# State of California The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PARTYBOAT SAMPLING STUDY

QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 3

bу

William D. Maxwell and Donald L. Schultze

MARINE RESOURCES
Administrative Report No. 76-9

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#### **ABSTRACT**

During the period January 1 to March 31, 1976, Department personnel made 139 sampling trips aboard southern California partyboats. A total of 22,122 fishes from 73 species was identified and measured.

Otoliths were removed from 1,536 rockfish carcasses representing 31 species for use in age determination.

Sampling personnel tagged and released 68 California barracuda, Sphyraena argentea, and 18 sablefish, Anoplopoma fimbria.

The five most common species sampled during this period represented approximately 79% of the total number of fishes measured. These were, in order of importance; bocaccio, Sebastes paucispinis; chilipepper, Sebastes goodei; olive rockfish, Sebastes serranoides; greenspotted rockfish, Sebastes chlorostictus; and vermilion rockfish, Sebastes miniatus. Bocaccio alone accounted for 52% of the sampled catch.

Marine Resources Administrative Report No. 76-9.
This study is being conducted as part of Dingell-Johnson Project California F-32-R, "Southern California Marine Sport Fish Research" supported by Federal aid to Fish Restoration Funds. Field work was conducted in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, under a contract entitled Stock Assessment, Fishery Evaluation, and Fishery Management of Southern California Recreational and Commercial Fisheries.

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#### INTRODUCTION

During the period 1 January through 31 March 1976, 139 trips aboard southern California partyboats resulted in the identification and measurement of 22,122 fish of 73 species.

Otoliths were removed from 1,536 rockfish carcasses representing 31 species for use in age determination studies.

Sampling personnel also tagged and released 68 California barracuda, Sphyraena argentea, and 18 sablefish, Anoplopoma fimbria.

Examination of sampling results (Table 1) reveals that the 10 most common species sampled were, in order of importance; bocaccio, Sebastes paucispinis; chilipepper, Sebastes goodei; olive rockfish, Sebastes serranoides; greenspotted rockfish, Sebastes chlorostictus; vermilion rockfish, Sebastes miniatus; greenstriped rockfish, Sebastes elongatus; flag rockfish, Sebastes rubrivinctus; blue rockfish, Sebastes mystinus; ocean whitefish, Caulolatilus princeps; and starry rockfish, Sebastes constellatus. This group represented 86.9% of the total number of fishes sampled with bocaccio alone contributing over 52% of the total catch.

Effort by the partyboat fishery during this quarter was expended exclusively on rockfish with the exception of Santa Barbara where some effort was diverted towards salmon fishing.

The number of samples dropped significantly from the previous quarter due to a decrease in the amount of available manpower and to the loss of numerous sampling days to inclement weather, particularly in February and March.

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TABLE 1. Number of Fishes Measured From Southern California Partyboats, January through March, 1976.

