

2026 Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict Sablefish Fishery Management Plan

by

Rhea Ehresmann

May 2026

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figures or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics		
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations		
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H _A	
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	base of natural logarithm	e	
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE	
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV	
kilometer	km	at	@	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)	
liter	L			confidence interval	CI	
meter	m			correlation coefficient		
milliliter	mL	compass directions:		(multiple)	R	
millimeter	mm	east	E	correlation coefficient (simple)	r	
Weights and measures (English)		north	N	covariance	cov	
	cubic feet per second	ft³/s	south	S	degree (angular)	°
	foot	ft	west	W	degrees of freedom	df
	gallon	gal	copyright	©	expected value	E
	inch	in	corporate suffixes:		greater than	>
	mile	mi	Company	Co.	greater than or equal to	≥
	nautical mile	nmi	Corporation	Corp.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
	ounce	oz	Incorporated	Inc.	less than	<
	pound	lb	Limited	Ltd.	less than or equal to	≤
	quart	qt	District of Columbia	D.C.	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (base 10)	log	
Time and temperature		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.	
		exempli gratia		minute (angular)	'	
	day	d	(for example)	e.g.	not significant	NS
	degrees Celsius	°C	Federal Information Code	FIC	null hypothesis	H ₀
	degrees Fahrenheit	°F	id est (that is)	i.e.	percent	%
	degrees kelvin	K	latitude or longitude	lat or long	probability	P
	hour	h	monetary symbols		probability of a type I error	
	minute	min	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	(rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
	second	s	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability of a type II error	
	Physics and chemistry		registered trademark	®	(acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
all atomic symbols			trademark	™	second (angular)	"
alternating current		AC	United States		standard deviation	SD
ampere		A	(adjective)	U.S.	standard error	SE
calorie		cal	United States of America (noun)	USA	variance	
direct current		DC	U.S.C.	United States Code	population sample	Var var
hertz		Hz	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)		
horsepower		hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)		pH				
parts per million		ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰					
volts	V					
watts	W					

REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT NO. 1J26-09

**2026 SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST INSIDE SUBDISTRICT SABLEFISH
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

by

Rhea Ehresmann

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Sitka

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries, Publications Section
802 3rd, Douglas, Alaska, 99824-0020

May 2026

The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 and was redefined in 2007 to meet the Division of Commercial Fisheries regional need for publishing and archiving information such as area management plans, budgetary information, staff comments and opinions to Alaska Board of Fisheries proposals, interim or preliminary data and grant agency reports, special meeting or minor workshop results and other regional information not generally reported elsewhere. Reports in this series may contain raw data and preliminary results. Reports in this series receive varying degrees of regional, biometric and editorial review; information in this series may be subsequently finalized and published in a different department reporting series or in the formal literature. Please contact the author or the Division of Commercial Fisheries if in doubt of the level of review or preliminary nature of the data reported. Regional Information Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet at: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/>.

Product names used in this publication are included for completeness and do not constitute product endorsement. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game does not endorse or recommend any specific company or their products.

*Rhea Ehresmann,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
304 Lake Street, Room 103, Sitka, AK 99835 USA*

This document should be cited as follows:

Ehresmann, R. 2026. 2026 Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict sablefish fishery management plan. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report No. 1J26-09, Douglas.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write:

ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203

Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, Washington DC 20240

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:

(VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648,
(Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078

For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact:

ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Rd, Anchorage AK 99518 (907) 267-2517

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION	1
Area Description.....	1
Overview	1
SSEI SABLEFISH SEASON	1
2026 Annual Harvest Objective.....	1
REGULATIONS	3
Legal Gear	3
Registration and Logbook Requirements	3
Tagged Sablefish	4
Fish Ticket Requirements	4
Possession and Landing Requirements.....	4
Sablefish Live Market	4
Bycatch.....	4
Prohibitions.....	5
REFERENCES CITED	6
TABLES AND FIGURES.....	7

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Annual harvest objective, equal quota share, reported harvest, ex-vessel value, and number of permits in the directed commercial Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) Subdistrict sablefish fishery, 1986–2026.	8
2. Allowable bycatch that may be legally landed on the Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish permit.	9

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) Subdistrict.	10
2. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish commercial harvest from 1985–2025 and annual harvest objective (AHO), including 2026, equal quota share was implemented in 1997.	11
3. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline survey catch per unit effort (CPUE) in number of sablefish per hook, 1998–2025, except 2005.	12
4. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish pot fishery catch per unit effort (CPUE) in round lb per pot, 2020–2025.	13
5. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline fishery catch per unit effort (CPUE) in round lb per hook, 1997–2021.	14
6. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline fishery length distributions by sex from 2001–2025, except 2022.	15
7. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline survey length distributions by sex from 1988–2025, except 2005.	16
8. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) longline fishery proportions-at-age by year and sex, 2001–2025, except 2022.	17
9. Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) longline survey proportions-at-age by year and sex, 1988–2025, except 2005.	18

ABSTRACT

This report provides an overview of the harvest strategy and regulations effective for the 2026 Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) sablefish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, commercial fishery. The SSEI sablefish commercial fishery is scheduled to open June 1 and close November 15 with legal gear restricted to longline or pots. The 2026 SSEI sablefish commercial fishery annual harvest objective (AHO) is 514,688 round lb and is allocated among the 17 valid limited entry Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) longline/pot (C61C) and 3 pot (C91C) permits. It is an equal quota share (EQS) system, resulting in a 2026 EQS of 25,734 round pounds for each permit holder.

Keywords: sablefish, black cod, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, annual harvest objective, AHO, catch per unit effort, CPUE, Southern Southeast, Clarence Strait, SSEI

INTRODUCTION

AREA DESCRIPTION

The Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) Subdistrict management area consists of all waters as defined in 5 AAC 28.105 (a)(1) (Figure 1).

OVERVIEW

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) evaluates stock status and establishes the SSEI annual harvest objective (AHO) using commercial fishery and longline survey catch per unit of effort (CPUE) data, fishery and survey biological data (age, weight, length), and stock status trends of sablefish in surrounding geographic areas. No abundance estimate is obtained for the SSEI stock.

SSEI SABLEFISH SEASON

2026 ANNUAL HARVEST OBJECTIVE

The 2026 SSEI AHO is 514,688 round lb, a 20% reduction from the 2025 AHO (Table 1, Figure 2). The total number of permits eligible for this fishery has been reduced to 20 from the previous year, reflecting the removal of one non-transferable permit. There are 17 valid longline/pot (C61C) and 3 pot (C91C) permits, resulting in a 2026 Equal Quota Share (EQS) of 25,734 round lb for each permit holder (Table 1).

Indirect indices of abundance (fishery and survey CPUE data and biological data) are reviewed annually to determine the percent change in the AHO for a given year because no abundance estimate or population model exists for this stock. Results from the analyses of longline survey CPUE data showed a 27% decrease from 2024 to 2025 and a 20% decrease relative to the 10-year average (Figure 3). The pot fishery CPUE decreased 40% from 2024 to 2025 (Figure 4). Comparisons of the longline fishery CPUE are confidential due to fewer than 3 vessels fishing with longline gear since 2022 (Figure 5). There has been a considerable shift from longline gear to pot gear, with only 3 permit holders fishing pot gear in 2016 and 20 permit holders fishing pot gear by 2022. In 2017, the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) approved a petition from industry to allow SSEI sablefish C61C longline-gear-only permits to be changed to longline/pot gear permits due to whale depredation concerns in the longline fishery. Since 2017, C61C permits have the flexibility to fish both gear types, while C91C permits remain as pot permits only. Additionally, with the increasing popularity of collapsible groundfish pots in Alaska sablefish fisheries (also called *codcoil* or *slinky* pots) it has become more efficient for permit holders to fish pot gear.

