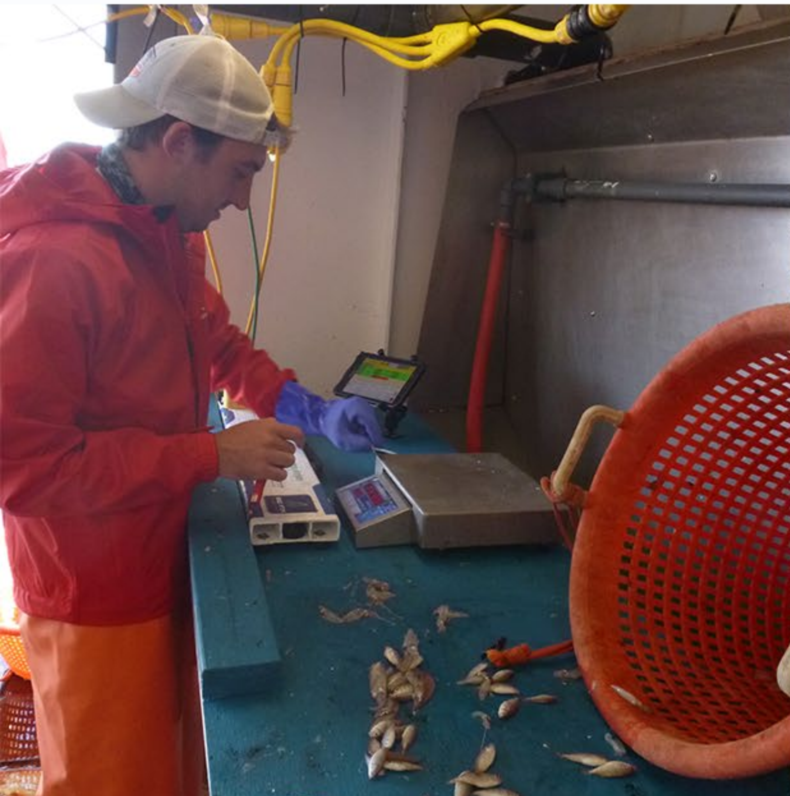
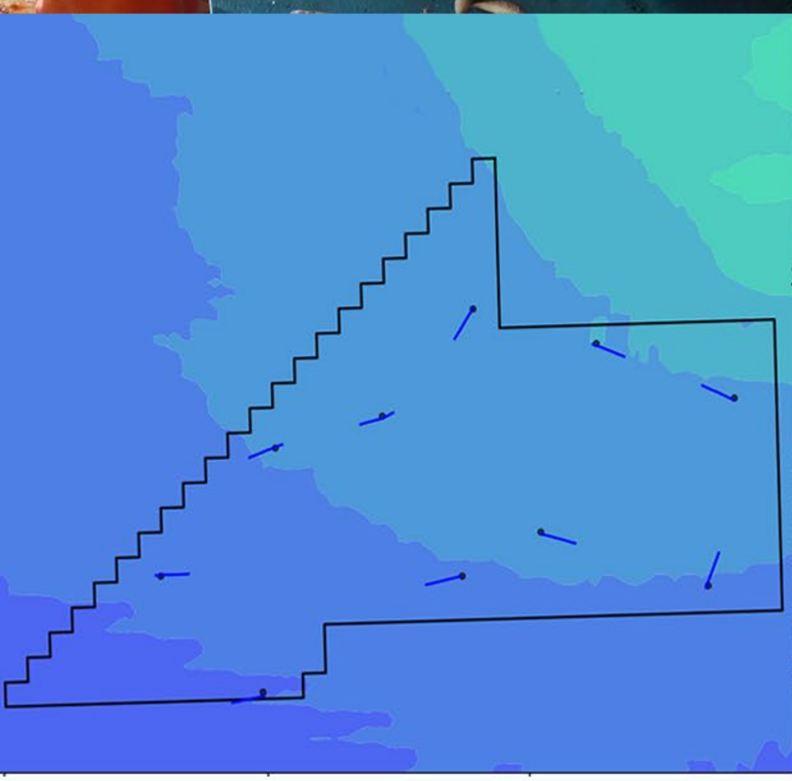
Vineyard Wind Demersal Trawl Survey





Quarterly Report

Summer 2020 (July - September)

522 Study Area

VINEYARD WIND DEMERSAL TRAWL SURVEY

Summer 2020 Seasonal Report

522 Study Area

October 2020

Prepared for Vineyard Wind LLC

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School for Marine Science and Technology

Vineyard Wind Demersal Trawl Survey
Summer 2020 Seasonal Report

522 Study Area

Vineyard Wind Demersal Trawl Survey Summer 2020 Seasonal Report

522 Study Area

<u>Progress Report #5</u>

July 1 – September 30, 2020

Project title: Vineyard Wind Demersal Trawl Survey Summer 2020 Seasonal Report – 522 Study Area

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SMAST-CE-REP-2020-093

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1. Introduction

In 2019, Vineyard Wind LLC (Vineyard Wind) leased a 536 square kilometer (km^2) area for renewable energy development on the Outer Continental Shelf, Lease Area OCS-A 0522, located south of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Vineyard Wind is conducting fisheries surveys within Lease Area OCS-A 0522 (the “522 Study Area),” which is the focus of this report. Vineyard Wind is also conducting fisheries studies within the northern portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0501 (the “501N Study Area”) and within the southern portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0501 (the “501S Study Area”); these studies are reported separately.[1]

BOEM has statutory obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate the environmental, social, and economic impacts of a potential project. Additionally, BOEM has statutory obligations under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to ensure any on-lease activities “protect the environment, conserve natural resources, prevent interference with reasonable use of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, and consider the use of the sea as a fishery.”

To address the potential impacts, Vineyard Wind, in collaboration with the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth’s School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST), has developed a monitoring plan to assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development on marine fish and invertebrate communities. The impact of the development will be evaluated using the Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) framework. This framework is commonly used to assess the environmental impact of an activity (i.e., wind farm development and operation). Under this framework, monitoring will occur prior to development (Before), and then during construction and operation (After). During these periods, changes in the ecosystem will be compared between the development site (Impact) and a control site (Control). The control site will be in the general vicinity with similar characteristics to the impact areas (i.e., depth, habitat type, seabed characteristics, etc.). The goal of the monitoring plan is to assess the impact that wind farm construction and operation have on the ecosystem within an ever-changing ocean.

The current monitoring plan incorporates multiple surveys utilizing a range of survey methods to assess different facets of the regional ecology. The trawl survey is one component of the overall survey plan. A demersal otter trawl, further referred to as a trawl, is a net that is towed behind

[1] The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) segregated Lease Area OCS-A 0501 into two lease areas – OCS-A 0501 and OCS-A 0534 – in June 2021. The 501S Study Area is now located in the area designated as Lease Area OCS-A 0534 and referred to as the 501S Study Area in SMAST fisheries survey reports published prior to 2022.

a vessel along the seafloor and expanded horizontally by a pair of otter boards or trawl doors (Figure 1). Trawls tend to be relatively indiscriminate in the fish and invertebrates they collect; hence, bottom trawls are a generally accepted tool for assessing the biological communities along the seafloor and are widely used by institutions worldwide for ecosystem monitoring. Since they are actively towed behind a vessel, they are less biased by fish activity and behavior than passive fishing gear (i.e., gillnets, longlines, traps, etc.), which relies on animals moving to the gear. As such, state and federal fisheries management agencies heavily rely on trawl surveys to evaluate ecosystem changes and to assess the abundance of fishery resources. The current trawl survey closely emulates the Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (NEAMAP) survey protocol. In doing so, the goal was to ensure compatibility with other regional surveys, including the National Marine Fisheries Service annual spring and fall trawl surveys, the annual NEAMAP spring and fall trawl surveys, and state trawl surveys including the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries trawl survey. The bottom trawl survey is complemented by the drop camera survey and lobster trap survey, both are also carried out by SMAST.

The primary goal of this survey was to provide data related to fish abundance, distribution, and population structure in and around the 522 Study Area. The data will serve as a baseline to be used in a future analysis under the BACI framework. The reports for the first year of monitoring, which occurred from spring 2019 to winter 2020, have been submitted to the sponsoring organization. This progress report documents survey methodology, survey effort, and data collected during the summer of 2020.

2. Methodology

The methodology for the survey was adapted from the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's NEAMAP nearshore trawl survey. Initiated in 2006, NEAMAP conducts annual spring and fall trawl surveys from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod. The NEAMAP survey protocol has gone through extensive peer review and is currently implemented near Lease Area OCS-A 0522 using a commercial fishing vessel (Bonzek et al., 2008). The current NEAMAP protocol samples at a resolution of ~100 km^2, which is inadequate to provide scientific information related to potential changes on a smaller scale. Adapting existing methods with increased resolution (see Section 2.1) will enable the survey to fulfill the primary goal of evaluating the impact of wind farm development while improving the consistency between survey platforms. This should facilitate easier sharing and integration of the data with state and federal agencies and allow the data from this survey to be incorporated into existing datasets to enhance our understanding of the region's ecosystem dynamics. Additionally, the methodology is consistent with other ongoing surveys of nearby study areas (i.e., the 501N Study Area and 501S Study Area).

2.1 Survey Design

The current survey is designed to provide baseline data on catch rates, population structure, and community structure for a future environmental assessment. Data collected during this survey will be used to understand the population dynamics of the area while providing data related to the spatial and temporal variability of local fish communities. A power analysis of this data will ensure that an adequate sampling resolution is used when conducting a future environmental assessment using the BACI framework as recommended by BOEM (BOEM, 2013). The results of the power analysis will be available in the annual report.

Tow locations within the 522 Study Area were selected using a systematic random sampling design. The 522 Study Area (536 km^2) was sub-divided into 10 sub-areas (each ~53.6 km^2), and one trawl tow was made in each of the 10 sub-areas. This was designed to ensure adequate spatial coverage throughout the 522 Study Area. The starting location within each sub-area was then randomly selected (Figure 2).

2.2 Trawl Net

To ensure standardization and compatibility between these surveys and ongoing regional surveys, and to take advantage of the well-established survey protocol, the otter trawl used in this survey has an identical design to the trawl used for the NEAMAP surveys, including otter boards, ground cables, and sweeps. This trawl was designed by the Mid-Atlantic and New England Fisheries Management Council's Trawl Advisory Panel (NTAP). As a result, the net design has been accepted by management authorities, the scientific community, and the commercial fishing industry in the region.

The survey trawl is a three-bridle four-seam bottom trawl (Figure 3). This net style allows for a high vertical opening (~5 meters [m]) relative to the size of the net and consistent trawl geometry. These features make it a suitable net to sample a wide diversity of species with varying life history characteristics (i.e., demersal, pelagic, benthic, etc.). To effectively capture benthic organisms, a "flat sweep" was used (Figure 4). A "flat sweep" contains tightly packed rubber disks and lead weights, which ensures close contact with the substrate and minimizes the escape of fish under the net. This is permissible due to the soft bottom (i.e., sand/mud) in the 522 Study Area. To ensure the retention of small individuals, a 1" mesh size knotless liner was used within a 12-centimeter (cm) diamond mesh codend. Thyboron Type IV 66" trawl doors were used to horizontally open the net. The trawl doors were connected to the trawl by a series of steel wire bridles (see Figures 5 and 6 for a diagram of the trawl's rigging during the surveys). For a detailed description of the trawl design, see Bonzek et al. (2008).

2.3 Trawl Geometry and Acoustic Monitoring Equipment

To ensure standardization between tows, the net geometry was required to be within pre-specified tolerances (±10%) for each of the geometry metrics (i.e., door spread, wing spread, and headline height). These metrics were developed by the NTAP and are part of the operational criteria in the NEAMAP survey protocol. Headline height was targeted to be between 5.0 and 5.5 m with acceptable deviations between 4.5 and 6.1 m. Wing spread was targeted between 13.0 and 14.0 m (acceptable range: 11.7 – 15.4 m). Door spread was targeted between 32.0 and 33.0 m (acceptable range: 28.8 – 37.4 m).

The Simrad PX net mensuration system (Kongsberg Group, Kongsberg, Norway) was used to monitor the net geometry (Figure 1). Two sensors were placed in the doors, one in each, to measure the distance between the doors, referred to as door spread. Two sensors placed on the center wingends measured the horizontal spread of the net, commonly referred to as the wing spread. A sensor with a sonar transducer was placed on the top of the net (headrope) to measure the vertical net opening, referred to as headline height. The headline sensor also measured bottom water temperature. To ensure the net was on the bottom, a sensor was placed behind the footrope in the belly of the net. That sensor was equipped with a tilt sensor that reported the angle of the net belly. An angle around 0° indicated the net was on the seafloor. A towed hydrophone was placed over the side of the vessel to receive the acoustic signals from the net sensors. A processing unit, located in the wheelhouse and running the TV80 software, was used to monitor and log the data during tows (Figure 7).

2.4 Survey Operations

The survey was conducted on the F/V *Endurance*, a 120' stern trawler operating out of New Bedford, Massachusetts. The change in vessels was due to increased safety precautions required in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The F/V *Endurance* is a commercial fishing vessel currently operating in the industry. One trip to the 522 Study Area was made during which all planned tows were completed (September 3 – 4, 2020).

Tows were only conducted during daylight hours. All tows started at least 30 minutes after sunrise and ended 30 minutes before sunset. This was intended to reduce the variability commonly observed during crepuscular periods. Tow duration was 20 minutes at a target tow speed of 3.0 knots (range: 2.8 – 3.2 knots). Timing of the tow duration was initiated when the wire drums were locked and ended at the beginning of the haulback (i.e., net retrieval). The trawl was towed behind the fishing vessel from steel wires, commonly referred to as trawl warp. The trawl warp ratio (trawl warp: seafloor depth) was set to ~4:1. This decision was based on the net geometry data obtained from the 2019 surveys indicating that the 4:1 ratio constrained the horizontal spreading of the net increasing the headline height.

In addition to monitoring the net geometry to ensure acceptable performance (as described in Section 2.3 above), the following environmental and operational data were collected:

- Cloud cover (i.e., clear, partly cloudy, overcast, fog, etc.)
- Wind speed (Beaufort scale)
- Wind direction
- Sea state (Douglas Sea Scale)
- Start and end position (Latitude and Longitude)
- Start and end depth
- Tow speed
- Bottom temperature

Tow paths and tow speed were continuously logged using the OpenCPN charting software (opencpn.org) running on a computer with a USB GPS unit (GlobalSat BU-353-S4).

2.5 Catch Processing

The catch from each tow was sorted by species. Aggregated weight from each species was weighed on a motion-compensated scale (M1100, Marel Corp., Gardabaer, Iceland). Individual fish length (to the nearest centimeter) and weight (to the nearest gram) were collected. Length data were collected using a digital measuring board (DCS-5, Big Fin Scientific LLC, Austin, Texas) and individual weights were obtained from the motion-compensated digital scale (M1100, Marel

Corp., Gardabaer, Iceland). An Android tablet (Samsung Active Tab 2) running DCSLinkStream (Big Fin Scientific LLC, Austin, Texas) served as the data collection platform. Efforts were made to process all animals; however, during large catches, sub-sampling was used for some abundant species. The straight sub-sampling by weight was the only sub-sampling strategy used during this survey. In this method, the catch was sorted by species. An aggregated species weight was measured and then a sub-sample (50 – 100 individuals) was made for individual length and weight measurements. The ratio of the sub-sample weight to the total species weight was then used to extrapolate the length-frequency estimates.

Lengths were collected during every tow. Individual fish weights were collected during every tow for low abundance species (<20 individuals/tow) or during alternating tows for abundant common species (>20 individuals/tow). The result from each tow was a measurement of aggregated weight, length-frequency curves, and length-weight curves for each species except crabs, lobsters, and some non-commercial species. For these species, aggregated weight and counts were collected. Any observation of squid eggs was documented. All survey data were manually recorded and entered into a Microsoft Access database.

3. Results

3.1 Operational Data, Environmental Data, and Trawl Performance

Ten tows were successfully completed in the 522 Study Area (Figure 2, Table 1). Tow duration averaged 20.2 ± 0.4 minutes (mean ± one standard deviation). Tow distance averaged 1.0 ± 0.03 nautical miles (nmi) giving an average tow speed of 2.9 ± 0.1 knots.

The seafloor in the 522 Study Area follows a north to south depth gradient with the shallowest tow along the northern edge (~40 m). Depth increased to a maximum of 60 m along the southwestern boundary. Bottom water temperature followed a similar gradient with warmer water observed during shallow tows (17.0°C at 37 m) and colder water during deeper tows (14.7°C at 53 m, Table 2). Bottom water temperatures were considerably warmer in the summer 2020 survey than in the summer 2019 survey. In the summer 2019 survey, the average bottom water temperature in the 522 Study Area was 12.5 ± 1.5°C. In the summer 2020 survey, the average bottom water temperature in the 522 Study Area was 15.8 ± 0.8°C.

The trawl geometry data indicated that the trawl took about two to three minutes to open and stabilize. Once open, readings were stable throughout the duration of the tow. Door spread averaged 33.6 ± 1.6 m (range: 31.3 – 35.9 m). Wing spread averaged 13.7± 0.5 m (range: 13.2 – 14.5 m). All doorspread and wingspread measurements were within the acceptable tolerance limits.

Headline height averaged 4.5 ± 0.3 m (range: 4.0 – 5.0 m). Headline height was targeted to be between 5.0 and 5.5 m with acceptable deviations between 4.5 and 6.1 m. While wing spread data indicated the net was within acceptable tolerances, during three tows, the headline height was lower than desired. We do not believe this significantly impacted the representation of species in the catch composition. The majority of species are demersal and are well represented in the catch. Additionally, this survey caught a significant volume of herring and other pelagic species that traditionally require a high vertical opening in the net. As a result, we believe that the survey results are representative of the fish community in the area; however, additional adjustments and testing will be conducted to increase the headline height to within the acceptable range.

3.2 Catch Data

In the 522 Study Area, a total of 24 species were caught over the duration of the survey (Table 3). Catch volume ranged from 45.9 kilograms per tow (kg/tow) to 1,468.7 kg/tow with an average of 424.2 kg/tow. The majority of the catch was primarily comprised of a small subset of the observed species. The five most abundant species (scup, little skate, northern sea robin, silver hake, and butterfish) accounted for 90% of the total catch weight. Data collected from this area included the catch of both adults and juveniles of most species observed.

