

SEDAR

Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper Management History

SEDAR31-RD09

1 May 2012



2. Red Snapper Management Overview

2.1. Fishery Management Plan and Amendments

The following summary describes only those management actions that likely affect red snapper fisheries and harvest.

Original GMFMC FMP:

The Reef Fish Fishery Management Plan was implemented in November 1984. The regulations, designed to rebuild declining reef fish stocks, included: (1) prohibitions on the use of poisons or explosives to fish for reef fish; (2) prohibitions on the use of fish traps, roller trawls, and powerhead-equipped spear guns within an inshore stressed area; (3) a minimum size limit of 12 inches fork length for red snapper with the exceptions that headboats were exempted until 1987, each angler could keep 5 undersize fish, and vessels fishing with trawls were exempt from the minimum size limit; and, (4) data reporting requirements.

GMFMC FMP Amendments affecting red snapper:

Description of Action	FMP/Amendment	Effective Date
Set a red snapper 13-inch total length (TL) minimum size limit, 7-fish recreational bag limit with a 2 bag limit allowance for qualified for-hire vessels out over 24 hours, and 3.1 million-pound commercial quota. Future allocations to be based on the 1979-1987 historical catch ratio of 51% commercial, 49% recreational. Prohibit the sale of undersized red snapper and delete the allowance to keep 5 undersized red snapper; established a framework procedure for specification of total allowable catch (TAC); established commercial reef fish vessel permit; set overfished threshold and optimum yield (OY) biomass level at 20 percent spawning stock biomass per recruit (SSBR), and established a goal to rebuild overfished stocks to above this level by January 1, 2000.	Amendment 1	1990
Replaced 20 percent SSBR target with 20 percent spawning potential ratio (SPR), and changed the target date for rebuilding red snapper to January 1, 2007.	Amendment 3	1991
Established a moratorium on the issuance of new reef fish permits for a maximum period of three years; established an allowance for permit transfers	Amendment 4	1992

Continued a red snapper endorsement system that had been created via emergency rule through 2004; commercial reef fish vessels with a red snapper endorsement were allowed a 2,000 pound trip limit, and other commercial reef fish vessels were limited to a 200 pound trip. Require all permitted reef fish vessels to abide by trip limits regardless of where the red snapper were caught; allowed the trip limits to be changed under the framework procedure for specification of TAC	Amendment 6	1993
Incrementally raised size limit from 13" to 16" TL over 5 years, created an Alabama special management zone (SMZ) and a framework procedure for future specification of SMZs. Required that finfish be landed head and tails intact	Amendment 5	1994
Established reef fish dealer permitting and record keeping.	Amendment 7	1994
Extended the reef fish permit moratorium and red snapper endorsement system through December 31, 1995 and allowed collections of commercial landings data for initial allocation of individual transferable quota (ITQ) shares. Established historical captain status for purposes of ITQ allocation.	Amendment 9	1994
Attempted to establish an ITQ system, which was then repealed by Congress	Amendment 8	1995
Implemented a new commercial reef fish permit moratorium for no more than five years or until December 31, 2000, permitted dealers can only buy reef fish from permitted vessels and permitted vessels can only sell to permitted dealers, established a charter and headboat reef fish permit, and changed the target date for rebuilding red snapper to January 2009.	Amendment 11	1996
Extended the red snapper endorsement system through the remainder of 1996 and, if necessary, through 1997	Amendment 13	1996
NMFS disapproved proposed provisions that would have reduced the commercial red snapper minimum size limit from 15" to 14" TL and eliminated a scheduled increase in the commercial size limit to 16" in 1998.	Amendment 12	1997
Initiated a 10-year phase-out on the use of fish traps in the EEZ from February 7, 1997 to	Amendment 14	1997