Common name	Scientific name	Number measured mm TL	Common name	Scientific name	Number measured mm TL
Surfperch, barred	Amphistichus argenteus	5	Rockfish, splitnose	Sebastes diploproa	1
Sargo	Anisotremus david <b>sonii</b>	1	Rockfish, greenstriped	S. elongatus	438
Sablefish	Anoplopoma fimbria	141	Rockfish, swordspine	S. ensifer	13
Whitefish, ocean	Caulolatilus princeps	294	Rockfish, widow	S. entomelas	134
Blacksmith	Chromis punctipinnis	14	Rockfish, pink	S. eos	. 16
Senddab, Pacific	Citharichthys sordidus	78	Rockfish, yellowtail	S. flavidus	17
Sanddab, longfin	C. xanthostigma	4	Rockfish, bronzespotted	S. gilli	3
Seabass, white	Cynoecion nobilis	1	Chilipepper	S. goodei	3,609
Surfperch, black	Embiotoca jacksoni	9	Rockfish, Rosethorn	S. helvomaculatus	13
Sole, petrale	Eopsetta jordani	44	Rockfish, squarespot	S. hopkinsi	131
Croaker, white	Genyonemus lineatus	102	Rockfish, shortbelly	S. jordani	48
Opaleye	Girella nigricans	2	Cowcod	S. levis	197
Kelpfish, giant	Heterostichus rostratus	2	Rockfish, Mexican	S. macdonaldi	17
Sole, bigmouth	Hippoglossina stomata	5	Rockfish, vermilion	S. miniatus	620
Halfmoon	Medialuna californieneis	i	Rockfish, blue	S. mystinus	369
Hake, Pacific	Merluccius productus	9	Rockfish, speckled	S. ovalis	153
Sole, dover	Microstomus pacificus	1	Bocaccio	S. paucispinis	11,608
Salmon, silver	Cncorhynchus kisutch	. 1	Rockfish, canary	S. pinniger	18
Salmon, king	0. tshawytscha	ī	Rockfish, grass	S. rastrelliger	, 3
Lingcod	Ophiodon elongatus	. 61	Rockfish, rosy	S. rosaceus	139
Senorita	Oxyjulis californica	6	Rockfish, greenblotched	S. rosenblatti	290
Bass, kelp	Paralabrax clathratus	26	Rockfish, yelloweye	S. ruberrimus	1.
Bass, barred sand	P. nebulifer	107	Rockfish, flag	S. rubrivinctus	397
Halibut, California	Paralichthys californious	42	Rockfish, bank	S. rufue	150
Sole, English	Parophrys vetulus	ī	Rockfish, stripetail	S. saxicola	1
Sheephead, California	Pimelometopon pulchrum	31	Rockfish, halfbanded	S. semicinctus	5
Skate, longnose	Raja rhina	1	Rockfish, olive	S. serranoides	852
Guitarfish, shovelnose	Rhinobatos productus	5	Treefish	S. serriceps	35
Mackerel, Pacific	Scomber japonicus	43	Rockfish, honeycomb	S. umbrosus	164
Sculpin	Scorpaena guttata	221	Rockfish, whitebelly*	S. vexillaris	77
Cabezon	Scorpaenichthys marmoratus	13	Barracuda, California	Sphyraena arg <b>entea</b>	77
Rockfish, kelp	Sebastes atrovirens	4	Dogfish, spiny	Squalus acanthias	9
Rockfish, brown	S. auriculatus	51	Lizardfish, California	Synodus lucioceps	1
Rockfish, gopher	S. carnatus	46	Mackerel, jack	Trachurus symmetricus	71
Rockfish, greenspotted	S. chlorostictus	753	Sole, fantail	Xystreurys liolepis	3
Rockfish, starry	S. constellatus	293	Combfish, shortspine	Zaniolepis frenata	
Rockfish, calico	S. dallii	21	TOTAL	cantotepio frenata	22,122

<sup>\*</sup> Since there are no diagnostic features to distinguish between copper and whitebelly rockfish, both species are listed as S. vexillaris.

### Rockfish

A total of 20,687 fishes from 36 species was identified and measured as rockfish contributed 93.5% of the total sampled catch. Of those rockfish measured 56% (Table 2) were bocaccio while the next most abundant species, chilipepper, contributed 17.4% of the sampled rockfish catch.

Preliminary work on age determination using otoliths began for bocaccio, chilipepper, vermilion rockfish, olive rockfish, and cowcod, Sebastes levis. Initial results of the survey revealed that the larger specimens of all species examined will require some method of sectioning to obtain reliable age estimated. Rockfish otoliths tend to shatter when cut with available equipment and the Southeast Fisheries Center (NMFS), Miami, Florida is testing the feasibility of sectioning Sebastes otoliths with a device used to section bluefin tuna otoliths.

A comparison of the sampling data with the preliminary report from California partyboat logs shows that during this quarter rockfish made up 93.5% of the sampled catch while boat logs showed rockfish made up 94.8% of the reported catch. This indicates that, at least for this group of fish, the level of sampling effort appears to be sufficient, but more rigorous analysis will be required.