Scup (*Stenotomus chysops*) was the most abundant species, accounting for 67.9% of the total catch weight. Individuals ranged in length from 18 to 32 cm with a narrow unimodal size distribution consisting of a peak at 24 cm (Figure 8). Scup were observed in nine of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 288.6 ± 143.7 kg/tow (mean ± Standard Error of the Mean [SEM], range: 0 – 1,130.5 kg/tow). Scup were caught throughout the 522 Study Area with the highest catches observed in a band around a water depth of 50 m (Figure 9).

Little skate (*Leucoraja erinacea*) was the second most abundant species observed, accounting for 8.5% of the total catch weight. Individuals ranged in size from 12 to 30 cm (disk width) with a unimodal distribution consisting of a peak at 26 cm (Figure 10). Little skate were observed in all 10 tows. Catch rates averaged 35.9 ± 8.7 kg/tow (range: 3.9 – 76.4 kg/tow). Little skate were observed throughout the 522 Study Area (Figure 11).

Northern sea robin (*Prionotus carolinus*) was the third most abundant species observed. Individuals ranged in length from 16 to 44 cm with a unimodal size distribution peaking at 26 cm (Figure 12). Northern sea robins were observed in eight of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 24.1 ± 10.9 kg/tow (range: 0 – 96.3 kg/tow). The catch of northern sea robin was similar to that of scup, with the highest catches observed in a band around a water depth of 50 m (Figure 13).

Silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) is a commercially important species also commonly referred to as whiting. Silver hake was the fourth abundant species caught. Individuals ranged in length from 18 to 42 cm with a unimodal size distribution consisting of a peak at 21 cm (Figure 14). Silver hake were observed in nine of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 19.5 ± 7.0 kg/tow (range: 0 – 60.3 kg/tow). The catch of silver hake was associated with depth. Low catches were observed during the shallowest tows and the largest catches were associated with deeper tows (Figure 15).

Butterfish (*Peprilus triacanthus*) were regularly caught in the 522 Study Area. Individuals ranged in length from 5 to 17 cm with a bimodal size distribution. A large peak occurred at 6 cm with a smaller peak at 14 cm (Figure 16). Butterfish were observed in all 10 tows at an average catch rate of 14.1 ± 4.9 kg/tow (range: 1.7 – 49.9 kg/tow). Butterfish were caught throughout the 522 Study Area (Figure 17).

Smooth dogfish (*Mustelus canis*) ranged in length from 37 to 100 cm with a broad size distribution (Figure 18). Smooth dogfish were observed in all 10 tows at an average catch rate of 12.9 ± 4.0 kg/tow (range: 2.2 – 44.6 kg/tow). Smooth dogfish were caught throughout the 522 Study Area (Figure 19).

Atlantic longfin squid (*Dorytheuthis pealei*) is a commercially important species commonly referred to as loligo squid. Atlantic longfin squid were commonly observed in the 522 Study Area.

Individuals ranged in length from 2 to 22 cm (mantle length) with a bimodal size distribution (Figure 20). The numerically dominant peak consisted of small squid (4 cm) while the second peak of larger squid was around 13 cm. Atlantic longfin squid were observed in all 10 tows at an average catch rate of 8.1 ± 1.9 kg/tow (range: 1.3 – 21.0 kg/tow). Atlantic longfin squid were caught throughout the 522 Study Area (Figure 21). No squid "mops" were observed during this survey.

Red hake (*Urophycis chuss*) was the most abundant species in the 522 Study Area during the 2019 summer survey. During this summer survey, the catch of red hake was limited. Individuals ranged in length from 20 to 40 cm with a unimodal size distribution peaking at 30 cm (Figure 22). Red hake were only observed in three of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 4.6 ± 3.3 kg/tow (range: 0 – 32.2 kg/tow). The catch of red hake was limited to the deepest tows in the southwestern corner of the 522 Study Area (Figure 23).

Spotted hake (*Urophycis regia*), a congener to red hake, was frequently observed in the 522 Study Area. Individuals ranged in length from 15 to 34 cm with a unimodal size distribution peaking at 20 cm (Figure 24). Spotted hake were observed in eight of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 7.2 ± 5.5 kg/tow (range: 0 – 56.5 kg/tow). Spotted hake were caught throughout the 522 Study Area (Figure 25).

Summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) is a commercially important flatfish species commonly referred to as fluke. Individuals ranged in length from 36 to 67 cm with a broad size distribution (Figure 26). Summer flounder were observed in seven of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 2.2 ± 0.8 kg/tow (range: 0 – 7.1 kg/tow). Summer flounder were caught throughout the 522 Study Area (Figure 27).

Windowpane flounder (*Pleuronectes americanus*) ranged in length from 17 to 31 cm with a broad size distribution (Figure 28). Windowpane flounder were observed in nine of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 0.9 ± 0.3 kg/tow (range: 0 – 3.1 kg/tow). Windowpane flounder were caught throughout the 522 Study Area (Figure 29).

Winter flounder (*Pleuronectes americanus*) was another commercially important flatfish species commonly caught in the 522 Study Area. Individuals ranged in length from 22 to 35 cm (Figure 30). Winter flounder were observed in four of the 10 tows at an average catch rate of 0.4 ± 0.2

kg/tow (range: 0 – 1.7 kg/tow). Winter flounder were primarily caught in the middle of the 522 Study Area (Figure 31).

Less common recreational and commercial species observed included eight black sea bass (*Centropristis striata*, size range: 23 – 46 cm), three bluefish (*Pomotomus saltatrix*), two monkfish (*Lophius americanus*, 36, 40 cm), 1 Atlantic sea scallops (*Placopecten magellanicus*), one American lobster (*Homarus americanus*), one yellowtail flounder (*Limanda ferruginea*, 25 cm), and one haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*).

One dusky shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) was caught. The animal was estimated to be ~1.5 m long (fork length). The shark was immediately returned to the sea and was observed to swim away.

4. Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the owner/captain (Armando Estudante) and crew (Virgilio Martins and Antonio Lamiero) of the F/V *Endurance* for their help sorting, processing, and measuring the catch. Additionally, we would like to thank Susan Inglis (SMAST), Mike Coute (SMAST), and Keith Hankowsky (SMAST) for their help with data collection at sea.

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Table 1: Operational and environmental conditions for each survey tow.

Tow Number	Date	Sky Condition	Wind State (Knots)	Wind Direction	Sea State (m.)	Start Time	Start Latitude	Start Longitude	Start Depth (fm)	End Time	End Latitude	End Longitude	End Depth (fm)	Trawl Warp (fm)
1	9/3/2020	Mostly Cloudy	7-10	ESE	0.5-1.25	13:40	N 40° 24.682	W 70° 24.583	29	14:00	N 40° 38.716	W 70° 23.334	29	110
2	9/3/2020	Partly Cloudy	7-10	ESE	0.5-1.25	15:19	N 40° 35.256	W 70° 24.583	29	15:39	N 40° 35.426	W 70° .20.570	31	120
3	9/3/2020	Obscured	7-10	ESE	0.5-1.25	17:41	N 40° 38.498	W 70° 13.484	25	18:01	N 40° 38.329	W 70° 14.514	26	100
4	9/4/2020	Obscured	3-6	SW	0.1-0.5	6:26	N 40° 39.640	W 70° 10.215	24	6:47	N 40° 39.380	W 70° 08.975	24	100
5	9/4/2020	Mostly Cloudy	3-6	SW	0.1-0.5	7:53	N 40° 38.130	W 70° 04.114	27	8:13	N 40° 39.042	W 70° 03.628	25	110
6	9/4/2020	Partly Cloudy	3-6	SW	0.1-0.5	9:45	N 40° 43.138	W 70° 02.987	21	10:05	N 40° 43.533	W 70° 04.132	21	90
7	9/4/2020	Partly Cloudy	3-6	SW	0.1-0.5	10:41	N 40° 44.350	W 70° 07.045	20	11:01	N 40° 44.694	W 70° 08.190	20	90
8	9/4/2020	Partly Cloudy	3-6	SW	0.1-0.5	11:55	N 40° 45.705	W 70° 12.327	21	12:15	N 40° 44.891	W 70° 13.325	22	90
9	9/4/2020	Clear	3-6	SW	0.1-0.5	13:00	N 40° 42.941	W 70° 15.665	23	13:20	N 40° 42.644	W 70° 16.878	23	100
10	9/4/2020	Clear	3-6	SW	0.1-0.5	14:13	N 40° 42.137	W 70° 19.806	24	14:33	N 40° 41.799	W 70° 20.026	25	100

Table 2: Tow parameters for each survey tow.

Tow Number	Tow Duration (min.)	Tow Distance (nmi.)	Tow Speed (knots)	Start Depth (fm)	Bottom Temp. (^{o}C)	Headline Height (m.)	Wing Spread (m.)	Spread Door (m.)
1	20.0	0.9	2.8	29	14.7	4.4	14.3	35.7
2	19.9	0.9	2.8	29	14.8	4.2	14.5	35.9
3	19.8	1.0	3.0	25	16.0	4.0	13.2	31.7
4	21.4	1.0	2.8	24	16.1	5.0	13.9	34.8
5	20.3	1.0	2.9	27	14.9	4.5	13.2	31.3
6	20.2	1.0	2.8	21	16.5	4.7	13.3	32.5
7	19.9	0.9	2.8	20	17.0	4.6	13.5	32.9
8	20.0	1.0	2.9	21	16.7	4.5	13.9	33.8
9	20.2	1.0	2.9	23	16.2	4.5	13.6	33.7
10	20.0	1.0	3.0	24	15.4	4.5	13.6	33.5
Summary Statistics								
Minimum	19.8	0.9	2.8	20	14.7	4.0	13.2	31.3
Maximum	21.4	1.0	3.0	29	17.0	5.0	14.5	35.9
Average	20.2	1.0	2.9	24.3	15.8	4.5	13.7	33.6
St. Dev	0.4	0.03	0.1	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.6

Table 3: Total and average catch weights observed within the 522 Study Area.

Species Name	Scientific Name	Total Weight (Kg)	Catch/Tow (Kg) Mean	SEM*	% of Total Catch	Tows with Species Present
Scup	*Stenotomus chrysops*	2879.9	288.6	143.7	67.9	9
Skate, Little	*Leucoraja erinacea*	360.1	35.9	8.7	8.5	10
Northern Sea Robin	*Prionotus carolinus*	241.5	24.1	10.9	5.7	8
Hake, Silver (Whiting)	*Merluccius bilinearis*	194.7	19.5	7.0	4.6	9
Butterfish	*Peprilus triacanthus*	141.4	14.1	4.9	3.3	10
Dogfish, Smooth	*Mustelus canis*	132.0	12.9	4.0	3.1	10
Squid, Atlantic Longfin	*Dorytheuthis pealei*	81.7	8.1	1.9	1.9	10
Hake, Spotted	*Urophycis regia*	71.5	7.2	5.5	1.7	8
Hake, Red	*Urophycis chuss*	46.0	4.6	3.3	1.1	3
Flounder, Fourspot	*Paralichthys oblongus*	35.0	3.5	1.4	0.8	8
Flounder, Summer (Fluke)	*Paralichthys dentatus*	22.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	7
Flounder, Windowpane	*Scophtalmus aquosus*	8.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	9
Bluefish	*Pomatomus saltatrix*	6.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	2
Black Sea bass	*Centropristis striata*	5.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	3
Skate, Barndoor	*Dipturus laevis*	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	5
Flounder, Winter	*Pleuronectes americanus*	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	4
Monkfish	*Lophius americanus*	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	2
Crab, Rock	*Cancer irroratus*	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	3
Sea Scallop	*Placopecten magellanicus*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Lobster, American	*Homarus americanus*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Flounder, Gulfstream	*Citharichthys arctifrons*	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Haddock	*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Flounder, Yellowtail	*Pleuronectes ferrugineus*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Shark, Dusky	*Carcharhinus obscurus*	0.0	0	0	0	1
Total		4240.4				

*SEM is an acronym for Standard Error of the Mean

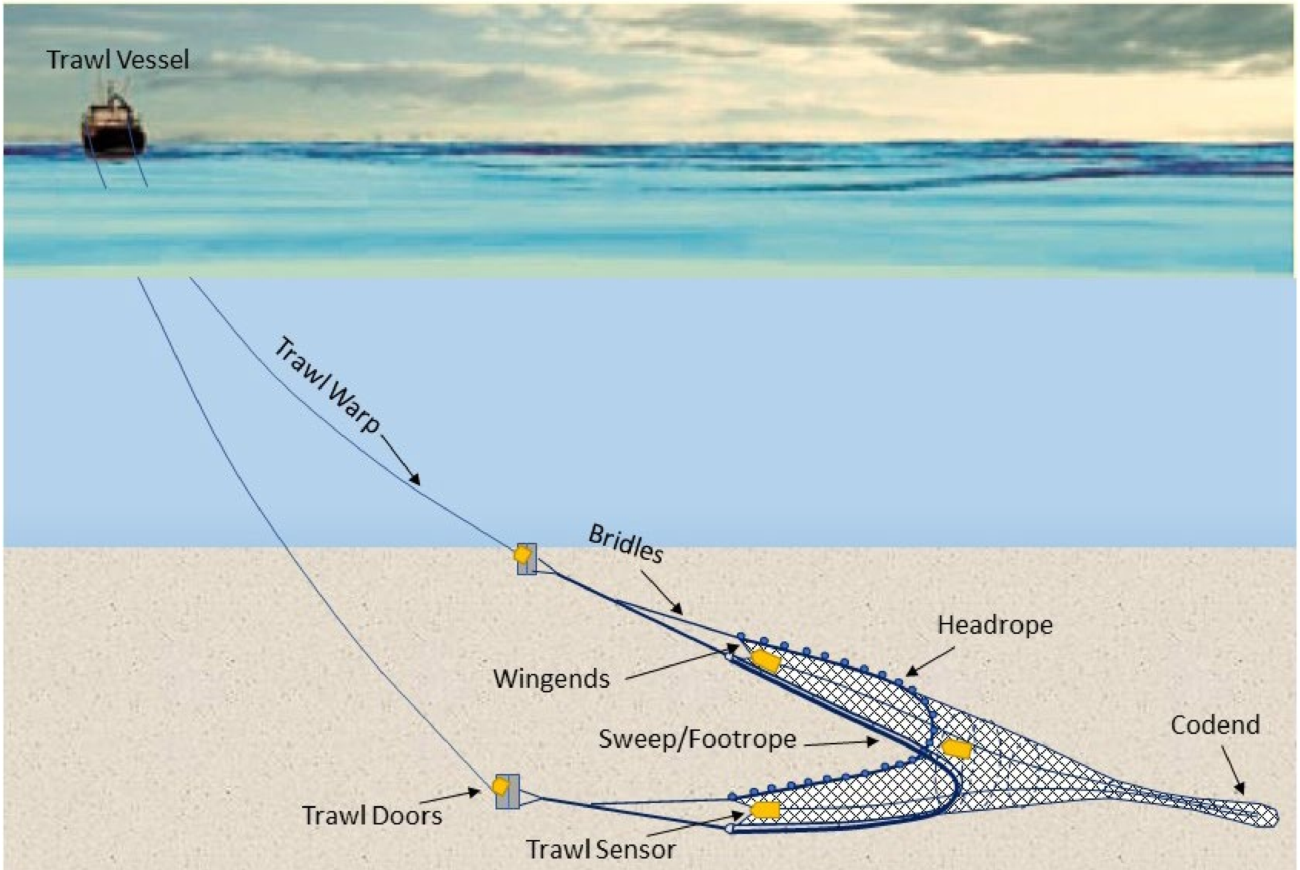


Figure 1: General schematic (not to scale) of a demersal otter trawl. Yellow rectangles indicate geometry sensors.

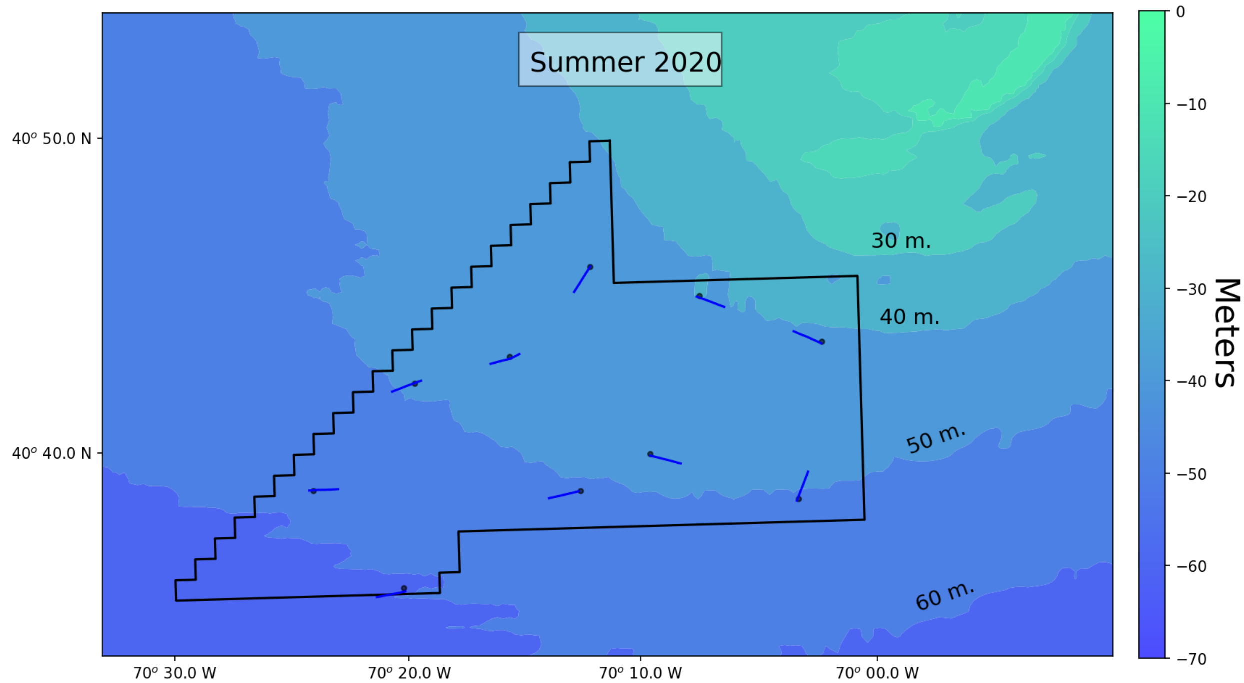


Figure 2: Tow locations (black dots) and trawl tracks (blue lines) from the 522 Study Area.