February 7, 2007, after which fish traps would be prohibited.		
Prohibited harvest of reef fish from traps other than permitted reef fish traps, stone crab traps, or spiny lobster traps. Established 2-tier red snapper license system (Class 1 & 2). Comm. season split, with 2/3 of quota allocated for Feb 1 opening and remaining quota for Sept 1 opening	Amendment 15	1998
Extended the commercial reef fish permit moratorium for another five years, from its previous expiration date of December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2005	Amendment 17	2000
Prohibited vessels with commercial harvests of reef fish aboard from also retaining fish caught under recreational bag and possession limits.	Amendment 18A	2006
Established two marine reserve areas off the Tortugas area and prohibits fishing for any species and anchoring by fishing vessels inside the two marine reserves.	Amendment 19	2002
Established a 3-year moratorium on the issuance of new charter and headboat vessel permits in the recreational for hire fisheries in the Gulf EEZ. Allowed transfer of permits. Required vessel captains/owners to participate in data collection efforts.	Amendment 20	2002
Continues the Madison-Swanson and Steamboat Lumps marine reserves for an additional 6 years, until July 2010. Modified the fishing restrictions within the reserves to allow surface trolling during May – October.	Amendment 21	2004
Established status determination criteria and biological reference points to be compliant with the Sustainable Fisheries Act. Revised the rebuilding plan to be compliant with the SFA, and revised the rebuilding target date to 2032. It also established bycatch reporting methodologies for the reef fish fishery.	Amendment 22	2005
Extended the commercial reef fish permit moratorium indefinitely. Established a permanent limited access system for the commercial fishery for Gulf reef fish. Permits issued under the limited access system are renewable and transferable.	Amendment 24	2005
Extended the recreational for-hire reef fish permit moratorium indefinitely. Established a limited access system on for-hire reef fish and CMP	Amendment 25	2006

permits. Permits are renewable and transferable in the same manner as currently prescribed for such permits.		
Established an individual fishing quota (IFQ) system for the commercial red snapper fishery.	Amendment 26	2007
Set TAC at 5.0 mp between 2008 and 2010. The commercial sector will receive a quota of 2.55 mp, with the remaining quota of 2.45 mp going to the recreational sector. Also reduced the commercial size limit to 13" TL, reduced the recreational bag limit to two fish with a 16" TL minimum size limit, asset a zero bag limit for captain and crew aboard a for-hire vessel, and set the recreational fishing season from June 1 – September 30. In addition, all commercial and recreational reef fish fisheries will be required to use non-stainless steel circle hooks when using natural baits, as well as venting tools and dehooking devices.	Amendment 27	2008

GMFMC Regulatory Amendments:

March 1991:

Reduced the red snapper TAC from 5.0 million pounds to 4.0 million pounds to be allocated with a commercial quota of 2.04 million pounds and a 7-fish recreational daily bag limit (1.96 million pound allocation) beginning in 1991.

October 1992:

Raised the 1993 red snapper TAC from 4.0 million pounds to 6.0 million pounds to be allocated with a commercial quota of 3.06 million pounds and a recreational allocation of 2.94 millions pounds (to be implemented by a 7-fish recreational daily bag limit). The amendment also changed the target year to achieve a 20 percent red snapper SPR from 2007 to 2009, based on the Plan provision that the rebuilding period may be for a time span not exceeding 1.5 times the potential generation time of the stock and an estimated red snapper generation time of 13 years (Goodyear 1992).

October 1993:

Implemented January 1, 1994- set the opening date of the 1994 commercial red snapper fishery as February 10, 1994, and restricted commercial vessels to landing no more than one trip limit per day. Commercial quota set at 3.06 mp, recreational quota set at 2.94 mp.

October 1994:

Retained the 6 million pound red snapper TAC and commercial trip limits and set the opening date of the 1995 commercial red snapper fishery as February 24, 1995; however, because the recreational sector exceeded its 2.94 million pound red snapper allocation each year since 1992, this regulatory amendment reduced the daily bag limit from 7 fish to 5 fish, and increased the minimum size limit for recreational fishing from 14 inches to 15 inches a year ahead of the scheduled automatic increase.

December 1995:

Raised the red snapper TAC from 6 million pounds to 9.12 million pounds, with 4.65 million pounds allocated to the recreational sector. Recreational size and bag limits remained at 5 fish and 15 inches total length. The recovery target date to achieve 20 percent SPR was extended to the year 2019, based on new biological information that red snapper live longer and have a longer generation time than previously believed. Commercial red snapper season was set to open on February 28.

March 1996:

An addendum to the 1995 regulatory amendment split the 1996 and 1997 commercial red snapper quotas into two seasons each, with the first season opening on February 1 with a 3.06 million pound quota, and the second season opening on September 15 with the remainder of the annual quota.

March 1997:

Changed the opening date of the second 1997 commercial red snapper season from September 15 to September 2 at noon and closed the season on September 15 at noon; thereafter the commercial season was opened from noon of the first day to noon of the fifteenth day of each month until the 1997 quota was reached. The recreational season would be closed when landings were projected to exceed the recreational allocation.

