/2025 | 6/8/2025 | 6/8/2025 | 6/8/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.59 | 0.48 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.52 | 0.42 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.65 | 2.86 | 2.81 | 3.1 | 2.63 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.95 | 3.06 | 2.88 | 2.36 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 55.34 | 55.33 | 55.66 | 55.67 | 55.68 | 55.67 | 55.66 | 55.65 | 55.71 | 55.66 | 55.67 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -164.03 | -163.42 | -167.59 | -166.99 | -166.39 | -165.8 | -165.18 | -164.58 | -163.99 | -163.41 | -162.84 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 78 | 52 | 133 | 134 | 125 | 118 | 109 | 96 | 94 | 80 | 53 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5 | 4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.5 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 424 | 5587 | 5709 | 6873 | 4677 | 1010 | 2894 | 4338 | 2462 | 2999 | 3562 |
| Mature males | 85 | 2510 | 1705 | 809 | 377 | 78 | 838 | 882 | 652 | 2249 | 216 |
| Legal | 85 | 1457 | 890 | 337 | 226 | 78 | 609 | 441 | 579 | 2025 | 108 |
| Immature females | 424 | 972 | 3337 | 2965 | 2565 | 388 | 4265 | 3602 | 1014 | 1200 | 648 |
| Mature females | 85 | 810 | 2521 | 3908 | 3319 | 0 | 4798 | 1176 | 434 | 375 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 1.62 | 39.84 | 26.55 | 27.98 | 16.59 | 1.63 | 24.68 | 14.98 | 11.82 | 26.75 | 7.46 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 148 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 148 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 1.39 | 1.19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 337 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0.33 | 0.82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.19 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | C-18 | D-01 | D-02 | D-03 | D-04 | D-05 | D-06 | D-07 | D-08 | D-09 | D-10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/25/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/23/2025 | 6/23/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/9/2025 | 6/9/2025 | 6/8/2025 | 6/8/2025 | 6/4/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.38 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.57 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.78 | 2.13 | 3.2 | 2.73 | 2.87 | 2.75 | 2.99 | 2.91 | 2.88 | 2.92 | 2.91 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 55.67 | 56.01 | 56.01 | 56.02 | 56 | 55.99 | 56 | 56.02 | 56 | 55.99 | 56 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -168.19 | -167.61 | -167 | -166.4 | -165.79 | -165.18 | -164.58 | -164.04 | -163.39 | -162.81 | -162.26 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 135 | 132 | 134 | 123 | 108 | 96 | 92 | 91 | 89 | 79 | 72 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4 | 4.4 | 5 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1860 | 995 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 383 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 153 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1711 | 230 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4092 | 919 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 41.17 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 5667 | 4034 | 8818 | 8145 | 11754 | 2209 | 1411 | 2913 | 9642 | 0 | 77 |
| Mature males | 388 | 384 | 320 | 147 | 1295 | 552 | 743 | 224 | 999 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 233 | 192 | 128 | 73 | 1133 | 473 | 594 | 224 | 922 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 5123 | 4418 | 832 | 2128 | 5709 | 789 | 1114 | 1792 | 1230 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 4700 | 2017 | 128 | 1247 | 809 | 0 | 223 | 672 | 4921 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 16.48 | 9.22 | 17.43 | 21.99 | 32.47 | 6.63 | 9.59 | 7.71 | 37.43 | 0 | 0.27 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 78 | 0 | 64 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 78 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 155 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 4524 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 5.99 | 1.29 | 0.1 | 0.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 543 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 1.43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | D-18 | E-01 | E-02 | E-03 | E-04 | E-05 | E-06 | E-07 | E-08 | E-09 | E-10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/25/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/18/2025 | 6/11/2025 | 6/9/2025 | 6/8/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/4/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.55 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.82 | 2.88 | 3.03 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 2.71 | 2.88 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.91 | 2.84 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 56.01 | 56.34 | 56.34 | 56.34 | 56.34 | 56.32 | 56.34 | 56.34 | 56.35 | 56.32 | 56.33 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -168.22 | -167.65 | -167.04 | -166.41 | -165.81 | -165.2 | -164.59 | -163.97 | -163.4 | -162.8 | -162.19 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 149 | 128 | 114 | 103 | 92 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 85 | 79 | 78 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 149 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 596 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 298 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 735 | 2237 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.77 | 24 | 65.4 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 55341 | 9303 | 2550 | 12473 | 321 | 484 | 1410 | 3926 | 3030 | 221 | 149 |
| Mature males | 5214 | 555 | 375 | 1009 | 240 | 81 | 392 | 1921 | 530 | 0 | 298 |
| Legal | 3987 | 347 | 225 | 776 | 240 | 81 | 235 | 1504 | 530 | 0 | 224 |
| Immature females | 75105 | 9395 | 975 | 388 | 80 | 726 | 705 | 585 | 227 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 2914 | 2083 | 1425 | 2096 | 160 | 161 | 1175 | 3425 | 2954 | 0 | 224 |
| Total weight (kg) | 93.17 | 21.63 | 12 | 41.19 | 3.41 | 1.46 | 7.32 | 28.59 | 18.38 | 0.63 | 3.73 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 2.6 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.67 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 767 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 6.4 | 0.49 | 0 | 0.23 | 0 | 1.62 | 0.11 | 0.76 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | E-11 | E-12 | E-18 | E-19 | E-20 | E-21 | E-22 | F-01 | F-02 | F-03 | F-04 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/4/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 6/25/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 7/2/2025 | 7/2/2025 | 6/25/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/24/2025 | 6/17/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.17 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.56 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.95 | 2.8 | 0.91 | 2.94 | 1.38 | 3.08 | 2.83 | 2.96 | 3.06 | 2.94 | 2.87 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 56.36 | 56.33 | 56.3 | 56.34 | 56.34 | 56.34 | 56.35 | 56.67 | 56.67 | 56.66 | 56.67 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -161.62 | -160.99 | -168.24 | -168.88 | -169.31 | -170.06 | -170.69 | -167.67 | -167.06 | -166.44 | -165.84 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 66 | 53 | 149 | 128 | 136 | 109 | 120 | 102 | 95 | 83 | 78 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 74 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 1259 | 1026 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 740 | 770 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 444 | 513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 58.57 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 444 | 599 | 62082 | 11428 | 134059 | 19644 | 10649 | 1515 | 0 | 924 | 2785 |
| Mature males | 518 | 257 | 3523 | 1886 | 438 | 696 | 365 | 454 | 0 | 853 | 318 |
| Legal | 370 | 0 | 1761 | 1816 | 292 | 417 | 292 | 454 | 0 | 711 | 318 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 62932 | 1551 | 153003 | 6123 | 7433 | 1363 | 1804 | 355 | 1034 |
| Mature females | 518 | 86 | 5063 | 26369 | 10552 | 33420 | 8659 | 0 | 5926 | 3412 | 2228 |