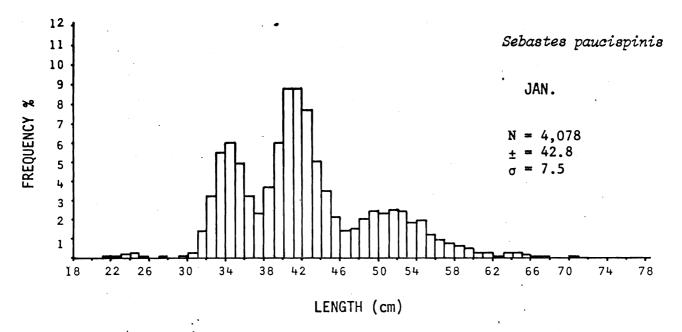
Monthly length-frequencies for the five most common species sampled as well as their mean lengths and standard deviations are presented in Figures 1 through 5.

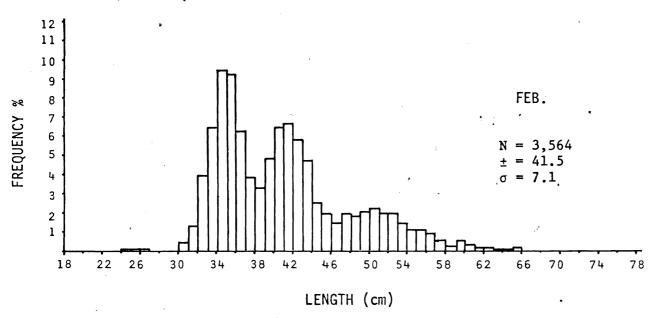
# Bonito, Barracuda, White Seabass, Pacific Mackerel

Almost all effort was expended on rockfish and few "gamefish" were encountered during sampling trips in this quarter.

TABLE 2. Species Composition of Rockfish (Sebastes spp.) Catch From Partyboat Samples, January through March, 1976.

		Frequency of
Common name	Scientific name .	occurrence (%)
Bocaccio	Sebastes paucispinis	56.1
Chilipepper	S. goodei	17.4
Olive	S. serranoides	4.1
Greenspotted	S. chlorostictus	3.6
Vermilion	S. miniatus	3.0
Greenstriped	S. elongatus	2.1
Flag	S. rubrivinctus	1.9
Blue	S. mystinus	1.8
Starry	S. constellatus	1.4
Greenblotched	S. rosenblatti	1.4
Cowcod	S. levis	1.0
Honeycomb	S. umbrosus	0.8
Bank	S. rufus	0.7
Rosy	S. rosaceus	0.7
Speckled	S. ovalis	0.7
Widow	S. entomelas	0.6
Squarespot	S. hopkinsi	0.6
Whitebelly	S. vexillaris	0.4
Brown	S. auriculatus	0.3
Gopher	S. carnatus	0.2
Shortbelly	S. jordani	0.2
Treefish	S. serriceps	0.2
Calico	S. dallii -	0.1
Canary	S. pinniger	<0.1
Mexican	S. macdonaldi	<0.1
Yellowtail	S. flavidus	<0.1
Pink	S. eos	<0.1
Swordspine	S. ensifer	<0.1
Rosethorn	S. helvomaculatus	<0.1
Kelp	S. atrovirens	<0.1
Halfbanded	S. semicinctus	<0.1
Bronzespotted	S. gilli	<0.1
Splitnose	S. diploproa	<0.1
Grass	S. rastrelliger	<0.1
Yelloweye	S. ruberrimus	<0.1
Stripetail	S. saxicola	<0.1
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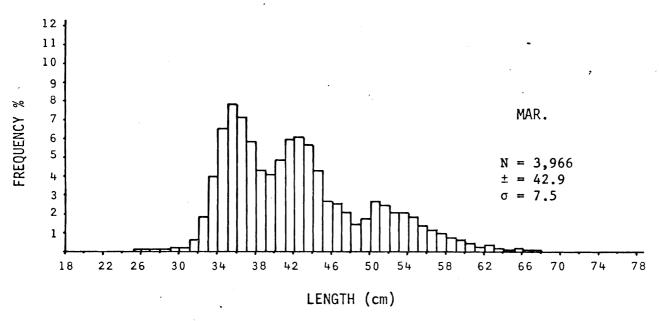
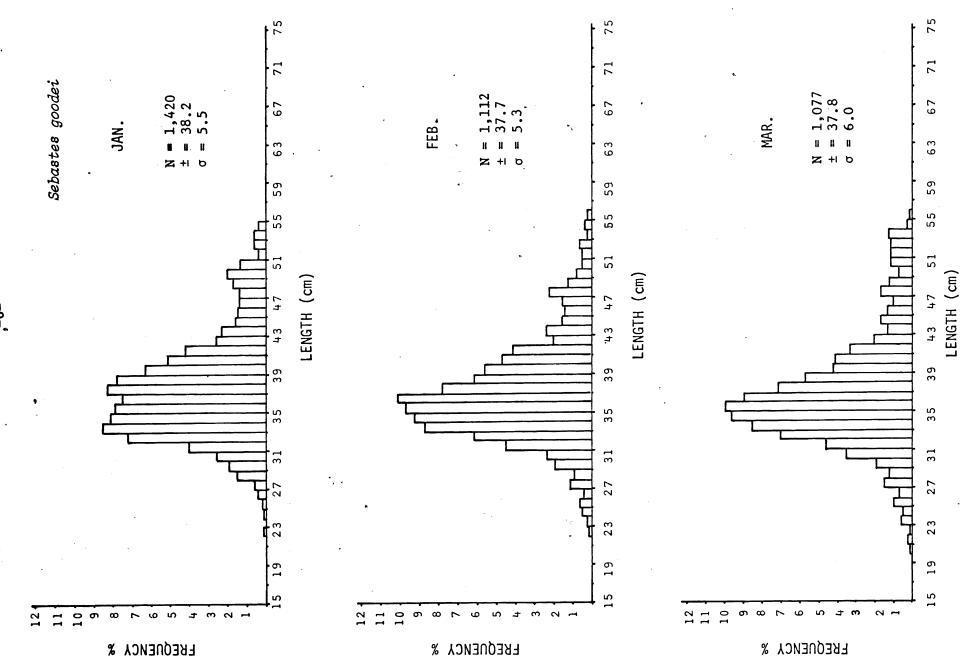