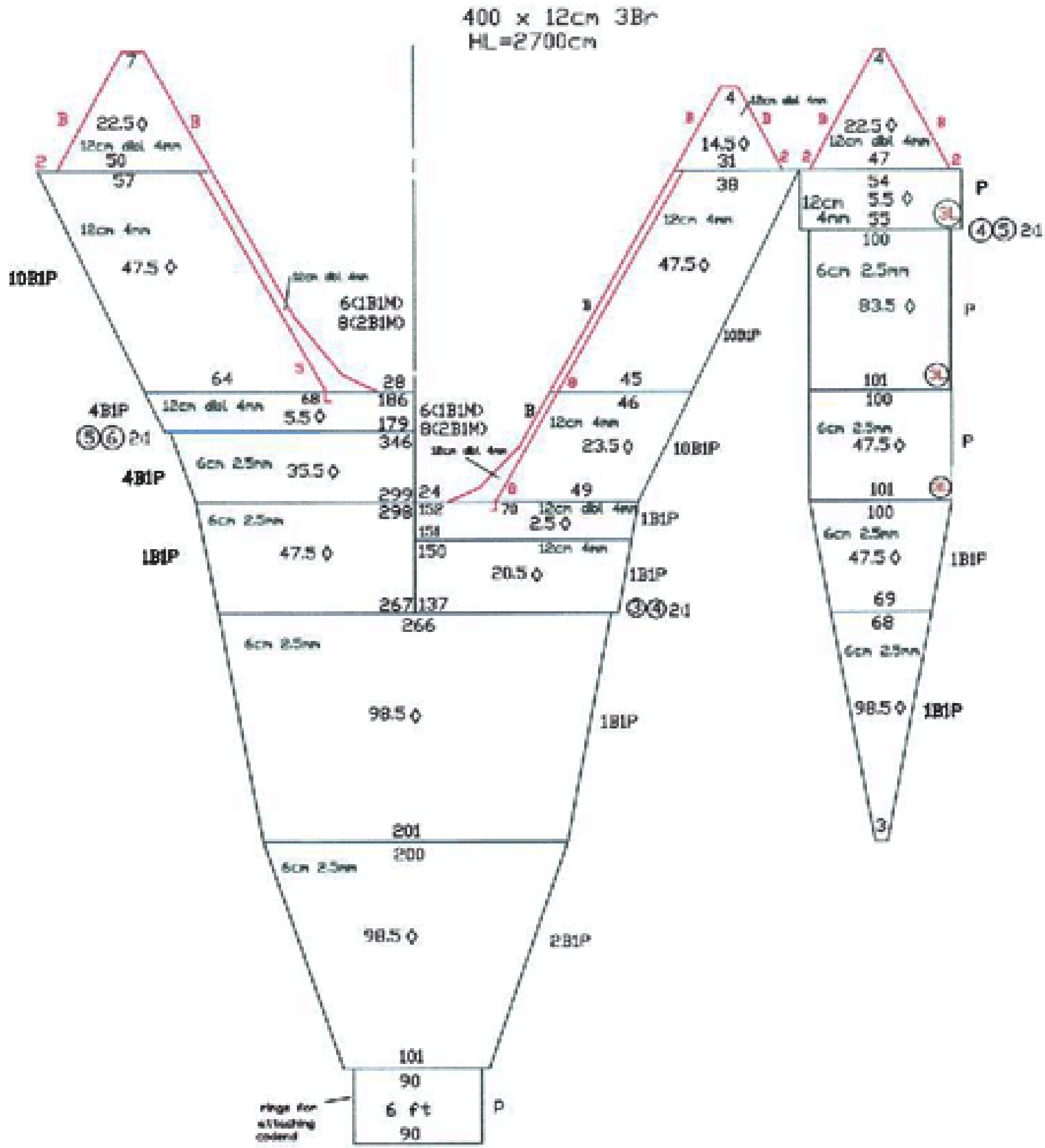


Figure 3: Schematic net plan for the NEAMAP trawl (Bonzek et al., 2008)

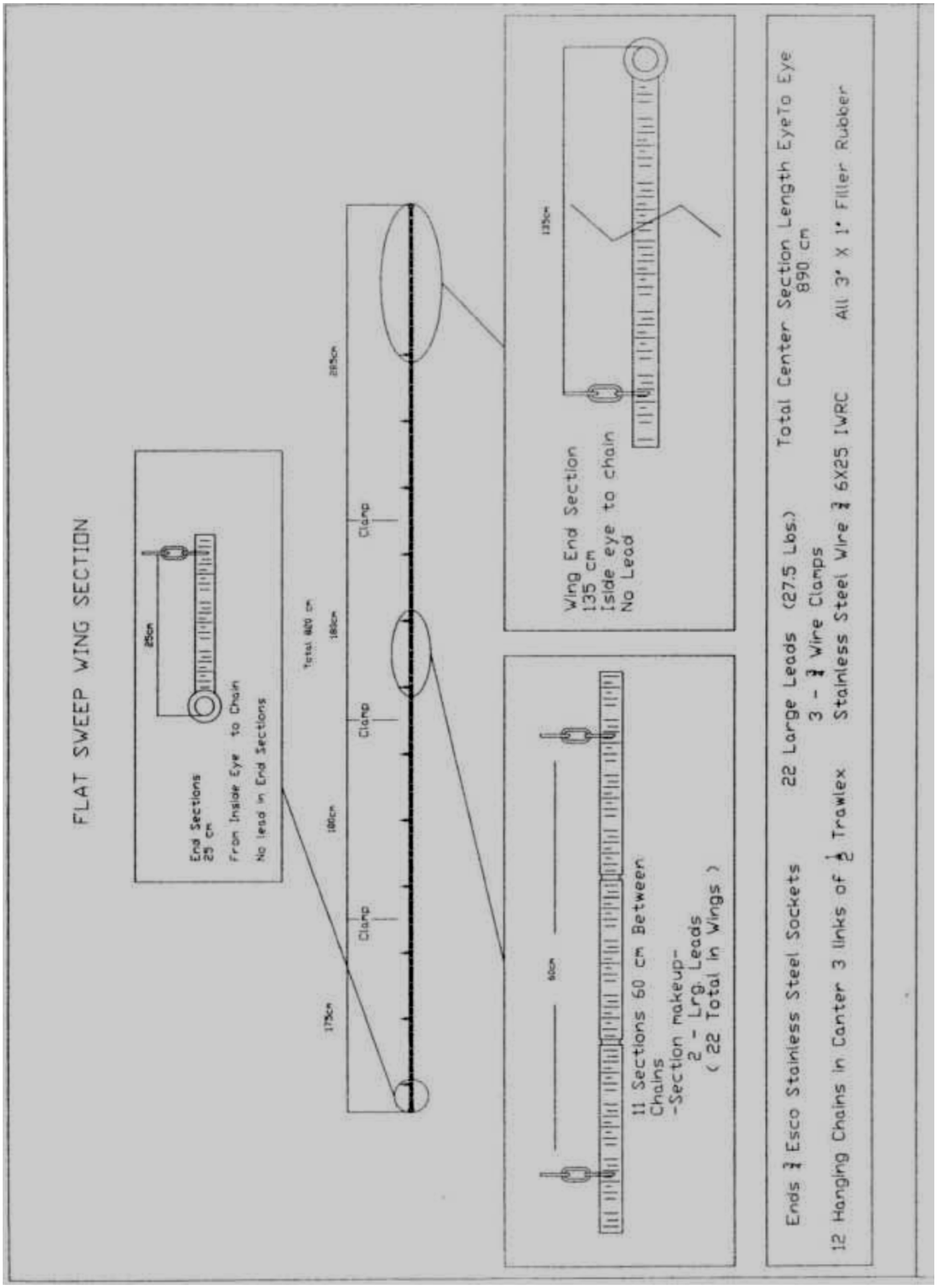


Figure 4: Sweep diagram for the survey trawl (Bonzek et al., 2008).

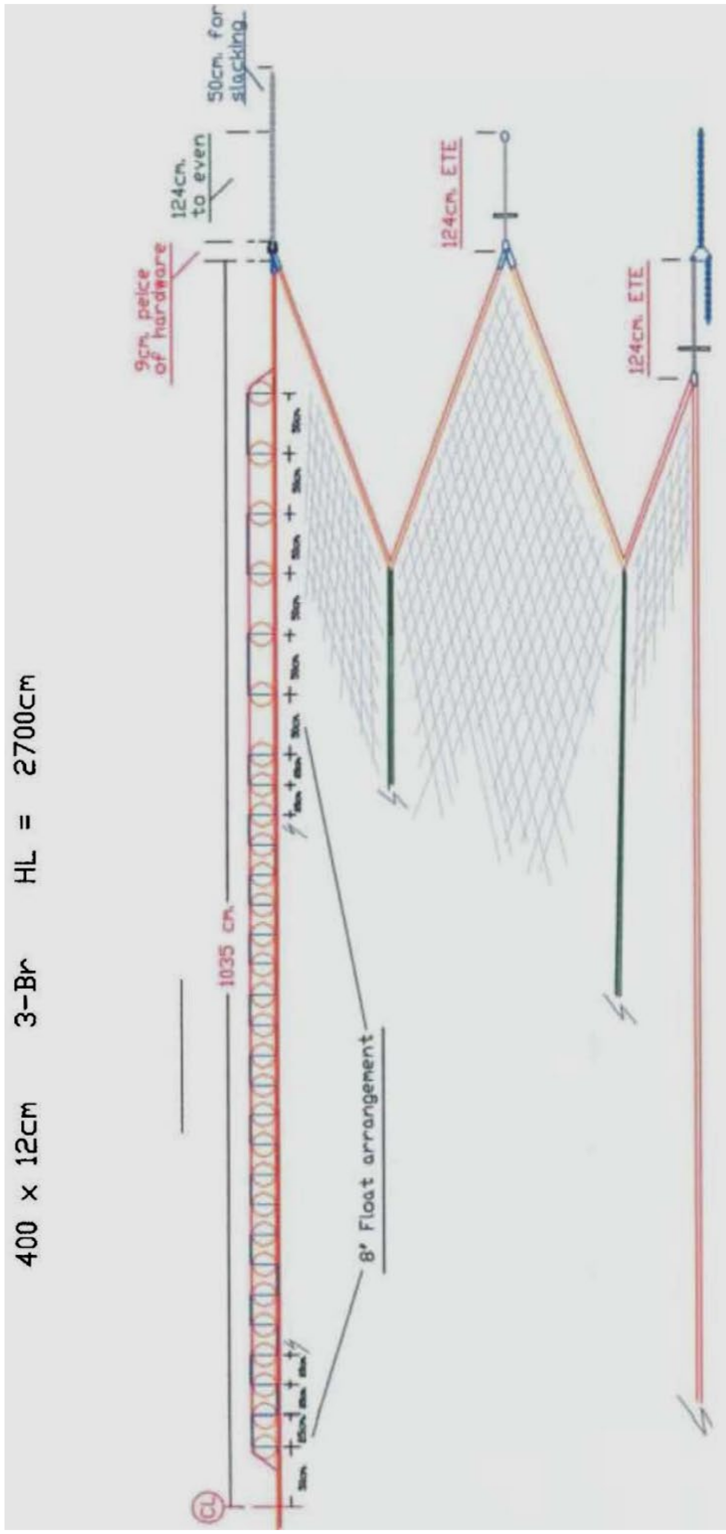


Figure 5: Headrope and rigging plan for the survey trawl (Bonzek et al., 2008)

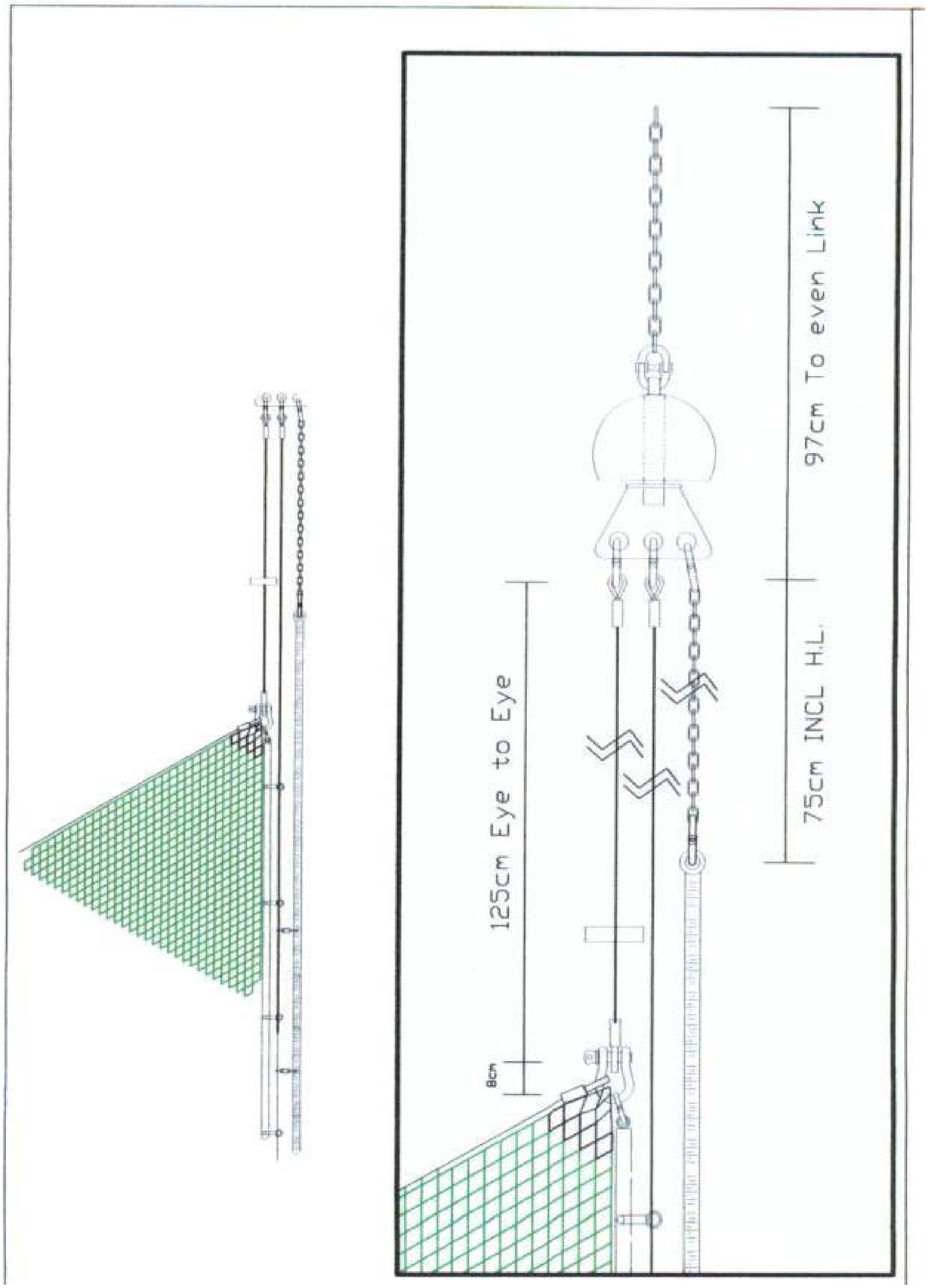


Figure 6: Lower wing and bobbin schematic for the survey trawl (Bonzek et al., 2008).

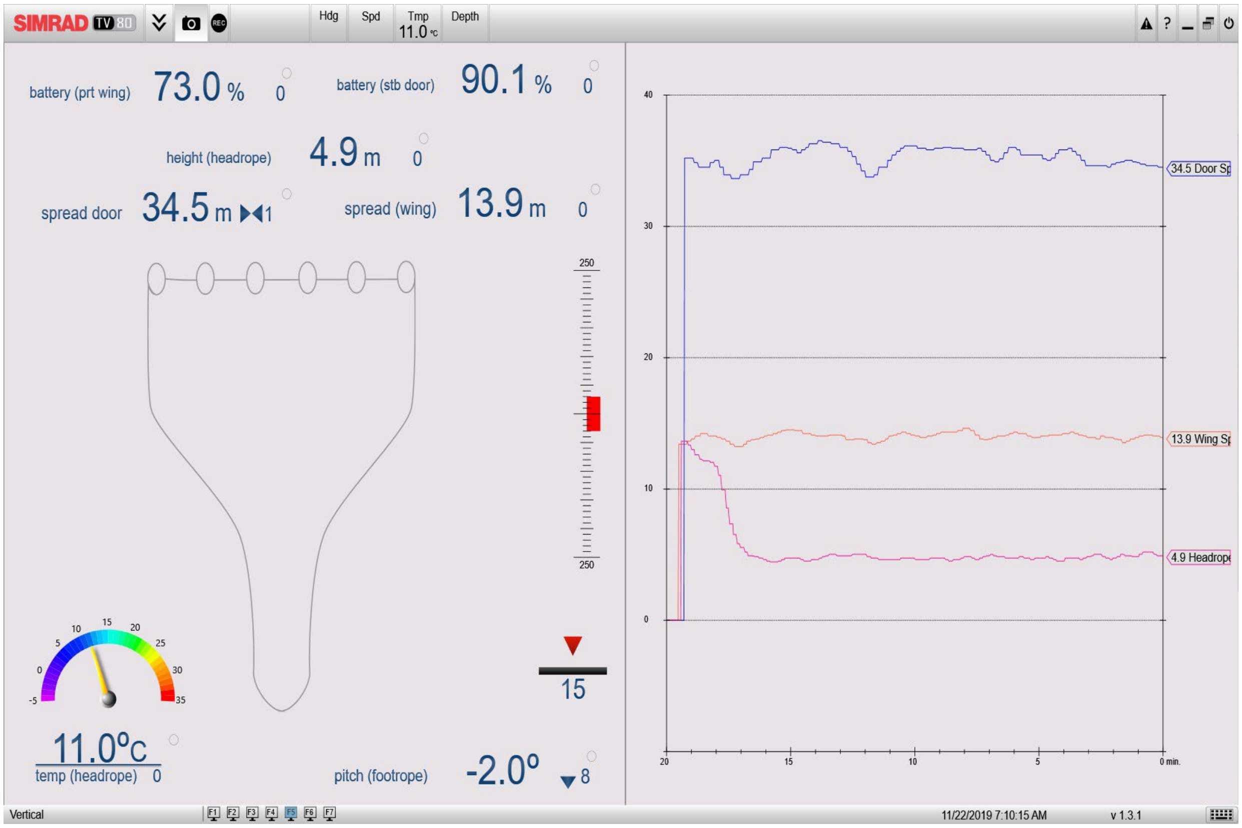
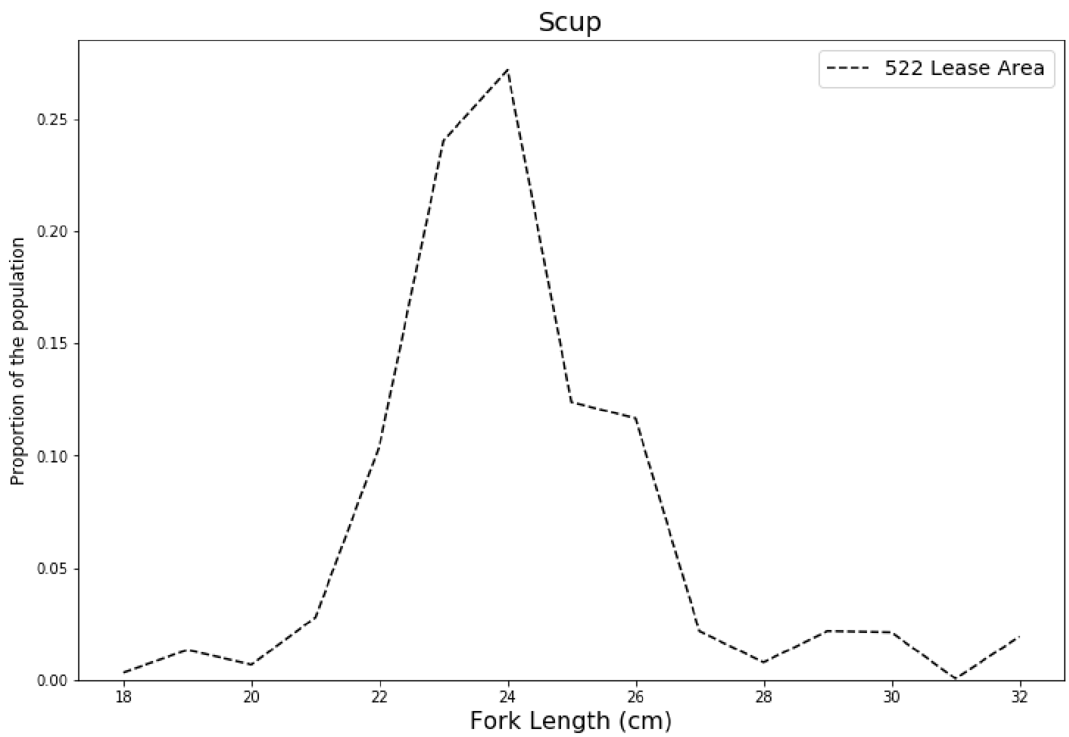


Figure 7: Screenshot of the SIMRAD TV80 software monitoring the trawl parameters.