| Total weight (kg) | 8.11 | 3.54 | 31.05 | 72.2 | 57.93 | 121.85 | 29.47 | 4.88 | 14.45 | 18.73 | 11.21 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 557 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 142 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 142 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 757 | 134683 | 71 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.29 | 0 | 1.05 | 0.16 | 1.64 | 247.89 | 1.27 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 80 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 2834 | 71 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.67 | 6.8 | 0.28 | 0.13 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | F-05 | F-06 | F-07 | F-08 | F-09 | F-10 | F-11 | F-12 | F-13 | F-14 | F-18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/17/2025 | 6/11/2025 | 6/9/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 5/31/2025 | 6/25/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.5 | 0.57 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.51 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.74 | 2.94 | 2.89 | 2.96 | 2.85 | 2.95 | 2.88 | 2.87 | 2.93 | 2.73 | 2.9 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 56.66 | 56.66 | 56.68 | 56.66 | 56.66 | 56.66 | 56.68 | 56.66 | 56.66 | 56.68 | 56.66 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -165.22 | -164.6 | -164.03 | -163.38 | -162.8 | -162.18 | -161.58 | -160.99 | -160.37 | -159.75 | -168.28 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 76 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 71 | 72 | 88 | 69 | 58 | 38 | 106 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 2.7 | 3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4 | 4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 633 | 218 | 426 | 1147 | 239 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 160 | 320 | 1662 | 364 | 1278 | 535 | 399 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 160 | 80 | 1029 | 364 | 781 | 535 | 159 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 612 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 800 | 2840 | 1300 | 239 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 6.54 | 7.26 | 64.1 | 28.39 | 105.97 | 52.77 | 17.59 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 549 | 1054 | 2159 | 1602 | 870 | 509 | 2769 | 0 | 478 | 198 | 2580 |
| Mature males | 235 | 730 | 880 | 1121 | 396 | 0 | 639 | 612 | 159 | 0 | 1255 |
| Legal | 235 | 649 | 880 | 801 | 158 | 0 | 213 | 459 | 0 | 0 | 1046 |
| Immature females | 157 | 405 | 80 | 400 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2232 |
| Mature females | 549 | 973 | 3758 | 3284 | 633 | 146 | 923 | 535 | 0 | 0 | 3696 |
| Total weight (kg) | 4.75 | 11.07 | 23.29 | 21.46 | 7.36 | 1.75 | 17.08 | 6.68 | 2.24 | 0.46 | 23.02 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418 |
| Mature males | 0 | 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 |
| Legal | 0 | 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 1.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.62 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 81 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0.95 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.11 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | F-19 | F-20 | F-21 | F-22 | F-23 | F-24 | F-25 | G-01 | G-02 | G-03 | G-04 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/1/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 7/2/2025 | 7/2/2025 | 7/8/2025 | 7/8/2025 | 7/13/2025 | 6/25/2025 | 6/17/2025 | 6/17/2025 | 6/17/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.52 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.78 | 3.1 | 3.18 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 2.93 | 2.89 | 2.92 | 2.76 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 56.66 | 56.67 | 56.66 | 56.66 | 56.67 | 56.67 | 56.68 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -168.91 | -169.51 | -170.11 | -170.73 | -171.36 | -171.96 | -172.58 | -167.69 | -167.09 | -166.46 | -165.85 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 100 | 79 | 97 | 114 | 118 | 125 | 135 | 78 | 74 | 74 | 72 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 1676 | 941 | 5554 | 21011 | 9937 | 880 | 7278 | 12868 | 5909 | 796 | 862 |
| Mature males | 1066 | 290 | 2909 | 935 | 840 | 158 | 0 | 6268 | 2257 | 1672 | 314 |
| Legal | 1066 | 145 | 2578 | 791 | 306 | 158 | 0 | 5351 | 1881 | 1354 | 314 |
| Immature females | 381 | 217 | 2248 | 7192 | 10035 | 964 | 9627 | 2599 | 1279 | 557 | 0 |
| Mature females | 609 | 435 | 2578 | 3236 | 1584 | 1285 | 774 | 2293 | 2182 | 796 | 157 |
| Total weight (kg) | 14.96 | 5.43 | 48.71 | 36.51 | 19.01 | 5.93 | 8.24 | 63.54 | 26.13 | 17.33 | 6.19 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 5331 | 290 | 132 | 216 | 611 | 2244 | 0 | 3516 | 527 | 955 | 0 |
| Mature males | 838 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2598 | 6713 | 155 | 306 | 75 | 318 | 0 |
| Legal | 2818 | 217 | 66 | 72 | 3056 | 7672 | 155 | 3058 | 451 | 1194 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 24567 | 2824 | 0 | 360 | 81269 | 125750 | 155 | 16612 | 12177 | 318 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 57.66 | 5.79 | 0.38 | 0.86 | 91.64 | 160.04 | 1.68 | 38.17 | 22.28 | 4.75 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 152 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 78 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 0 | 0 | 1529 | 677 | 2150 | 157 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 914 | 4825 | 0 | 0 | 264 | 17674 | 0 | 1147 | 978 | 717 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 4.89 | 8.68 | 0 | 0 | 2.21 | 14.65 | 0.1 | 11.03 | 5.51 | 12.61 | 1.16 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | G-05 | G-06 | G-07 | G-08 | G-09 | G-10 | G-11 | G-12 | G-13 | G-14 | G-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/17/2025 | 6/11/2025 | 6/9/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 5/31/2025 | 5/31/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.5 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.53 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.72 | 2.86 | 2.89 | 2.9 | 3.09 | 2.89 | 2.9 | 2.89 | 2.9 | 2.94 | 2.84 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 56.99 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 56.99 | 57.02 | 57 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -165.22 | -164.61 | -164.04 | -163.39 | -162.79 | -162.17 | -161.55 | -160.94 | -160.34 | -159.71 | -159.14 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 70 | 69 | 67 | 65 | 61 | 61 | 69 | 65 | 62 | 58 | 34 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 234 | 447 | 525 | 546 | 713 |
| Mature males | 0 | 161 | 0 | 704 | 207 | 543 | 156 | 298 | 225 | 624 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 161 | 0 | 704 | 138 | 388 | 156 | 298 | 75 | 312 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 75 | 0 | 713 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 699 | 1172 | 3429 | 750 | 624 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 5.9 | 0 | 26.96 | 10.2 | 33.32 | 23.99 | 74.31 | 30.61 | 41.21 | 0.65 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 253 | 402 | 1812 | 1486 | 207 | 233 | 391 | 75 | 300 | 234 | 0 |
| Mature males | 253 | 161 | 165 | 391 | 207 | 310 | 156 | 596 | 75 | 156 | 0 |
| Legal | 253 | 80 | 0 | 235 | 138 | 155 | 78 | 373 | 0 | 156 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 80 | 0 | 156 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 80 | 412 | 313 | 276 | 233 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 2.89 | 2.87 | 6.45 | 8.48 | 3.34 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 5.52 | 1.48 | 1.81 | 0 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 84 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.86 | 0.19 | 0.48 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | G-18 | G-19 | G-20 | G-21 | G-22 | G-23 | G-24 | G-25 | G-26 | H-01 | H-02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/26/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 7/2/2025 | 7/2/2025 | 7/8/2025 | 7/8/2025 | 7/13/2025 | 7/13/2025 | 6/25/2025 | 6/16/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.9 | 2.81 | 3.02 | 2.91 | 3.06 | 2.94 | 2.96 | 2.78 | 3.16 | 3.03 | 2.87 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 57 | 57 | 57.01 | 57 | 57 | 56.99 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57.33 | 57.33 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -168.34 | -168.96 | -169.54 | -170.16 | -170.79 | -171.4 | -172.05 | -172.66 | -173.25 | -167.74 | -167.13 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 82 | 79 | 62 | 69 | 95 | 109 | 117 | 122 | 142 | 73 | 70 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 2.82 | 5.12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 11186 | 2543 | 4099 | 29594 | 3257 | 4630 | 1497 | 2215 | 12262 | 2623 | 4763 |
| Mature males | 2627 | 12050 | 1999 | 21481 | 1289 | 723 | 231 | 410 | 0 | 6568 | 4389 |
| Legal | 2116 | 10834 | 1332 | 12451 | 814 | 506 | 231 | 328 | 0 | 6099 | 2634 |
| Immature females | 8531 | 0 | 1186 | 5424 | 1357 | 1809 | 0 | 738 | 4934 | 737 | 1909 |
| Mature females | 24878 | 75 | 1976 | 36314 | 2172 | 3690 | 2241 | 985 | 435 | 5278 | 3739 |
| Total weight (kg) | 61.51 | 103.88 | 25.03 | 261.89 | 23.8 | 21.35 | 8.85 | 8.12 | 14.82 | 61.54 | 33.96 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 2919 | 6383 | 11681 | 79 | 68 | 1158 | 3393 | 328 | 0 | 7280 | 4614 |
| Mature males | 438 | 203 | 296 | 0 | 68 | 2532 | 5009 | 1313 | 0 | 520 | 1114 |
| Legal | 1751 | 4154 | 3283 | 0 | 136 | 3473 | 6333 | 1477 | 0 | 3250 | 4534 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 1186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1916 | 716 |
| Mature females | 1240 | 1736 | 89503 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 62368 | 0 | 0 | 14734 | 53630 |
| Total weight (kg) | 11.08 | 22.09 | 154.87 | 0.22 | 0.91 | 24.13 | 99.62 | 10.74 | 0 | 41.45 | 102.18 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 73 | 0 | 1186 | 0 | 204 | 0 | 690 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 584 | 1132 | 395 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 10500 | 4033 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 1186 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 0 |
| Mature females | 1897 | 151 | 27648 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9482 | 0 | 0 | 3169 | 2705 |
