



## Shrimp FMP Amendment 2

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Marine Fisheries

May 2021 MFC Meeting | Chris Stewart, Jason Rock, Dan Zapf | May 20, 2021



## Presentation Outline

- Draft Amendment 2
  - Goal and Objectives
  - Overview of Fishery
    - Management unit
    - Commercial landings
    - Recreational landings
  - Data limitations
  - Points to consider
  - Issue paper overview
  - Timeline
- Action Item
  - Vote on sending Draft Amendment 2 for public and MFC Advisory Committee review



Department of Environmental Quality

## Draft Amendment 2: Goal and Objectives

#### Goal:

Manage the shrimp fishery to provide adequate resource protection, optimize long-term harvest, and minimize ecosystem impacts.

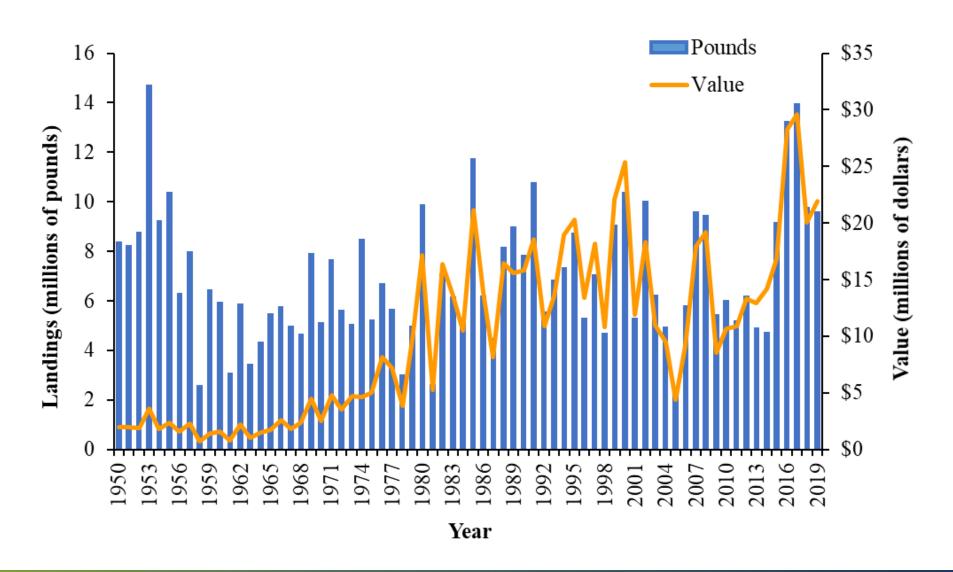
## **Objectives:**

- Reduce bycatch of non-target species of finfish and crustaceans, as well as protected, threatened, and endangered species.
- Promote the restoration, enhancement, and protection of habitat and environmental quality in a manner consistent with the CHPP.
- Develop a strategy through the CHPP to review current nursery areas and to identify and evaluate potential areas suitable for designation.
- Use biological, environmental, habitat, fishery, social, and economic data needed to effectively monitor and manage the shrimp fishery and its ecosystem impacts (i.e., bycatch, habitat degradation).
- Promote implementation of research and education programs designed to improve stakeholder and the general public's understanding of shrimp trawl bycatch impacts on fish population dynamics.