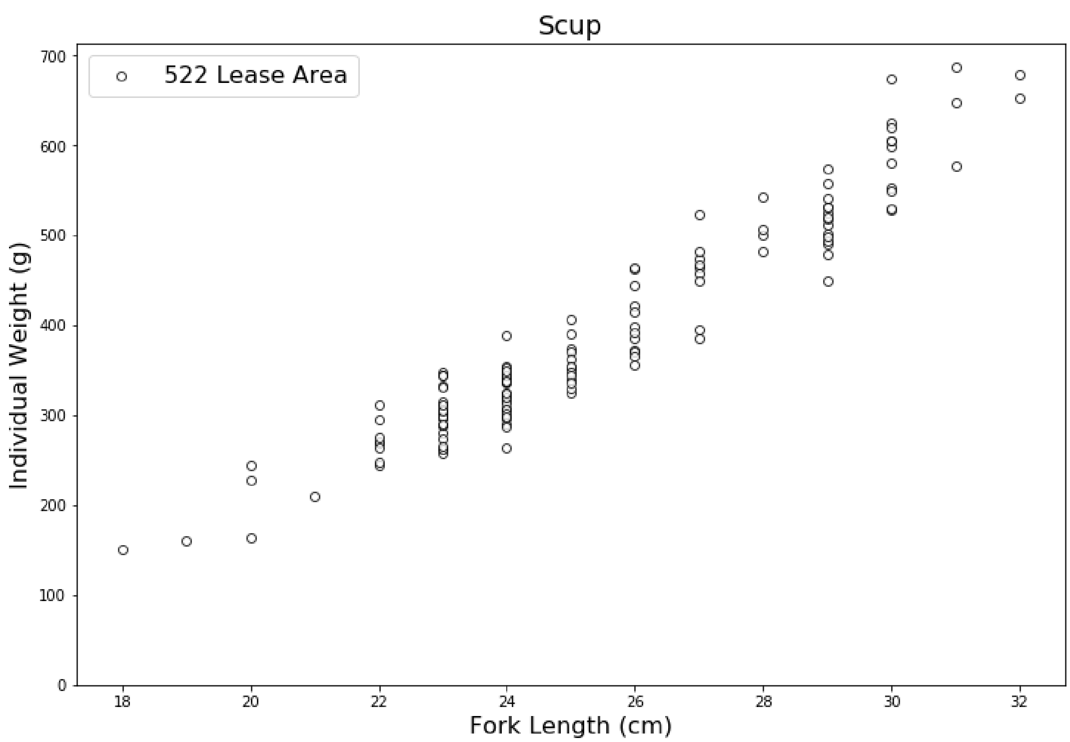


Figure 8: Population structure of scup in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

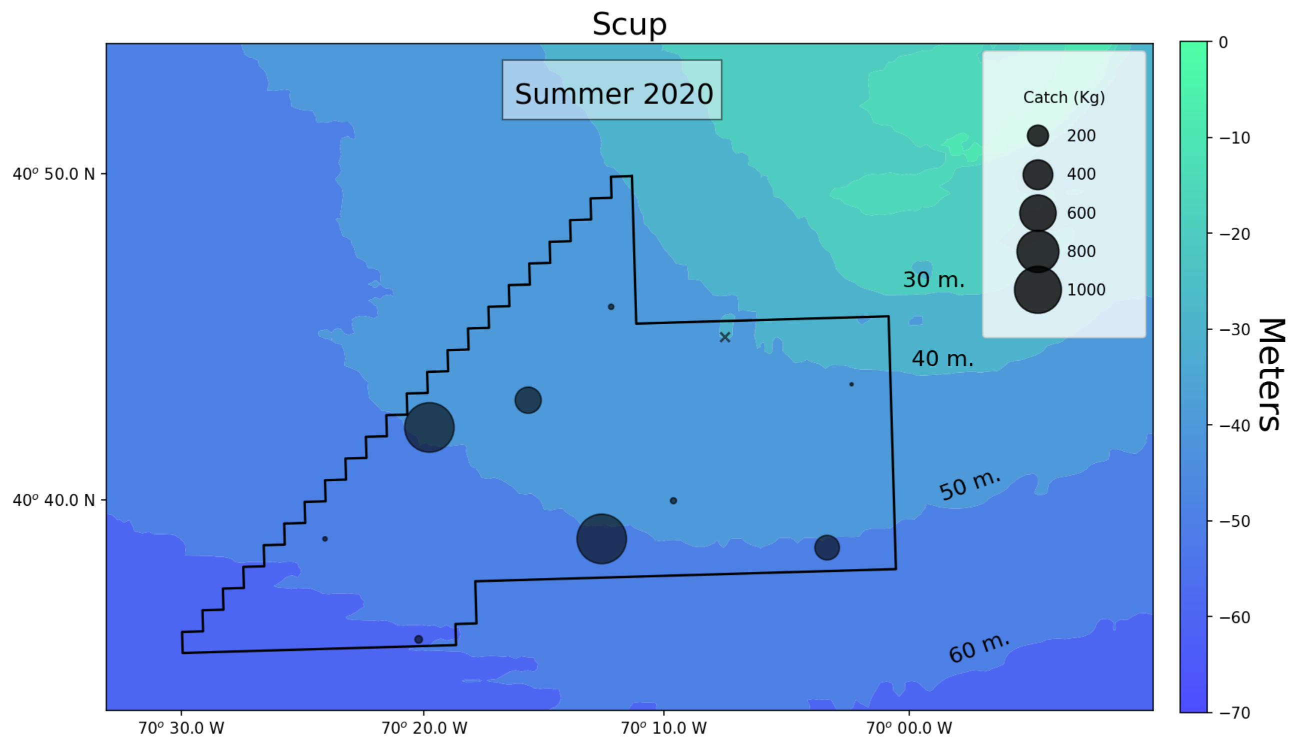
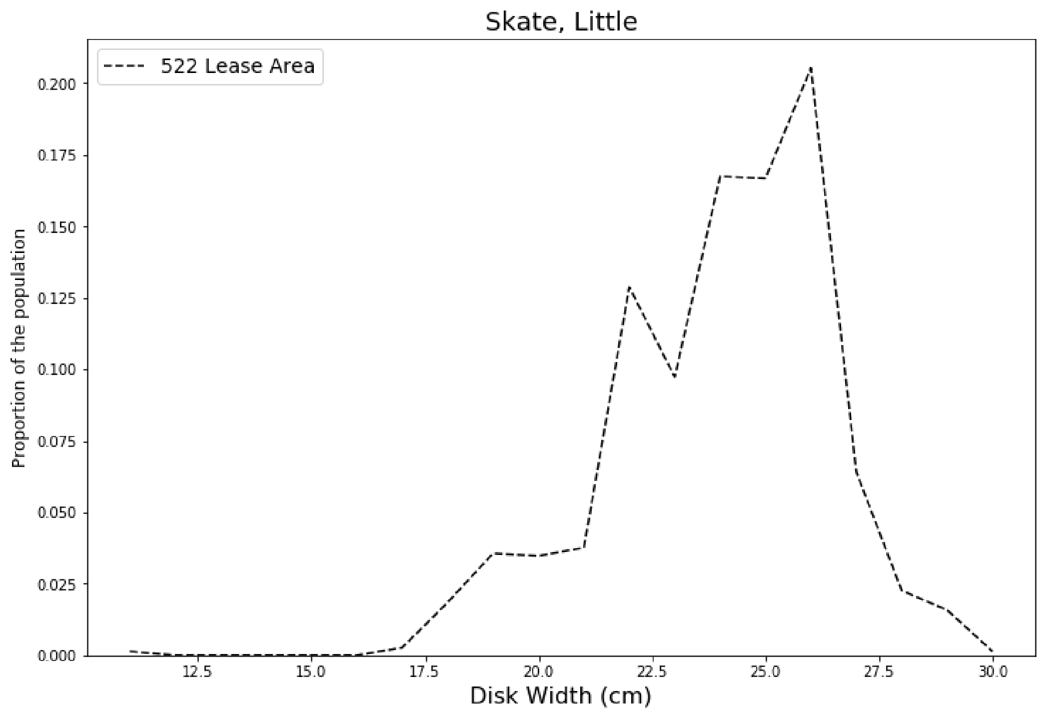


Figure 9: Distribution of the catch of scup in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.



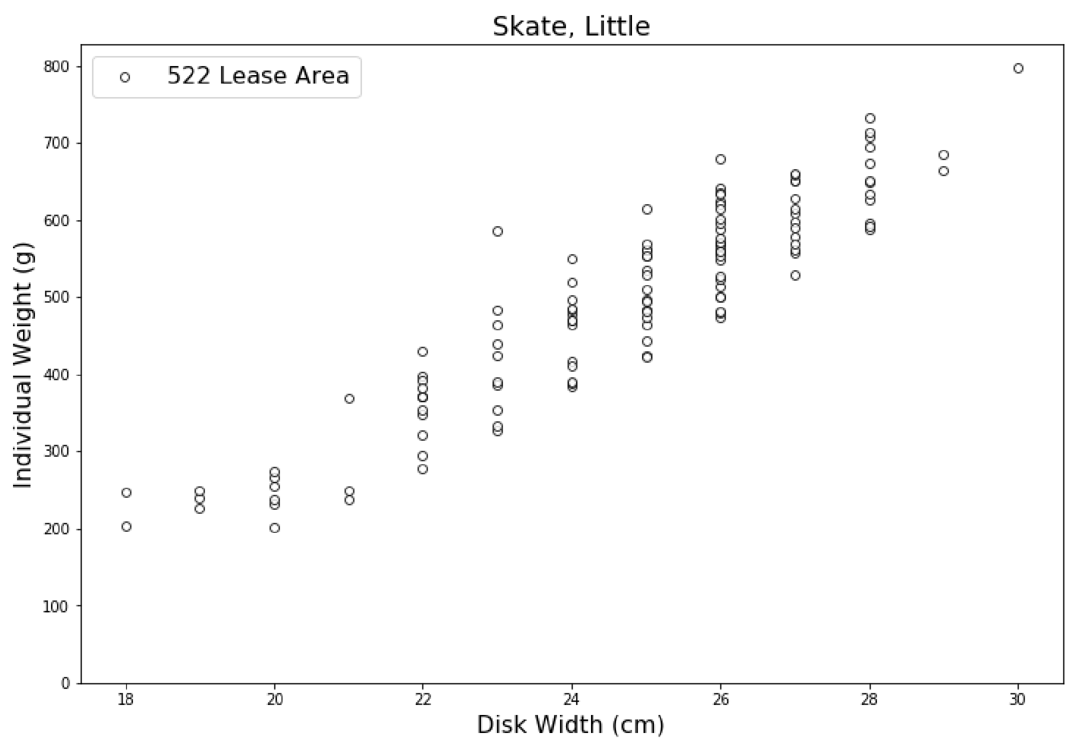


Figure 10: Population structure of little skate in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

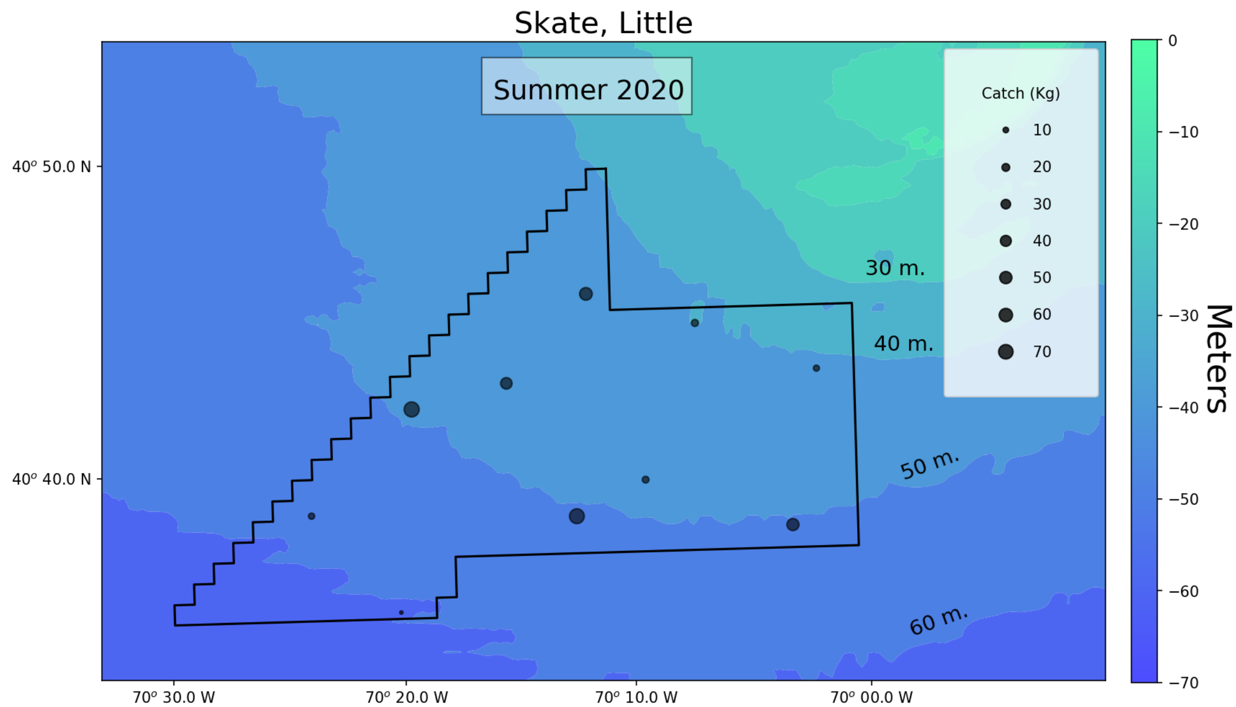
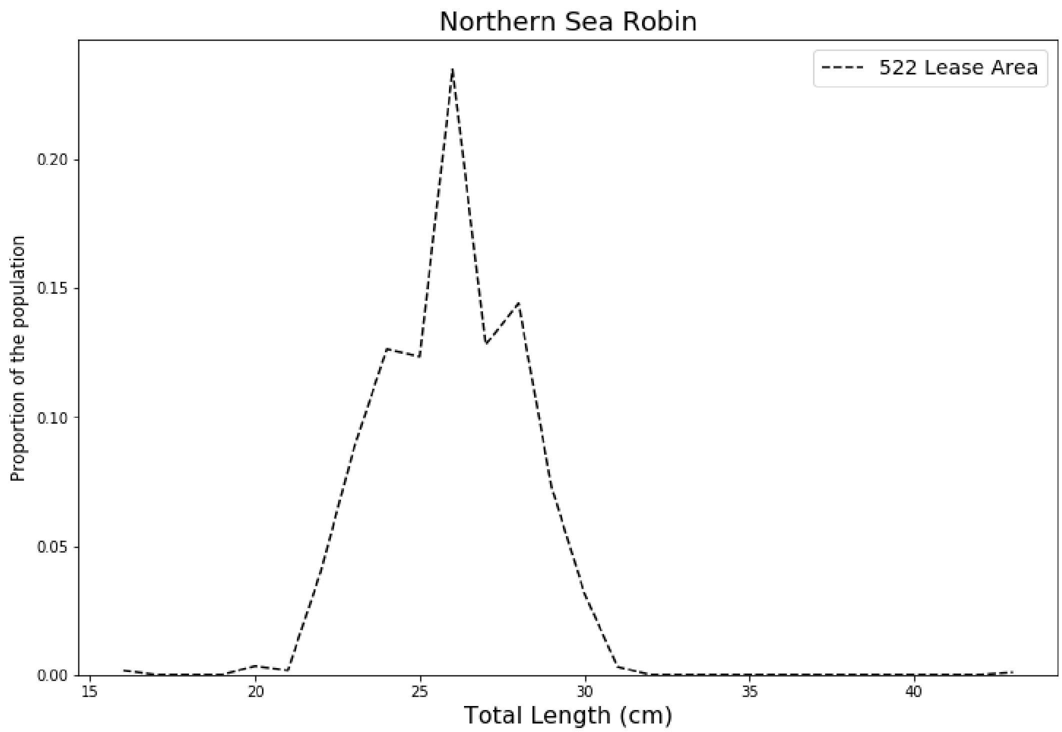


Figure 11: Distribution of the catch of little skate in the 522 Study Area.