| Total weight (kg) | 8.63 | 6.56 | 38.99 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 12.74 | 0 | 0 | 55.27 | 24.34 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | H-03 | H-04 | H-05 | H-06 | H-07 | H-08 | H-09 | H-10 | H-11 | H-12 | H-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/16/2025 | 6/17/2025 | 6/17/2025 | 6/11/2025 | 6/10/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/5/2025 | 6/5/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.49 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.68 | 2.77 | 2.69 | 2.89 | 2.93 | 2.87 | 2.92 | 2.8 | 3.01 | 2.95 | 2.87 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 57.32 | 57.33 | 57.33 | 57.33 | 57.36 | 57.33 | 57.32 | 57.32 | 57.35 | 57.33 | 57.33 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -166.49 | -165.84 | -165.23 | -164.62 | -164 | -163.38 | -162.76 | -162.15 | -161.53 | -160.94 | -160.3 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 70 | 68 | 67 | 65 | 61 | 54 | 50 | 51 | 56 | 61 | 62 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 321 | 288 | 516 | 679 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 313 | 0 | 575 | 1283 | 504 | 74 | 75 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 157 | 0 | 575 | 722 | 360 | 0 | 75 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 160 | 216 | 148 | 75 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235 | 76 | 164 | 1444 | 2806 | 2287 | 377 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.78 | 15.02 | 1.28 | 28.08 | 66.84 | 57.24 | 40.74 | 17.65 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 1117 | 658 | 427 | 1644 | 861 | 835 | 247 | 401 | 360 | 148 | 0 |
| Mature males | 8163 | 247 | 342 | 329 | 313 | 228 | 82 | 241 | 0 | 369 | 75 |
| Legal | 7132 | 247 | 171 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 75 |
| Immature females | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 773 | 164 | 85 | 1151 | 78 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 47.18 | 3.98 | 3.81 | 11.1 | 4.7 | 4 | 1.13 | 2.51 | 1.35 | 2.85 | 0.66 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 1461 | 493 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 4898 | 493 | 256 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 6015 | 987 | 256 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 344 | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 24.49 | 5.05 | 1.25 | 0.64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 430 | 247 | 85 | 740 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 86 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 1.01 | 1.19 | 0.57 | 3.05 | 0.76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | H-14 | H-15 | H-16 | H-18 | H-19 | H-20 | H-21 | H-22 | H-23 | H-24 | H-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/2/2025 | 5/31/2025 | 6/1/2025 | 6/26/2025 | 6/30/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 7/3/2025 | 7/4/2025 | 7/7/2025 | 7/7/2025 | 7/13/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.56 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.5 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.51 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.95 | 3.01 | 2.93 | 2.94 | 2.81 | 2.96 | 2.76 | 2.96 | 2.84 | 2.97 | 2.83 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 57.33 | 57.34 | 57.34 | 57.34 | 57.33 | 57.35 | 57.33 | 57.33 | 57.33 | 57.33 | 57.34 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -159.66 | -159.09 | -158.41 | -168.37 | -168.98 | -169.58 | -170.23 | -170.85 | -171.46 | -172.09 | -172.82 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 56 | 49 | 32 | 74 | 69 | 64 | 55 | 83 | 101 | 108 | 116 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 309 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 386 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 309 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 17.2 | 2.68 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 6.56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 77 | 76 | 0 | 2754 | 12224 | 2899 | 351 | 1712 | 2640 | 1115 | 3279 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13254 | 22203 | 2115 | 0 | 3138 | 2805 | 0 | 156 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10098 | 15967 | 1313 | 0 | 2425 | 2062 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 382 | 0 | 1085 | 263 | 927 | 742 | 80 | 937 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12659 | 24554 | 1085 | 0 | 927 | 412 | 0 | 547 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0 | 114.41 | 221.3 | 19.48 | 0.77 | 31.42 | 23.19 | 2.41 | 9.14 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8566 | 47940 | 24064 | 0 | 499 | 1072 | 0 | 78 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1530 | 3093 | 657 | 0 | 428 | 495 | 318 | 156 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5889 | 32089 | 6820 | 0 | 785 | 660 | 318 | 234 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1326 | 1424 | 3526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15474 | 24924 | 56828 | 0 | 357 | 17064 | 0 | 234 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.18 | 171.4 | 127.1 | 0 | 5.29 | 19.18 | 2.22 | 1.22 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 2712 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5965 | 6237 | 980 | 0 | 285 | 82 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 814 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2232 | 3243 | 5967 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28.25 | 31.75 | 16.39 | 0 | 1.62 | 1.07 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | H-26 | I-01 | I-02 | I-03 | I-04 | I-05 | I-06 | I-07 | I-08 | I-09 | I-10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/13/2025 | 6/25/2025 | 6/16/2025 | 6/16/2025 | 6/13/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/10/2025 | 6/7/2025 | 6/6/2025 | 6/5/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.98 | 3.04 | 2.86 | 2.77 | 2.9 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.82 | 2.89 | 2.99 | 2.82 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 57.33 | 57.67 | 57.67 | 57.65 | 57.67 | 57.67 | 57.68 | 57.66 | 57.67 | 57.67 | 57.66 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -173.34 | -167.77 | -167.13 | -166.51 | -165.88 | -165.25 | -164.62 | -164.01 | -163.37 | -162.75 | -162.13 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 121 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 64 | 60 | 53 | 52 | 47 | 43 | 46 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 663 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 334 | 78 | 310 | 332 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 334 | 78 | 78 | 249 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 155 | 0 | 580 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.94 | 14.87 | 7.9 | 10.34 | 24.92 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 2934 | 20308 | 13442 | 1666 | 4489 | 2070 | 573 | 501 | 311 | 78 | 166 |
| Mature males | 587 | 21770 | 17923 | 3491 | 1873 | 148 | 164 | 83 | 233 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 293 | 11274 | 6721 | 1746 | 1086 | 74 | 82 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 1247 | 1055 | 80 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 147 | 13543 | 1844 | 317 | 466 | 739 | 409 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 9.53 | 193.72 | 118.92 | 21.91 | 26.54 | 9.27 | 3.73 | 2.18 | 2.81 | 0.24 | 0.74 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 73 | 13894 | 20209 | 1349 | 543 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 147 | 704 | 5338 | 2380 | 621 | 296 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 220 | 6507 | 19828 | 3333 | 1086 | 296 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 10025 | 5089 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 4045 | 5513 | 397 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 1.47 | 47.8 | 78.74 | 13.16 | 4.46 | 1.29 | 0.51 | 0.22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 6486 | 0 | 0 | 550 | 370 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 53067 | 28471 | 2063 | 6239 | 592 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 1407 | 321 | 0 | 155 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 8618 | 2805 | 0 | 776 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 221.94 | 106.9 | 7 | 29.7 | 2.92 | 0.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | I-11 | I-12 | I-13 | I-14 | I-15 | I-16 | I-18 | I-19 | I-20 | I-21 | I-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/5/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 5/31/2025 | 6/1/2025 | 6/26/2025 | 6/30/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 7/3/2025 | 7/4/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.5 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.53 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.83 | 2.9 | 2.81 | 2.85 | 2.96 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 2.76 | 2.94 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 57.67 | 57.66 | 57.67 | 57.66 | 57.68 | 57.66 | 57.66 | 57.67 | 57.67 | 57.66 | 57.67 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -161.49 | -160.88 | -160.27 | -159.64 | -159.02 | -158.36 | -168.4 | -169.04 | -169.64 | -170.26 | -170.89 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 53 | 57 | 56 | 50 | 46 | 35 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 85 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 395 | 931 | 3273 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 949 | 543 | 1013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 0 | 146 |