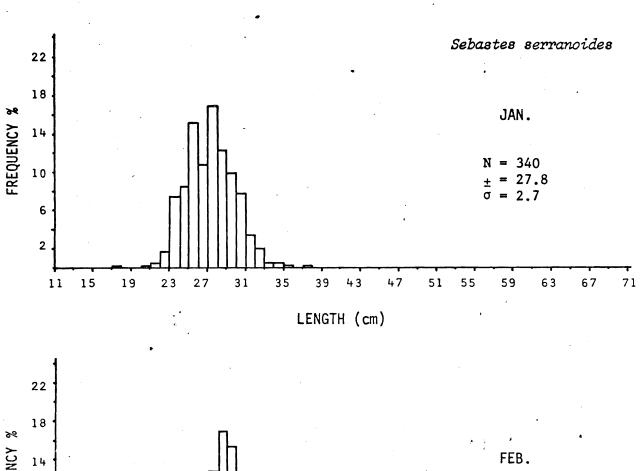
FIGURE 1. Length frequencies for bocaccio from southern California partyboats for January through March 1976.

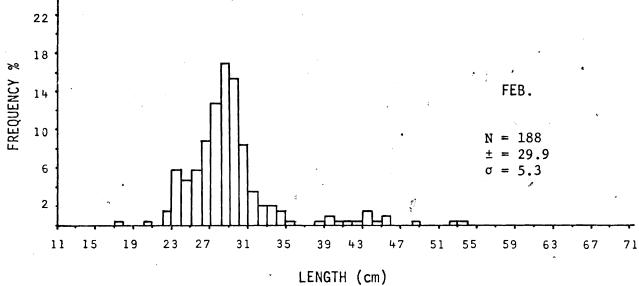


chilipepper from southern California through March 1976. Length frequencies for partyboats for January 2. FIGURE