Strong recruit classes of sablefish have resulted in a large abundance of young fish in recent years. Sablefish become reproductively viable around age 4 to 5 years (Mason et al. 1983; Rodgveller et al. 2016). Estimated increases in future spawning biomass will depend on young fish maturing over the next several years. The 2014–2021 year classes make up more than 81% of the projected 2025 spawning stock biomass (Goethel and Cheng 2024).

Sablefish movement studies have been conducted for Alaskan inside and outside waters. Sablefish have an estimated 30% chance of moving out of Clarence Strait waters after 1 year of occupancy, generally moving into the Eastern Gulf of Alaska (EGOA) and British Columbia, Canada (BC) waters (Hanselman et al. 2014). However, examination of historical age data shows that the absence of older, larger fish in SSEI—particularly the older fecund females—cannot be fully explained by migration. Although recruitment remains strong from the 2014–2021 age classes in SSEI and neighboring areas, declines in survey and fishery CPUE data support a 20% reduction in the 2026 AHO. As a result, the EQS for each permit holder decreased by 16%, reflecting a conservative management approach to ensure long-term fishery stability and sustainability.

The following points summarize stock indices in SSEI based on survey and fishery data and provide updates on sablefish stock trends in adjacent waters, as SSEI is geographically connected to EGOA and BC waters.

- SSEI longline survey CPUE (number of fish per hook) decreased 27% from 2024 to 2025 and the 2025 CPUE decreased 20% from the 10-year average (Figure 3).
- SSEI pot fishery CPUE (round lb per pot) decreased 40% from 2024 to 2025 (Figure 4).
- SSEI longline fishery CPUE (round lb per hook) decreased in recent years, most likely due to a substantial shift from longline gear to pot gear (Figure 5). The longline fishery CPUE remains confidential due to fewer than 3 permit holders fishing since 2022.
- SSEI longline fishery and survey length distributions show positive signs of recruitment with the 2014–2021 year classes maturing but there are few large, older sablefish (Figures 6 and 7). No longline fishery samples were collected in 2022 due to limited landings.
- SSEI longline fishery and survey age data indicate: catch is made up of predominately younger individuals (<10 years); older individuals (>10 years) have been less commonly caught in recent years; and the 2014–2021 year classes are strong (Figures 8 and 9). Lack of sablefish older than 10 years of age remains concerning for this long-lived species and should continue to be monitored.
- NSEI longline survey CPUE (number of fish per hook) increased slightly from 2024 to 2025 and has remained above the 10-year average since 2020.
- Federal longline survey abundance index (relative population numbers) in the Gulf of Alaska demonstrated a 4% increase in 2025 from the previous survey's estimate in 2023. No surveys were conducted in 2024.
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Canada sablefish annual stock assessment biomass trends are similar to those in Alaska federal waters due to substantial increases in the mid-2010s resulting from above average recruitments (Goethel and Cheng 2024). The 2025 sablefish survey CPUE in British Columbia remained high despite a decline from 2024, largely driven by strong 2016–2017 year classes that continue to grow and contribute to abundance (K. Holt, Aquatic Sciences Biologist, DFO Canada, personal communication). Regulations require two 3.5-inch escape rings on pot gear and a 55 cm minimum size limit for sablefish harvested in all Canadian waters.

REGULATIONS

LEGAL GEAR

Sablefish may be taken in the directed SSEI sablefish fishery only by longline and pot gear. CFEC limited entry C61C permits can use both longline and pot gear while C91C permits are restricted to the use of pot gear only. Groundfish pot gear requires individual tunnel eye openings with perimeters 36 inches or less and a sidewall containing an escapement opening equal to or exceeding 18 inches in length; the escapement opening must be parallel to and within 6 inches of the bottom of the pot and must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100-percent cotton twine, no larger than 30 thread, which may be knotted at each end only [5 AAC 39.145 (1)].

Collapsible groundfish pots or slinky pots must contain 2 escape mechanism openings in the mesh with each equal to or exceeding 18 inches in length. These 2 openings must be on opposite sides of the pot and be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100-percent cotton twine, no larger than 30 thread, which may be knotted at each end only. If the escape mechanism is placed on the tunnel side, the opening must be in an area that does not include the pot door and within 6 inches of the edge of the pot [5 AAC 39.145 (5)]. Pots must have at least 2 circular escape rings, with a minimum inside diameter 3.5 inches (reduced from 3.75 inches at the 2025 Board of Fisheries meeting) installed on opposing vertical or sloping walls of the pot [5 AAC 28.130 (f)]. King and Tanner crab pots as described in 5 AAC 34.050 (2) and 5 AAC 35.050 (2) may not be used to take groundfish.

Sablefish permit holders operating longlined pot gear in the directed SSEI sablefish fishery must have an attached buoy at each end of a groundfish pot longline marked with the permanent ADF&G vessel plate number of the vessel operating the groundfish longlined pot gear and the buoy must have the letters “LP” to designate the gear as longlined groundfish pot gear. The numbers and letters must be marked in the top one-half of the buoy in numbers and letters that are at least four inches high, one-half inch wide, and in a color that contrasts with the color of the buoy [5 AAC 28.050(b)].

REGISTRATION AND LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS

Fishers must register prior to fishing [5 AAC 28.106 (b)] and keep a logbook during the fishery [5 AAC 28.175(a–g)]. Registration forms and logbooks will be available at ADF&G offices in Southeast Alaska by May 8. Permit holders will receive a Personal Quota Share (PQS) tracking form at the time of registration. This form is used to record the total round weight landed for each delivery. Each permit holder must, upon request, provide the buyer with the total round weight of sablefish the permit holder has landed to date. Completed logbook pages must be attached to the ADF&G copy of the fish ticket at the time of delivery. Fish tickets must be submitted to ADF&G within 7 days of landing. Confidential envelopes for logbook pages may be requested when registering.

Logbooks must include: the target species of the trip, port of landing, the date the vessel left port and the date the vessel landed, crew size, bait used, and gear specifications. For each set, the logbook must include the set’s target species, date and time gear is set and retrieved, specific location of harvest by latitude and longitude for start and ending positions, hook spacing, amount of gear (number of hooks, skates, or pots) used, amount of gear lost or impacted by depredation, depth of the set, estimated number or weight of the target species, estimated number or weight of bycatch by species retained and released at sea, the tag number of any tagged fish captured, and other information as specified in regulation [5 AAC 28.175 (b)(1)]. A permit holder must retain

all visibly injured or dead sablefish. Sablefish that are not visibly injured or dead may be released unharmed. The permit holder must record in the logbook, by set, the number or weight of live sablefish released [5 AAC 28.170 (g)], as well as the discard reason (e.g., fish are small, PQS has been met, etc.).