| Legal | 791 | 388 | 701 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 0 | 146 |
| Immature females | 79 | 155 | 2883 | 387 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 1186 | 1473 | 545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 57.2 | 56.83 | 78.25 | 1.28 | 0.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.44 | 0 | 9.9 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 395 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5813 | 28176 | 21097 | 4815 | 2330 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7867 | 41456 | 2634 | 1246 | 2985 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4609 | 27735 | 1068 | 332 | 2403 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360 | 1648 | 27841 | 6209 | 2147 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5755 | 12929 | 23864 | 4483 | 2684 |
| Total weight (kg) | 1.51 | 0.36 | 0.88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58.61 | 336.09 | 89.22 | 24.72 | 33 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21208 | 157329 | 60589 | 14181 | 30965 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 318 | 3475 | 641 | 1163 | 655 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7419 | 72224 | 17480 | 6860 | 11229 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36441 | 83291 | 93467 | 1826 | 4294 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12147 | 67418 | 293367 | 144644 | 161417 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87.52 | 513.04 | 620.2 | 192.26 | 309.24 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 719 | 13183 | 3977 | 730 | 291 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10472 | 37035 | 7674 | 166 | 1893 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1079 | 6592 | 55682 | 0 | 2684 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3956 | 17960 | 45739 | 730 | 3220 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41.59 | 172.91 | 135.15 | 2.65 | 14.59 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | I-23 | I-24 | I-25 | I-26 | J-01 | J-02 | J-03 | J-04 | J-05 | J-06 | J-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/7/2025 | 7/7/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/13/2025 | 6/26/2025 | 6/16/2025 | 6/16/2025 | 6/13/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/11/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.5 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.5 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.52 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.87 | 3.05 | 2.8 | 2.99 | 2.89 | 2.91 | 2.69 | 2.98 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 2.9 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 57.68 | 57.67 | 57.65 | 57.67 | 57.99 | 58.01 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57.99 | 58 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -171.53 | -172.16 | -172.8 | -173.39 | -167.8 | -167.17 | -166.52 | -165.9 | -165.25 | -164.61 | -164.02 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 98 | 107 | 120 | 144 | 67 | 64 | 61 | 57 | 51 | 46 | 46 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 322 | 78 | 81 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 322 | 78 | 81 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 336 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 81 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.76 | 2.96 | 16.93 | 5.42 | 3.35 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 12718 | 987 | 1344 | 53128 | 4177 | 5822 | 3109 | 2730 | 644 | 234 | 81 |
| Mature males | 1413 | 152 | 373 | 306 | 1125 | 2117 | 1429 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 864 | 0 | 149 | 153 | 321 | 706 | 1092 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 1570 | 759 | 1344 | 38073 | 1125 | 158 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 942 | 304 | 299 | 2372 | 482 | 79 | 0 | 74 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 32.82 | 3.64 | 5.47 | 51.18 | 16.39 | 22.63 | 14.28 | 8.37 | 2.19 | 0.91 | 0.25 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 2277 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 5382 | 5194 | 4370 | 1107 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 1256 | 1062 | 149 | 0 | 241 | 487 | 420 | 74 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 2355 | 1138 | 149 | 0 | 1767 | 3571 | 1429 | 74 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5141 | 317 | 2437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 1021 | 987 | 75 | 0 | 562 | 238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 13.95 | 7.82 | 1.24 | 0 | 15.95 | 12.53 | 8.64 | 1.4 | 0.37 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 2490 | 5742 | 1261 | 1107 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3775 | 14675 | 252 | 443 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 1365 | 1109 | 588 | 1033 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 238 | 168 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.32 | 15.32 | 49 | 2.36 | 3.28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | J-08 | J-09 | J-10 | J-11 | J-12 | J-13 | J-14 | J-15 | J-16 | J-18 | J-19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/6/2025 | 6/6/2025 | 6/5/2025 | 6/5/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 6/1/2025 | 6/26/2025 | 6/30/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.52 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.87 | 2.88 | 2.77 | 2.84 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.98 | 2.84 | 2.87 | 2.93 | 2.71 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 58 | 58 | 57.99 | 58 | 58.01 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58.01 | 57.99 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -163.38 | -162.76 | -162.12 | -161.49 | -160.85 | -160.21 | -159.6 | -158.97 | -158.32 | -168.45 | -169.07 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 44 | 40 | 38 | 55 | 45 | 50 | 43 | 43 | 35 | 69 | 69 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 2 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 166 | 859 | 283 | 511 | 149 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 568 | 0 | 581 | 390 | 495 | 876 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |
| Legal | 405 | 0 | 498 | 156 | 353 | 365 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 495 | 146 | 0 | 229 | 155 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 81 | 0 | 0 | 781 | 71 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 17.07 | 0 | 22.98 | 35.73 | 24.55 | 36.05 | 2.93 | 0.5 | 0.34 | 0 | 4.77 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9248 | 13817 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2714 | 2131 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 603 | 868 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7337 | 2662 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 4940 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38.27 | 44.51 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48567 | 105383 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1282 | 2210 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10736 | 21779 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112099 | 228602 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7821 | 16051 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189.18 | 377.52 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20805 | 13389 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7156 | 5820 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40251 | 22627 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9396 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82.57 | 74.24 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | J-20 | J-21 | J-22 | J-23 | J-24 | J-25 | J-26 | K-01 | K-02 | K-03 | K-04 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/30/2025 | 7/4/2025 | 7/4/2025 | 7/7/2025 | 7/7/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/13/2025 | 6/26/2025 | 6/16/2025 | 6/16/2025 | 6/13/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.95 | 2.94 | 3.25 | 2.9 | 2.94 | 2.97 | 3.04 | 2.99 | 2.94 | 2.78 | 2.91 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58.01 | 58 | 57.99 | 58 | 58.32 | 58.33 | 58.33 | 58.32 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -169.69 | -170.35 | -170.96 | -171.6 | -172.24 | -172.86 | -173.46 | -167.83 | -167.18 | -166.57 | -165.9 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 70 | 74 | 86 | 97 | 104 | 109 | 116 | 61 | 52 | 47 | 45 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3 | 3.2 | 3 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 162 |
| Mature males | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 224 | 80 | 81 |
| Legal | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 224 | 80 | 81 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 149 | 160 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 3.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.44 | 14.13 | 4.68 | 6.62 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 9490 | 7810 | 3294 | 3600 | 3299 | 1851 | 1276 | 246 | 149 | 0 | 162 |
