

Figure 6*: Biomass data from Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) spring season survey trawls.

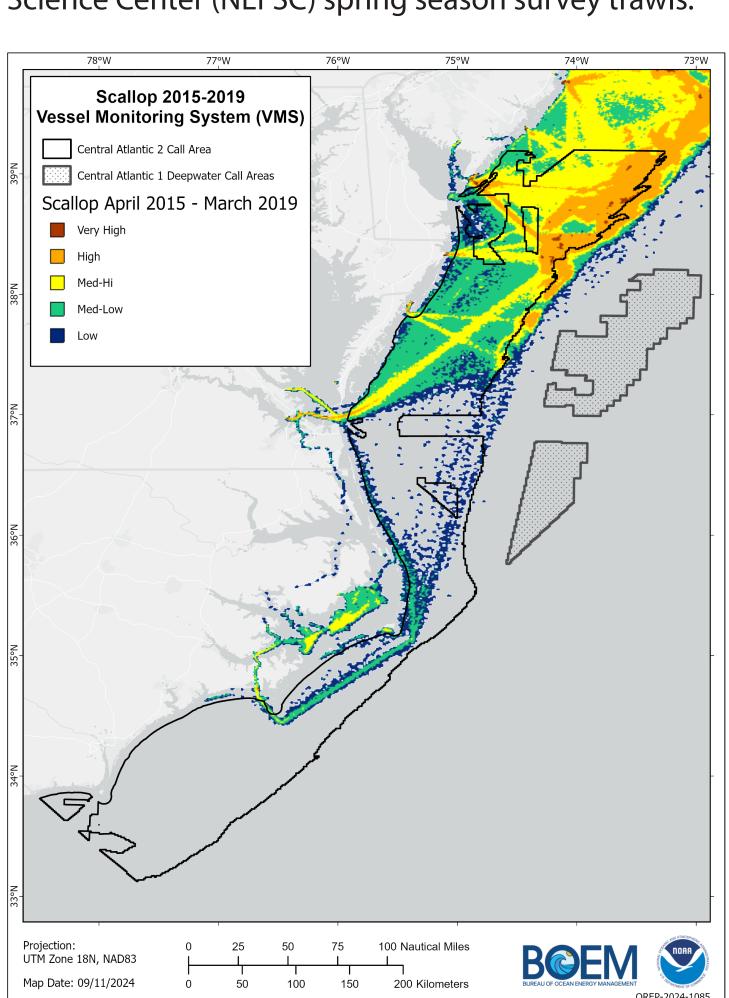


Figure 9*: Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data showing Scallop fishing.