TAGGED SABLEFISH

Fishers are requested to document tagged sablefish. They are asked to record tag number(s) and attach tags directly to the logbook with the corresponding set information. All persons who return an ADF&G sablefish tag will receive a tag reward (e.g., a hat, knife, or t-shirt; reward varies by year). Tag returns with valid recovery information (person's name, date of recovery, latitude, and longitude, and actual tag) are entered into a random drawing for cash prizes.

FISH TICKET REQUIREMENTS

Landed weights must be recorded on a fish ticket at the time of delivery. If a fisher delivers fish in the round, the total round weight delivered must be recorded on the fish ticket. If a fisher delivers dressed fish, the fish ticket must include the total landed dressed weight as well as the round weight equivalent, determined by using the standard 0.63 recovery rate. There is a 2% percent allowance for ice and slime when unrinsed whole iced sablefish are weighed. Fish tickets must be completed before fishing recommences, and each permit holder must retain copies of their fish tickets from the current season as well as their PQS tracking form onboard the vessel. Fish tickets must be submitted to ADF&G within 7 days of landing (5 AAC 39.130). Fishers are reminded that a completed fish ticket must be submitted to ADF&G before fish are transported out of Alaska.

POSSESSION AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS

The holder of a CFEC permit or interim use permit for sablefish may not retain more sablefish in the directed fishery than the annual amount of sablefish EQS specified by ADF&G [5 AAC 28.170 (g)]. However, if a permit holder's harvest exceeds the permit holder's EQS for that year, by not more than 5 percent, ADF&G shall reduce the permit holder's EQS for the following year by the amount of the overage [5 AAC 28.170 (j)]. If a permit holder's harvest exceeds the permit holder's equal quota share by more than 5 percent, the proceeds from the sale of the overage in excess of 5 percent shall be surrendered to the state and the permit holder may be prosecuted under AS 16.05.723. A permit holder may not knowingly exceed a quota share or exceed the EQS in an amount greater than 5 percent as such actions may be prosecuted under AS 16.05.722 or AS 16.05.723 [5 AAC 28.170 (j)]. If a permit holder's harvest is less than the permit holder's EQS for that year, ADF&G shall increase the permit holder's EQS only for the following year by the amount of the underage that does not exceed 5 percent of the EQS [5 AAC 28.170 (k)]. For the 2026 SSEI sablefish fishery, 5 percent of the annual EQS equals 1,287 round lb.

SABLEFISH LIVE MARKET

A permit holder may possess live sablefish for delivery as live product. Upon request of a local representative of ADF&G or law enforcement, however, a permit holder must present sablefish for inspection and allow biological samples to be taken [5 AAC 28.170 (l)].

BYCATCH

Sablefish permit holders may retain and land bycatch within allowable limits (Table 2). The allowable bycatch percentage by species or species group is based on the round weight of sablefish and round weight of bycatch on board the vessel [5 AAC 28.130 (d)(3) and 5 AAC 28.171 (a)].

CFEC permit holders fishing for groundfish or halibut in SSEI must retain, weigh, and report all rockfish taken, including thornyhead rockfish [5 AAC 28.171 (a)]. The demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) assemblage includes yelloweye, quillback, canary, copper, tiger, China, and rosethorn rockfish [5 AAC 39.975 (34)]. All rockfish retained in excess of allowable bycatch limits shall be reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess rockfish bycatch shall be surrendered to the state.

A CFEC permit holder fishing for groundfish must retain all Pacific cod when the directed fishery for Pacific cod is open and up to the maximum retainable bycatch amount (20%) when a directed fishery for Pacific cod is closed [5 AAC 28.070 (e)]. Pacific cod taken in excess of the bycatch limit in areas open to directed fishing for Pacific cod may be landed on a CFEC miscellaneous saltwater finfish permit designated for the gear that was used. Fishers with halibut IFQ in regulatory area 2C and a CFEC halibut permit card must retain all halibut over 32 inches in length, up to the amount of their IFQ. More information on calculating groundfish bycatch can be found on the groundfish harvest webpage.¹

PROHIBITIONS

The operator of a fishing vessel may not take sablefish in SSEI while sablefish from another area are on board the vessel. Also, the operator of a vessel taking sablefish in SSEI shall unload and submit a completed fish ticket to ADF&G before taking sablefish in another area [5 AAC 28.170 (a) and (b)]. A vessel or CFEC permit holder onboard a vessel that participates in a commercial sablefish fishery in the NSEI or SSEI Subdistricts may not operate subsistence, sport, or personal use halibut or groundfish fishing gear during the 72 hours immediately before the start of the commercial sablefish fishery in that subdistrict [5 AAC 28.180 (a)].

A vessel or CFEC permit holder onboard a vessel that participates in a commercial sablefish fishery in NSEI or SSEI may not operate subsistence, sport, or personal use halibut or groundfish fishing gear during a commercial sablefish opening or during the 72 hours immediately following the closure of a commercial sablefish fishery in that subdistrict unless the vessel or CFEC permit holder is not registered for the commercial sablefish fishery in that subdistrict or the vessel or CFEC permit holder has harvested their EQS and at least 72 hours have passed since the commercially harvested sablefish were offloaded from the vessel; commercial fishing gear used in the commercial fishery by the vessel or the CFEC permit holder onboard a vessel has been removed from the water for at least 72 hours; and at least 72 hours have passed since the vessel owner, or owner's agent, has contacted a local representative of the department and requested that the department cancel the vessel's commercial sablefish registration, and the department has canceled the vessel's commercial sablefish registration [5 AAC 28.180 (b)].

¹Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2026. Commercial Groundfish Fisheries. Commercial Fishing, Southeast Region. <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.groundfish#harvest> (accessed May 2026).

REFERENCES CITED

- Goethel, D. R., and Cheng, M. L. H. 2024. Assessment of the sablefish stock in Alaska. North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Anchorage, Alaska.
- Hanselman, D. H., J. Heifetz, K. Echave, and S. C. Dressel. 2014. Move it or lose it: movement and mortality of sablefish tagged in Alaska. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 72(2):238-251.
- Mason, J. C., R. J. Beamish, and G. A. McFarlane. 1983. Sexual maturity, fecundity, spawning, and early life history of sablefish *Anoplopoma fimbria* off the Pacific coast of Canada. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 40(12):2126-2134.
- Rodgveller, C. J., J. W. Stark, K. B. Echave, and P. J. Hulson. 2016. Age at maturity, skipped spawning, and fecundity of female sablefish *Anoplopoma fimbria* during the spawning season. *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin* 114:89-102.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Annual harvest objective (AHO), equal quota share (EQS, established in 1997), reported harvest (round lb), ex-vessel value, and number of permits in the directed commercial Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) Subdistrict sablefish fishery, 1986–2026.