November 1997:

Canceled a planned increase in the red snapper minimum size limit to 16 inches that had been implemented through Amendment 5, and retained the 15-inch minimum size limit.

February 1998:

Proposed maintaining the status quo red snapper TAC of 9.12 million pounds, but set a zero bag limit for the captain and crew of for-hire recreational vessels in order to extend the recreational red snapper quota season. The NMFS provisionally approved the TAC, releasing 6 million pounds, with release of all or part of the remaining 3.12 million pounds to be contingent upon the capability of shrimp trawl bycatch reduction devices (BRDs) to achieve better than a 50 percent reduction in juvenile red snapper shrimp trawl mortality. The zero bag limit for captain and crew of for-hire recreational vessels was not implemented. Following an observer monitoring program of shrimp trawl BRDs conducted during the Summer of 1998, NMFS concluded that BRDs would be able to achieve the reduction in juvenile red snapper mortality needed for the red snapper recovery program to succeed, and the 3.12 million pounds of TAC held in reserve was released on September 1, 1998.

December 1998:

Proposed to maintain the status quo red snapper TAC of 9.12 million pounds; reduce the recreational bag limit for red snapper to 4 fish for recreational fishermen and zero fish for captain and crew of for-hire vessels; set the opening date of the recreational red snapper fishing season to March 1; reduce the minimum size limit for red snapper to 14 inches total length for both the commercial and recreational fisheries; and change the opening criteria for the second commercial red snapper fishing season from the first 15 days to the first 10 days of each month beginning September 1, until the suballocation is met or the season closes on December 31.

February 2000:

Maintained the status quo red snapper TAC of 9.12 million pounds for the next two years, pending an annual review of the assessment; increase the red snapper recreational minimum size limit from 15 inches to 16 inches total length; set the red snapper recreational bag limit at 4 fish; reinstate the red snapper recreational bag limit for captain and crew of recreational for-hire vessels; set the recreational red snapper season to be April 15 through October 31, subject to revision by the Regional Administrator to accommodate reinstating the bag limit for captain and crew, set the commercial red snapper Spring season to open on February 1 and be open from noon on the 1st until noon on the 10th of each month until the Spring sub-quota is reached; set the commercial red snapper Fall season to open on October 1 and be open from noon on the 1st to noon on the 10th of each month until the remaining commercial quota is reached; retain the red snapper commercial minimum size limit at status quo 15 inches total length; and allocate the red snapper commercial season sub-quota at 2/3 of the commercial quota, with the Fall season sub-quota as the remaining commercial quota.

2010 Regulatory Amendment:

Increased red snapper total allowable catch from 5.0 million pounds (MP) to 6.945 MP. Based on the current 51% commercial and 49% recreational allocation of red snapper, the proposed total allowable catch increase would adjust the commercial and recreational quotas from 2.55 and 2.45 MP to 3.542 and 3.403 MP, respectively. The commercial sector is under an individual fishing quota program and has maintained landings within their quota in recent years.

2011 Regulatory Amendment:

Increases the red snapper total allowable catch from 6.945 million pounds (MP) to 7.185 MP. Based on the current 51% commercial and 49% recreational allocation of red snapper, the increase in total allowable catch will adjust the commercial and recreational quotas from 3.542 and 3.403 MP to 3.66 MP and 3.525 MP in 2011. The commercial sector is under an individual fishing quota program and has maintained landings within their quota in recent years.

2012 Regulatory Amendment:

Eliminates the fixed October 1 through December 31 closed season for recreational red snapper fishing. Increases the commercial and recreational quotas from 3.66 and 3.525 MP to 4.121 MP and 3.959 MP in 2012. In addition, increases the 2013 commercial and recreational quotas to 4.432 MP and 4.258 MP. Contingent upon the 2012 ABC of 8.080 MP not being exceeded. The commercial sector is under an individual fishing quota program and has maintained landings within their quota in recent years.

2.2. Emergency and Interim Rules (if any)

Emergency- 1992:

Opened commercial red snapper fishery from April 3 - May 14 with a 1000 lb. trip limit due to the season closing in only 53 days. Effective 4/3/92

Emergency- 1992:

Created commercial red snapper 2000 lb and 200 lb endorsements for 1993. Effective 12/30/92 - 3-30-93.

