## Appendix C4 Model 5



Figure C4-1. QQ Plot of Trawl survey and Commercial CPUE.


Figure C4-2: Implied effective samples. Figures in the first column show implied effective sample size ( x -axis) vs. frequency ( y -axis).
Vertical solid line is the mean implied effective sample size.
The second column show input sample size ( $x$-axis) vs. implied effective sample size ( $y$-axis). Dashed line indicates linear regression slope, and solid line is 1:1 line. The third column show year ( x -axis) vs. implied effective sample size ( y -axis).


Figure C4-3. Molting probability and trawl/pot selectivity. X-axis is carapace length.


Figure C4-4. Estimated trawl survey male abundance (crab >= 64 mm CL ).


Figure C4-5. Estimated abundance of legal males from 1976-2015.


Figure C4-6. Estimated abundance of leg recruits from 1976-2017. Dash line shows Bmsy (Average MMB of 1980-2017).


Figure C4-7. Summer commercial standardized cpue 1977-2017.


Figure C4-8. Total catch and estimated harvest rate 1976-2017.


Figure C4-9. Predicted (dashed line) vs. observed (black dots) length class proportions for commercial catch.


Figure C4-10. Predicted (dashed line) vs. observed (black dots) length class proportions for the winter and spring pot survey.

Trawl length: observed vs predicted


Discards length: observed vs predicted


Figure C4-11. Predicted (dashed line) vs. observed (black dots) length class proportions for the trawl survey and observer survey.


Figure C4-12. Predicted vs. observed length class proportions for tag recovery data.


Figure C4-13. Bubble plots of predicted and observed length proportions.
Black circle indicates model estimates lower than observed, white circle indicates model estimates higher than observed. Size of circle indicates degree of deviance (larger circle $=$ larger deviance).


Figure C4-14. Bubble plots of predicted and observed length proportions.
Black circle indicates model estimates lower than observed, white circle indicates model estimates higher than observed. Size of circle indicates degree of deviance (larger circle $=$ larger deviance).