Year	AHO	Total harvest	EQS	Exvessel value (\$)	Number of permits
1986	790,000	554,121	NA	260,436	24
1987	790,000	435,501	NA	291,785	23
1988	790,000	712,787	NA	719,914	27
1989	790,000	952,231	NA	714,173	32
1990	790,000	758,663	NA	553,823	30
1991	790,000	679,623	NA	625,253	31
1992	790,000	936,811	NA	936,811	31
1993	790,000	824,011	NA	815,770	30
1994	790,000	866,788	NA	1,066,149	30
1995	790,000	678,762	NA	1,323,585	30
1996	790,000	502,459	NA	899,401	30
1997	790,000	725,067	23,200	1,602,404	35
1998	632,000	578,056	20,400	813,421	33
1999	720,000	661,424	24,000	1,199,468	30
2000	696,000	590,815	24,000	1,176,816	29
2001	696,000	650,678	24,000	1,249,300	29
2002	696,000	650,339	24,000	1,287,650	29
2003	696,000	656,936	24,860	1,506,541	28
2004	696,000	648,845	24,860	1,030,675	28
2005	696,000	639,719	24,860	1,351,440	28
2006	696,000	624,832	21,750	1,434,739	32
2007	696,000	620,168	21,750	1,514,353	32
2008	696,000	618,033	21,750	1,854,397	32
2009	634,000	595,748	22,650	1,764,604	28
2010	634,000	558,633	23,400	2,069,409	27
2011	583,280	540,931	23,300	2,720,933	25
2012	583,280	521,825	25,360	1,906,621	23
2013	583,280	505,599	25,360	1,394,696	23
2014	536,618	494,830	23,331	1,719,466	23
2015	536,618	512,580	23,331	1,851,307	23
2016	482,956	475,466	20,998	1,893,727	23
2017	516,763	514,205	22,468	2,391,756	24
2018	578,774	575,264	25,164	2,382,290	23
2019	590,349	587,166	26,834	1,716,450	22
2020	572,639	524,561	26,029	1,247,211	22
2021	601,271	516,161	27,330	1,349,558	22
2022	643,360	593,561	29,244	1,843,468	22
2023	643,360	374,421	29,244	849,133	22
2024	643,360	301,256	29,244	721,482	22
2025	643,360	297,351	30,636	511,440	21
2026	514,688	—	25,734	—	20

Note: NA indicates information not applicable for the given year as the EQS was implemented in 1997. En dashes indicate forthcoming data.

Table 2.—Allowable bycatch that may be legally landed on the Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish permit.

Species	Longline gear	Pot gear
All rockfish, including thornyheads	15% in aggregate, of which up to 1% may be DSR	
Lingcod	0%	0%
Pacific cod	20%	20%
Spiny dogfish	35%	20%
Other groundfish	20%	20%

Note: Demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) include yelloweye, quillback, canary, tiger, copper, China, and rosethorn rockfish.

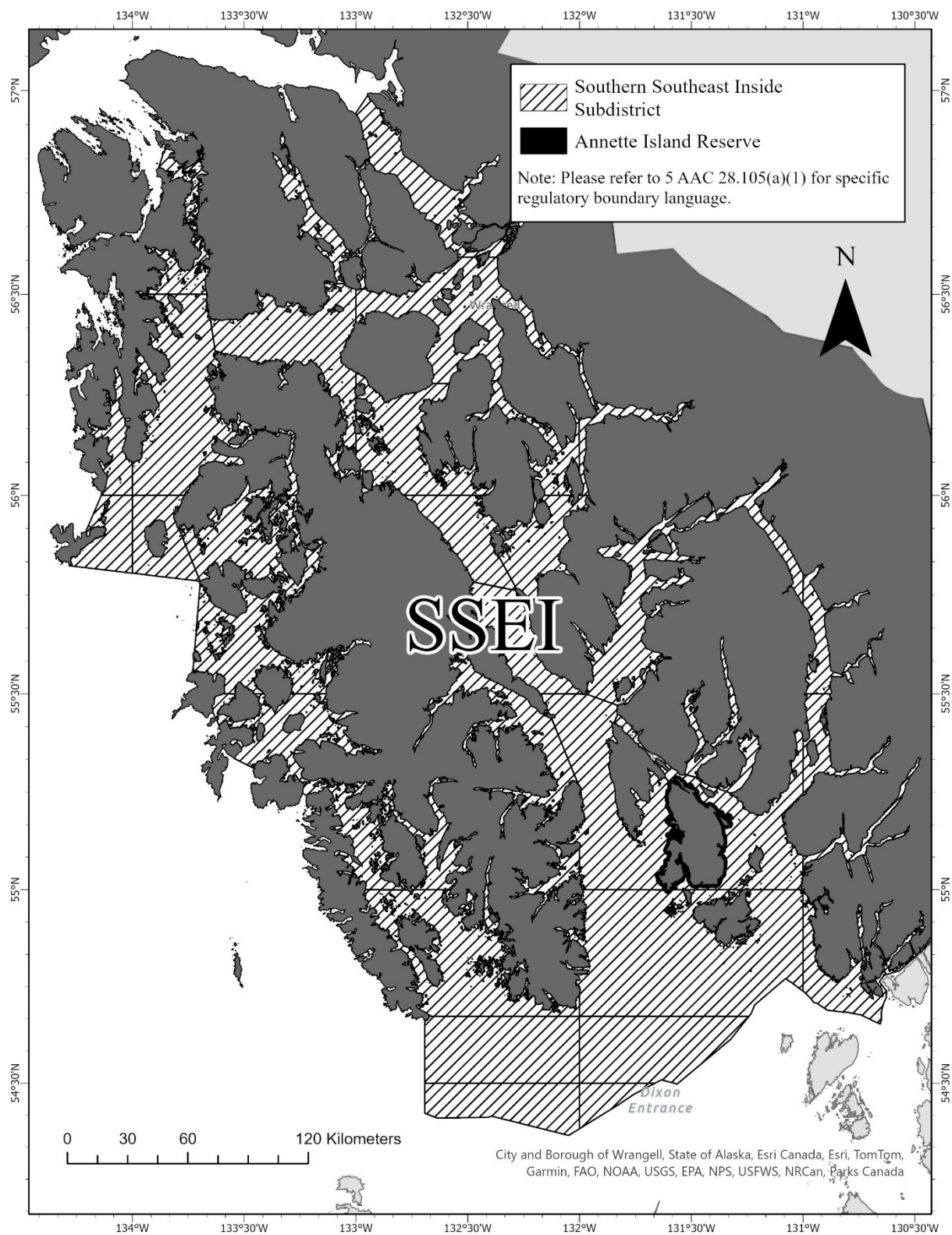


Figure 1.—Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) Subdistrict.

