

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary

Commercial Fisheries- Profiles of the Fisheries Summary

Economic Impact of the Commercial Fisheries on Local County Economies from Catch in the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, 2010, 2011 and 2012



Map: Tony Reyner

Map of GFNMS, California Department of Fish and Wildlife blocks and counties in the study area.



Photo: GFNMS

A fishing vessel operates in the GFNMS.

Introduction

This fact sheet summarizes a Conservation Series report on the economic impacts of commercial fishing in the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS). The California Ocean Fish Harvester Economic Model (COFHE) provides county multipliers to determine direct and indirect impacts on local county economies.

Species/Species Groups

Within the GFNMS, 21 different species were landed with harvest revenue over \$1,000 in 2012. The top 10 species/species groups are outlined below in the table.

In 2012, *Dungeness crab* was the principal species caught in the GFNMS, representing 83% of total value. *Salmon* was the secondary species, representing almost 13% of total value. Combined, the top five species/species groups accounted for almost 99% of total value.

Detailed information on trends in each of the top five fisheries is available in the report.

Gear Type & Vessel Activity

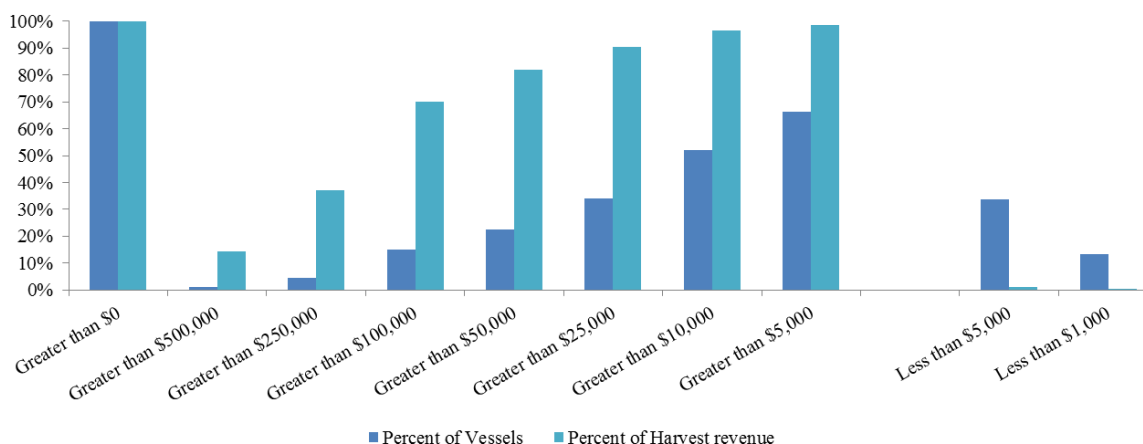
“Pots & Traps” was the primary gear type, with 84% in 2012. However, “Pots & Traps” experienced a consistent decline from 2010 to 2012. Conversely, “Troll” increased from 0.05% in 2010 to almost 13% in 2012. “Trawl” also demonstrated an increase from 0.73% in 2010 to 1.66% in 2012. “Hook & Line” remains relatively consistent, ranging from 0.33% in 2012 to 0.36% in 2010. Other gear types include “Hooka – Diving” and “Other Seine- Dip Net,” which have not been used since 2010; and “Set Gill Nets” and “Purse Seine,” which were both used in 2012.

The number of vessels landing catch from the GFNMS increased over the study period. In 2010 there were 171 vessels operating, in 2011 there were 224, and in 2012 there were 341. While “Pots & Traps” percent of total value decreased over the study period, the number of vessels increased from 144 in 2010 to 152 in 2011 and 155 in 2012. “Troll” vessels and “Hook & Line” vessels also

Top 10 Species/Species Groups in the GFNMS, 2012 (2013 \$)

Species/ Species Groups	Pounds	Value	% of Total
Dungeness Crab	4,146,874	\$13,426,125	83.15%
Salmon	410,054	\$2,072,072	12.83%
CA Halibut	45,111	\$213,830	1.32%
Sablefish Non-Trawl	31,514	\$112,611	0.70%
Coonstriped Shrimp	25,265	\$102,716	0.64%
Market Squid	204,282	\$61,113	0.38%
Other Flatfish	26,664	\$38,587	0.24%
Tuna	11,105	\$24,777	0.15%
Shelf Rockfish	17,689	\$21,477	0.13%
Rock Crab, Unspecified	4,105	\$12,294	0.08%

Distribution of Harvest Revenues from the GFNMS, 2012



increased over the study period. “Troll” increased by 1,300% from 15 in 2010 to 57 in 2011 and 210 in 2012. “Hook & Line” experienced a less striking increase from 18 in 2010 to 31 in 2011 and 22 in 2012. The number of vessels recording catch from “Longlines” decreased over the study period from 15 in 2010 to 14 in 2011 and nine in 2012. In addition, six vessels recorded catch from “Trawl” in 2011 and five recorded catch from “Trawl” in 2012.

Vessel Distribution & Dependence

In GFNMS, 77 of the 341 vessels (23%) accounted for 82% of total value, which closely follows the idea that 20% of the fishermen catch 80% of the fish. Thus, the distribution of harvest revenue by vessel was skewed. Fifteen vessels (4%) accounted over a third of all harvest revenue, receiving at least \$250,000 each. Fifty-one vessels (15%) accounted for almost 70% of the total harvest revenue,

receiving at least \$100,000 each. Alternatively, 115 vessels (34%) accounted for just over 1% of harvest revenue, receiving less than \$5,000 each.

For all 76 vessels operating in GFNMS in 2012, the total harvest revenue caught in GFNMS was \$16 million, which was less almost 39% of their total harvest revenues from catch in all California waters. Those vessels in the lower range of harvest revenue distribution, less than \$200,000 in harvest revenue, depended on GFNMS for only a small portion of their total revenue (5.13%).

Port Dependence

Another indicator of economic dependence is port dependence, measured as the percent of total port landings from GFNMS at the top four ports: San Francisco, Bodega Bay, Vallejo and Princeton-Half Moon. Harvest revenue from GFNMS at

these four ports totaled almost \$16 million or 97% of total harvest revenue from GFNMS at all California ports in 2012. Three of the four ports depended on the GFNMS for at least 40% of port landings. Princeton-Half Moon was the least dependent on GFNMS with 3.02% of landings from the sanctuary. Vallejo was the most dependent with 97.3% of landings from the GFNMS. Dependency on the GFNMS by species/species group was varied across the ports.

More Information

The full report can be accessed online at:

http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/conservation/pdfs/gfnms_fishing_report.pdf

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A Salmon fishing boat the “BOUNTY” that fishes in the GFNMS.



Photo: GFNMS

A Dungeness crab, the predominant species caught in the GFNMS.