| Mature males | 1014 | 1184 | 1561 | 235 | 402 | 137 | 375 | 329 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 652 | 740 | 746 | 157 | 241 | 137 | 150 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 6822 | 8052 | 1308 | 5087 | 1770 | 960 | 976 | 82 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 2047 | 2233 | 1308 | 548 | 805 | 206 | 1651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 25.36 | 31.52 | 20.27 | 7.69 | 11.3 | 3.37 | 9.18 | 2.26 | 0.34 | 0 | 0.43 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 45351 | 78465 | 59109 | 1331 | 563 | 69 | 1201 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 579 | 888 | 882 | 391 | 402 | 0 | 3527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 5419 | 11732 | 14214 | 861 | 885 | 69 | 4128 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 296786 | 141885 | 70628 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 46393 | 84364 | 360731 | 470 | 80 | 0 | 16328 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 312.01 | 343.04 | 621.5 | 5.17 | 4.25 | 0.28 | 44.85 | 0.36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 8942 | 1789 | 1308 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 821 | 0 | 81 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 1437 | 3572 | 11907 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 80 | 0 |
| Immature females | 6140 | 0 | 1308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 373 | 0 | 81 |
| Mature females | 3411 | 1789 | 35314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 20.33 | 13.13 | 82.1 | 0.19 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.66 | 0.13 | 0.19 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | K-05 | K-06 | K-07 | K-08 | K-09 | K-10 | K-11 | K-12 | K-13 | K-14 | K-18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/13/2025 | 6/13/2025 | 6/11/2025 | 6/6/2025 | 6/6/2025 | 6/5/2025 | 6/5/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 6/1/2025 | 6/27/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.27 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.51 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.99 | 2.96 | 2.98 | 2.82 | 2.92 | 2.97 | 2.79 | 1.69 | 3.01 | 3.1 | 2.79 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 58.34 | 58.34 | 58.33 | 58.34 | 58.33 | 58.31 | 58.22 | 58.29 | 58.27 | 58.33 | 58.32 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -165.28 | -164.66 | -164.01 | -163.36 | -162.71 | -162.06 | -161.55 | -160.82 | -159.99 | -159.55 | -168.47 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 45 | 45 | 41 | 36 | 31 | 47 | 41 | 32 | 40 | 24 | 66 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 2.1 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 236 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 450 | 413 | 154 | 220 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 157 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 77 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.54 | 8.5 | 1.48 | 4.48 | 0 | 13.32 | 14.69 | 1.39 | 9.95 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1437 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.87 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2396 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 319 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 878 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2076 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.84 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1198 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 319 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.48 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | K-19 | K-20 | K-21 | K-22 | K-23 | K-24 | K-25 | K-26 | K-27 | L-01 | L-02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/29/2025 | 6/30/2025 | 7/4/2025 | 7/4/2025 | 7/7/2025 | 7/7/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/19/2025 | 6/26/2025 | 6/15/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.55 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.88 | 2.93 | 2.93 | 3.04 | 2.97 | 2.91 | 2.81 | 3.13 | 3.19 | 2.87 | 2.9 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 58.33 | 58.33 | 58.33 | 58.33 | 58.39 | 58.33 | 58.32 | 58.34 | 58.34 | 58.66 | 58.68 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -169.12 | -169.73 | -170.39 | -171.01 | -171.65 | -172.3 | -172.92 | -173.57 | -174.29 | -167.86 | -167.22 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 67 | 70 | 74 | 84 | 95 | 103 | 108 | 116 | 159 | 47 | 44 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.07 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 18512 | 10271 | 10150 | 759 | 6008 | 6763 | 16023 | 2671 | 22610 | 177 | 0 |
| Mature males | 2240 | 1078 | 360 | 72 | 299 | 1966 | 1180 | 1986 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 456 | 359 | 144 | 0 | 224 | 1258 | 737 | 1370 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 4362 | 3280 | 5706 | 2749 | 2921 | 1494 | 4130 | 1301 | 27768 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 1745 | 820 | 300 | 0 | 75 | 1337 | 1327 | 5343 | 709 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 52.85 | 25.25 | 15.74 | 1.23 | 9.5 | 27.22 | 31.7 | 30.89 | 33.01 | 0.17 | 0 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 150640 | 81224 | 47228 | 53023 | 215810 | 4011 | 295 | 411 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 2645 | 575 | 1080 | 1119 | 896 | 2281 | 147 | 1164 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 21124 | 10458 | 6158 | 2527 | 10610 | 4168 | 369 | 1370 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 207956 | 245137 | 69882 | 21992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 4726 | 9020 | 29737 | 305339 | 58380 | 2989 | 1622 | 1438 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 350.16 | 259.17 | 155.21 | 361.78 | 401.21 | 25.63 | 2.75 | 11.24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 41874 | 4100 | 2102 | 687 | 730 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 3453 | 2359 | 432 | 0 | 224 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 13086 | 12300 | 1802 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 |
| Mature females | 872 | 1640 | 901 | 15807 | 0 | 157 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 72.38 | 20.94 | 6.34 | 14.87 | 1.7 | 2.12 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | L-03 | L-04 | L-05 | L-06 | L-07 | L-08 | L-09 | L-18 | L-19 | L-20 | L-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/15/2025 | 6/14/2025 | 6/14/2025 | 6/13/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/6/2025 | 6/6/2025 | 6/27/2025 | 6/29/2025 | 6/30/2025 | 7/4/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.53 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.72 | 2.8 | 3 | 2.94 | 2.91 | 2.96 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.94 | 2.94 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 58.67 | 58.66 | 58.65 | 58.68 | 58.68 | 58.67 | 58.64 | 58.66 | 58.68 | 58.67 | 58.67 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -166.56 | -165.92 | -165.33 | -164.67 | -164.01 | -163.35 | -162.72 | -168.49 | -169.15 | -169.78 | -170.44 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 41 | 37 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 32 | 27 | 54 | 63 | 67 | 73 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 77 | 78 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 77 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 3.39 | 8.26 | 1.62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.29 | 1.58 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.94 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 863 | 4591 | 3875 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 148 | 217 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 502 | 844 | 1892 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.55 | 8.47 | 6.3 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33755 | 164180 | 77515 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 570 | 738 | 2311 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5764 | 11572 | 12700 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1491 | 323939 | 165317 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 852 | 2533 | 12611 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52.85 | 343.53 | 247.2 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 2130 | 7600 | 5044 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1214 | 5911 | 506 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 213 | 16889 | 6305 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 844 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.23 | 5.75 | 34.88 | 11.69 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | L-22 | L-23 | L-24 | L-25 | L-26 | L-27 | L-28 | L-29 | L-30 | L-31 | M-01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/5/2025 | 7/6/2025 | 7/15/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/19/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 6/26/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.3 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.98 | 2.99 | 2.88 | 2.96 | 3.24 | 3.02 | 3.25 | 1.75 | 3.03 | 3.01 | 2.98 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 58.66 | 58.66 | 58.67 | 58.68 | 58.67 | 58.67 | 58.72 | 58.67 | 58.67 | 58.67 | 59 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -171.08 | -171.72 | -172.35 | -173 | -173.63 | -174.27 | -174.89 | -175.51 | -176.19 | -176.83 | -167.89 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 83 | 93 | 102 | 112 | 126 | 156 | 164 | 134 | 140 | 137 | 42 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.12 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 2964 | 2100 | 5491 | 3177 | 2680 | 74704 | 6243 | 2082 | 68 | 849 | 82 |