Emergency- 1992:

Closed the commercial red snapper fishery from 12-30-92 to 2-15-93.

Emergency- 1998:

Reduced recreational bag limit of red snapper from 5 fish per person to 4 fish per person. Reopened the recreational red snapper fishery in January 1999. Effective 6/29/99 to 12/26/99.

Interim- 1999:

Increased recreational minimum size limit to 18" TL. Closed the recreational fishery in the EEZ on 8/29/1999. Effective 6/4/99 to 8/29/99.

Interim- 1999:

Changed 2000 recreational season from April 24 to October 1. Reinstated the 4-fish bag limit for captain and crew. Reduced the opening of the spring commercial season from 15 to 10 days. Effective 1/19/00 to 12/16/00.

Interim- 2007:

Reduced catch quota to 6.5 mp (commercial: 3.315; recreational 3.185). Reduced bag limits to 2 fish/person/day, and prohibited captains and crew of for-hire vessels from keeping the recreational bag limit. Reduced size limit for commercial vessels from 15" to 13" TL (effective 4/2/07). Established a target for the reduction of red snapper bycatch mortality in the shrimp fishery. Effective 5/2/07.

2.3. Secretarial Amendments (if any)

None

2.4. Control Date Notices (if any)

Control date notices are used to inform fishermen that a license limitation system or other method of limiting access to a particular fishery or fishing method is under consideration. If a program to limit access is established, anyone not participating in the fishery or using the fishing method by the published control date may be ineligible for initial access to participate in the fishery or to use that fishing method. However, a person who does not receive an initial eligibility may be able to enter the fishery or fishing method after the limited access system is established by transfer of the eligibility from a current participant, provided the limited access system allows such transfer. Publication of a control date does not obligate the Council to use that date as an initial eligibility criteria. A different date could be used, and additional qualification criteria could be established. The announcement of a control date is primarily intended to discourage entry into the fishery or use of a particular gear based on economic speculation during the Council's deliberation on the issues. The following summarizes control dates that have been established for the Reef Fish FMP. A reference to the full *Federal Register* notice is included with each summary.

November 1, 1989:

Anyone entering the commercial reef fish fishery in the Gulf and South Atlantic after November 1, 1989, may not be assured of future access to the reef fish resource if a management regime is developed and implemented that limits the number of participants in the fishery [54 FR 46755].

November 18, 1998:

The Council is considering whether there is a need to impose additional management measures limiting entry into the recreational-for-hire (i.e., charter vessel and headboat) fisheries for reef fish and coastal migratory pelagic fish in the EEZ of the Gulf and, if there is a need, what management measures should be imposed. Possible measures include the establishment of a limited entry program to control participation or effort in the recreational-for-hire fisheries for reef fish and coastal migratory pelagic [63 FR 64031] (In Amendment 20 to the Reef Fish FMP, a qualifying date of March 29, 2001, was adopted).

July 12, 2000:

The Council is considering whether there is a need to limit participation by gear type in the commercial reef fish fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the Gulf and, if there is a need, what management measures should be imposed to accomplish this. Possible measures include modifications to the existing limited entry program to control fishery participation, or effort, based on gear type, such as a requirement for a gear endorsement on the commercial reef fish vessel permit for the appropriate gear. Gear types which may be included are longlines, buoy gear, handlines, rod-and-reel, bandit gear, spear fishing gear, and powerheads used with spears [65 FR 42978].

October 15, 2004:

The Council is considering the establishment of an individual fishing quota program to control participation or effort in the commercial grouper fisheries of the Gulf. If an individual fishing quota program is established, the Council is considering October 15, 2004, as a possible control date regarding the eligibility of catch histories in the commercial grouper fishery [69 FR 67106].

December 31, 2008:

The Council voted to establish a control date for all Gulf commercial reef fish vessel permits. The control date will allow the Council to evaluate fishery participation and address any level of overcapacity. The establishment of this control date does not commit the Council or NOAA Fisheries Service to any particular management regime or criteria for entry into this fishery. Fishermen would not be guaranteed future participation in the fishery regardless of their entry date or intensity of participation in the fishery before or after the control date under consideration. Comments were requested by close of business April 17, 2009 [74 FR 11517].