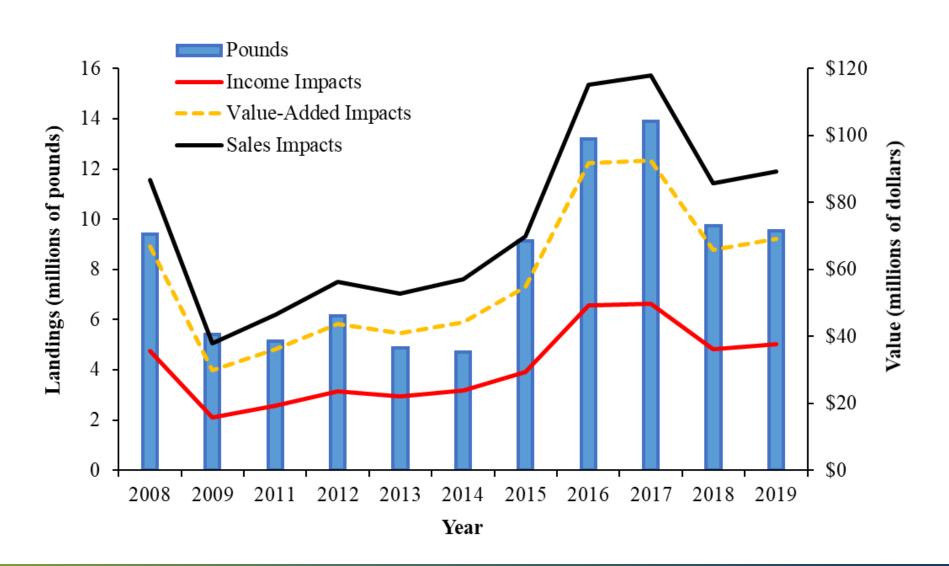
## Management Unit

Species	Spawning	Juvenile Recruitment	Season
Brown Shrimp  (Farfantepenaeus aztecus)	February-March	February-June, peaking in April and May	Summer and fall
Pink Shrimp  (F. duorarum)	April-July	June-October	Spring
White Shrimp  (Litopenaeus setiferus)	March-November	June-August/ September, peaking in early June and mid- August	Late summer and fall

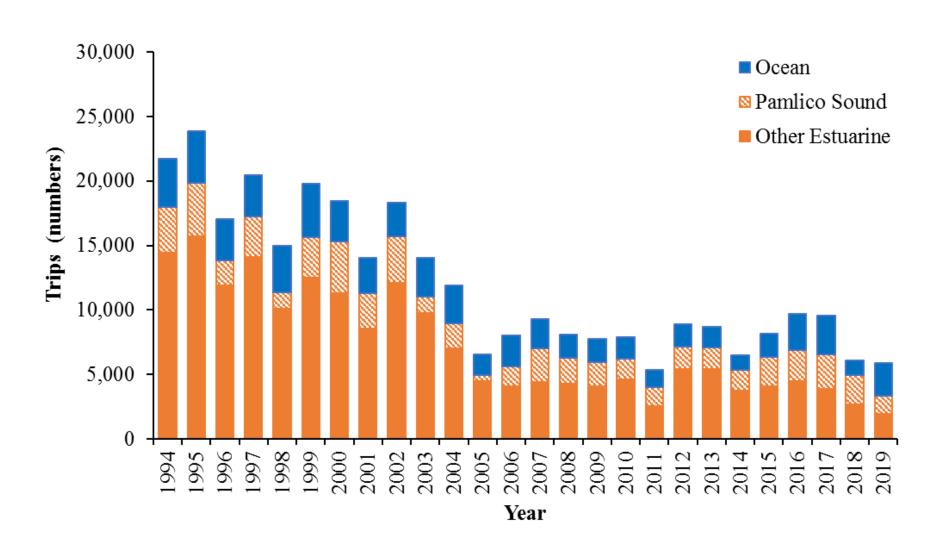
## Commercial Landings and Unadjusted Value



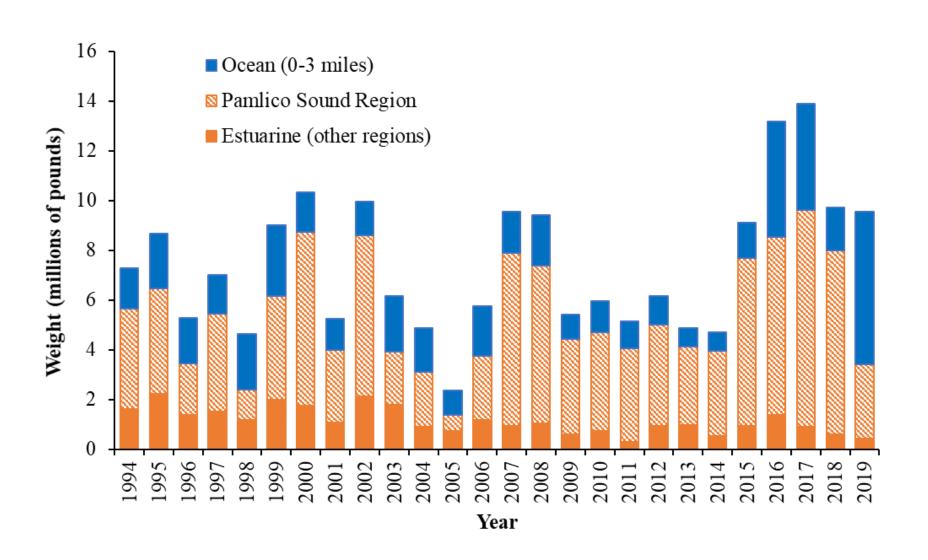
## Commercial Landings and Adjusted Value