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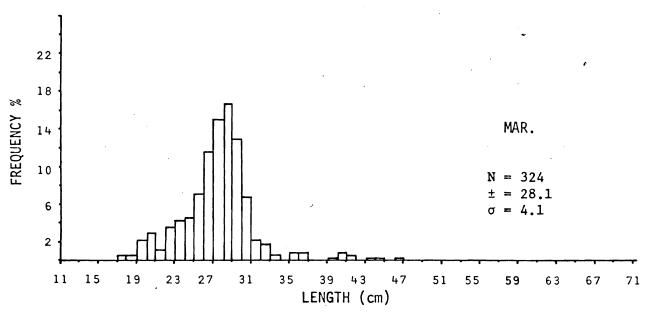
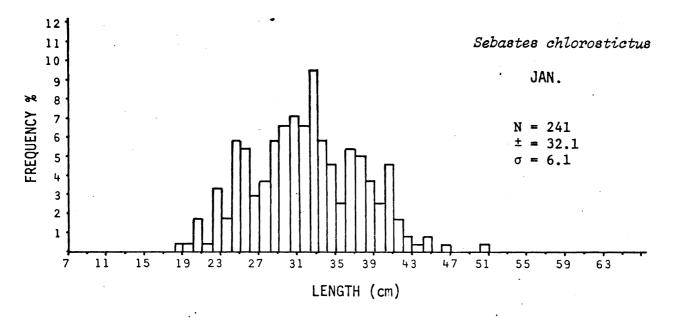
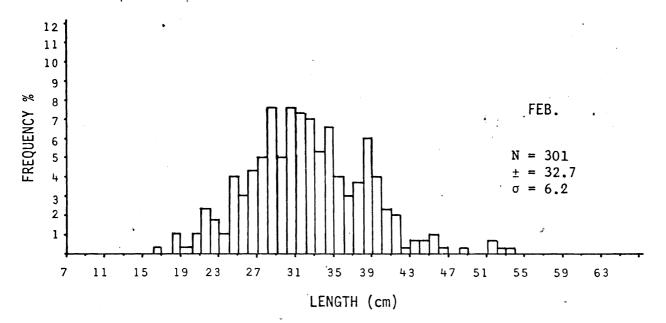


FIGURE 3. Length frequencies for olive rockfish from southern California partyboats for January through March 1976.





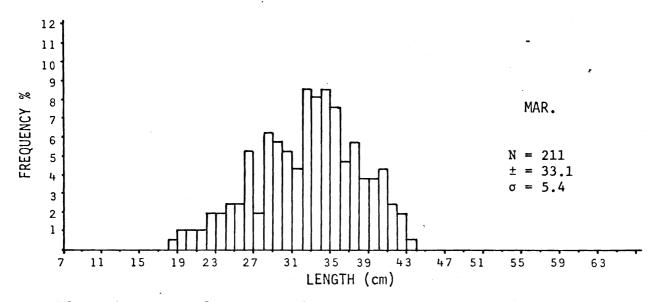
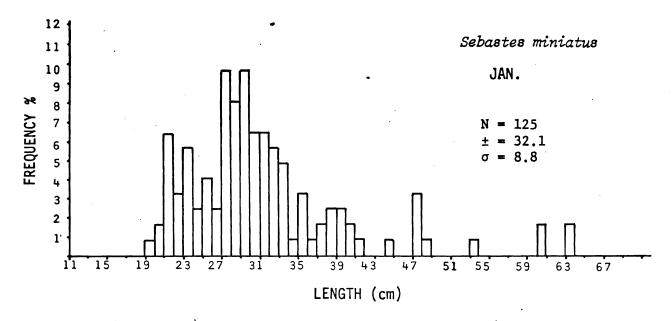
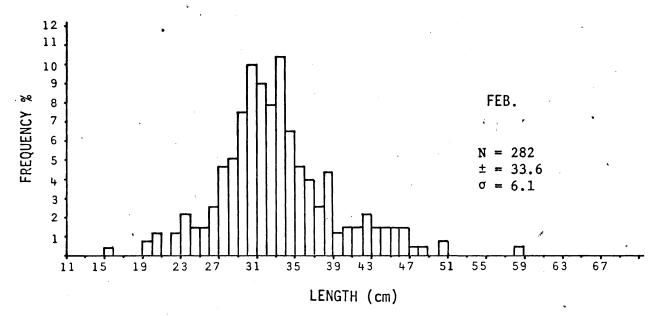


FIGURE 4. Length frequencies for greenspotted rockfish from southern California partyboats for January through March 1976.