January 1, 2012:

This notice announces that the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) is considering creating additional restrictions limiting participation in the Red Snapper Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program. If such management measures are implemented, the Council is considering January 1, 2012, as a possible control date. Anyone entering the program after the control date will not be assured of future access should a management regime that limits participation in the program be prepared and implemented [76 FR 74038].

2.5. Management Program Specifications

Table 2.5.1. General Management Information

Gulf of Mexico

Species	Red Snapper
Management Unit	Gulf of Mexico (East and West)
Management Unit Definition	Gulf of Mexico EEZ
Management Entity	Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council
Management Contacts	Steven Atran
SERO / Council	Dr. Carrie Simmons
Current stock exploitation status	Not undergoing overfishing, but is overfished (2012)
Current spawning stock biomass status	1.78 million Pounds (2009 SEDAR Red Snapper Update, using data through 2008)

Table 2.5.2. Specific Management Criteria

Criteria	Gulf of Mexico - Current (2009)		Gulf of Mexico - Proposed	
	Definition	Value	Definition	Value
MSST	$(1-M)*SSB_{MSY}$: M=0.10	9.14 mp	SEDAR 31	SEDAR 31
MFMT	$F_{SPR26\%}$	0.53	SEDAR 31	SEDAR 31
MSY	F_{MSY}	0.53	SEDAR 31	SEDAR 31
F_{MSY}	$F_{SPR26\%}$	0.53	SEDAR 31	SEDAR 31
OY	Equilibrium Yield @ F_{OY}	13.35 mp	SEDAR 31	SEDAR 31
F_{OY}	75% of F_{MSY}	0.39	$F_{OY} = 65\%, 75\%, 85\% F_{MSY}$	SEDAR 31
M	n/a	0.10	M	SEDAR 31

NOTE: "Proposed" columns are for indicating any definitions that may exist in FMPs or amendments that are currently under development and should therefore be evaluated in the current assessment. "Current" is those definitions in place now. Please clarify whether landings parameters are 'landings' or 'catch' (Landings + Discard). If 'landings', please indicate how discards are addressed.

Stock Rebuilding Information

The original rebuilding plan for Gulf of Mexico red snapper was established in Reef Fish Amendment 1 in 1990, and has been revised numerous times. In 2001, the Council submitted a regulatory amendment to NMFS to revise the rebuilding plan to make it compliant with the provisions of the Sustainable Fisheries Act. In particular, this required an adjustment of the rebuilding target and a recalculation of the maximum rebuilding time. Previously the maximum rebuilding target had been to 20% SPR within 1 ½ generations times. Based on a starting date of 1990, and a generation time of 19.6 years (calculated in a 1996 stock assessment), this resulted in a rebuilding target date of 2019. Under the Sustainable Fisheries Act, both the rebuilding target stock level and time frame were changed. Stocks were now required to be rebuilt to a level capable of sustaining maximum sustainable yield with a time frame of 10 years or less. If stocks could not be rebuilt within 10 years, then the maximum rebuilding time was to be based on the time to rebuild in the absence of fishing mortality plus 1 generation time. For red snapper, rebuilding in the absence of fishing mortality to a sustainable yield of $F_{26\% SPR}$ (as a proxy for F_{MSY}) was estimated to take 12 years. Based on a new starting date of 2000, the 12 years plus 19.6 years generation time resulted in a new target date of 2032.

The 2001 regulatory amendment was not accepted by NMFS because it lacked an environmental impact assessment. In its place, the current version of the rebuilding plan was established in Reef Fish Amendment 22, which was implemented in 2005, but maintained the 2000 – 2032 rebuilding period established in the rejected regulatory amendment. The preferred alternative (Alternative 2) specified the following:

Maintain TAC at 9.12 mp wwt, end overfishing between 2009 and 2010, and rebuild red snapper by 2032. Review and adjust this policy, as necessary, through periodic assessments. Monitor annual landings to ensure quota is not exceeded.

Table 2.5.4. Stock projection information

(This provides the basic information necessary to bridge the gap between the terminal year of the assessment and the year in which any changes may take place or specific alternative exploitation rates should be evaluated)

Gulf of Mexico

Requested Information	Value
First Year of Management	2013
Projection Criteria during interim years should be based on (e.g., exploitation or harvest)	Fixed Exploitation
Projection criteria values for interim years should be determined from (e.g., terminal year, avg of X years)	Average of previous 3 years

*Fixed Exploitation would be $F=F_{MSY}$ (or $F<F_{MSY}$) that would rebuild overfished stock to B_{MSY} in the allowable timeframe. Modified Exploitation would be allow for adjustment in $F\leq F_{MSY}$, which would allow for the largest landings that would rebuild the stock to B_{MSY} in the allowable timeframe. Fixed harvest would be maximum fixed harvest with $F\leq F_{MSY}$ that would allow the stock to rebuild to B_{MSY} in the allowable timeframe.