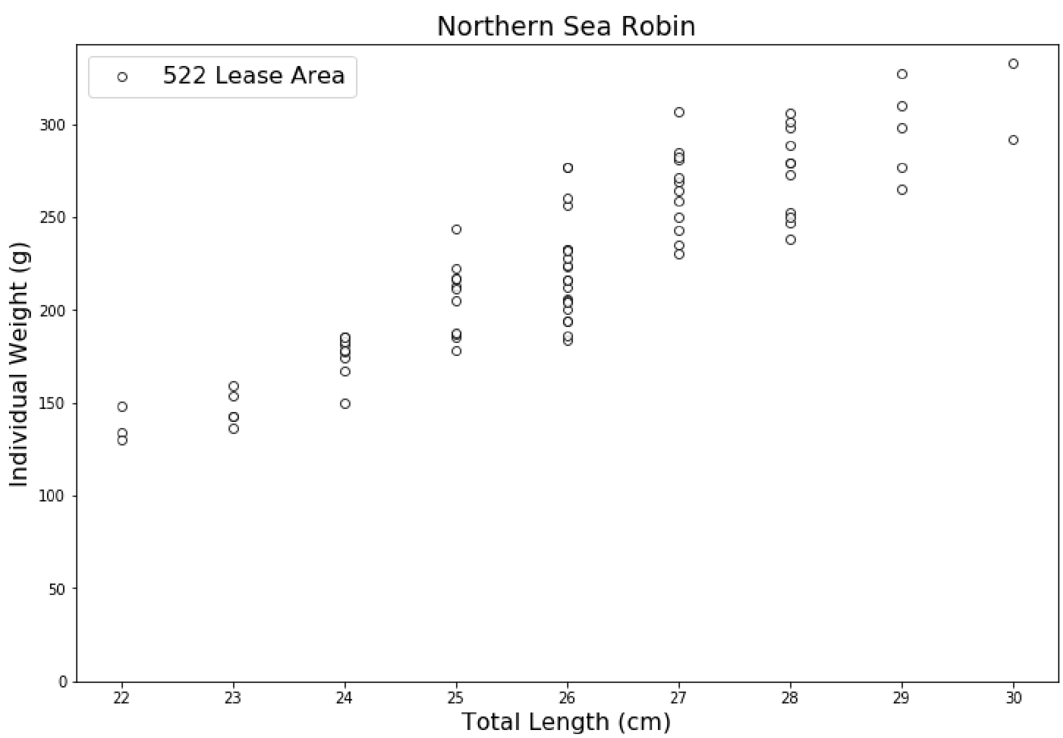


Figure 12: Population structure of northern sea robin in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

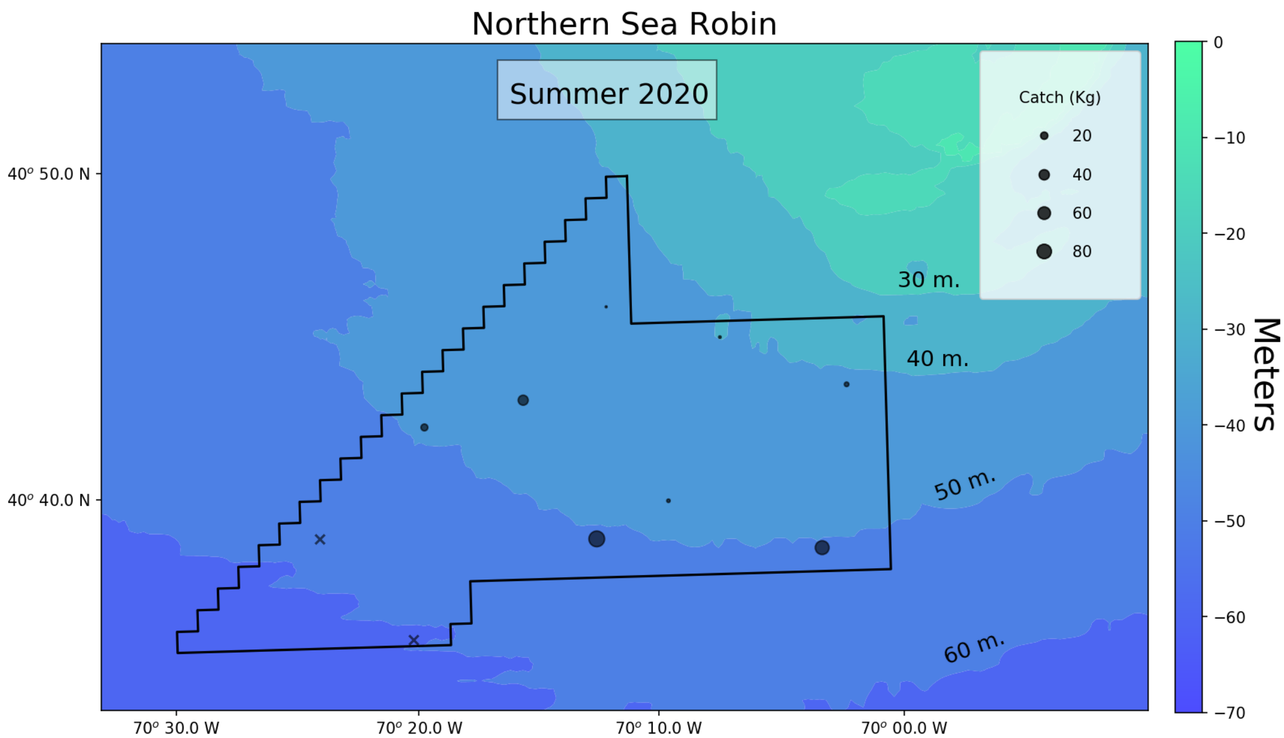


Figure 13: Distribution of the catch of northern sea robin in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.

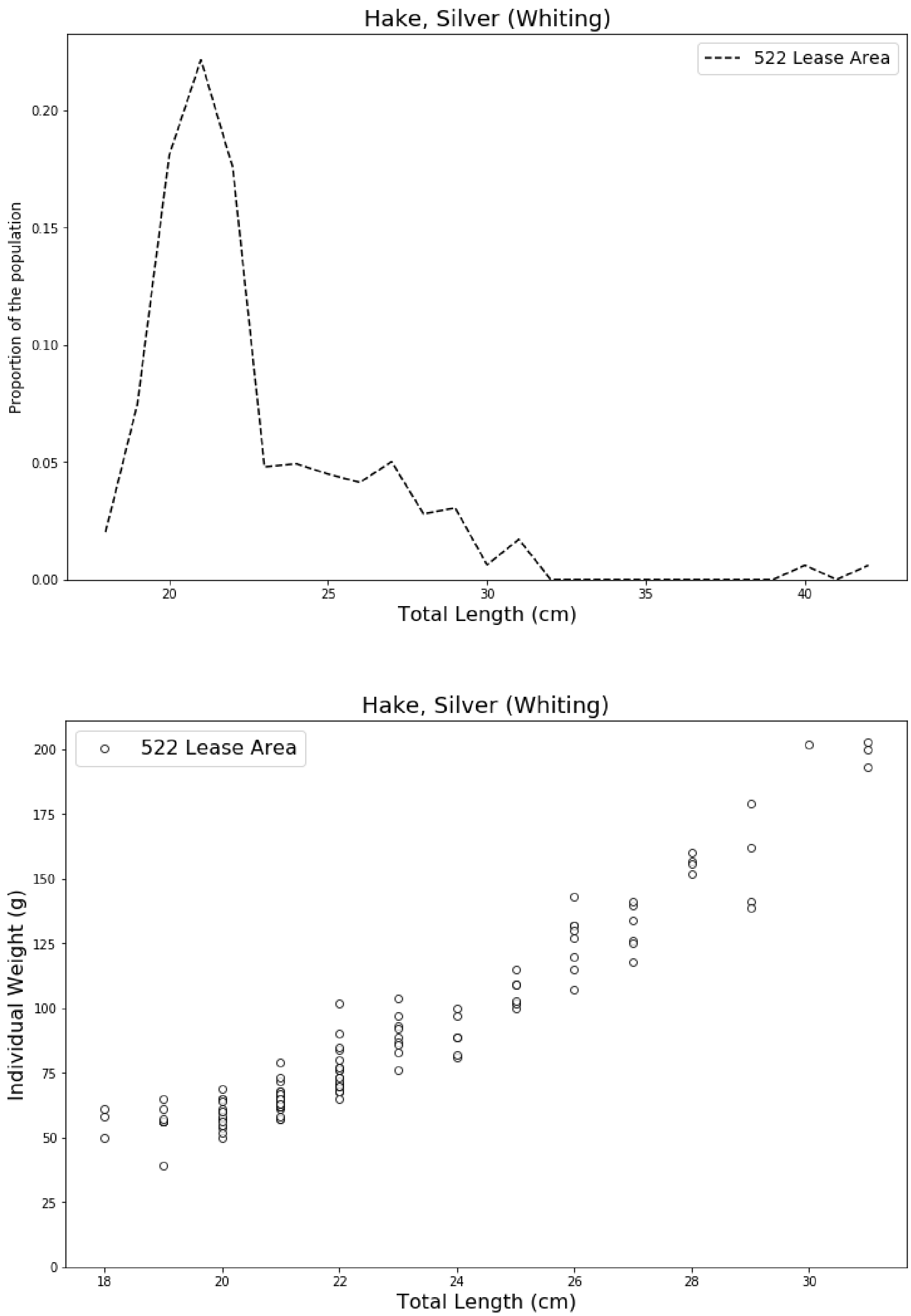


Figure 14: Population structure of silver hake in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

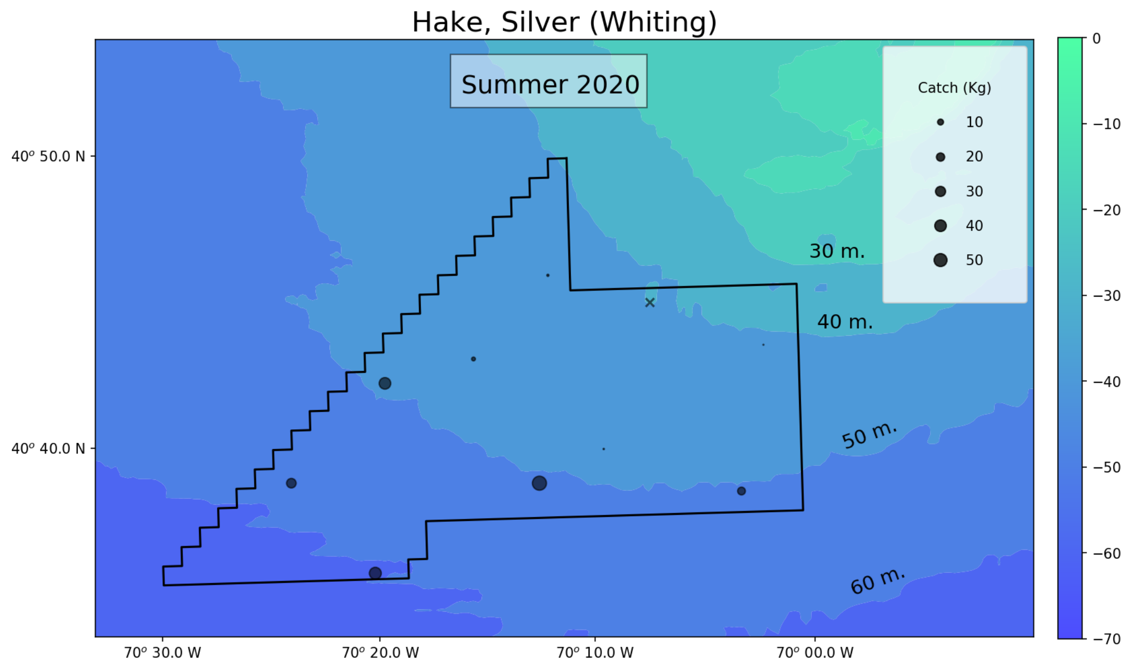
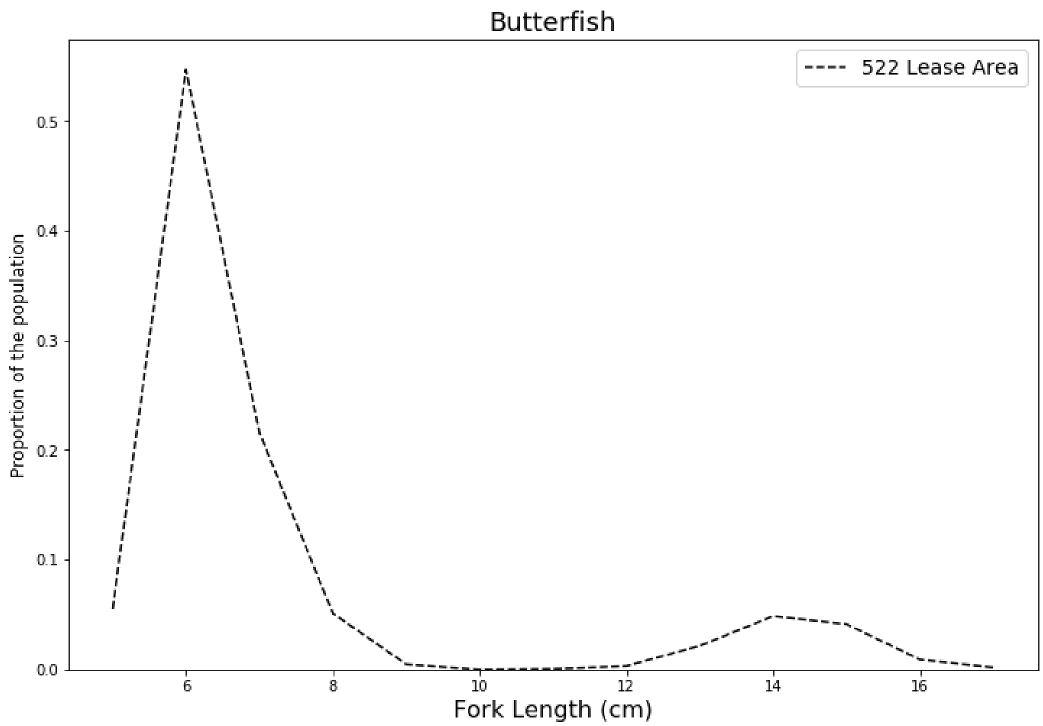


Figure 15: Distribution of the catch of silver hake in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.



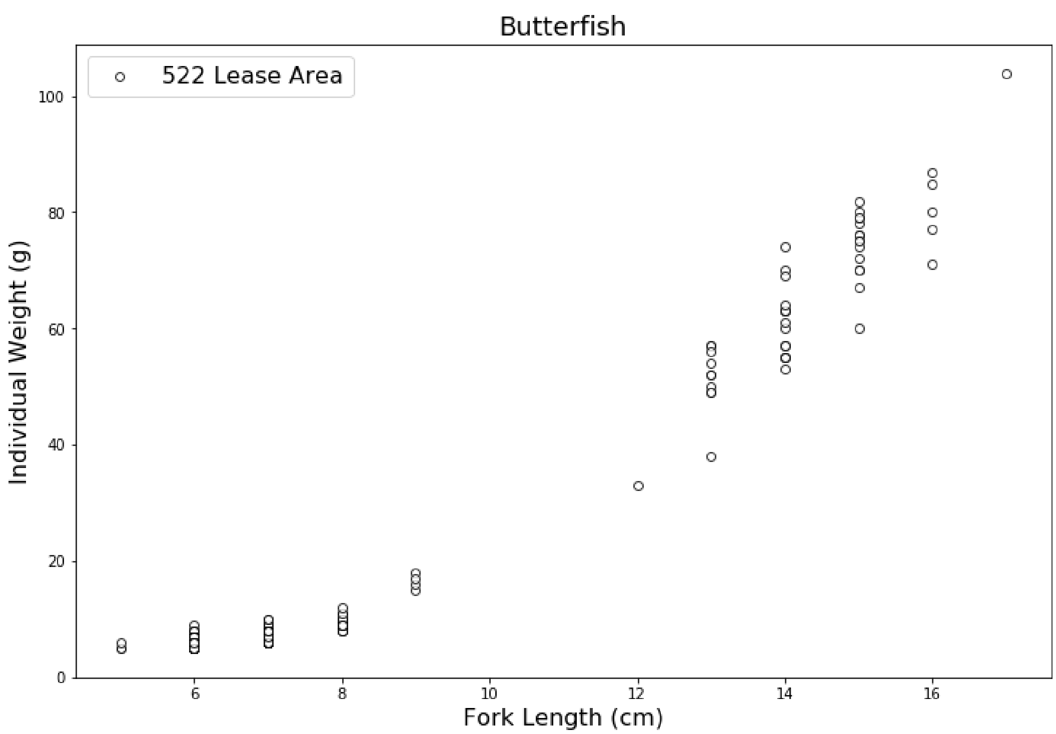


Figure 16: Population structure of butterfish in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