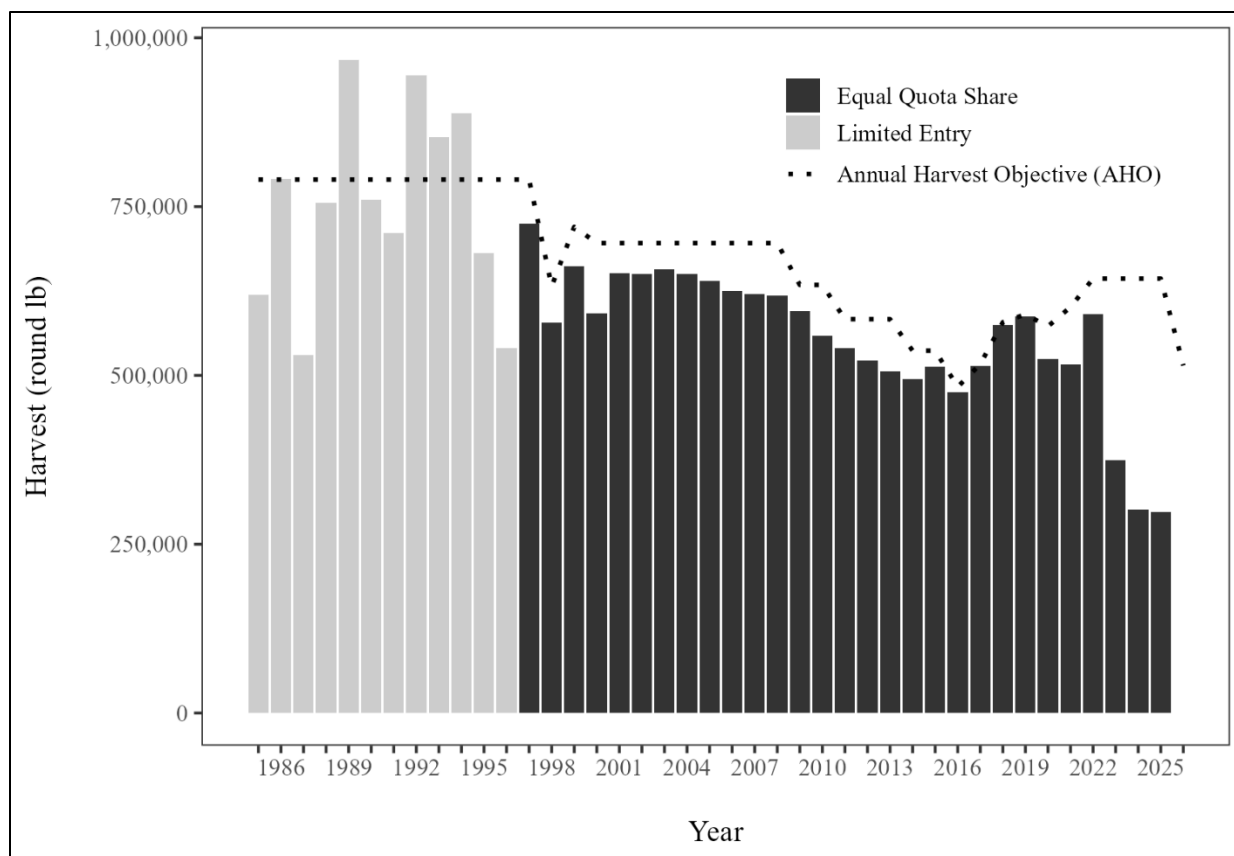


Figure 2.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish commercial harvest from 1985–2025 and annual harvest objective (AHO), including 2026, equal quota share was implemented in 1997.

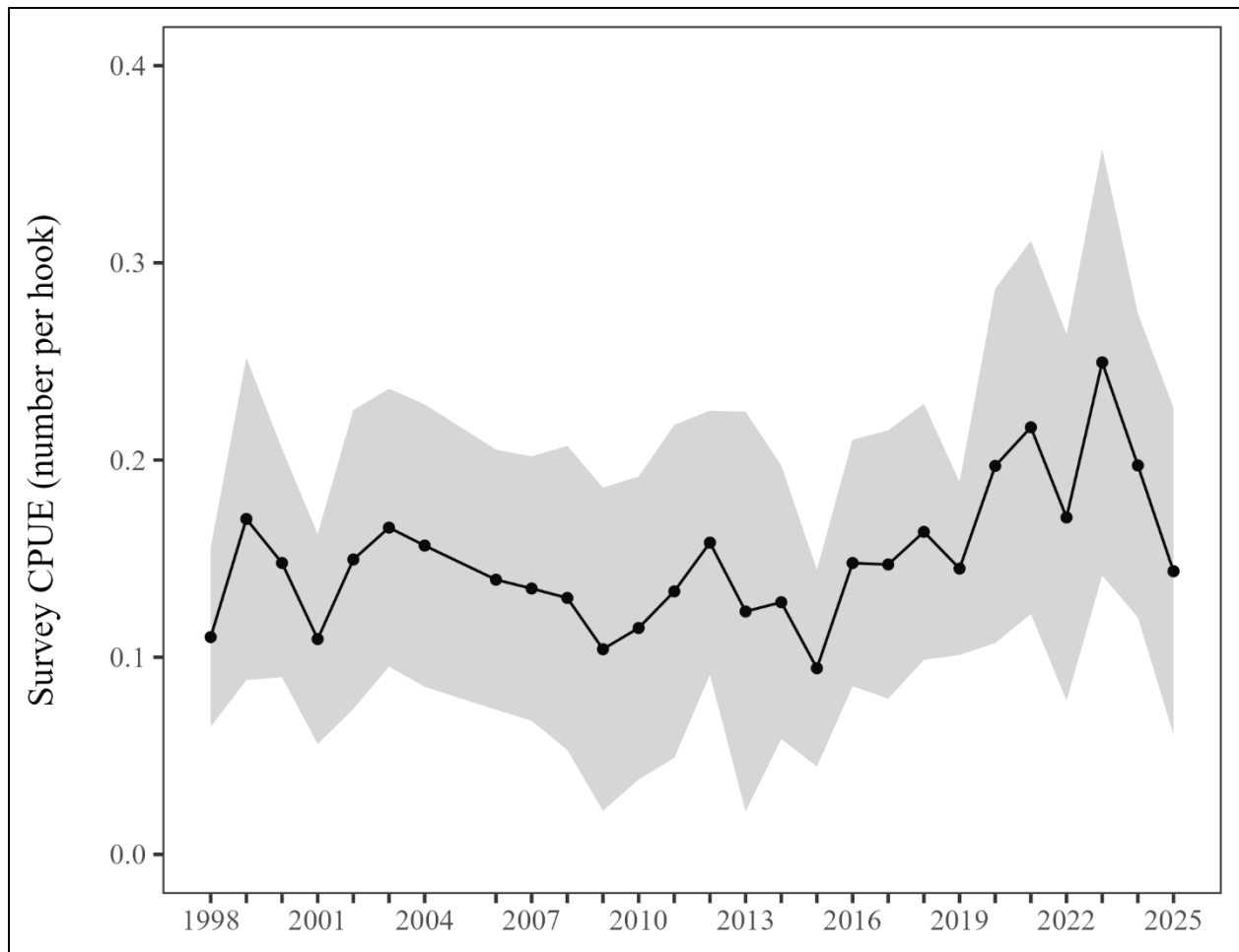


Figure 3.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline survey catch per unit effort (CPUE) in number of sablefish per hook, 1998–2025, except 2005. Error bars show ± 1 standard deviation in the data.