| Mature males | 0 | 842 | 282 | 898 | 255 | 760 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 536 | 141 | 622 | 191 | 414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 1335 | 1478 | 1657 | 3191 | 53123 | 7894 | 2205 | 0 | 1840 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 563 | 1174 | 574 | 1796 | 0 | 1470 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 2.21 | 9.77 | 11.78 | 16.41 | 6.02 | 76.2 | 2.9 | 2.38 | 0 | 0.27 | 0.02 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 96681 | 62886 | 70 | 138 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 508 | 3215 | 0 | 0 | 638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 2105 | 10051 | 70 | 69 | 702 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 153431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 78296 | 227749 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 293.8 | 326.56 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 5.92 | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 4228 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 290 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 5638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 5638 | 8007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 12.75 | 6.25 | 0 | 0 | 0.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | M-02 | M-03 | M-04 | M-05 | M-06 | M-07 | M-08 | M-18 | M-19 | M-20 | M-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/15/2025 | 6/15/2025 | 6/14/2025 | 6/14/2025 | 6/13/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/6/2025 | 6/27/2025 | 6/29/2025 | 6/29/2025 | 7/4/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.52 | 0.5 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.56 | 0.53 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.79 | 2.76 | 2.9 | 3 | 3.12 | 3.07 | 2.99 | 2.88 | 2.82 | 3.13 | 2.97 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 59.01 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59.03 | 59 | 58.99 | 59.01 | 59.01 | 59 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -167.24 | -166.58 | -165.93 | -165.3 | -164.71 | -164.02 | -163.35 | -168.54 | -169.18 | -169.84 | -170.48 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 40 | 34 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 47 | 54 | 63 | 71 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 83 | 78 | 86 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 83 | 78 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 83 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 4.23 | 4.86 | 1.78 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 238 | 137 | 73 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 1249 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 | 0.51 | 0.52 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 238 | 177668 | 146689 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1161 | 655 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15742 | 5967 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 153680 | 491855 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1980 | 2497 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.18 | 276.73 | 387.29 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2331 | 3819 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11654 | 3746 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.18 | 7.28 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | M-22 | M-23 | M-24 | M-25 | M-26 | M-27 | M-28 | M-29 | M-30 | M-31 | M-32 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/5/2025 | 7/6/2025 | 7/15/2025 | 7/16/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/19/2025 | 7/19/2025 | 7/21/2025 | 7/21/2025 | 7/21/2025 | 7/21/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 3.13 | 2.94 | 2.89 | 3.23 | 3.11 | 3.12 | 3.15 | 3.07 | 2.87 | 3.05 | 3.03 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 58.99 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59.01 | 59 | 59.01 | 59 | 59.02 | 59 | 59 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -171.12 | -171.78 | -172.43 | -173.08 | -173.72 | -174.39 | -175.02 | -175.72 | -176.31 | -176.99 | -177.63 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 77 | 86 | 98 | 107 | 117 | 127 | 129 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 135 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 733 | 0 | 3688 | 5782 | 10229 | 2102 | 3187 | 14229 | 3925 | 842 | 2477 |
| Mature males | 0 | 81 | 418 | 1708 | 720 | 446 | 0 | 262 | 631 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 278 | 1314 | 393 | 318 | 0 | 66 | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 1988 | 657 | 974 | 5913 | 5434 | 1656 | 3772 | 5846 | 2383 | 351 | 2194 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1445 | 1768 | 2484 | 976 | 3298 | 2033 | 0 | 212 |
| Total weight (kg) | 3.21 | 0.54 | 6.77 | 29.09 | 25.28 | 10.83 | 6.54 | 28.48 | 14.38 | 0.86 | 2.83 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 169537 | 29487 | 139 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 916 | 485 | 209 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 5734 | 2204 | 278 | 66 | 65 | 0 | 130 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 102552 | 0 | 209 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 18552 | 332220 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 64 | 195 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 319.84 | 288.93 | 1.67 | 0.53 | 0.48 | 0.04 | 1.04 | 0.35 | 0.11 | 0 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 1988 | 1315 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 70 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 3313 | 657 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 1325 | 11831 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 6.46 | 11.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | N-01 | N-02 | N-03 | N-04 | N-05 | N-06 | N-07 | N-18 | N-19 | N-20 | N-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/27/2025 | 6/15/2025 | 6/15/2025 | 6/14/2025 | 6/14/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/12/2025 | 6/27/2025 | 6/29/2025 | 6/29/2025 | 7/5/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.52 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.82 | 2.91 | 2.76 | 2.92 | 3.08 | 3.1 | 3.04 | 2.93 | 2.89 | 3.1 | 2.83 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 59.33 | 59.35 | 59.34 | 59.32 | 59.33 | 59.33 | 59.32 | 59.33 | 59.34 | 59.33 | 59.33 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -167.92 | -167.27 | -166.61 | -165.94 | -165.33 | -164.68 | -164.01 | -168.58 | -169.24 | -169.87 | -170.54 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 39 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 43 | 49 | 61 | 68 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 287 | 238 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 96 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 96 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 96 | 238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 6.98 | 10.33 | 0.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.66 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 162 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 3187 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0 | 1.19 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66035 | 411727 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 1131 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 694 | 8486 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 57832 | 482065 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 9562 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 74.34 | 592.71 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 1850 | 9562 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2775 | 3187 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 2.32 | 9.68 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | N-22 | N-23 | N-24 | N-25 | N-26 | N-27 | N-28 | N-29 | N-30 | N-31 | O-01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/5/2025 | 7/6/2025 | 7/16/2025 | 7/16/2025 | 7/14/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 7/21/2025 | 7/21/2025 | 6/27/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.51 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 3.1 | 3.03 | 3.01 | 3.08 | 3.2 | 3.12 | 3.02 | 2.86 | 2.92 | 3.16 | 2.83 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 59.33 | 59.33 | 59.33 | 59.33 | 59.34 | 59.34 | 59.34 | 59.33 | 59.34 | 59.33 | 59.67 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -171.17 | -171.83 | -172.53 | -173.15 | -173.8 | -174.45 | -175.1 | -175.75 | -176.39 | -177.07 | -167.95 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 75 | 80 | 89 | 101 | 110 | 121 | 133 | 137 | 135 | 150 | 35 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.2 | 2 | 3 | 4.5 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.6 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 569 | 10464 | 3762 | 6883 | 2623 | 15162 | 4404 | 688 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418 | 128 | 393 | 69 | 140 | 1957 | 138 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 140 | 839 | 69 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7661 | 1913 | 6555 | 2209 | 7482 | 2377 | 275 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1254 | 255 | 918 | 2416 | 2277 | 2027 | 206 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0.84 | 22.72 | 6.3 | 12.31 | 9.81 | 31.45 | 24.86 | 3.16 | 0 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 125658 | 42885 | 97628 | 279 | 446 | 131 | 828 | 0 | 210 | 69 | 0 |