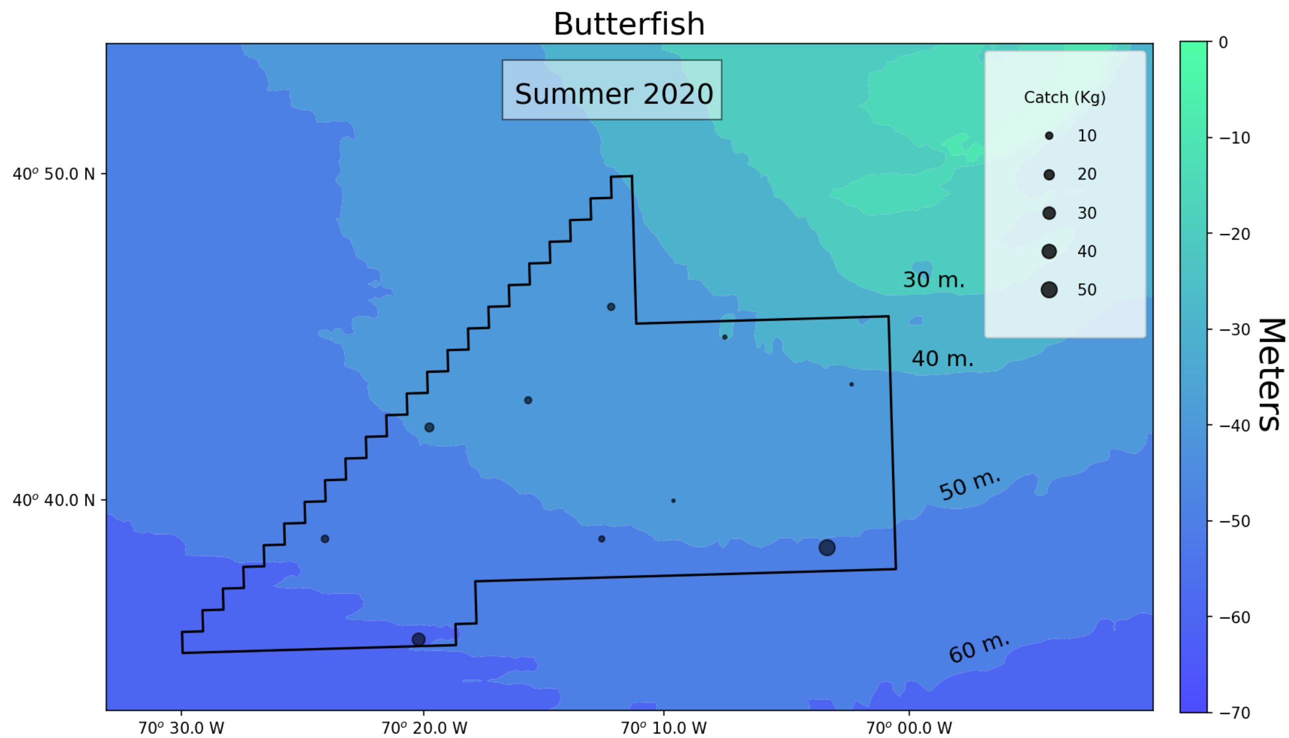
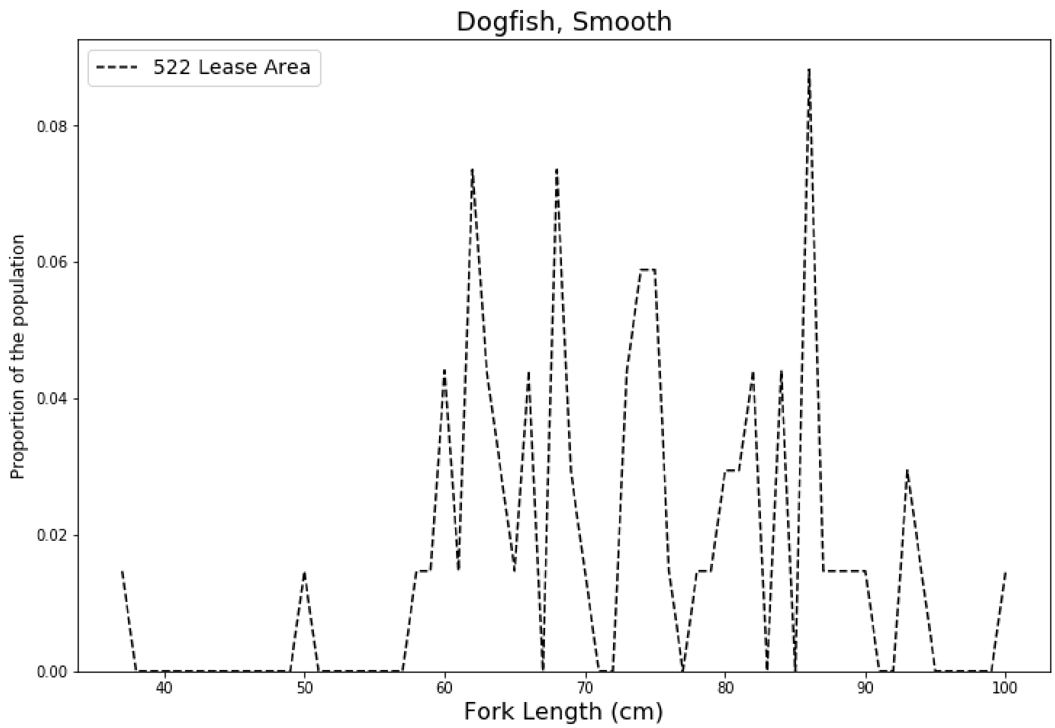


Figure 17: Distribution of the catch of butterfish in the 522 Study Area.



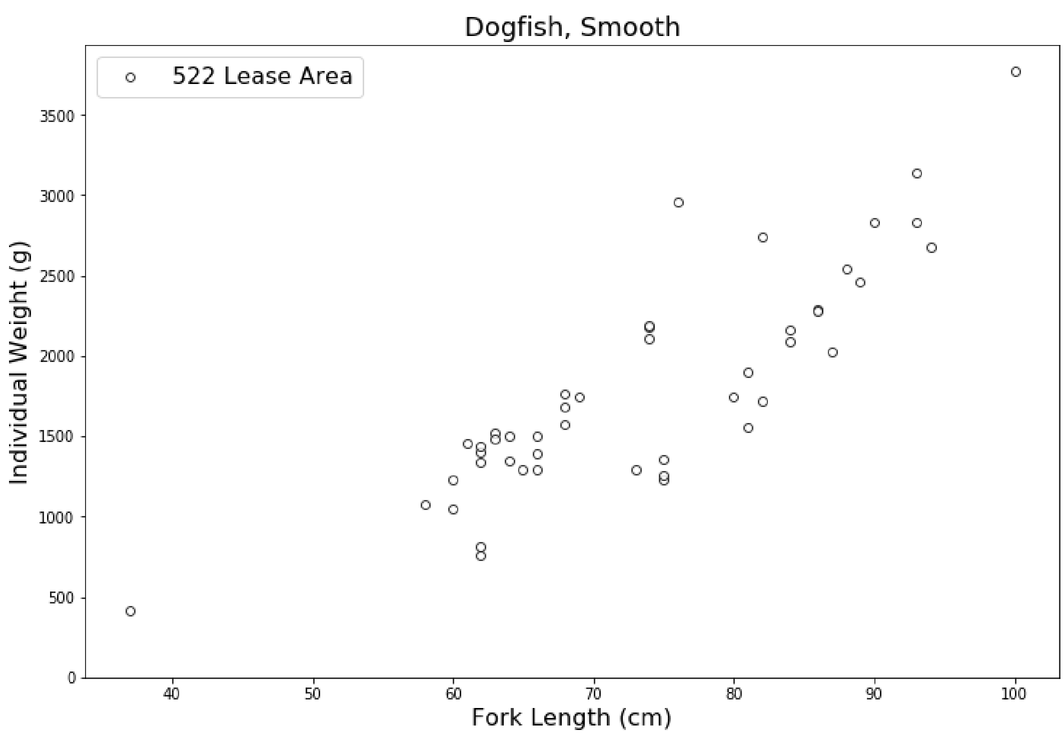


Figure 18: Population structure of smooth dogfish in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

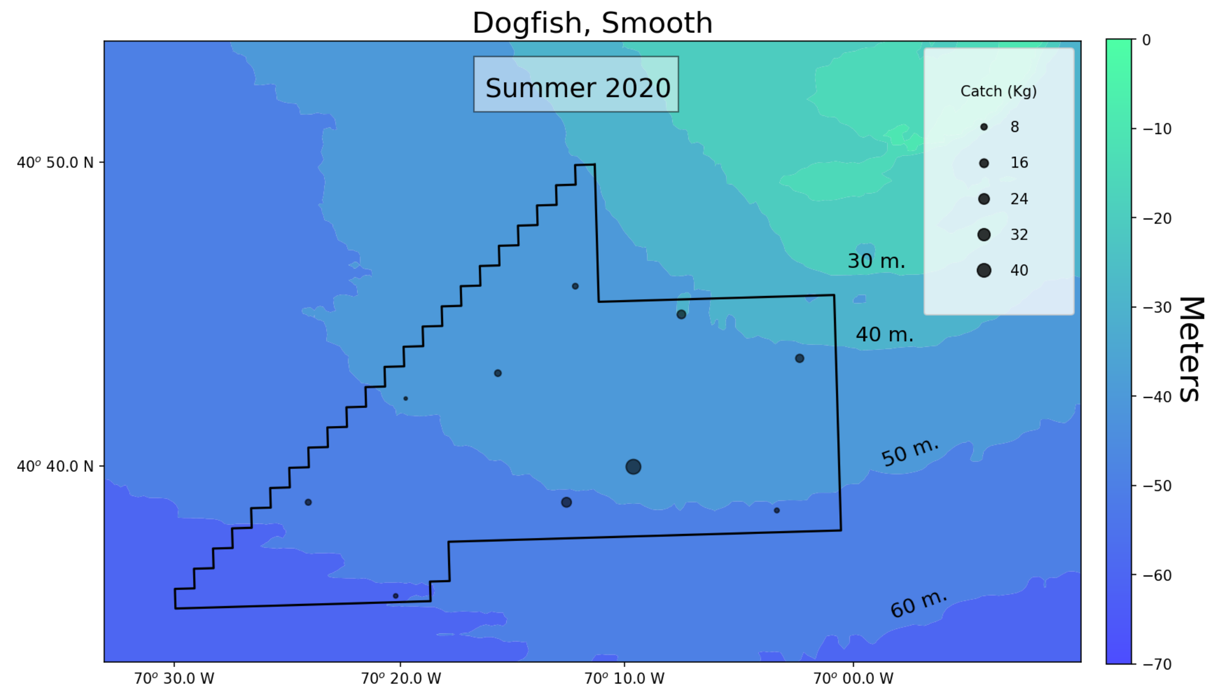


Figure 19: Distribution of the catch of smooth dogfish in the 522 Study Area.

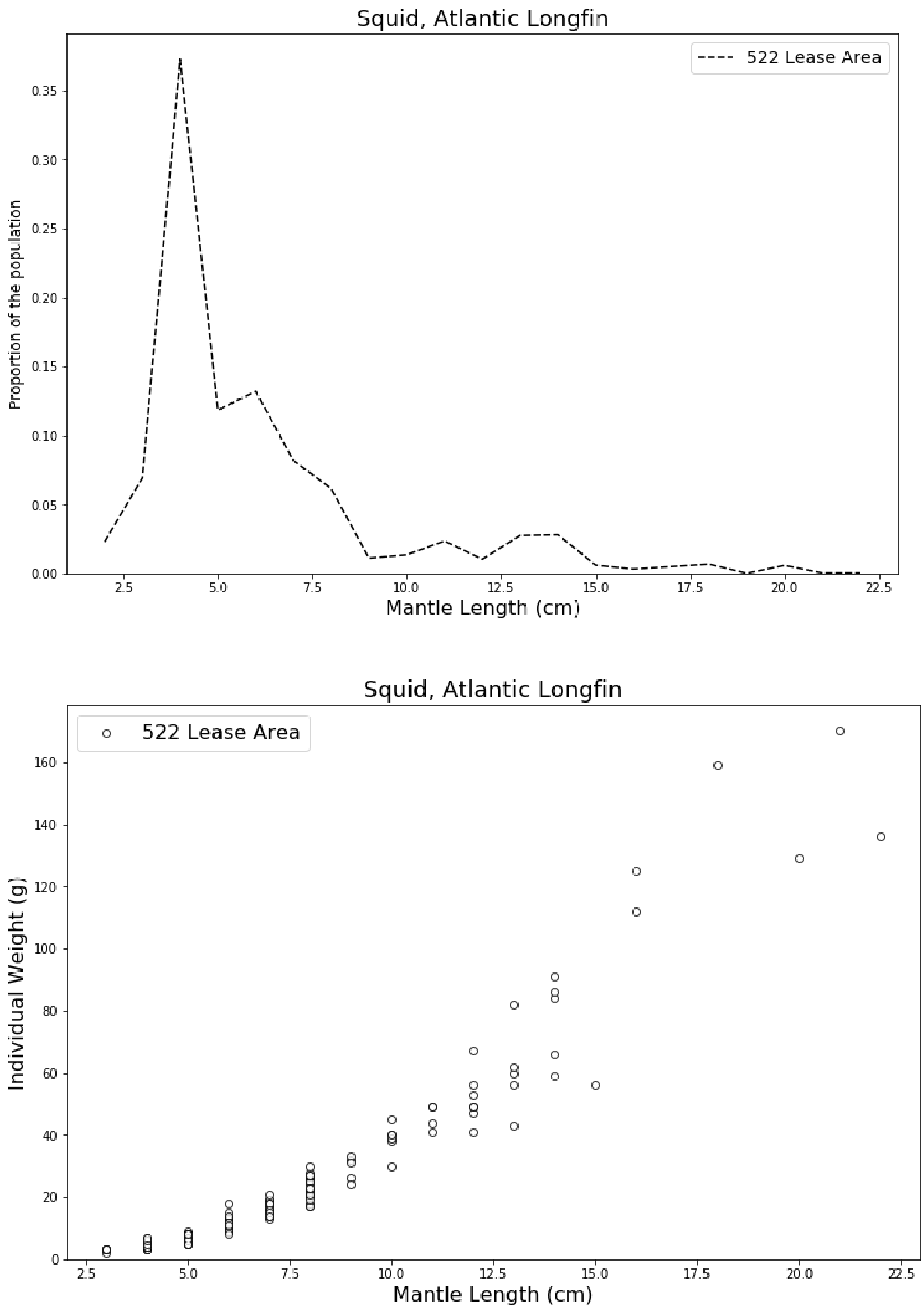


Figure 20: Population structure of Atlantic longfin squid in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

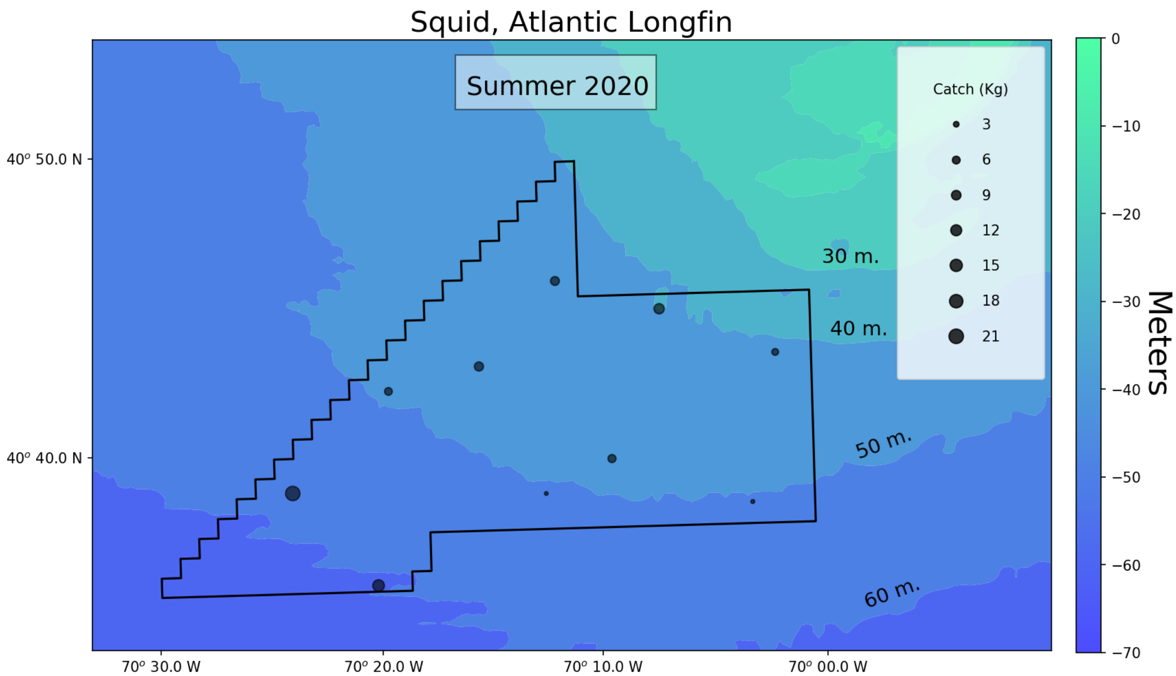


Figure 21: Distribution of the catch of Atlantic longfin squid in the 522 Study Area.