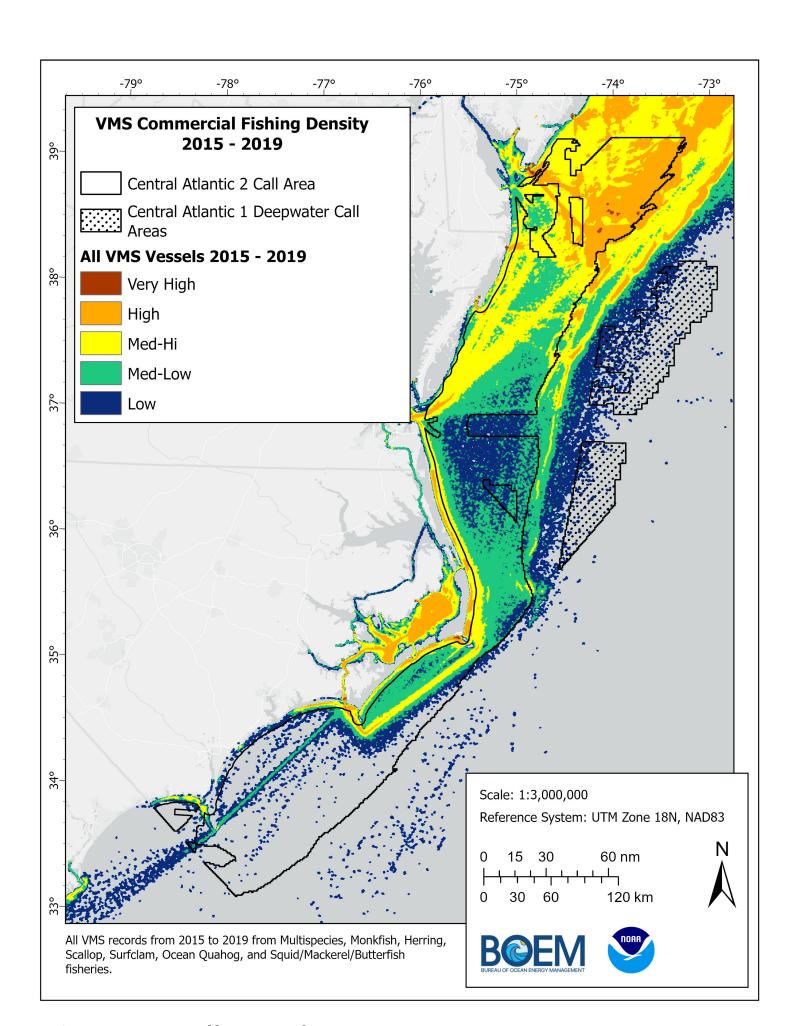


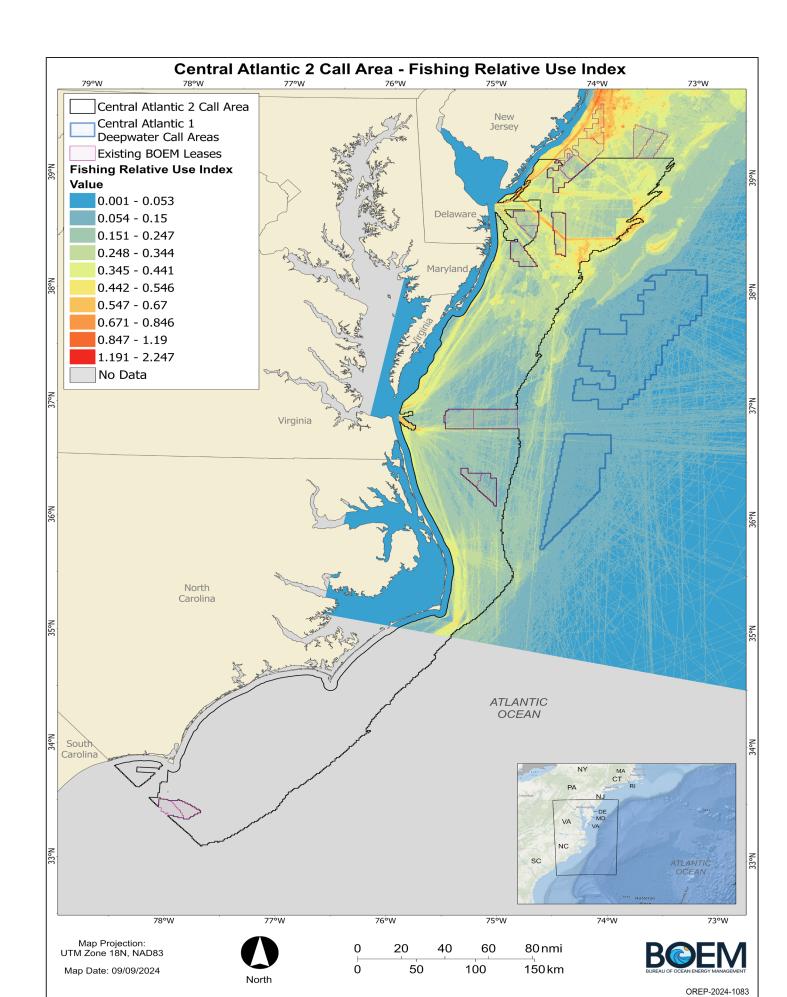
Figure 7*: All vessel monitoring system (VMS) data from 2015-2019.

