

Glossary of Terms in Amendment 6 to the South Atlantic Shrimp Fishery Management Plan.

Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program: A cooperative state-federal program to design, implement, and conduct marine fisheries statistics data collection programs and to integrate those data into a single data management system.

Biological Reference Point: Benchmark used to evaluate given levels of fishing mortality (such as F_{MAX}).

Biomass: The total weight or volume of a species in a given area.

B_{MSY} : The biomass of fish expected to exist under equilibrium conditions when fishing at F_{MSY}

B_{OY} : The biomass of fish expected to exist under equilibrium conditions when fishing at F_{OY}

Bycatch: The harvest of fish or shellfish other than the species for which the fishing gear was set. Bycatch is often called incidental catch. Some bycatch is kept for sale.

Catch-per-Unit Effort (CPUE): The total number or weight of fish harvested by a defined unit of fishing effort.

Cohort: A group of fish/shellfish spawned during a given period.

Control Date: Date established for defining the pool of potential participants in a given management program. Control dates can establish a range of years during which a potential participant must have been active in a fishery in order to qualify for a limited entry permit.

Demersal: Describes fish and animals that live near water bottoms. Examples are flounder and croaker

Endangered Species: Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*: An analysis of the expected impacts of a fisheries management plan (or some other proposed action) on the environment.

Escapement: The percentage of fish in a particular fishery that escape from an inshore habitat and move offshore, where they eventually spawn.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH): Those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity.

Essential Fish Habitat-Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (EHF-HAPC): Those waters and substrate that are critical to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity.

Ex-vessel: Refers to activities that occur when a commercial fishing boat lands or unloads a catch. For example, the price received by a captain for the catch is an ex-vessel price.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): All waters from the seaward boundary of coastal states out to 200 nautical miles.

F_{CURR} : The current instantaneous rate of fishing mortality

F_{MSY} : The rate of fishing mortality expected to achieve MSY under equilibrium conditions and a corresponding biomass of B_{MSY}

F_{OY} : The rate of fishing mortality expected to achieve OY under equilibrium conditions and a corresponding biomass of B_{OY}

Fishery Dependent Data: Data collected on a fish or fishery from sport fishermen, commercial fishermen and seafood dealers.

Fishery Independent Data: Data collected on a fish by scientists who catch the fish themselves, rather than depending on fishermen and seafood dealers.

Fecundity: A measurement of the egg-producing ability of an organism. Fecundity may change with the age and size of the organism.

Fishing Effort: The amount of time and fishing power used to harvest fish. Fishing power includes gear size, boat size, and horsepower.

Fishing Mortality (F): Instantaneous rate of fishing mortality calculated in yield-per-recruit analysis is that portion of total mortality attributable to fishing. It is equal to total mortality (Z) minus natural mortality (M). F is the measure of “fishing pressure” for stock assessment and management considerations in this FMP.

Growth Overfishing: The harvesting of a fish stock to the point that the harvest is less than the maximum possible (by weight). Growth overfishing, by itself, does not affect the ability of a fish population to replace itself.

Mariculture: The raising of marine finfish or shellfish under some controls. Ponds, pens, tanks, or other containers may be used, and feed is often used. A hatchery is also mariculture but the fish are released before harvest size is reached.

Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY): The largest long-term average yield (catch) that can be taken from a stock (or stock complex) under prevailing ecological and environmental conditions.

Minimum Stock Size Threshold (MSST): the greater of (a) $1/2$ biomass at maximum sustainable yield ($1/2 B_{MSY}$) or (b) the minimum stock size at which rebuilding to B_{MSY} will occur within 10 years of fishing at the maximum fishing mortality threshold.

Natural Mortality: A measurement of the rate of removal of fish from a population from natural causes.

Optimum Yield (OY): The amount of fish that will provide the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, particularly with respect to food production and recreational opportunities and taking into account the protection of marine ecosystems. MSY is a ceiling for OY. OY may be lower than MSY, depending on relevant economic, social, or ecological factors. In the case of an overfished fishery OY should provide for rebuilding to B_{MSY} .

Non-use Benefits: The economic value of a resource to individuals who are not utilizing that resource (Existence Value).

Overcapacity: The level of harvesting capacity that results in the fishery exceeding a management target.

Protected Species: Species whose population is declining in the wild, from human or other causes, that are protected by special federal or state laws.

Recruitment: A measure of a number of fish that enter a class during some time period, such as the spawning class or the fishing-size class.

Selectivity: The ability of a type of gear to catch a certain size or kind of fish, compared with its ability to catch other sizes or kinds.

Social Impacts: The changes in people, families and communities resulting from a fishery management decision.

Socioeconomics: A word used to collectively identify economic and social factors. For example, if management results in more fishing income, it is important to know how the income is distributed between small and large boats or part-time and full-time fishermen.

Status Determination Criteria: Objective and measurable criteria used to determine if a stock is being overfished or is in an overfished state according to the National Standard Guidelines. Two status determination criteria specified in the National Standard Guidelines include a maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT) and a minimum stock size threshold (MSST).

Threatened Species: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Year-Class: The fish spawned and hatched in a given year; a “generation” of fish.

Yield per Recruit (YPR). Amount of per-capita yield obtained at a given value of F, conditional on values of partial recruitment, growth and natural mortality.