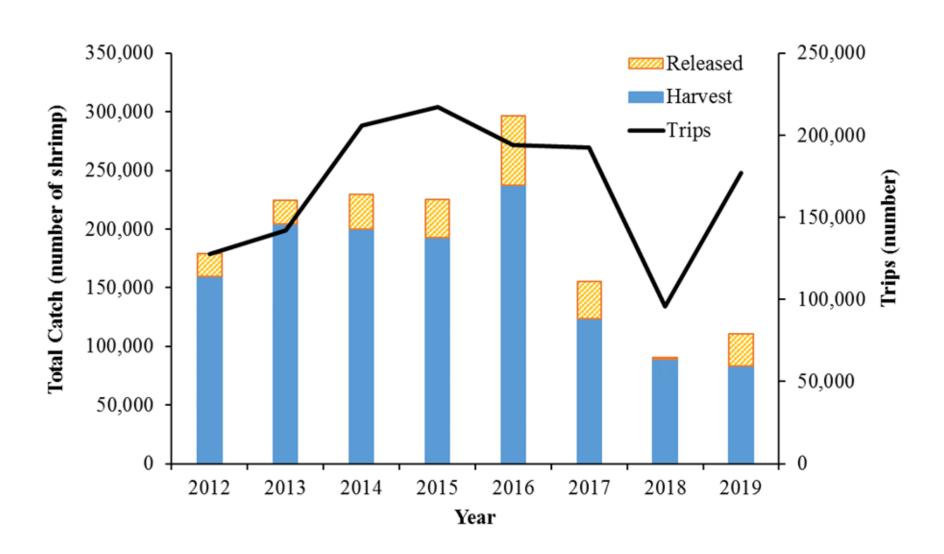
## Commercial Trips



## Commercial Landings by Waterbody



## Recreational Cast Nets and Seines



## Draft Amendment 2: Data Limitations

- Total bycatch in the N.C. shrimp trawl fishery and its population level impact on fish stocks is unknown
- Quantifying the amount of bycatch in the N.C. shrimp trawl fishery requires detailed effort and bycatch data
- Quantifying the benefits of habitat protection and bycatch reductions of proposed management measures requires additional biological data
- Quantifying the economic impacts of proposed management measures requires additional biological and economic data









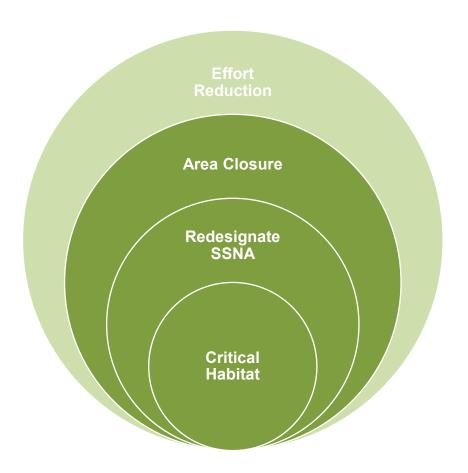
High

**Data Richness** 

Low

## Draft Amendment 2: Points to Consider

- Area closures, effort, and gear restrictions are effective measures to reduce bycatch in the shrimp trawl fishery.
- Issue papers are inter-related; management measures discussed in one issue paper must be considered when discussing the other issue papers.
- Status quo does not meet the goal and objectives of Amendment 2



## Draft Amendment 2: Issue paper Overview

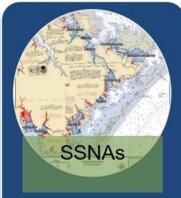


#### Overview:

▶ Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and shell bottom habitats are critical habitat for many economically important finfish and invertebrates.