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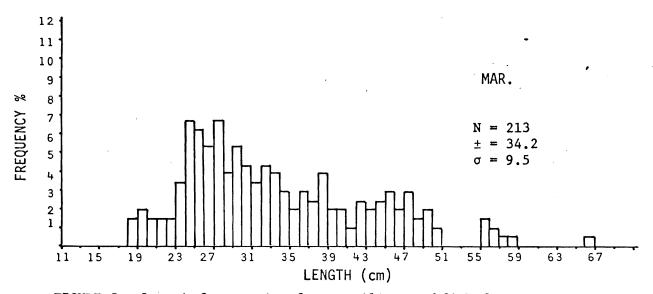


FIGURE 5. Length frequencies for vermilion rockfish from southern California partyboats for January through March 1976.

No Pacific bonito, Sarda chiliensis, were measured and only one white seabass, Cynoscion nobilis, occurred in the samples.

A total of 77 California barracuda was sampled in this quarter.

Of this number only seven were larger than the 28-inch (71.1-cm)

minimum size limit. Sampling personnel tagged and released 68 of the total.

Pacific mackerel, Scomber japonicus, were also very scarce during this quarter with a total of 43 fish appearing in the samples. The majority of the fish were from the 1974 year-class.

Effort and Catch per Unit Effort

Effort (trips, anglers, angler hours) and catch per unit effort

(fish per angler hour) values were determined for southern California

4/
port complexes (Table 3).

Passenger loads aboard sampled partyboats increased only slightly during January, February, and March from the low of December. The greatest increase in the average number of anglers per trip occurred aboard boats from port complexes 1, 2 and 4. A marked decline in the number of passengers was observed in January at port complex 6, and in March at port complex 3. Poor weather caused a number of trips to be canceled and contributed to the reduced winter passenger loads.

The average time (angler hours) spent fishing per sampled trip varied little within port complexes. Angler hours per trip between port complexes fluctuated from a low of 2.25 at port complex 3 to a high of 5.00 at port complex 4, both in March.

<sup>3/</sup> Angler hours are computed as the product of the number of anglers aboard a boat and the number of hours passengers fished during a trip.

<sup>4/</sup> For definitions of port complexes see Maxwell and Schultze Marine Resources Administrative Report 76-3.

TABLE 3. Effort and Catch per Unit Effort Values Determined From Partyboat Samples for Each Port Complex and Months July 1975 through March 1976.

		;			Month		2	ć	•	5		TOTAL
No. trips/month	Fort complex	Tex	JULY	AUG	Sept	הכב	Nov	22.1	Jan	reo r	Mar	Jul-Mar
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	2		_		6 (2)	· œ	ō	•	7	٠,	7	
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•	1 4		. 2			12		. ~	7	٠ •	9	
	· •		! 65 !	7 (3)	13 (1)	21:	19	7	115	36	12	146 (4)
	9		8	1	- 1	11	8	80	0.7	11	7.7	- 1
Total	:	•	64	46 (10)	53 (6)	64 (1)	62	50	45	47	47	463 (11)
Avg. no. anglers/trip												- 471
	<b>-</b>		38.70	•	'n	ñ	ω. ω.	œ.	٠,	9	8.6	26.
	7	•	41.86	•	ó	ᅼ	8.6	۲.	9	-	0.5	
. •	<b>m</b>	•	47.25	•	٠,	7	7. 7	<u>ب</u>	. ~	2:	1.5	•
•	<b>7</b>		42.42	•	٧:	~	6.2	4	0	6	6.1	•
•	نم :		45.44	•	25.46	28.60	3.7	21.79	2		5.6	
	9		26.00	33.57	24.70	20.64	27.86	22.25	16,40	25,64	23.83	24.54
Average	581	•	39.78	39,26	26.11	25.97	22.78	21.06	24.91	ا ا	33,38	1
		٠.						•			•	•
Avg. no. hours fished	<u>`</u>				•							ര
trip	-4		4.32	3,75	3.45	3.46	3.30	3.50	~	∞.	'n	•
	<b>7</b>		3.66	•	7.	٠.	'n	3.83		3.50	7.	•
	<u>.</u>		3.25	•	9.	٥.	٠.	4.10	۲.	٣.	7	•
	7	-	5.02	•	~	۲.	۲.	4.36	6.	7.	0	•
	<b>'</b> '		4.44	•	7.	'n	0.	2.77	6	7	7	
•	9		4.91	•1	0.	7	7	4.91	3,80		3.96	4.46
Average	888		4.27	3.84	3.82	3.86	4.02	3.91	3.78	3,73	3.71	
No. fish caught/angler	1											4
hour fished	<b>-</b> 4		1.40	۲.	ò	ó	٠.	7.	4	ų.	.2	,5,1
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	'n		0.37	0.52	1.91	1.91	2.11	3.60	3.28	2.77	2.51	2.12
	9		1.41		5	S.	의	.:	Y.	ω.	6	
Average	อซื้อ		1,01	0.32	1.36	1.77	2,00	1.81	2.15	1.69	1.74	