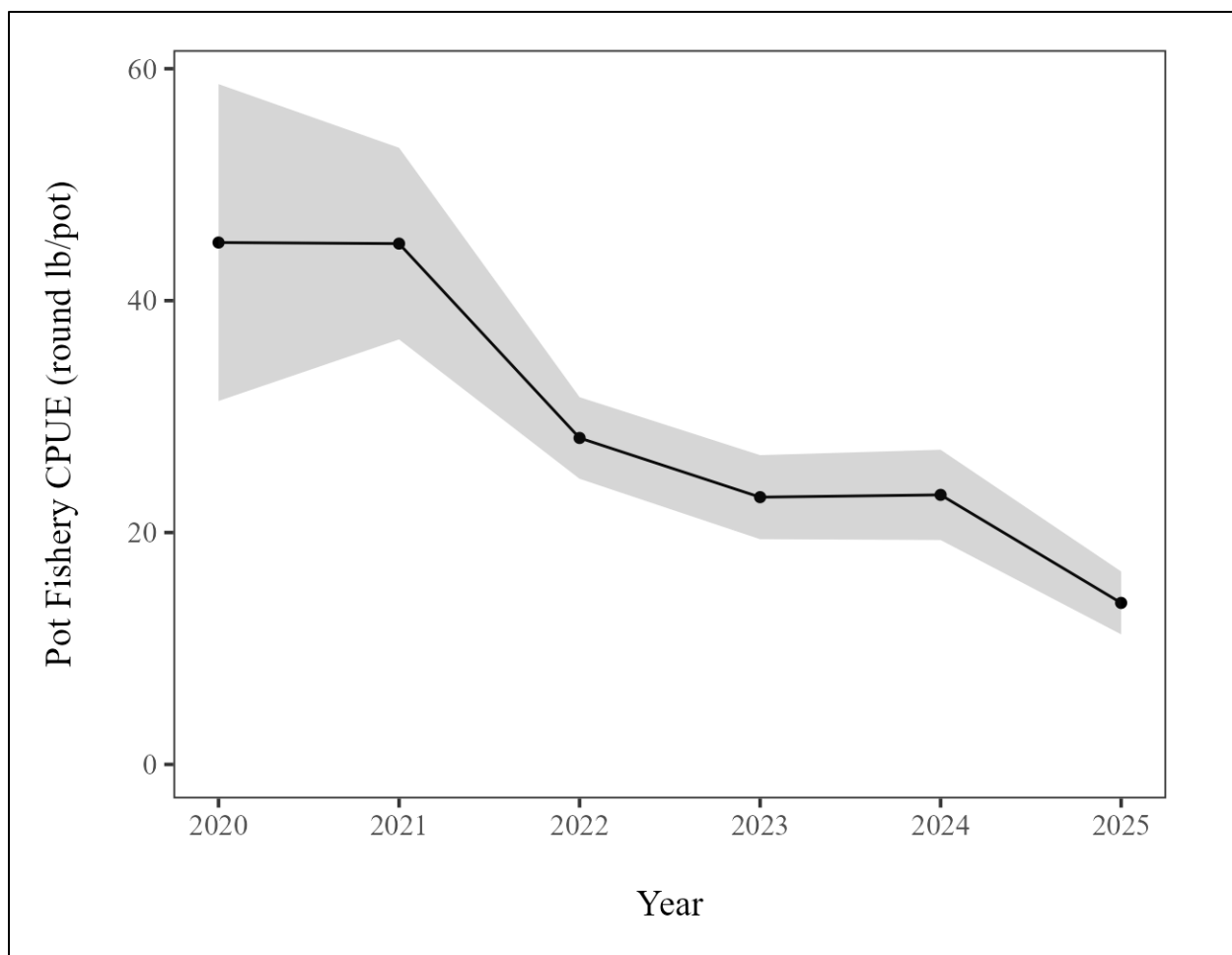


Figure 4.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish pot fishery catch per unit effort (CPUE) in round lb per pot, 2020–2025. Data are confidential prior to 2020. Error bars show +/- 1 standard deviation in the data.

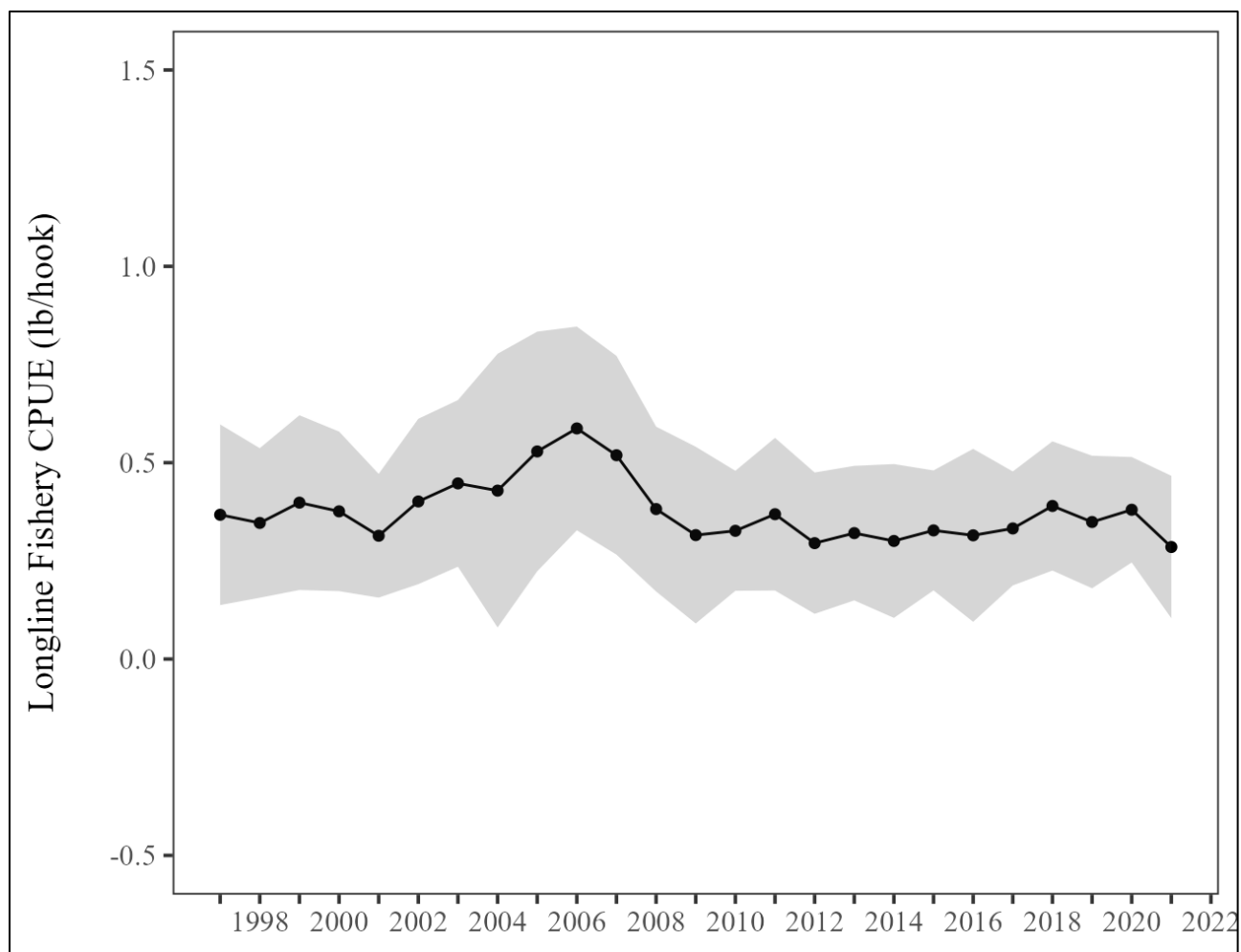


Figure 5.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline fishery catch per unit effort (CPUE) in round lb per hook, 1997–2021. Data are confidential since 2022. Error bars show +/- 1 standard deviation in the data.

