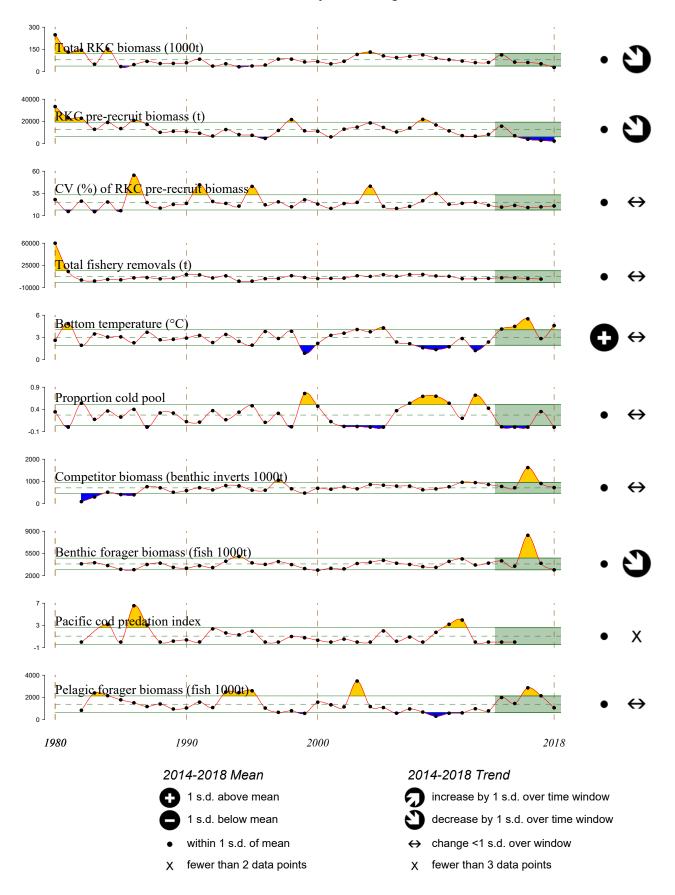
Bristol Bay Red King Crab



Ecosystem Indicators used for Bristol Bay Red King Crab

Total red king crab biomass: index for overall productivity of the stock. Includes all size ranges and both sexes.

Red king crab pre-recruit (110-134 mm CL) biomass: index for future abundance of legal crab. Includes male crabs (110-134 mm CL) that will likely enter the fishery (reach minimum legal size limit) the following year.

Coefficient of variation of red king crab pre-recruit biomass: index for variability in pre-recruit biomass. Variation is likely the result of spatial and temporal patterns of red king crab abundance within the Bristol Bay management area.

Total fishery removals: total catch and bycatch mortality biomass. Includes retained catch, pot bycatch, trawl bycatch, fixed gear bycatch, and tanner crab fishery bycatch.

Bottom temperature: impacts spatial distribution and reproductive dynamics of ovigerous females, which generally occur farther north in warm years relative to cold years.

Proportion cold pool: index of the southern extent of the cold pool.

Competitor biomass: likely competitors with juvenile and adult crabs for food. Includes sea star, hermit crab, urchin, and sea cucumber biomass from NOAA bottom trawl surveys.

Benthic forager biomass: likely predators of juvenile and adult crabs. Includes sculpin, flatfish, pacific cod, eelpout, octopus, and skate biomass from NOAA bottom trawl surveys.

Pacific cod predation index: index for top-down estimates of Pacific cod predation on red king crab from groundfish diet data on NOAA bottom trawl surveys.

Pelagic forager biomass: likely predators of crab larvae. Includes walleye pollock, herring, capelin, salmon, eulachon, and sand lance biomass from NOAA bottom trawl surveys.

Bristol Bay Red King Crab 2018 Report Card

- The 2018 total red king crab biomass was the lowest ever in the 39-year time series and pre-recruit (males 110-134 mm CL) biomass has remained below the 39-year average since 2014 despite total fishery removals remaining at a near-average level.
- Spring/summer bottom temperatures in Bristol Bay were above average during four of the past five years, and the cold pool did not extend into the Bristol Bay management area during these four warm years.
- Survey biomass of competitors, benthic foragers, and pelagic foragers all increased in 2016 due to high catches of sea stars, northern rock sole, yellowfin sole, and pollock. Since 2016, the overall trend in biomass of competitors, benthic foragers and pelagic foragers is decreasing.