#### **Example Options:**

➤ Specific trawl closures could be implemented to protect submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and shell bottom habitats



#### Overview:

Special secondary nursery areas (SSNAs) provide essential habitat for many developing subadult finfish and invertebrates.

#### **Example Options:**

► Change designation of special secondary nursery areas to permanent secondary nursery areas, static seasons, and delayed openings



#### Overview:

► Connectivity between protected areas and creating migration corridors to better encompass the life cycle and distribution of key finfish species.

#### **Example Options:**

► Area closures in Pamlico Sound and adjacent water bodies



#### Overview:

► Limited data for these measures due to variability in fishing practices, habitat, and environment make bycatch reductions hard to quantify. Management measures may be used to reduce effort and limit conflicts.

#### **Example Options:**

▶ Gear modification, time limits, harvest limits, and increased access for nontrawl gears

High

**Data Richness** 

Low



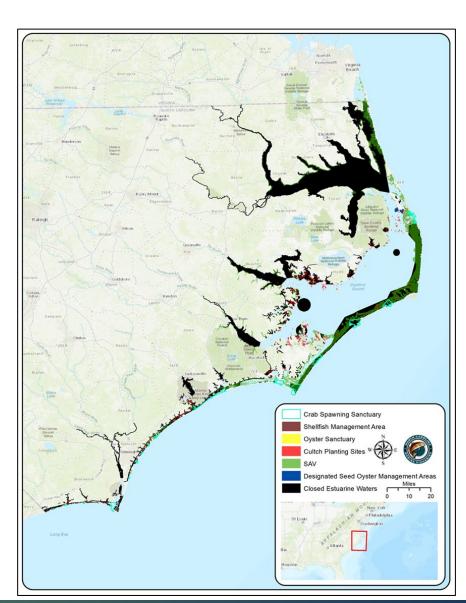
## Management of Shrimp Trawling for Protection of Critical Sea Grass and Shell Bottom Habitats

### **Overview**

- Habitat protection for submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and shell bottom habitats
- Important habitat for many fish and invertebrates

## Management Measures

- Expand shell bottom and SAV protections
  - Trawl net prohibited, no shrimp trawl areas
  - Mechanical Clam Harvest
     Areas Core Sound and North
     River





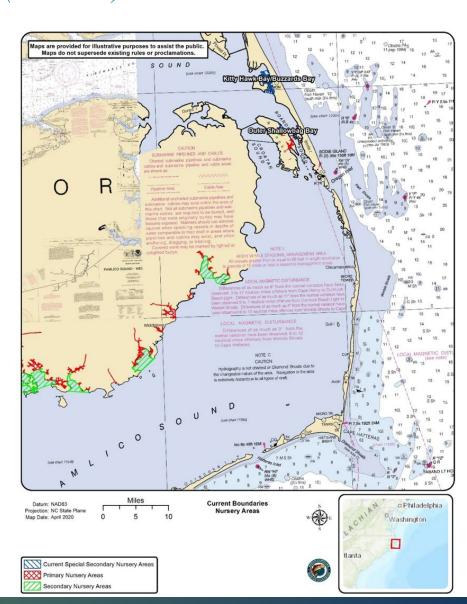
## Shrimp Management in Special Secondary Nursery Areas (SSNAs)

## **Overview**

- Bycatch reduction in remaining 15 SSNAs in Roanoke and Core sounds, New River
- SSNAs are ecologically similar to primary nursery areas