North Carolina

Highly Migratory Species Management Division

outh Carolina

Source: NOAA Fisheries



HMS Recreational Effort

BOEM Wind Leases

Large Pelagics Survey

2002 - 2019

49 - 249

249 - 499

499 - 999

999 - 5,901

ervice Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c)

Scale: 1:10,000,000

Atlantic Ocean

Figure 10: This map shows where recreational fishing for Highly Migratory

number of intercepts (i.e., dockside interviews) relative to location fished

for HMS. Figure shows BOEM Wind Leases from before Central Atlantic 1.

Species (HMS) Large Pelagics occurred between 2002-2019. It shows

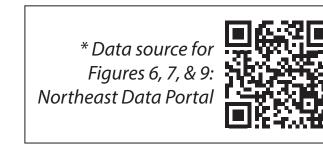
Figure 8:

This map is a combination of

1. Vessel Trip Report (VTR)
data from 2007-2015 using the
top six Fishery Management
Plans (FMPs) by total revenue
(Mackerel, Squid, Butterfish;
Monkfish; Surfclam, Ocean
Quahog; Sea Scallop; Skate;
Summer Flounder), and

2. Automatic Identification
System (AIS) Data – Fishing
and Other ship type codes in
federal waters from 2016.

Together, they are a way of understanding the relative importance of an area to the top fisheries that is not skewed by value or effort of any one fishery.



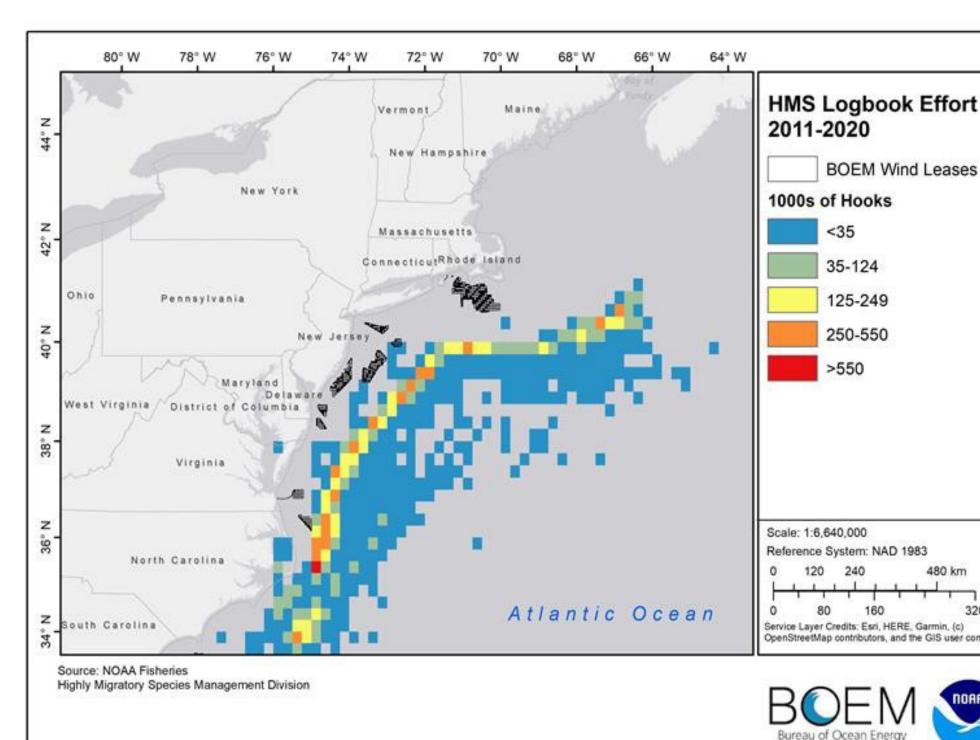


Figure 11: This map shows where HMS fishing effort occurred by using logbook effort (number of hooks). Figure shows BOEM Wind Leases from before Central Atlantic 1.



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Department of the Interior

Mapping Fish and Fisheries

Central Atlantic 2 Call Area

Central Atlantic 1 Deepwater Call Areas