? ) Number of samples lacking complete catch or effort data and not used in CPUE estimates.

Total trip time is recorded as fishing time (angler hours actually spent fishing) and running time (time spent traveling to and from the fishing grounds and moving from fishing spot to fishing spot). Sampling for January, February, and March indicates that actual fishing time comprises on the average 45 to 60% of the total trip time. Boats from port complex 1 spent a smaller percentage of time running and more time fishing than boats from other port complexes. Boats from port complex 4 spent the greatest percentage of total time running, however, port complex 4 trips were also generally longer than at other port complexes and anglers averaged more actual fishing hours than at other port complexes.

The catch per unit effort (number of fish caught per angler hour fished) for each port complex shows the greatest fishing success to be aboard boats from port complex 4, 5, and 6 during January, February and March (Figure 6). An increased CPUE for port complex 3 in March resulted from fewer anglers making good catches of bocaccio. Only two samples were taken in March at this port complex. However, both samples produced a CPUE of over two fish per angler hour.

The higher CPUE's for the more northerly port complexes 4, 5 and 6 are due to continued good catches of rockfish, primarily bocaccio and chilipepper. The general decline of the CPUE aboard sampled boats fishing from San Diego to Newport Beach (port complexes 1, 2 and 3) is due to poor winter availability of surface game species such as bonito, barracuda and mackerel combined with reduced catches of rockfish.

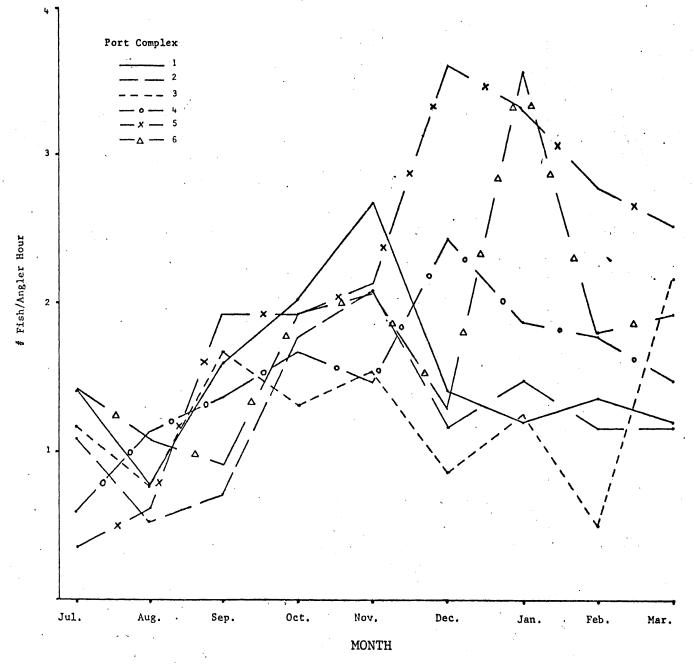


FIGURE 6. Catch per unit effort for sampled port complexes during July 1975 through March 1976.