## Management Measures

- Static seasons
- Delayed openings
- Complete closures





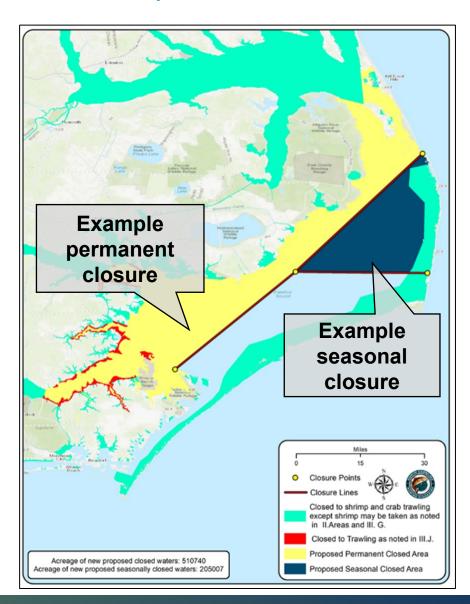
## Reducing Shrimp Trawl Bycatch Through Area Closures That Increase Connectivity Between Areas

## Overview

- Focus is Pamlico Sound and adjacent waterbodies
- Hot spot analysis identifies areas of high finfish and shrimp abundance
- Create connectivity with existing closures

## Management measures

- Permanent closure
  - Pamlico Sound and tributaries
  - Neuse, Bay, Pamlico rivers
  - Croatan and Roanoke sounds
- Seasonal closures





## Managing Effort and Gear in the NC Shrimp Fishery to Reduce Bycatch

## **Overview**

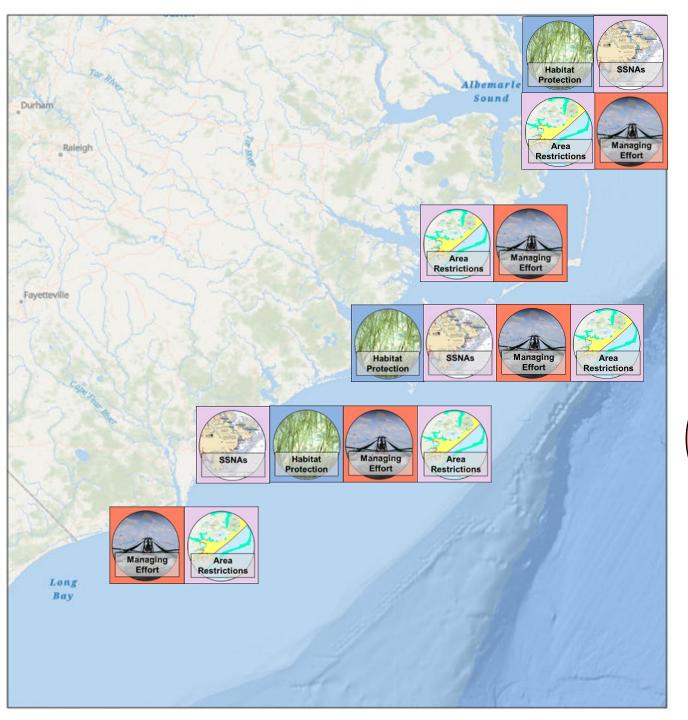
 Bycatch reduction through effort reductions and gear management

## Management measures

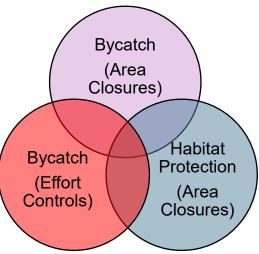
- Time Restrictions
  - Fishing day
  - Daily fishing time
  - Tow time
- Gear Restrictions
  - Headrope limits
- Harvest Restrictions
  - Commercial trip limit
  - Recreational creel limit
  - Limited Entry







# Interconnectivity of Management Options



## Shrimp FMP Amendment 2 Next Steps

- Division holds public scoping period
- Marine Fisheries Commission approve goal and objectives of FMP
- Division drafting FMP
- Division hold workshops to further develop draft FMP with plan advisory committee
- Division updating draft plan
- Marine Fisheries Commission vote to send draft FMP for public and advisory committee review
- **Next Step**
- Commission advisory committees meet to review draft FMP and receive public comment
- Marine Fisheries Commission select preferred management options
- Department of Environmental Quality secretary and legislative review draft FMP
- Marine Fisheries Commission vote on final adoption of FMP
- Division and Marine Fisheries Commission implement management strategies

## Action Item

Vote on sending Draft Amendment 2 to the Shrimp Fishery Management Plan out for public comment and Marine Fisheries Commission Advisory Committee review.



## Questions?

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