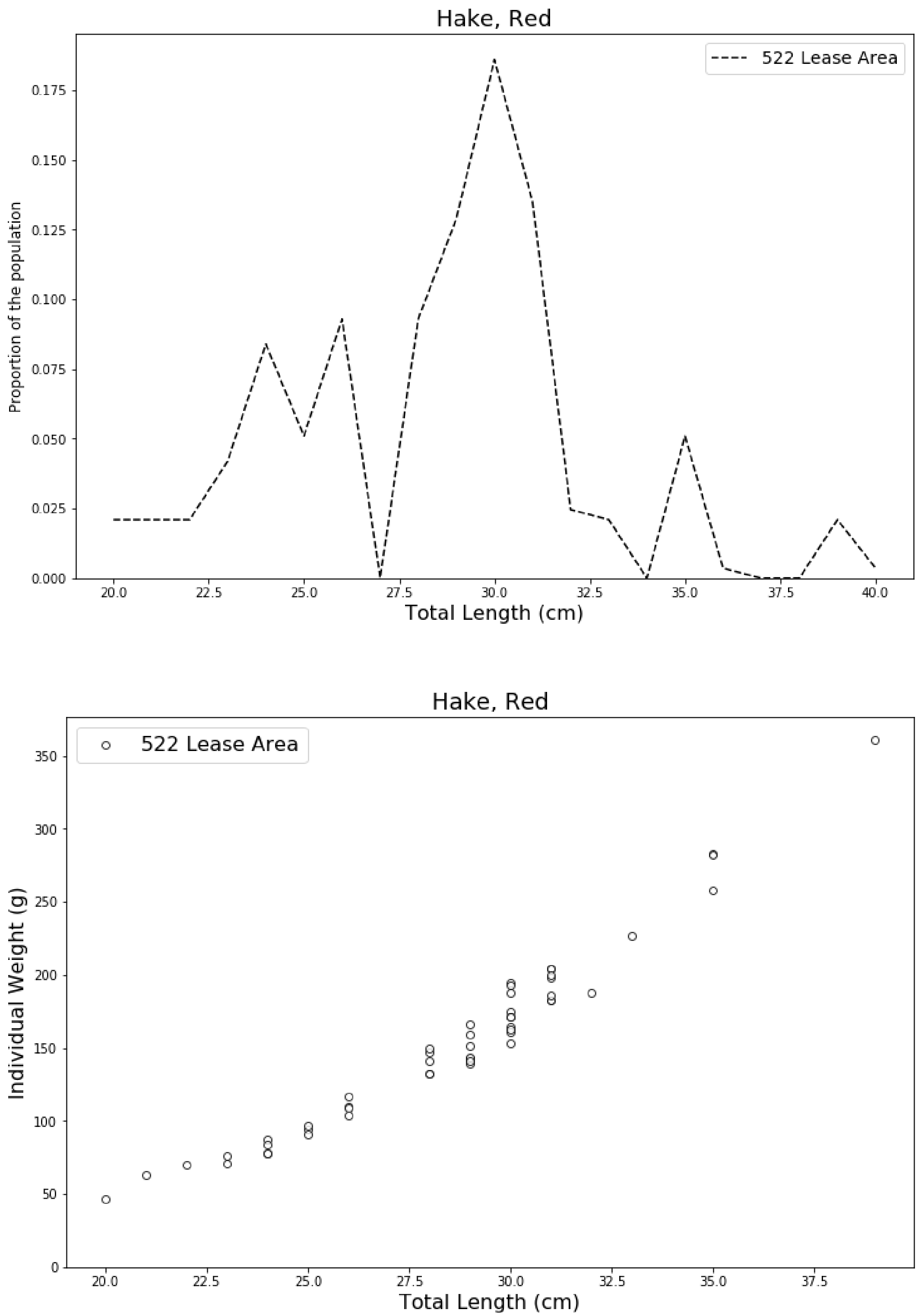


Figure 22: Population structure of red hake in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

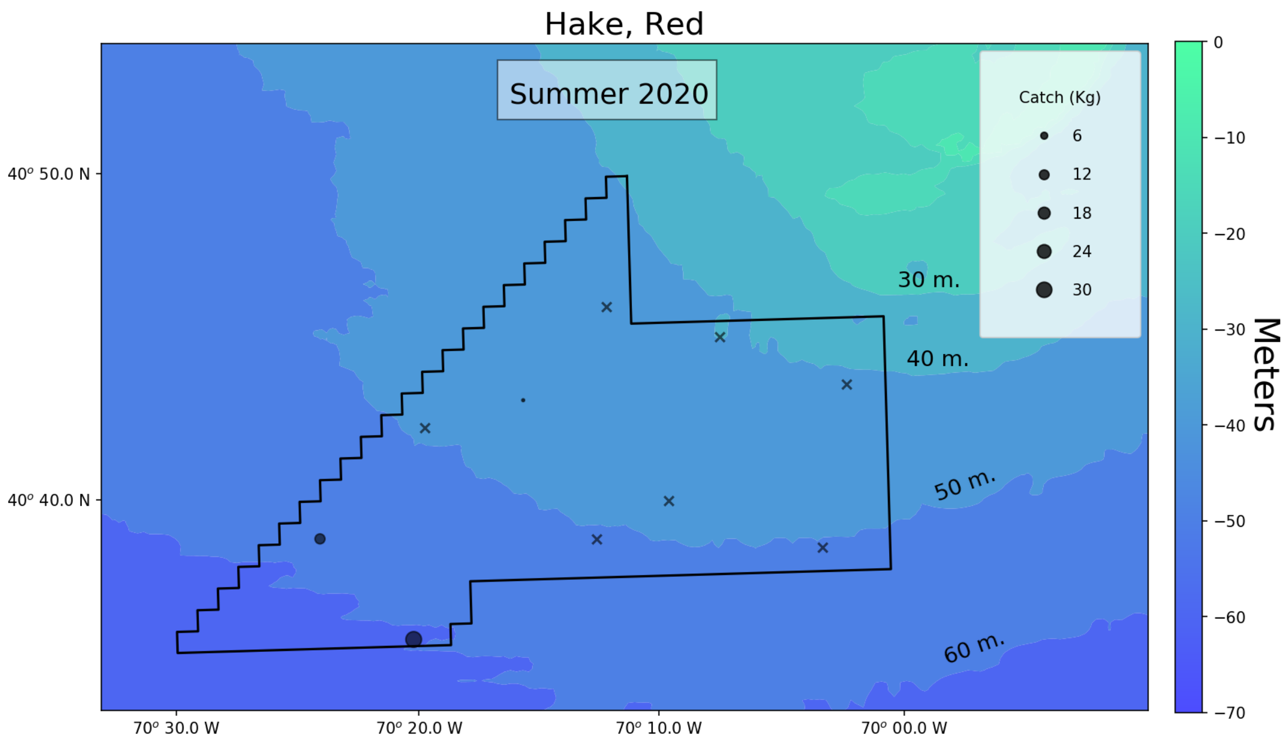
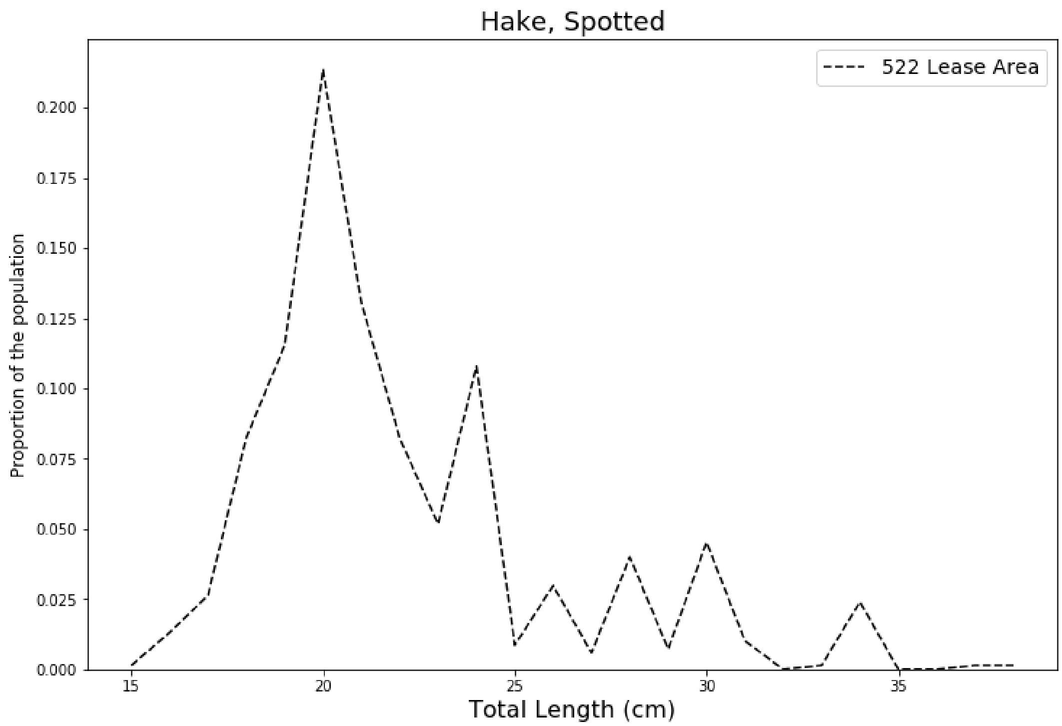


Figure 23: Distribution of the catch of red hake in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.



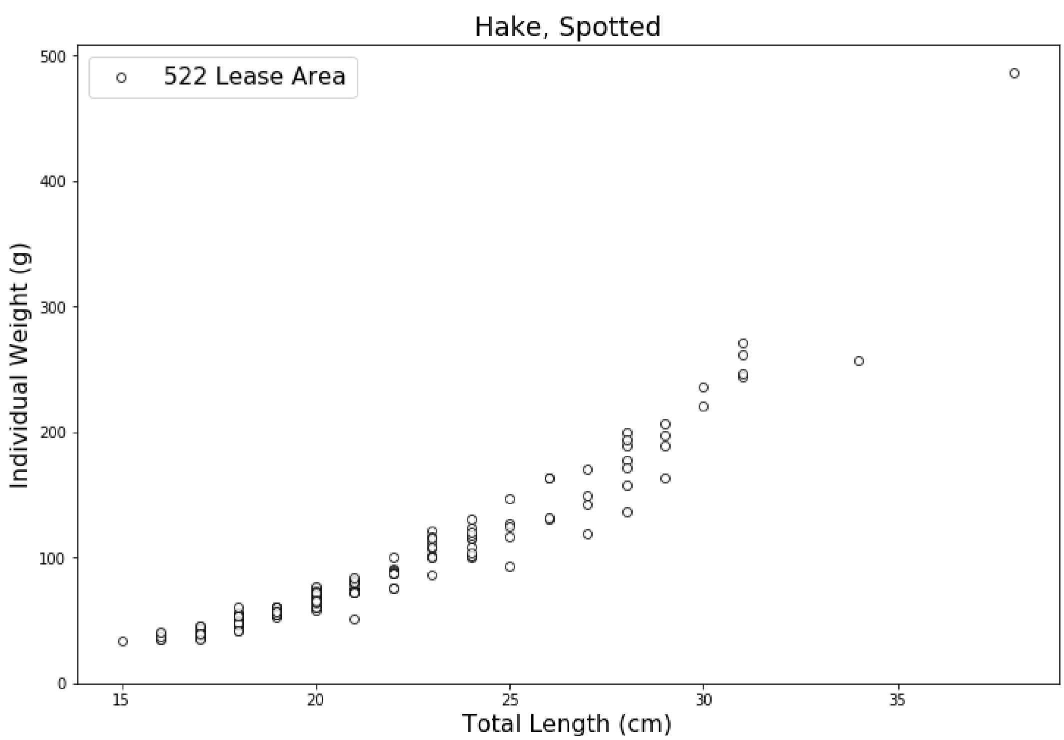


Figure 24: Population structure of spotted hake in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

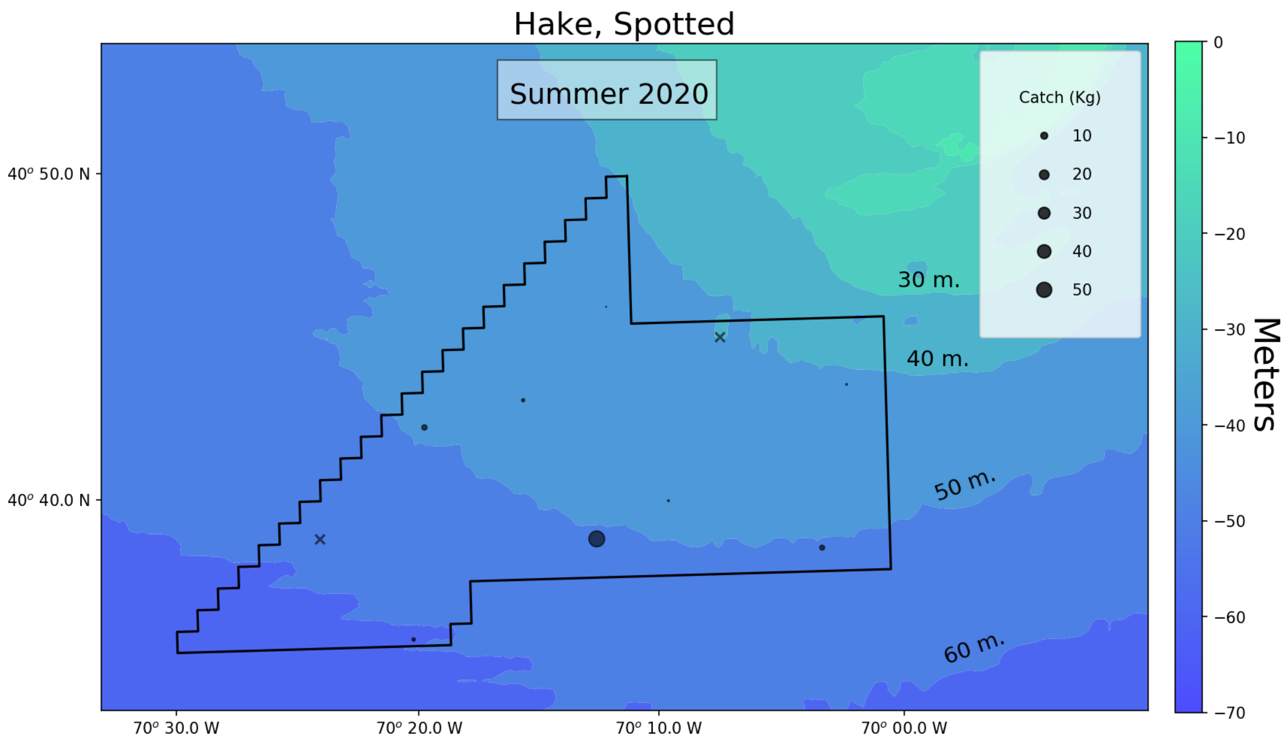
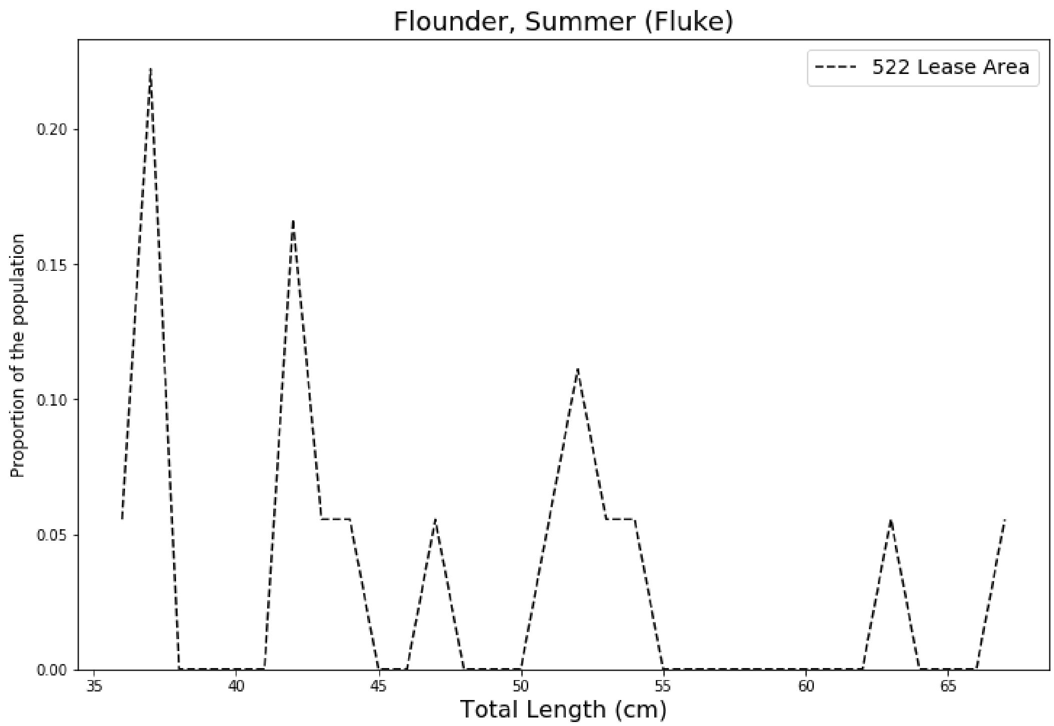


Figure 25: Distribution of the catch of spotted hake in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.



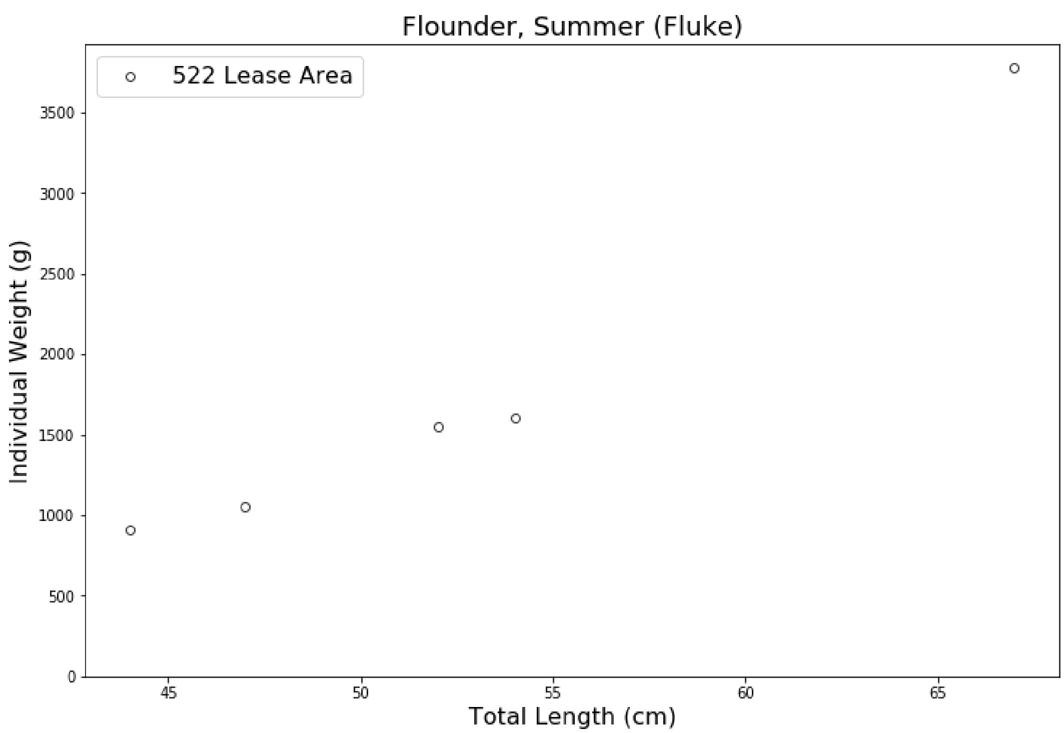


Figure 26: Population structure of summer flounder in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

