# Alternative estimates of the yield of red snapper from the Gulf of Mexico recreational fishery 

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Yield estimates presented in the SEDAR7 AW Report Appendix 1 Table 1 were calculated using only regional stratification of the mean weights. This document develops an alternative stratification approach for estimating the recreational yield. General linear model (GLM) analyses of mean weight are used to define influential variables to include in the stratification. Alternative yield estimates are presented.

The data were the same as those used for the SEDAR7 stock assessment of Gulf of Mexico red snapper to calculate the derived age composition with the exception that for these analyses data from 1981-1983 also were included with the 1984-2003 data used in the derived aging procedure (SEDAR7 AW 18v2). Data were available from the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistical Survey, the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Headboat Survey, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Alabama Charter Boat Survey, the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission’s GULFIN program and the SEFSC Trip Interview Program (TIP). Information from almost 280,000 red snapper were available (Table 1). Weights in pounds were calculated from total length in inches (all observations previously had been converted from recorded length types) using the size conversion equations presented in SEDAR7 AW Report Appendix 1 Table 12.

Various general linear model (GLM) analyses were investigated using various combinations of year, region, mode and state within region. The dependent variable weights was the log of weight. All two-way interactions were investigated. Factors were added to the model in a stepwise fashion. Significance of factors was determined from the proportion of the deviation explained by adding each factor to the model. Factors were added which contributed at least a $1 \%$ increase in the explained deviation.

The analyses indicated that year, region and state nested within region were significant either as main effects or within interactions. Mode and interactions were not significant.

Therefore the alternative yield estimates for the recreational fishery were calculated using mean weights stratified by year, region and state if there were at least 100 weights within a stratum. If there were not 100 observations in a stratum, then a mean weight for that year and region was used. The alternative estimates of recreational yield are given in Table 2.

Table1. Number of weights available for analysis by year and source.

| year | Alabama | GULFFIN | Headboat Survey | MRFSS | TPWD | TIP | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981 | - | - | - | 307 | - | - | 307 |
| 1982 | - | - | - | 474 | - | - | 474 |
| 1983 | - | - | - | 1,303 | 3,965 | - | 5,268 |
| 1984 | - | - | - | 370 | 4,643 | 434 | 5,447 |
| 1985 | - | - | - | 374 | 707 | 62 | 1,143 |
| 1986 | - | - | 6,416 | 588 | 370 | - | 7,374 |
| 1987 | - | - | 6,171 | 895 | 466 | - | 7,532 |
| 1988 | - | - | 4,907 | 451 | 487 | - | 5,845 |
| 1989 | - | - | 6,570 | 241 | 338 | 10 | 7,159 |
| 1990 | 78 | - | 4,618 | 284 | 379 | 266 | 5,625 |
| 1991 | 28,376 | - | 3,920 | 1,200 | 539 | 2,774 | 36,809 |
| 1992 | 16,385 | - | 8,881 | 2,616 | 629 | 1,607 | 30,118 |
| 1993 | 9,482 | - | 7,449 | 1,086 | 811 | 1,741 | 20,569 |
| 1994 | 10,841 | - | 7,959 | 797 | 1,045 | 1,491 | 22,133 |
| 1995 | 1,394 | - | 8,767 | 559 | 1,362 | 357 | 12,439 |
| 1996 | - | - | 5,753 | 481 | 1,076 | 143 | 7,453 |
| 1997 | - | - | 5,135 | 1,475 | 1,365 | 68 | 8,043 |
| 1998 | - | - | 8,770 | 3,224 | 1,315 | 311 | 13,620 |
| 1999 | - | - | 4,168 | 8,254 | 799 | 602 | 13,823 |
| 2000 | - | - | 4,330 | 8,261 | 1,112 | 493 | 14,196 |
| 2001 | - | - | 3,184 | 6,965 | 1,186 | 275 | 11,610 |
| 2002 | - | 4,693 | 3,634 | 8,153 | 1,078 | 417 | 17,975 |
| 2003 | - | 13,471 | 3,094 | 7,139 | - | 299 | 24,003 |
| total | 66,556 | 18,164 | 103,726 | 55,497 | 23,672 | 11,350 | 278,965 |

Table 2. Alternative estimates of the yield in pounds harvested (MRFSS A+B1 and landings from the Headboat Survey and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department survey) by the recreational fishery by year and region.

| year | east | west | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981 | $1,533,327$ | $3,456,242$ | $4,989,569$ |
| 1982 | $1,955,443$ | $2,436,287$ | $4,391,730$ |
| 1983 | $3,075,297$ | $2,739,675$ | $5,814,973$ |
| 1984 | 848,875 | $3,254,695$ | $4,103,570$ |
| 1985 | $1,845,816$ | $1,557,661$ | $3,403,477$ |
| 1986 | $1,414,716$ | 917,936 | $2,332,652$ |
| 1987 | $1,456,121$ | 700,820 | $2,156,941$ |
| 1988 | $1,128,764$ | $1,266,446$ | $2,395,210$ |
| 1989 | $1,098,348$ | $1,041,703$ | $2,140,051$ |
| 1990 | 775,059 | 562,396 | $1,337,454$ |
| 1991 | $1,176,222$ | $1,130,998$ | $2,307,220$ |
| 1992 | $1,964,908$ | $1,968,075$ | $3,932,984$ |
| 1993 | $3,343,621$ | $2,973,810$ | $6,317,431$ |
| 1994 | $2,358,196$ | $2,669,428$ | $5,027,624$ |
| 1995 | $2,037,468$ | $2,547,944$ | $4,585,411$ |
| 1996 | $2,028,231$ | $1,860,362$ | $3,888,593$ |
| 1997 | $2,826,419$ | $2,209,197$ | $5,035,616$ |
| 1998 | $2,804,987$ | $1,889,068$ | $4,694,056$ |
| 1999 | $3,574,332$ | $1,041,430$ | $4,615,762$ |
| 2000 | $2,325,746$ | 955,886 | $3,281,631$ |
| 2001 | $3,044,955$ | 840,511 | $3,885,466$ |
| 2002 | $3,948,885$ | $1,071,462$ | $5,020,347$ |
| 2003 | $3,632,676$ | $1,164,475$ | $4,797,151$ |