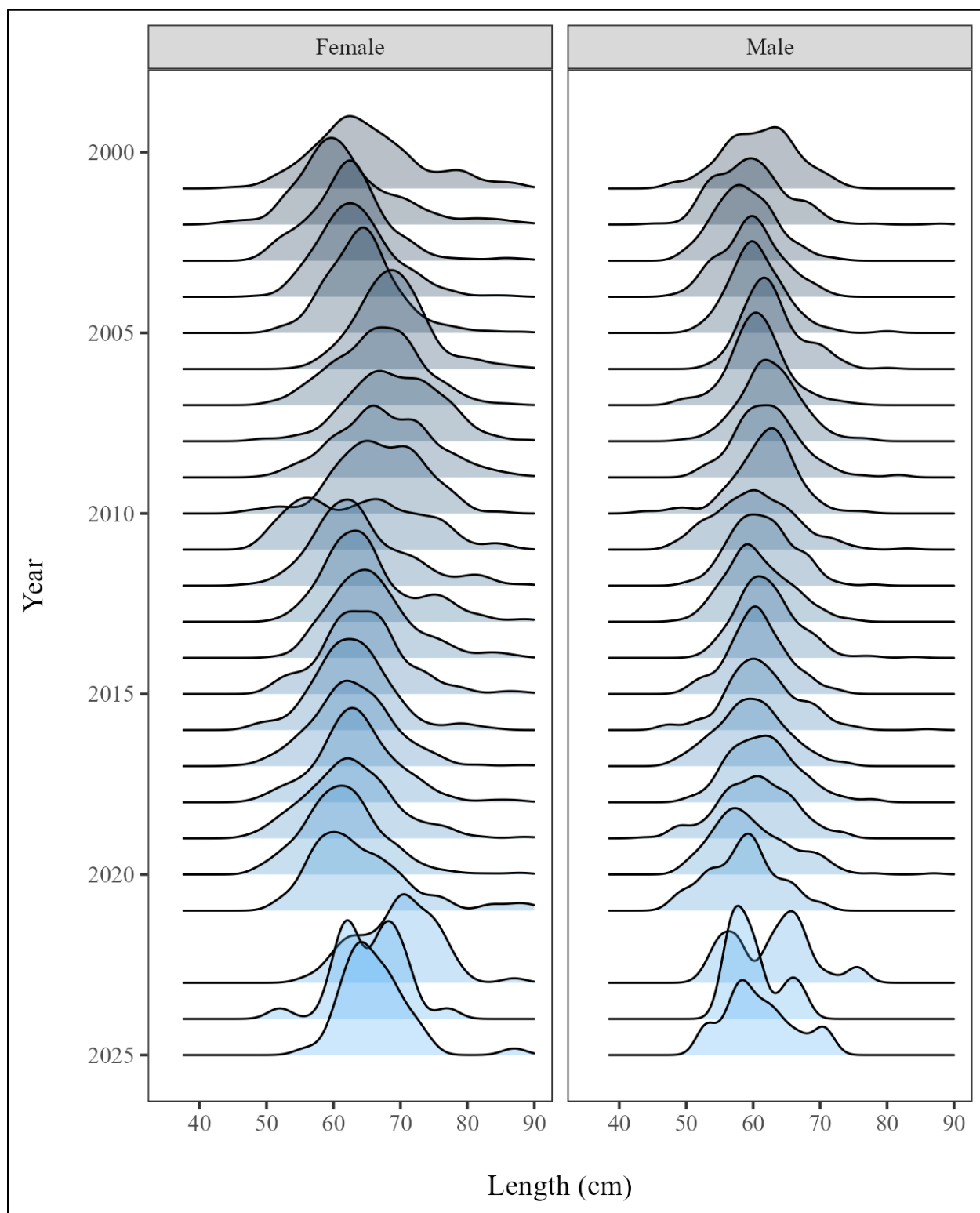


Figure 6.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline fishery length distributions by sex from 2001–2025, except 2022.

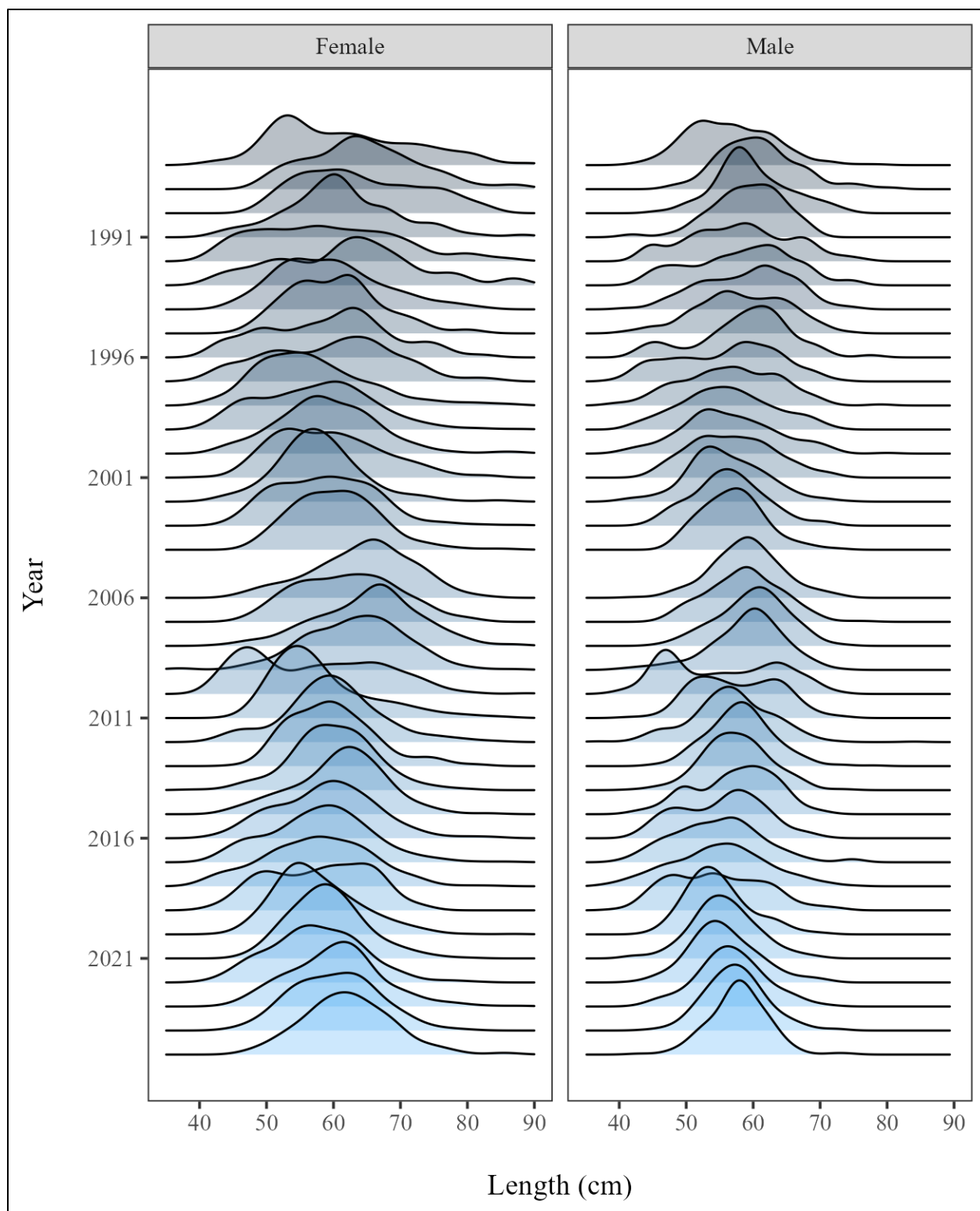


Figure 7.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish longline survey length distributions by sex from 1988–2025, except 2005.

