

Making Sense of Mackerel

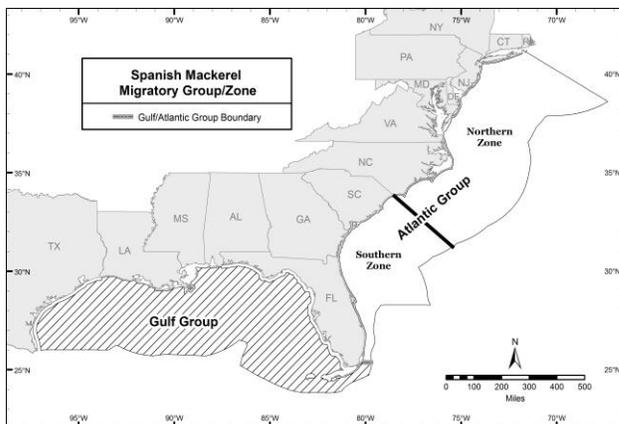
The Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fisheries Management Councils regulate Spanish and king mackerel through the joint Coastal Migratory Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan (FMP). Two migratory groups, Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, are recognized for each species and regulated separately. These fish travel long distances and may move between the two water bodies. In general, mackerel live farther north in the summer and farther south in the winter.



Spanish mackerel

The area of the Gulf migratory group Spanish mackerel extends from the southern border of Texas throughout the Gulf to the Miami-Dade/Monroe county border on the east coast of Florida. The commercial and recreational annual catch limit (quota) in this area is 11.8 million pounds (mp) for the 2015/2016 fishing year. The fishing year is April 1 through March 31, and there are no trip limits.

The Atlantic migratory group Spanish mackerel fishing year is March 1 through the end of February. The area for this group is divided into Northern and Southern Zones; the annual catch limit is 3.33 mp for both zones combined. The quota for the Northern Zone is 662,670 pounds and the quota for the Southern Zone is 2,667,330 pounds. The Southern Zone quota is adjusted to 2,417,330 pounds. The adjustment is made to allow the Southern Zone fishery to remain open longer by saving a reserve of 250,000 pounds that can be fished at a low level after the adjusted quota is reached.

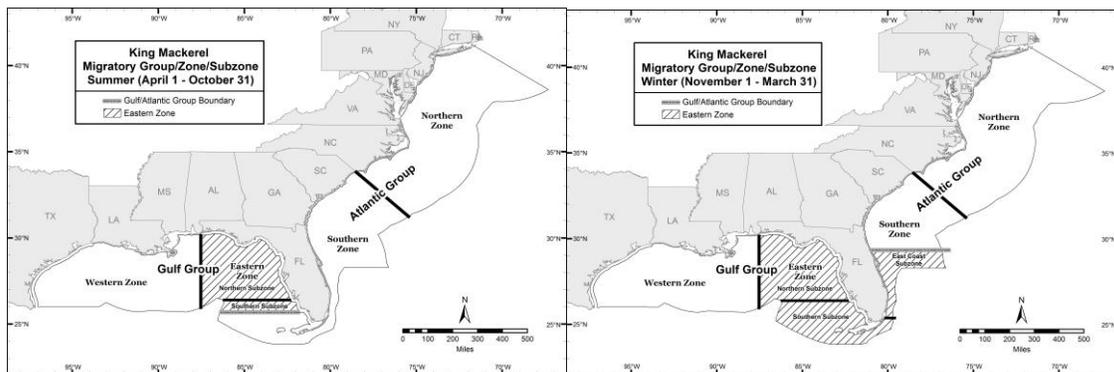


The fishing year begins March 1 with a trip limit of 3,500 pounds in both zones. In the North zone, the trip limit is 3,500 pounds year-round. In the Southern Zone, the trip limit begins at 3,500 pounds until December 1, when trips are unlimited on week days and 1,500 pounds on weekends. After 75% of the adjusted quota is landed, the trip limit is 1,500 pounds every day. When 100% of the adjusted quota is reached, the trip limit is reduced to 500 pounds until the end of the fishing year or the full quota is met.

King mackerel

The Gulf migratory group of king mackerel is divided into Western and Eastern Zones. The Western Zone extends from the southern border of Texas to the Alabama/Florida state line. The fishing year is July 1 through June 30 with a trip limit of 3,000 pounds. The quota is 1,071,360 pounds.

The Eastern Zone, which includes only waters off of Florida, is divided into subzones. The East Coast Subzone is from the Flagler/Volusia county line south to the Miami-Dade/Monroe county line and only exists from November 1 through March 31 when king mackerel migrate into that area. During the rest of the year, mackerel in that area are considered part of the Atlantic migratory group. The quota for the East Coast Gulf migratory group is 1,102,896 pounds with a trip limit of 50 fish until March 1. After March 1, the trip limit changes to 75 fish if 70% of the quota has not been taken.



The west coast of Florida, from the Alabama/Florida state line to the Monroe/Dade county line, is divided into North and South Subzones at the Lee/Collier county line. The quota is 178,848 pounds in the North Subzone and 551,448 pounds in the South Subzone (hook-and-line only). The fishing year for the Northern Subzone is October 1 through September 30 with a 1,250-pound trip limit. The hook-and-line component of the fishery in the Southern Subzone runs July 1 through June 30 with a 1,250-pound trip limit. In the South Subzone, the gillnet season opens on the day after the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday. The quota is equal to the hook-and-line quota at 551,448 pounds with a trip limit of 25,000 pounds. The fishing year ends June 30, but the quota is usually reached in less than two weeks.

The Atlantic migratory group has an annual catch limit of 3.88 mp and a fishing year of March 1 through end of February. This migratory group is also divided into Northern and Southern Zones, with quotas of 1,292,040 pounds and 2,587,960 pounds, respectively.



The Northern Zone trip limit is 3,500 pounds year-round. From April 1 until November 1, the trip limit in from the North Carolina/South Carolina state line through Volusia County, Florida, is 3,500 pounds. From the Volusia/Brevard county line south to the Miami-Dade/Monroe county line, the trip limit is 75 fish until November 1. On November 1, the area from Volusia County through Miami-Dade County switches to be the Gulf group East Coast Subzone and is under the trip limits and quota described for that area (see above). Monroe County (including the Florida Keys) is also part of the Atlantic group at the beginning of the season until November 1, then becomes part of the Gulf group Southern Subzone. The trip limit in Monroe County remains the same throughout the year at 1,250 pounds.

Migratory patterns of king mackerel



Researchers have some idea about the movements of king mackerel in the Gulf and Atlantic through tagging and genetic studies. In the Gulf, king mackerel are believed to spend summer in the northern Gulf, in waters near the mouth of the Mississippi. In fall, they migrate south in two separate groups; one group migrates east and south along the Florida coast, and

the other group migrates west and south along the Texas coast. The eastern group spends the winter in south Florida. The western group moves to waters off southern Texas, and some portion may move into Mexican waters off the Yucatan peninsula. Unfortunately, little data are available from this area. In the spring both groups migrate back north to their spawning grounds. In the Atlantic, king mackerel show a similar migratory pattern but only one group exists. This group spends summers in the northern part of the Atlantic and winters in the southern part of the Atlantic. Thus in winter, Gulf group and Atlantic group king mackerel co-occur in waters off Florida.

Currently, this winter mixing zone is considered to include waters off most of the east coast of Florida and is managed by the Gulf Council during the winter. However, the most recent stock assessment determined the mixing zone is isolated to the area south of the Florida Keys. The Gulf and South Atlantic Councils will determine how to restructure the zones and management in an upcoming amendment to the fishery management plan.