Projections:

Project future stock conditions and develop rebuilding schedules if warranted, including estimated generation time. Develop stock projections in accordance with the following:

- A) If stock is overfished:
 - $F=0, F_{Current}, F_{MSY}, F_{OY}$
 - $F=F_{Rebuild}$ (max that permits rebuild in allowed time)
- B) If stock is undergoing overfishing:
 - $F= F_{Current}, F_{MSY}, F_{OY}$
- C) If stock is neither overfished nor undergoing overfishing:
 - $F= F_{Current}, F_{MSY}, F_{OY}$
- D) If data limitations preclude classic projections (i.e. A, B, C above), explore alternate models to provide management advice

Table 2.5.5. Quota Calculation Details

If the stock is managed by quota, please provide the following information

Current Quota Value	8.08 mp
Next Scheduled Quota Change	2013
Annual or averaged quota ?	Annual
If averaged, number of years to average	n/a
Does the quota include bycatch/discard ?	Not specified

2.6. Management and Regulatory Timeline

The following tables provide a timeline of Federal management actions by fishery.

Table 2.6.1. Annual Commercial Red Snapper Regulatory Summary

	<u>Fishing Year</u>	<u>Size Limit</u>	<u>Possession Limit</u>	<u>Open date</u>	<u>Close date</u>
1990	All year	13" TL	3.1 mp quota	n/a	n/a
1991	236 days	"	2.04 mp quota	Jan 1	Sept 22
1992	95 days	"	2.04 mp + Emergency	Jan 1, Apr 14	Feb 22, May 15
1993	94 days	"	3.06 mp quota	Feb 15	May 19
1994	77 days	14" TL	"	Feb 10	Dec 31
1995	52 days	15" TL	"	Feb 24, Nov 1	Apr 14, Nov 2
1996	87 days	"	4.65 mp quota	Feb 1, Sep 15	Apr 5, Oct 6
1997	73 days	"	"	Feb 1, Sep 2	Mar 25, Sep 21
1998	72 days	"	"	"	Mar 14, Oct 1
1999	70 days	"	"	"	Mar 17, Sep 26
2000	66 days	"	"	"	Mar 9, Sep 29
2001	79 days	"	"	"	Mar 28, Sep 24
2002	91 days	"	"	"	Apr 5, Sep 28
2003	94 days	"	"	"	Apr 8, Sep 28
2004	105 days	"	"	"	Apr 10, Oct 5
2005	131 days	"	"	"	Apr 21, Oct 22
2006	126 days	"	"	"	Jul 6
2007	365 IFQ	13" TL	3.315 mp		
2008	"	"	2.55 mp		
2009	"	"	"		
2010	"	"	3.542 mp		
2011	"	"	3.664 mp		

Table 2.6.2. Annual Recreational Red Snapper Regulatory Summary

	<u># Fishing Days</u>	<u>Size Limit</u>	<u>Bag Limit</u>	<u>Open date</u>	<u>Close date</u>
Pre-1990	365	13" TL	No bag limit	Jan 1	Dec 31
1990	"	"	7 fish/person/day	"	"
1991	"	"	"	"	"
1992	"	"	"	"	"
1993	"	"	"	"	"
1994	"	"	"	"	"
1995	"	15" TL	5 fish/person/day	"	"
1996	"	"	"	"	"
1997	330	"	"	"	Nov 27
1998	272	"	4 fish/person/day	"	Sep 30
1999	240	"	"	"	Aug 29
2000	194	16" TL	"	Apr 21	Oct 31
2001	"	"	"	"	"
2002	"	"	"	"	"
2003	"	"	"	"	"
2004	"	"	"	"	"
2005	"	"	"	"	"
2006	"	"	"	"	"
2007	"	"	2 fish/person/day	Apr 26	Oct 31
2008	65	"	"	Jun 1	Aug 4
2009	75	"	"	"	Aug 15
2010	53	"	"	"	Jul 23
2011	49	"	"	"	Jul 19