| Mature males | 1041 | 1486 | 3094 | 279 | 64 | 1180 | 483 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 10226 | 3211 | 18171 | 348 | 128 | 1246 | 828 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 69375 | 2718 | 3346 | 209 | 319 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 101102 | 157483 | 62453 | 139 | 0 | 1049 | 1173 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 296.19 | 194.83 | 268.5 | 2.56 | 1.1 | 11.19 | 7.13 | 0.36 | 0.4 | 0.05 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 1927 | 1942 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 2569 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 1285 | 5048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 4.92 | 6.65 | 0 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | O-02 | O-03 | O-04 | O-18 | O-19 | O-20 | O-21 | O-22 | O-23 | O-24 | O-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/15/2025 | 6/15/2025 | 6/14/2025 | 6/28/2025 | 6/28/2025 | 6/29/2025 | 7/5/2025 | 7/5/2025 | 7/6/2025 | 7/16/2025 | 7/16/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.56 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.84 | 2.77 | 2.93 | 2.85 | 2.95 | 3.13 | 2.87 | 3.14 | 3.11 | 2.92 | 3.14 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 59.66 | 59.65 | 59.61 | 59.67 | 59.67 | 59.68 | 59.67 | 59.67 | 59.67 | 59.68 | 59.66 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -167.28 | -166.63 | -165.93 | -168.61 | -169.27 | -169.92 | -170.58 | -171.24 | -171.9 | -172.57 | -173.23 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 31 | 27 | 27 | 40 | 47 | 56 | 66 | 73 | 77 | 85 | 95 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 3.9 | 4 | 4.4 | 3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 1 | 1.7 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 160 | 154 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 82 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.76 | 0 | 0.61 | 4.45 | 6.35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 735 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.41 | 17.82 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 883 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 134 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 67 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.64 | 0 | 0 | 0.66 | 0.77 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8714 | 140023 | 97008 | 35761 | 47285 | 6751 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 78 | 367 | 142 | 906 | 1939 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 1241 | 1982 | 1026 | 5251 | 3610 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6730 | 205494 | 173679 | 6357 | 33386 | 201 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 3534 | 142978 | 46874 | 64619 | 15401 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.2 | 203.16 | 286.79 | 88.2 | 146.61 | 44.43 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 724 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1102 | 1236 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.75 | 1.01 | 1.33 | 0.1 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | O-26 | O-27 | O-28 | O-29 | O-30 | O-31 | P-01 | P-18 | P-19 | P-20 | P-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/17/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 7/21/2025 | 7/21/2025 | 6/27/2025 | 6/28/2025 | 6/28/2025 | 6/29/2025 | 7/5/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.39 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 3 | 3.12 | 3.09 | 2.86 | 2.91 | 2.14 | 2.96 | 2.81 | 2.92 | 2.93 | 2.16 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 59.67 | 59.66 | 59.67 | 59.67 | 59.67 | 59.66 | 59.99 | 59.99 | 59.98 | 60 | 59.99 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -173.87 | -174.45 | -175.11 | -175.88 | -176.53 | -177.14 | -167.99 | -168.68 | -169.3 | -169.97 | -170.63 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 105 | 114 | 125 | 137 | 136 | 177 | 26 | 39 | 46 | 54 | 64 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 2 | 1.2 | 0 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 326 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 73 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 73 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.45 | 0.8 | 2.11 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 1.59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 277 | 273 | 414 | 2460 | 5779 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 69 | 273 | 0 | 145 | 144 | 581 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 69 | 205 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 139 | 546 | 138 | 3039 | 3034 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 205 | 69 | 289 | 795 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.9 | 2.65 | 0.42 | 5.27 | 12.39 | 3.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 1803 | 1160 | 8827 | 145 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 366 | 408091 |
| Mature males | 277 | 1296 | 8207 | 796 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 206 |
| Legal | 693 | 1910 | 11793 | 796 | 722 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1440 |
| Immature females | 139 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 297699 |
| Mature females | 2357 | 13708 | 150274 | 289 | 0 | 194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13801 |
| Total weight (kg) | 7.48 | 23.29 | 213.44 | 7.82 | 5.9 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.45 | 354.69 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3450 |
| Mature females | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0.08 | 0.22 | 0 | 0.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.21 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | P-22 | P-23 | P-24 | P-25 | P-26 | P-27 | P-28 | P-29 | P-30 | P-31 | P-32 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/6/2025 | 7/16/2025 | 7/16/2025 | 7/16/2025 | 7/17/2025 | 7/19/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 7/20/2025 | 7/23/2025 | 7/23/2025 | 7/23/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.5 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.84 | 2.82 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.03 | 2.84 | 2.91 | 2.85 | 2.84 | 3.07 | 3 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 60 | 59.99 | 60 | 60 | 60.01 | 60.01 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 59.99 | 60 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -171.3 | -171.95 | -172.61 | -173.28 | -173.95 | -174.6 | -175.27 | -175.92 | -176.72 | -177.23 | -177.91 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 69 | 67 | 66 | 75 | 97 | 108 | 116 | 128 | 141 | 136 | 142 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 74 | 0 | 396 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 264 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 72 | 330 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 12.4 | 7.98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 793 | 743 | 69 | 146 | 6966 | 1119 | 784 | 754 | 4946 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 8316 | 1119 | 549 | 226 | 1727 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 72 | 0 | 75 | 864 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0.18 | 1.21 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 9.39 | 1.37 | 1.11 | 1.6 | 10.47 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 43758 | 41105 | 253807 | 42033 | 14228 | 219 | 3044 | 1439 | 3919 | 302 | 471 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 264 | 824 | 73 | 1217 | 1007 | 862 | 452 | 864 |
| Legal | 249 | 0 | 0 | 857 | 2195 | 219 | 2502 | 1943 | 1411 | 452 | 1021 |
| Immature females | 34566 | 30803 | 97133 | 43973 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 4076 | 151 | 79 |