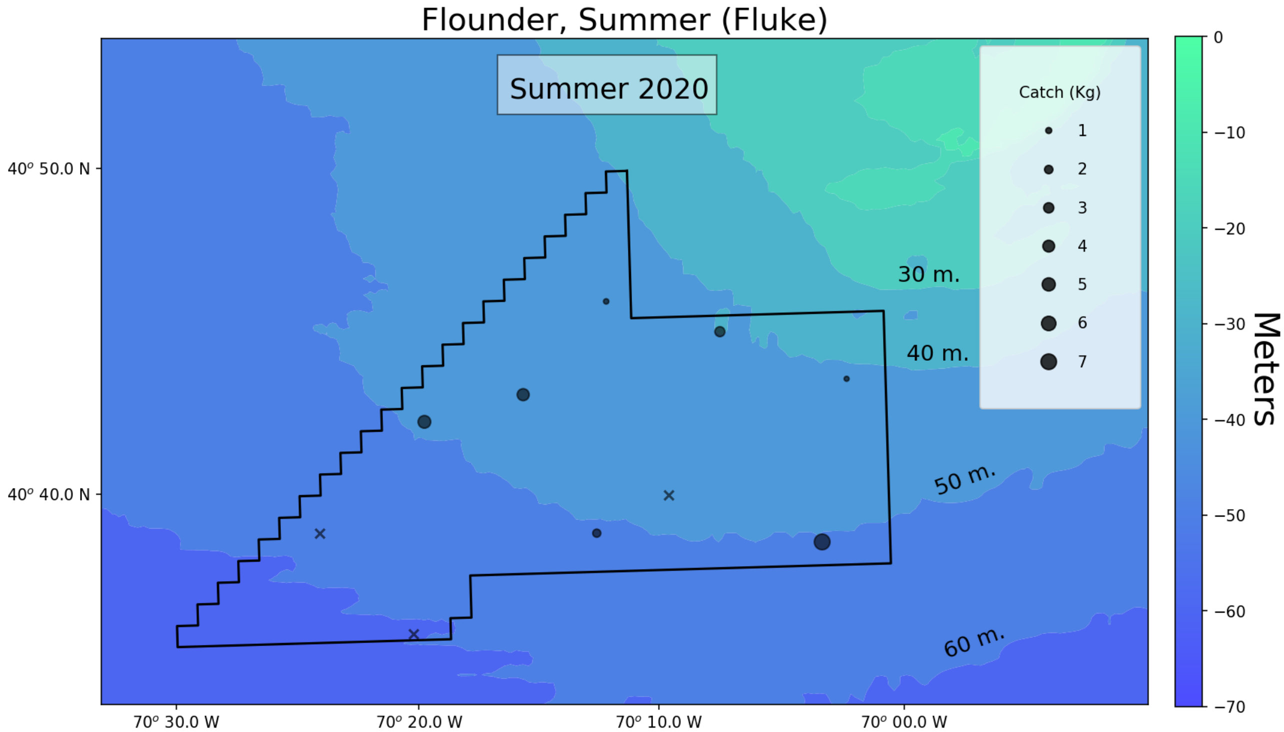
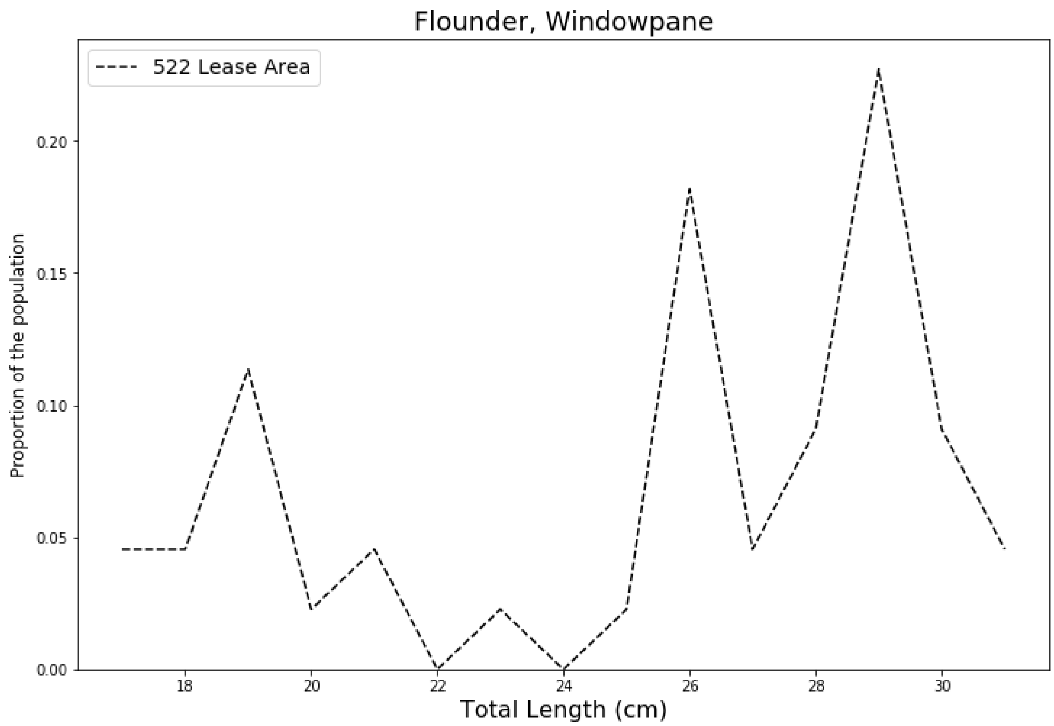


Figure 27: Distribution of the catch of summer flounder in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.



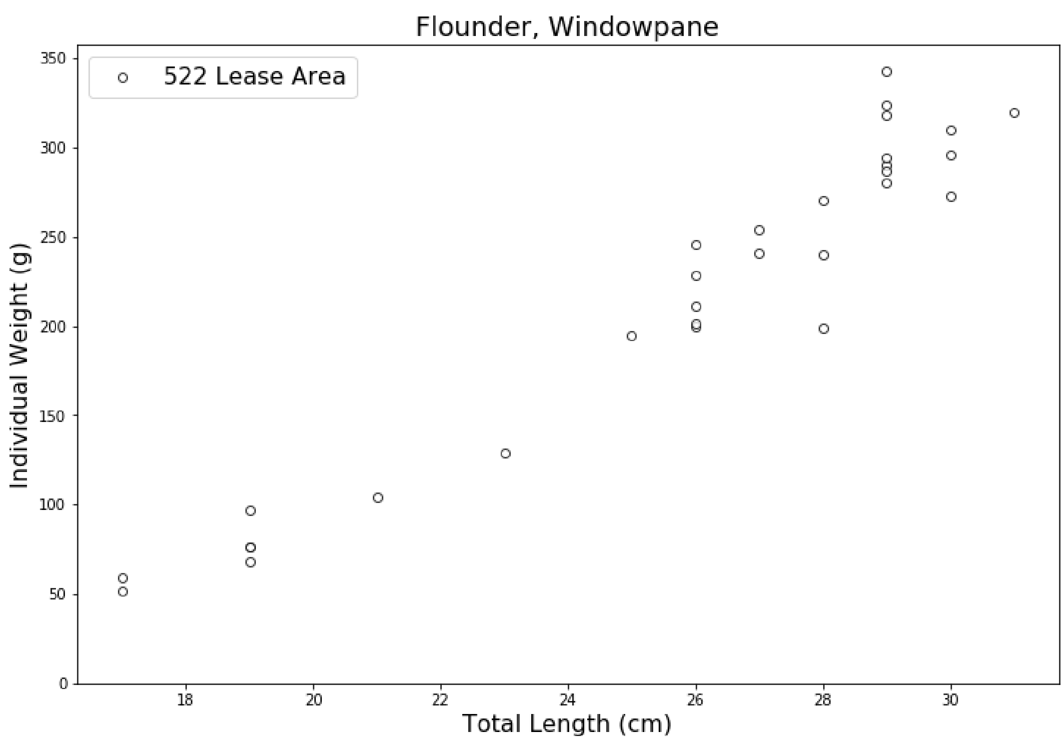


Figure 28: Population structure of windowpane flounder in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

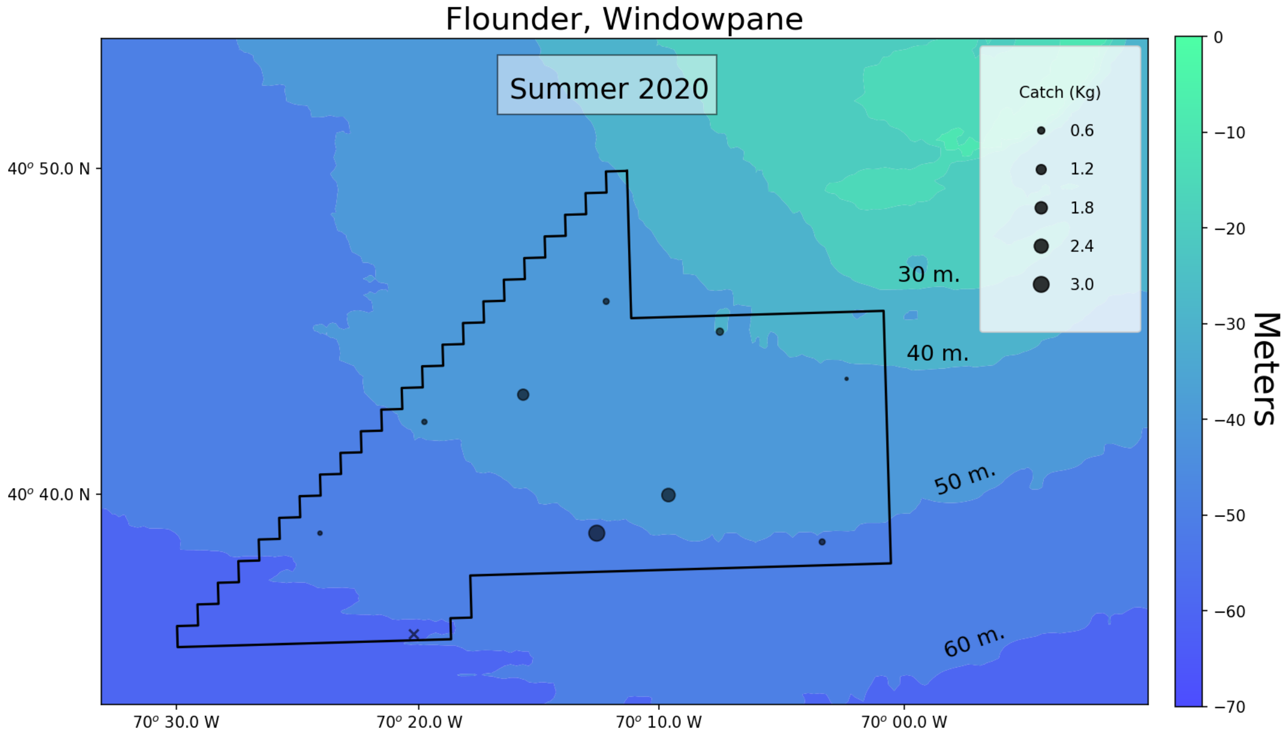
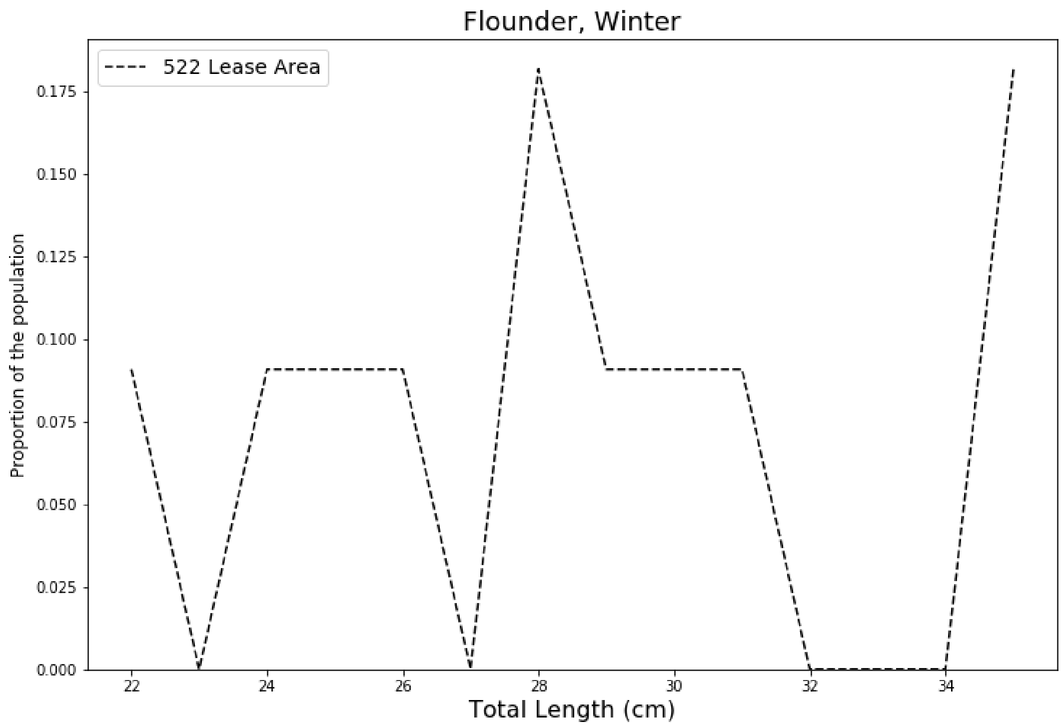


Figure 29: Distribution of the catch of windowpane flounder in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.



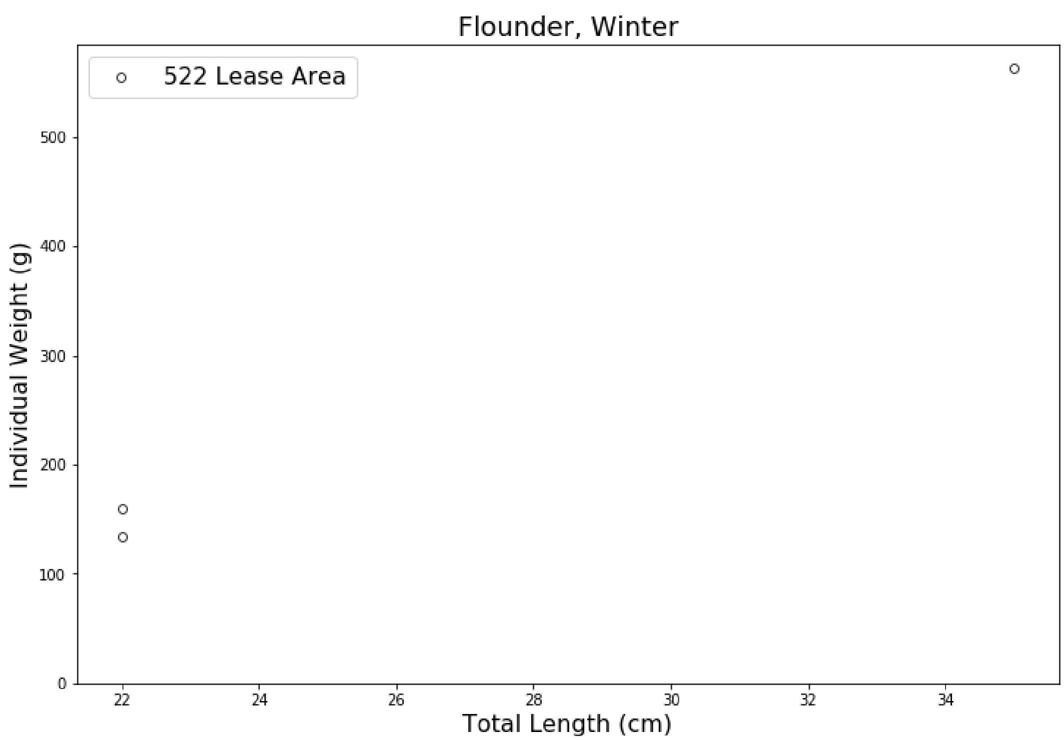


Figure 30: Population structure of winter flounder in the 522 Study Area as determined by the length-frequency data (top) and length-weight relationships (bottom).

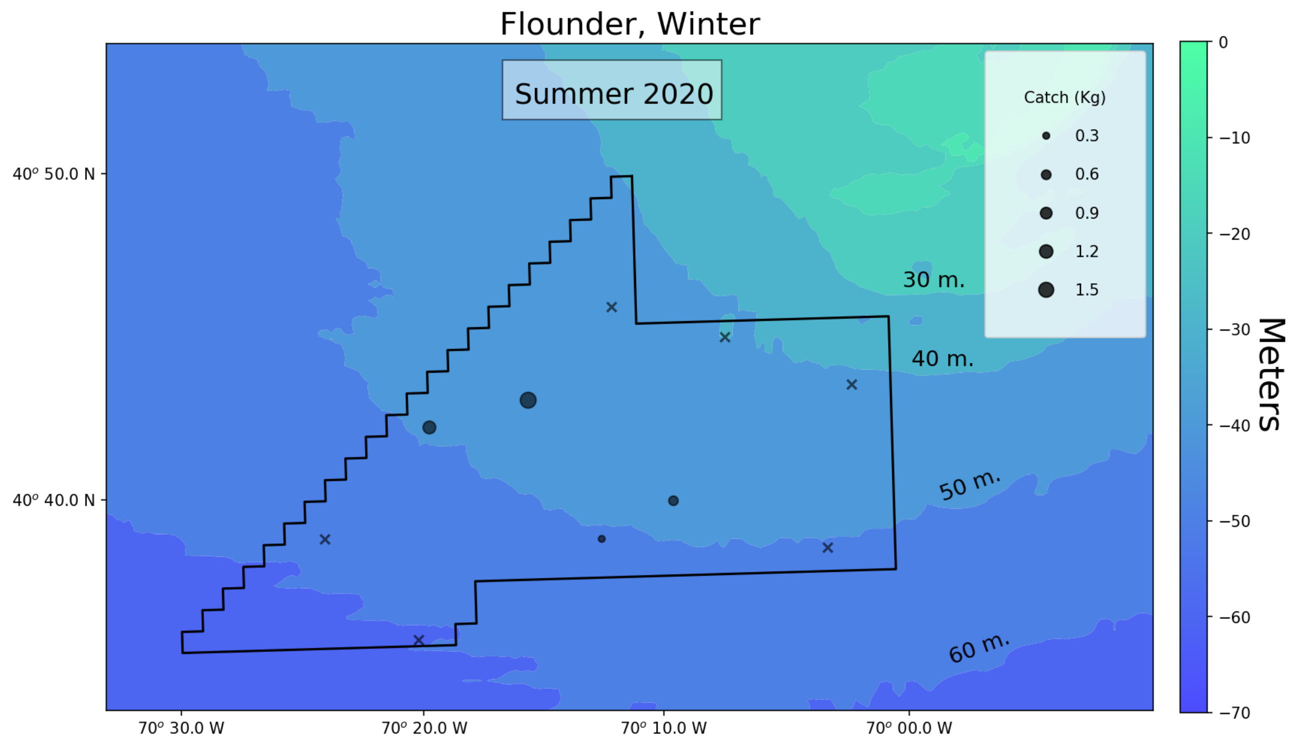


Figure 31: Distribution of the catch of winter flounder in the 522 Study Area. Tows with zero catch are denoted with an x.