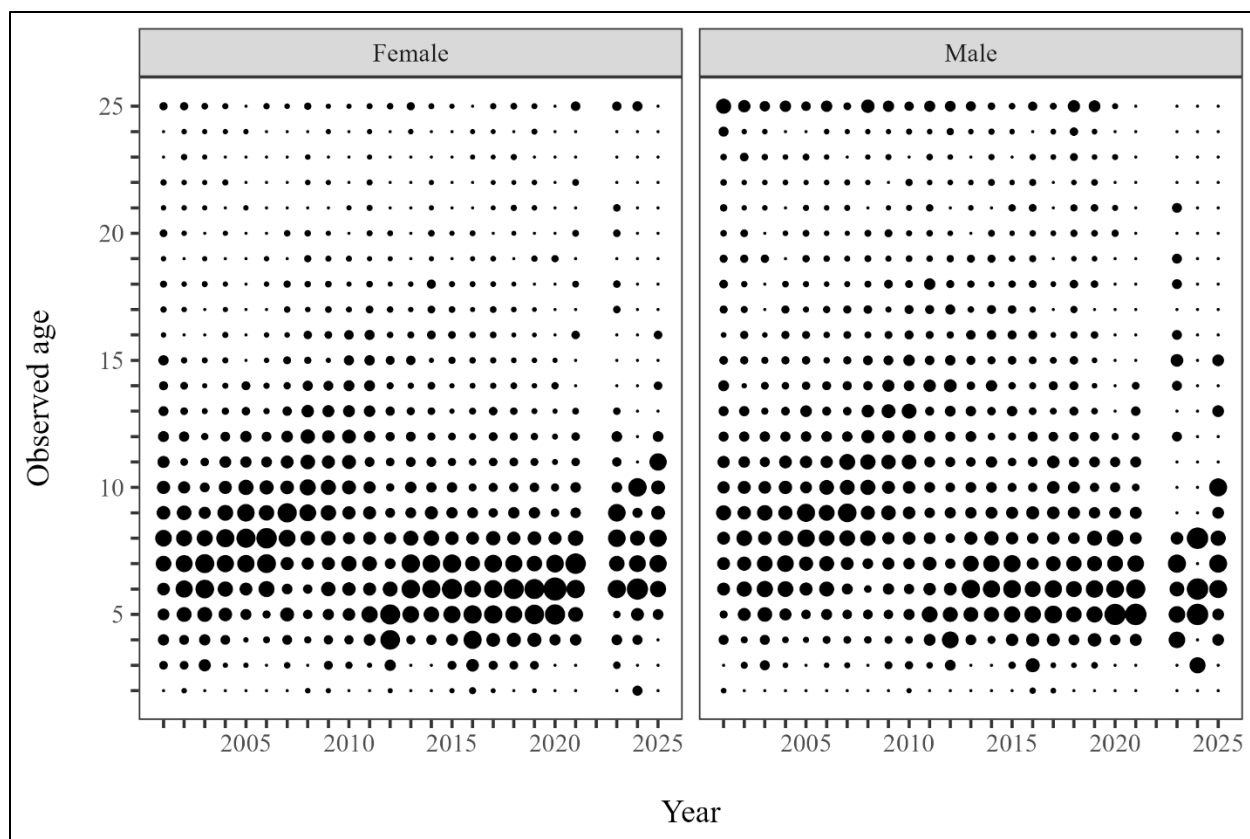


Figure 8.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) longline fishery proportions-at-age by year and sex, 2001–2025, except 2022.

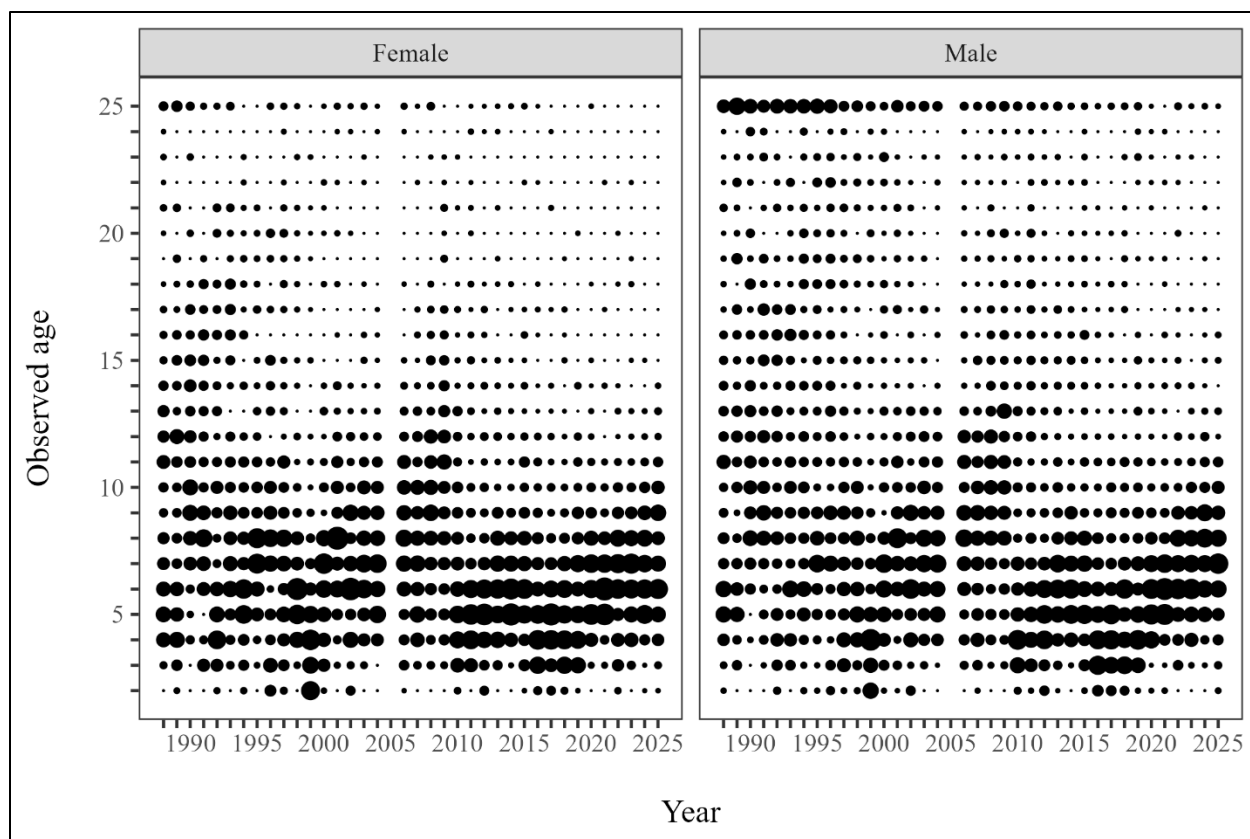


Figure 9.—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) longline survey proportions-at-age by year and sex, 1988–2025, except 2005.