| Mature females | 59434 | 12881 | 0 | 3495 | 7234 | 3363 | 1691 | 70105 | 1254 | 75 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 88.31 | 53.63 | 163.97 | 84.48 | 38.87 | 3.68 | 18.67 | 68.28 | 15.51 | 4.06 | 8.49 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 356 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 314 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.46 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | Q-01 | Q-02 | Q-18 | Q-19 | Q-20 | Q-21 | Q-22 | Q-23 | Q-25 | Q-26 | Q-27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 6/28/2025 | 6/27/2025 | 6/28/2025 | 6/28/2025 | 6/28/2025 | 7/5/2025 | 7/6/2025 | 7/17/2025 | 7/17/2025 | 7/17/2025 | 7/19/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.52 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.99 | 2.93 | 2.92 | 2.95 | 2.89 | 2.87 | 2.88 | 3.01 | 3.07 | 3.16 | 2.92 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 60.33 | 60.34 | 60.33 | 60.33 | 60.33 | 60.32 | 60.33 | 60.33 | 60.3 | 60.33 | 60.33 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -167.98 | -167.27 | -168.66 | -169.3 | -170 | -170.66 | -171.36 | -172.07 | -173.37 | -174.08 | -174.71 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 31 | 31 | 36 | 44 | 52 | 62 | 66 | 59 | 63 | 91 | 102 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 4.8 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | -0.1 | -0.6 | -1 | -0.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 164 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 164 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 5.96 | 3.52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1361 | 2796 | 65 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 501 | 2996 | 65 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.32 | 13.87 | 0.22 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 477 | 258773 | 32870 | 108533 | 16615 | 44133 | 7614 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 813 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1573 | 132 | 1840 | 0 | 522 | 3400 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 250381 | 40995 | 10831 | 13419 | 2016 | 148 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5542 | 29949 | 146217 | 133 | 3900 | 20093 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.48 | 258.68 | 77.92 | 189.19 | 14.47 | 56.72 | 37.01 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2217 | 66 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1108 | 297 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.77 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.14 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | Q-28 | Q-29 | Q-30 | Q-31 | R-22 | R-23 | R-24 | R-25 | R-26 | R-27 | R-28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/25/2025 | 7/25/2025 | 7/23/2025 | 7/23/2025 | 7/6/2025 | 7/17/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/19/2025 | 7/19/2025 | 7/25/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.55 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 3.15 | 3.02 | 2.85 | 3.06 | 2.93 | 2.96 | 2.91 | 2.88 | 2.84 | 2.98 | 3.1 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 60.33 | 60.33 | 60.34 | 60.33 | 60.67 | 60.68 | 60.67 | 60.67 | 60.67 | 60.66 | 60.64 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -175.42 | -176.1 | -176.72 | -177.37 | -171.43 | -172.12 | -172.75 | -173.47 | -174.15 | -174.83 | -175.45 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 112 | 124 | 136 | 146 | 63 | 61 | 44 | 65 | 86 | 97 | 108 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | -1 | -1.1 | 1.7 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 625 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 859 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 358 | 77 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 201 | 1217 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 1405 | 4439 | 77 | 144 | 31702 | 84102 | 199071 | 112600 | 98307 | 1316 | 3328 |
| Mature males | 4281 | 2076 | 232 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 346 | 3180 |
| Legal | 5150 | 3938 | 310 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 979 | 0 | 693 | 5694 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 155 | 72 | 31838 | 16419 | 51086 | 64489 | 93763 | 139 | 296 |
| Mature females | 201 | 13218 | 155 | 72 | 17237 | 71150 | 31929 | 73702 | 231651 | 4780 | 1109 |
| Total weight (kg) | 36.56 | 36.05 | 2.2 | 1.06 | 60.65 | 145.46 | 227.04 | 123.13 | 267.85 | 8.12 | 29.55 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | R-29 | R-30 | R-31 | R-32 | S-22 | S-23 | S-24 | S-25 | S-26 | S-27 | S-28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/23/2025 | 7/23/2025 | 7/23/2025 | 7/24/2025 | 7/6/2025 | 7/17/2025 | 7/17/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/18/2025 | 7/26/2025 | 7/25/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.26 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.56 | 0.54 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.88 | 3.02 | 3.36 | 2.97 | 2.95 | 1.45 | 2.83 | 2.9 | 2.85 | 3.17 | 3.08 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 60.68 | 60.67 | 60.67 | 60.67 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60.98 | 60.99 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -176.2 | -176.77 | -177.5 | -178.2 | -171.48 | -172.18 | -172.81 | -173.53 | -174.18 | -174.89 | -175.55 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 118 | 127 | 147 | 162 | 60 | 64 | 66 | 76 | 83 | 93 | 104 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 | -1.1 | -1.2 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 129 | 1444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 147 | 0 | 505 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0.05 | 0.72 | 2.82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 1915 | 6386 | 2892 | 72 | 117882 | 47471 | 119352 | 34797 | 28049 | 93416 | 20424 |
| Mature males | 589 | 3817 | 1093 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1050 |
| Legal | 1620 | 7781 | 2507 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 1338 | 8872 |
| Immature females | 0 | 514 | 964 | 0 | 60100 | 37619 | 95762 | 40064 | 22014 | 39441 | 300 |
| Mature females | 8821 | 22912 | 109462 | 433 | 8713 | 6752 | 53201 | 25138 | 21449 | 78040 | 21536 |
| Total weight (kg) | 14.94 | 61.54 | 110.88 | 1.09 | 114.7 | 25.92 | 162.39 | 55.47 | 45.62 | 182.26 | 67.63 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 484 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | 0 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | S-29 | S-30 | S-31 | T-25 | T-26 | T-27 | T-28 | T-29 | T-30 | U-25 | U-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/24/2025 | 7/24/2025 | 7/24/2025 | 7/26/2025 | 7/26/2025 | 7/26/2025 | 7/24/2025 | 7/24/2025 | 7/24/2025 | 7/26/2025 | 7/26/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.53 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 3.18 | 3.02 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.09 | 3.02 | 2.94 | 2.78 | 2.97 | 2.81 | 2.92 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61.33 | 61.33 | 61.33 | 61.34 | 61.34 | 61.34 | 61.67 | 61.66 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -176.32 | -176.98 | -177.64 | -173.62 | -174.34 | -175.01 | -175.65 | -176.28 | -176.97 | -173.69 | -174.44 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 113 | 122 | 136 | 74 | 78 | 88 | 96 | 105 | 116 | 70 | 76 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 1.6 | 2 | 2 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | -1.4 | -1.4 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 68 | 72 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 68 | 72 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0.71 | 1.03 | 2.92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 5679 | 6965 | 336 | 93658 | 64957 | 40291 | 16094 | 19491 | 32525 | 59284 | 79509 |
| Mature males | 4529 | 8761 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 156 | 1916 | 11951 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 8856 | 14362 | 470 | 64 | 137 | 764 | 2266 | 11245 | 36695 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 215 | 201 | 108429 | 67922 | 23447 | 469 | 0 | 1480 | 66040 | 72705 |
| Mature females | 19609 | 3088 | 0 | 14457 | 26714 | 22666 | 28383 | 22527 | 3767 | 15491 | 27963 |
| Total weight (kg) | 63.56 | 79.17 | 3.83 | 84.31 | 86.21 | 93.85 | 41.72 | 69.24 | 159.92 | 64.3 | 80.4 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.35 | 0 |

Appendix B. – Tow details, crab density (number nmi-2), and catch weight at 2025 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey stations.

| Station | U-27 | U-28 | U-29 | V-25 | V-26 | V-27 | V-28 | Z-05 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start Date | 7/26/2025 | 7/25/2025 | 7/24/2025 | 7/26/2025 | 7/25/2025 | 7/25/2025 | 7/25/2025 | 6/22/2025 |
| Duration (hour) | 0.52 | 0.27 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.5 |
| Distance Fished (km) | 2.91 | 1.59 | 2.89 | 2.87 | 2.99 | 2.94 | 2.96 | 2.79 |
| Mid-Latitude (°N) | 61.67 | 61.67 | 61.63 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 54.69 |
| Mid-Longitude (°W) | -175.07 | -175.78 | -176.47 | -173.74 | -174.52 | -175.18 | -175.79 | -165.15 |
| Bottom Depth (m) | 84 | 96 | 105 | 62 | 73 | 80 | 91 | 83 |
| Bottom Temperature (°C) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | -1.3 | -1.4 | -1.2 | -0.2 | 6.4 |
| Red King Crab | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue King Crab | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanner Crab | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 |
| Snow Crab | | | | | | | | |
| Immature males | 36943 | 18490 | 7089 | 87367 | 45425 | 35228 | 93922 | 0 |
| Mature males | 0 | 0 | 665 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legal | 451 | 880 | 4061 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 49609 | 9548 | 0 | 81074 | 43225 | 34591 | 62757 | 0 |
| Mature females | 1731 | 11863 | 74 | 16692 | 9760 | 12812 | 12784 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 45.62 | 21.26 | 23.08 | 75.65 | 48.55 | 44.74 | 112.16 | 0 |
| *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrid | | | | | | | | |
| Males ≤ 77 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males ≥ 78 mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mature females | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total weight (kg) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |