

# Distribution and Relative Abundance of Pelagic Nonsalmonid Nekton Off Oregon and Washington, 1979-84

Richard D. Brodeur  
William G. Pearcy

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
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RICHARD D. BRODEUR<sup>1</sup>

*College of Oceanography  
Oregon State University  
Marine Science Center  
Newport, Oregon 97365*

WILLIAM G. PEARCY

*College of Oceanography  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon 97331*

## ABSTRACT

Fifteen fine-mesh (32-mm mesh) pelagic purse seine surveys were conducted between 1979 and 1984 off the Oregon and Washington coasts. Environmental conditions varied greatly among the years sampled, and even within years, due to variability in upwelling conditions and productivity and the effects of a strong El Niño from late 1982 to the middle of 1984. In the 843 sets made, a total of 115,891 specimens from 69 taxa was collected. Most individuals collected belonged to nine dominant taxa. Seasonal and interannual variations in the abundance and distribution patterns of these dominant taxa are presented in detail. A recurrent group analysis delineated four major groupings of nekton.

## INTRODUCTION

The compilation of quantitative information on the abundance patterns of pelagic nekton, and the spatiotemporal variations in these patterns, lags far behind that available for demersal nekton in temperate shelf waters off the west coast of North America. Hydroacoustic and aerial surveys have been used with some success to determine location and approximate abundance of concentrations of pelagic species (Smith 1970; Mais 1974; Squire 1983), but these do not provide detailed information on species composition or biological characteristics of the nekton. Non-acoustic pelagic resource surveys are generally limited in geographic extent and duration of sampling. The pelagic fisheries that exist presently, such as troll fisheries for salmon and albacore tuna, are usually very selective as to species caught and thus do not provide much information on the pelagic ecosystem as a whole. Large purse seines and lampara nets are less selective and have been used to describe pelagic species compositions (Cailliet et al. 1979; Allen and DeMartini 1983), but their use has generally been restricted to nearshore environments. Large-scale assessment of pelagic resources is needed to determine latent fisheries resources and examine potential interactions, such as predation and competition, with presently utilized fishery stocks.

From 1979 to 1984, researchers from the College of Oceanography at Oregon State University conducted 15 cruises in coastal waters off Oregon and Washington. The primary purpose of these cruises was to assess the abundance and determine distribution patterns and migration routes of juvenile and adult salmonids. Small-mesh purse seines were used to quantitatively sample large volumes (up to one million m<sup>3</sup>) of water. In addition to the salmonid catch, which has been summarized in various technical reports (Pearcy 1979, 1980, Wakefield et al. 1981; Fisher et al. 1983, 1984, Fisher and Pearcy 1985), many associated species of fishes and cephalopods were caught and biological data gathered on these species. This report summarizes the kinds, numbers, and size distribution of the nonsalmonid nekton catches and describes their distribution in relation to some hydrographic features of the sampling area. A species assemblage analysis is also given based on recurring groups of species caught in the seine sets.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purse seine surveys encompass the area from approximately Cape Flattery off northern Washington (48°20') to Cape Blanco off southern Oregon (43°00'). Only those stations within 56 km (30 nautical miles) of the coast were considered in this study. The cruises conducted in 1979 and 1980 were exploratory, with stations selected to maximize the salmonid catch, and were not systematically arranged. From 1981 to 1984, stations were occupied along predetermined, parallel transects positioned along latitudinal lines and spaced approximately 37 km apart (Fig. 1). Purse seine sets were generally made beginning at the 37 m (20 fm) isobath and continuing at stations 6, 9, 18, 28, 37, 46, and 56 km from the coast. Additional sets were occasionally made in areas of interest such as oceanographic fronts or sites of substantial bird activity. The nets were set at various compass bearings, but the direction to which the net was opened was generally perpendicular to the coast.

The survey area was sampled at least once each month between May and September during the six years of sampling, with some part of June sampled every year (Table 1). These months were

<sup>1</sup>Present address: Fisheries Research Institute, WH-10, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195.

**Table 1—Summary of sampling by cruise, 1979-1984.**  
Numbers of sets include only quantitative, round hauls taken within 56 km of the coast.

Cruise			Latitudinal range sampled (North lat.)	No. of sets
No.	Year	Date		
1	1979	June 18-29	46°20' -43°18'	49
2	1980	June 20-28	46°20' -44°30'	33
3	1981	May 16-25	46°35' -44°30'	63
4	1981	June 9-19	46°35' -43°11'	67
5	1981	July 9-19	46°35' -44°25'	71
6	1981	August 8-19	46°35' -43°11'	66
7	1982	May 19-June 2	48°20' -44°00'	62
8	1982	June 7-22	47°20' -44°20'	56
9	1982	Sept. 4-14	47°20' -44°20'	40
10	1983	May 16-27	48°20' -44°20'	57
11	1983	June 9-27	48°20' -43°00'	58
12	1983	Sept. 15-24	48°20' -43°28'	52
13	1984	June 6-20	48°20' -43°28'	66
14	1984	July 19-30	48°00' -44°00'	40
15	1984	Sept. 1-15	48°20' -44°00'	63
Total				843

specifically selected to coincide with peak periods of juvenile salmonid migration through coastal waters off Oregon and Washington. Only successful, quantitative round-haul sets were included in the analysis, although fishes were often caught in nonquantitative sets. Most sets were made in full daylight or twilight because of the difficulties of setting the seine at night, although several complete diel series were made, mostly in 1981.

Four different purse seines were used in the sampling. The deployment circumferences of all the seine nets, including the main body and bunt, were similar and varied between 494 and 530 m. Fishing depth, measured by a depth meter attached to the lead line of the net, varied between 15 m (cruises 5 and 6) and 67 m (cruises 7-9). All seines were made of 32-mm (stretched) or finer mesh in the main body of the net. Additional details on net design and sampling are given in Pearcy (1984).

At the conclusion of each set, the catch was either reeled onto the stern or brailed over the side of the vessel when large volumes of gelatinous zooplankton made normal net retrieval difficult. All nonsalmonid nekton were sorted from the catch and retained for processing. Fork length (FL) measurements were taken on most species from the tip of the snout to the end of the middle caudal ray with the exception of some species where total length (TL; e.g., elasmobranchs and some teleosts) or dorsal mantle length (DML; e.g., cephalopods) were measured. Specimens  $\geq 1000$  mm in length were generally measured to the nearest centimeter, and those  $< 1000$  mm measured to the nearest millimeter.

Abundances and length-frequency distributions of large catches of a single species were estimated by subsampling the total catch and counting and measuring a randomly chosen subsample. An expansion factor (estimated number in whole catch/number in subsample) was applied to the subsampled length-frequency data to estimate the length-frequency distribution of the entire catch of these dominant species when a suitable subsample was obtained. Most fish were identified and measured at sea, although small or difficult to identify species were preserved and brought back to the laboratory for further identification. The abundances of some of the smaller individuals collected were probably underestimated due to escape through the meshes.

Hydrographic data, collected at most stations, included surface temperature, salinity, and chlorophyll *a* (except 1979 and 1980) measurements. Water depth, ambient light intensity, and water

transparency were measured at the beginning of each set. Surface-to-bottom CTD casts were made from 1982 through 1984 to obtain vertical profiles of temperature and salinity. A complete description of the sampling and results obtained for all cruises is given in Pearcy (1979, 1980), Wakefield et al. (1981), Fisher et al. (1983, 1984) and Fisher and Pearcy (1985). The station and pertinent hydrographic data are given in Appendices 1 through 6 for each year of sampling.

## RESULTS

### Physical and biotic environment

The general features of the summer coastal hydrography and productivity off Oregon and Washington have been described by Anderson (1964), Smith (1968), Bourke et al. (1971), Barnes et al. (1972), Huyer (1977), Huyer and Smith (1978), Peterson et al. (1979), and Small and Menzies (1981). The following brief description of the physical and biotic events occurring during the summer has been condensed from these sources.

Two processes dominate the physical oceanography of the area: upwelling and freshwater discharge, mainly from the Columbia River. Upwelling occurs when nearshore surface waters are displaced offshore by wind-induced Ekman transport. Mass balance is maintained by upwelling of colder, more saline and nutrient-rich deeper water. This upwelling activity is concentrated within bands usually oriented parallel to the coast 9 to 18 km offshore. Intermittent upwelling events may occur from April through September and vary in intensity and duration.

Alongshore current flow is generally much stronger than zonal flow. During the summer months, northwesterly winds set up driving a narrow coastal "jet" which flows equatorward at speeds close to 35 cm/s at the surface and a more diffuse undercurrent which flows northward at much slower speeds along the bottom. Inshore-offshore flow is highly variable and subject to wind and tidal variations. The zonal surface flow is generally offshore during the upwelling season with a compensatory onshore flow at intermediate depths.

The Columbia River plume may be distinguishable as a thin surface lens of warm, low-salinity water. It may extend up to 400 km to the southwest of the mouth of the Columbia River during the summer in response to the prevailing northwesterly winds and offshore Ekman transport. The inner edge of the plume forms a distinctive front where it contacts newly upwelled water. The outside boundaries of the plume are generally delineated by the 32.5‰ isohaline.

Primary productivity is generally high in the spring and fall months, but is often substantially lower in the summer due to the depletion of nutrients in the euphotic zone. The highest productivity occurs following moderate-to-weak upwelling events when sufficient nutrients and water column stability allow sustained phytoplankton growth. The Columbia River plume waters generally support lower production than neighboring upwelling areas, yet higher levels than adjacent oceanic waters.

Oceanographic conditions during 1979-84 were highly variable during the study period, both within years and between years for the same months. The monthly mean upwelling index for June was much higher during 1979 than 1980 (Table 2) and sea-surface temperatures were lower in 1979 both within and outside the Columbia River plume (Figs. 2 and 3). During 1979, newly upwelled water was apparent inshore in the southern part of the sampling area (Fig. 2). Some very low salinities ( $< 10$ ‰) were recorded north of the

**Table 2—Comparison of mean monthly upwelling indices during May–September 1979–84<sup>1</sup> and the long-term (1948–67) mean upwelling index for 45°N, 125°W (Bakun 1973). Monthly values during which cruises occurred are underlined. All values are expressed as m<sup>3</sup>/second/100 m of coastline.**

Month	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Long-term mean
May	34	52	<u>12</u>	79	<u>35</u>	–2	34
June	<u>86</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>37</u>	48
July	30	103	<u>107</u>	51	18	<u>121</u>	74
Aug.	31	96	<u>40</u>	38	35	37	50
Sept.	0	9	–1	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3</u>	16

<sup>1</sup>A. Bakun, Pacific Environ. Group, Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv., NOAA, Monterey, CA, unpubl.

Columbia River in June of 1980, indicating a possible northward flow of plume water, although salinities were low throughout the study area (Fig. 3).

There were few indications of strong upwelling occurring during May and June of 1981. The mean upwelling index for both months was substantially below normal (Table 2), and sea-surface temperatures throughout the study area were above those normally associated with upwelling (Figs. 4 and 5). Chlorophyll *a* concentrations were low during these months, except for the area north of Cape Blanco in June (Fig. 5). Strong upwelling conditions (Table 2) were evident during July at a few inshore stations off central Oregon, and higher chlorophyll *a* concentrations than the previous months were observed inshore (Fig. 6). The surface temperatures at most stations remained very high in July. Lack of runoff to the north and moderate upwelling to the south resulted in high surface salinities throughout much of the study area during August (Fig. 7). Surface chlorophyll *a* concentrations were very low south of Yaquina Bay, and clear oceanic water prevailed.

Unusually strong upwelling in May of 1982 (Table 2) led to cool sea-surface temperatures throughout the study area, with the coolest waters found inshore off southern Oregon (Fig. 8). Surface salinities were high except near the core of the Columbia River plume. High surface chlorophyll *a* concentrations were found offshore (10–15 mile stations) off Washington and were generally found inshore along the coast of Oregon. Chlorophyll *a* concentrations were average to low during the June cruise except along the southernmost transect (Fig. 9). There were sharp salinity gradients outlining the well-defined Columbia River plume which flowed to the southwest (Fig. 9). Sea-surface temperatures were much higher in September with low surface temperatures found only at the southernmost stations (Fig. 10). The highest chlorophyll *a* concentrations were associated with the Columbia River plume.

The strong El Niño of 1983 dominated ocean conditions off Oregon and Washington especially during the May and June cruises. Oceanic waters were advected onshore from the west and south and greatly depressed the thermocline. Upwelling conditions were apparent only at the southernmost stations of the May survey (Fig. 11). June sea-surface temperatures averaged 3–4°C above those of 1982 (Fig. 12). The Columbia River plume was evident over a much broader area and apparently contributed to much of the productivity occurring during these cruises. Greater than average upwelling occurred in September (Table 2) and sea-surface temperatures were slightly lower than in 1982 (Fig. 13). Chlorophyll *a* concentrations in surface waters were higher during September than May and June of 1983 and were generally higher than September of 1982 (Chung 1985).

The surface temperatures were slightly elevated during June 1984 due to lower than normal upwelling that month (Table 2) and the lingering effects of the El Niño. Newly upwelled water was evident only off central Oregon (Fig. 14). Few stations showed high chlorophyll *a* concentrations. Upwelling-favorable winds occurred though much of early July and were manifested in the low temperature and high salinity and chlorophyll values seen inshore along the central Oregon coast (Fig. 15). Sea-surface temperatures along the Washington Coast were only slightly higher than those registered in June. Sea-surface warming continued into September with values exceeding 14°C found throughout much of the study area south of the Quinalt River (Fig. 16). Upwelling during September was well below that of the longterm mean (Table 2). Chlorophyll *a* concentrations were fairly high in the northern area but dropped off substantially to the south.

### Summary of nekton collected

Three invertebrate and 66 nonsalmonid vertebrate taxa were collected in the 843 sets included in the study (Table 3). A total of 115,891 specimens was collected, of which 25.7% were cephalopods. The overwhelming majority (>99.9%) of the cephalopods were of one species, *Loligo opalescens*, which was the most frequently occurring and numerous species collected during the study (Table 3). The 86,059 fishes caught represented 3 classes, 12 orders, and 31 families.

The ten most abundant families made up only 39.7% of the total number of species but included 98.7% of the individuals collected during the study (Table 4). The greatest diversity was found in the family Scorpaenidae, represented by 15 species, all in the genus *Sebastes*. The majority of the species comprising these dominant families were schooling species, with the exception of the Scorpaenidae which were mostly juvenile stages. The numbers caught of these species often varied substantially between sets, and even between repeat sets, within the same area.

A systematic listing of all the nektonic taxa collected in our sampling that were identified to species is presented in Appendix Table 7. The nine most abundant species, representing 95.9% of the total specimens caught, all occurred in at least 5% of the collections. The distribution and relative abundance patterns and size distributions of these dominant species will be discussed in detail for each cruise in which they were an important part of the catch.

### Dominant species

***Loligo opalescens***—We collected 29,793 specimens of *L. opalescens* at 211 stations. This species was found in substantial numbers during each of our 15 cruises. During 1979 and 1980, mostly smaller (<100 mm DML) individuals, probably less than 1 yr old (Hixon 1983), were collected in greatest numbers in the southern part of the study area (Fig. 17). *Loligo* had a much broader size range during 1981 and again were collected in the highest numbers off central and southern Oregon (Figs. 18 and 19). Adult *L. opalescens* occurred throughout much of the study area in May of 1982 (Fig. 20), but by September of that year this species was represented only by juveniles and was distributed south of the Columbia River (Fig. 21). The distribution of this species was much more limited during the warm year of 1983 and appeared to be found farther to the north (Figs. 21 and 22). Catches were much lower than in previous years, especially off southern Oregon. These trends continued during 1984

**Table 3—Phylogenetic listing of nonsalmonid pelagic nekton captured in purse seines 1979-84, including percent frequency of occurrence and total number caught. Common and scientific names of fishes follow Robins et al. (1980), and cephalopods follow Roper et al. (1984).**

Common Name	Scientific Name	% Frequency of occurrence	Total no. caught	Common Name	Scientific Name	% Frequency of occurrence	Total no. caught
Market squid	<i>Loligo opalescens</i>	25.2	29,793	Bocaccio	<i>S. paucispinis</i>	0.7	12
Pacific clubhook squid	<i>Onychoteuthis borealijaponicus</i>	0.4	10	Canary rockfish	<i>S. pinniger</i>	0.8	9
Giant octopus	<i>Octopus dofleini</i>	0.1	1	Redstripe rockfish	<i>S. proriger</i>	0.2	14
Pacific lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	1.8	16	Stripetail rockfish	<i>S. saxicola</i>	0.6	17
Spiny dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	18.4	5,738	Sablefish	<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i>	7.1	12,967
Thresher shark	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	0.6	5	Kelp greenling	<i>Hexagrammos decagrammus</i>	2.9	90
Soupin shark	<i>Galeorhinus zyopterus</i>	1.8	19	Lingcod	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>	1.3	88
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	3.6	38	Brown Irish lord	<i>Hemilepidotus spinosus</i>	0.8	15
Big skate	<i>Raja binoculata</i>	0.6	5	Pac. staghorn sculpin	<i>Leptocottus armatus</i>	0.4	7
Longnose skate	<i>R. rhina</i>	0.2	2	Cabezon	<i>Scorpaenichthys marmoratus</i>	0.8	8
Pacific electric ray	<i>Torpedo californica</i>	0.4	3	N. spearnose poacher	<i>Agonopsis vulsa</i>	0.6	5
American shad	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	3.8	1,185	Showy snailfish	<i>Liparis pulchellus</i>	0.1	1
Pacific herring	<i>Clupea harengus pallasii</i>	14.9	7,803	Jack mackerel	<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>	6.9	5,700
Pacific sardine	<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	0.2	2	Halfmoon	<i>Medialuna californiensis</i>	0.1	12
Northern anchovy	<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	7.8	15,592	Pacific sandfish	<i>Trichodon trichodon</i>	0.1	1
Whitebait smelt	<i>Allosmerus elongatus</i>	0.8	33	Wolf-eel	<i>Anarrhichthys ocellatus</i>	7.7	142
Surf smelt	<i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i>	1.7	491	Prowfish	<i>Zaprora silenus</i>	0.1	1
Night smelt	<i>Spirinchus starksi</i>	0.2	6	Pacific sand lance	<i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i>	0.1	1
Eulachon	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	0.2	2	Pacific bonito	<i>Sarda chilensis</i>	0.2	2
Northern clingfish	<i>Gobiosox maeandricus</i>	0.1	1	Chub mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	7.0	29,466
Pacific tomcod	<i>Microgadus proximus</i>	3.0	89	Pacific pompano	<i>Peprilus simillimus</i>	1.2	31
Pacific hake	<i>Merluccius productus</i>	8.5	2,680	Medusafish	<i>Ichthyos lockingtoni</i>	7.4	136
Pacific saury	<i>Cololabis saira</i>	6.9	1,436	Ragfish	<i>Icosteus aenigmaticus</i>	0.6	5
King-of-the-salmon	<i>Trachipterus altivelis</i>	2.5	42	Pacific sanddab	<i>Citharichthys sordidus</i>	1.6	114
Darkblotched rockfish	<i>Sebastes crameri</i>	0.1	1	Speckled sanddab	<i>C. stigmaeus</i>	0.2	3
Splitnose rockfish	<i>S. diploproa</i>	0.5	13	Arrowtooth flounder	<i>Atheresthes stomias</i>	0.1	2
Puget Sound rockfish	<i>S. emphaeus</i>	0.1	1	Rex sole	<i>Glyptocephalus zachirus</i>	0.1	1
Widow rockfish	<i>S. entomelas</i>	2.7	276	Butter sole	<i>Isopsetta isolepis</i>	0.1	1
Yellowtail rockfish	<i>S. flavidus</i>	4.0	555	Slender sole	<i>Lyopsetta exilis</i>	0.6	7
Chilipepper	<i>S. goodei</i>	0.2	2	Dover sole	<i>Microstomus pacificus</i>	0.1	1
Shortbelly rockfish	<i>S. jordani</i>	2.9	82	English sole	<i>Parophrys vetulus</i>	0.5	28
Quillback rockfish	<i>S. maliger</i>	0.1	1	Starry flounder	<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>	1.7	33
Black rockfish	<i>S. melanops</i>	9.3	538	Sand sole	<i>Psettichthys melanostictus</i>	0.1	7
Blue rockfish	<i>S. mystinus</i>	3.8	429	Ocean sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>	2.4	28
Tiger rockfish	<i>S. nigrocinctus</i>	0.2	18				

**Table 4—Contribution to the total catch by the ten most abundant families caught in purse seines, 1979-84, in order of abundance.**

Family	No. of species	No. of specimens	% of total specimens
Loliginidae	1	29,793	25.7
Scombridae	2	29,468	25.4
Engraulidae	1	15,592	13.5
Anoplomatidae	1	12,967	11.2
Clupeidae	3	8,990	7.8
Squalidae	1	5,738	5.0
Carangidae	1	5,700	4.9
Gadidae	2	2,769	2.4
Scorpaenidae	15	1,982	1.7
Scomberesocidae	1	1,436	1.2
		Total	98.8

with few large individuals caught in our sampling (Figs. 23 and 24). Overall, the highest catches of *L. opalescens* occurred in waters with surface temperatures between 10° and 13°C.

***Squalus acanthias***—We collected 5,738 specimens of *S. acanthias* at 154 stations in our sampling. They were collected during every cruise but were generally not abundant during the August and September cruises. A broad size range of *S. acanthias* was found over much of the sampling area in June of 1979, but abundances were low at all stations (Fig. 25). Low abundances of mostly smaller individuals were found during June and July of 1981 (Figs. 25 and 26). In contrast, high numbers of *S. acanthias* were found in 1982, especially in the northern transects (Figs. 26 and 27). Several distinct size classes were collected during 1983 but the numbers were lower and the distributions compressed shoreward relative to other years (Figs. 27 and 28). The number of *S. acanthias* caught during June of 1984 was close to that of previous cruises, but numbers again declined by July (Fig. 29). The highest concentrations of *S. acanthias* occurred in waters with surface temperatures between 10° and 14°C.

***Clupea harengus pallasii***—A total of 7,803 specimens of *Clupea* was collected at 125 stations during this study. They occurred during every cruise, although the number of occurrences during June of 1981 was limited ( $n = 2$ ) and therefore not included as a figure.



Most *C. harengus pallasi* were collected off Yaquina Bay in central Oregon and off the Columbia River in June of 1979 and 1980, respectively (Fig. 30). During 1981, the highest numbers were found close to shore off the Columbia River but were farther offshore off central Oregon (Figs. 31 and 32). Abundances were lower and occurrences closer to shore in the three cruises made during 1982 (Figs. 32 and 33). The distribution was limited during 1983 to the few areas that had relatively cold (<14°C) surface temperatures (Figs. 34 and 35). Abundances were low in 1984, and again the catches were restricted to colder waters, especially in September (Figs. 35 and 36). Overall, the highest catches of *Clupea* were found in waters of relatively cold (10°-14°C) surface temperatures and low (<30‰) surface salinities.

***Engraulis mordax***—We collected 15,592 specimens of *E. mordax* at 65 stations during our cruises. This species was collected during each of our cruises, although the occurrences during June of 1979, August of 1981, June of 1982, and September of 1983 were few and these were not plotted. In addition, an insufficient number of length measurements was taken on two cruises to present length-frequency diagrams. The distribution of *E. mordax* was similar for most cruises and was centered within the Columbia River plume (Figs. 37 to 42), where the northern subpopulation of northern anchovy is known to spawn (Richardson 1980). During June of 1981, however, this species occurred in high numbers off southern Oregon (Fig. 38), but many of these were juveniles and were possibly advected to the south at this time. The distribution of this species appears to be confined for the most part to waters of surface salinity <30‰.

***Merluccius productus***—Throughout our survey, we collected 2,680 specimens of *M. productus* at 71 stations. Our catches of this species were highly variable between years, with some years showing high apparent abundances (1982 and 1984) and other years having no catches (1980) or very low catches (1979, 1981, and 1983). During 1982 the catches in May were distributed mostly south of the Columbia River, whereas in June they were found mostly off Washington (Figs. 43 and 44). By September, the catches were centered off the Columbia River (Fig. 44). A similar migration was apparent during the summer of 1984, but the catches were still distributed far to the north in September (Figs. 45 and 46). The highest catches of *M. productus* occurred where surface temperatures fell between 10° and 13°C during most cruises.

***Cololabis saira***—A total of 1,436 specimens of *C. saira* was collected at 58 stations in this study. This species was not collected in any of the three cruises made during May and was infrequently caught during June and only at the offshore stations where higher water temperatures prevailed. *Cololabis saira* was more abundant during the warmer months of August and September, mostly at the offshore stations (Fig. 47). During the warm years of 1983 and 1984, it was found fairly close to shore (Figs. 48 and 49). A wide size range of *C. saira* was caught and, in some cases, several size classes were evident (Figs. 47 and 49). This species was generally associated with offshore waters with surface temperatures >13°C.

***Anoplopoma fimbria***—Juveniles of this species were found in very high abundances when they did occur in our samples. We collected 12,967 specimens of *A. fimbria* at 59 stations, mostly from June to September. During June through August of 1981, *A. fimbria* juveniles were found almost exclusively at the outermost one or two stations along each transect (Figs. 50 and 51). There was a

steady increase in modal size through these months, which represented the progression of a single (age 0) year class (Boehlert and Yoklavich 1985). Their distribution was closer to shore during September of 1982 and during June and September of 1983 (Figs. 51 and 52). They were again distributed farther offshore during September of 1984 (Fig. 53). Collections of *A. fimbria* were made at stations with surface temperatures ≥14°C.

***Trachurus symmetricus***—During our study we collected 5,700 *T. symmetricus* at 58 stations. There were, however, only four occurrences prior to September of 1982, when it occurred in low numbers mostly south of the Columbia River (Fig 54). This species was very abundant thereafter with the exception of the September cruise of 1984. During May of 1983, *T. symmetricus* was found only at the southernmost stations, but by June it was found in large numbers south of the Columbia River (Figs. 54 and 55). By September, this species had reached the northernmost transect, but the bulk of the catches was still south of the Columbia River (Fig. 55). This species was widely dispersed throughout much of the study area during June of 1984 (Fig. 56) and was caught at most stations with surface temperatures exceeding 14°C. Two widely separated length groups were evident during some months (Figs. 55 and 56), representing both juveniles (2-3 yr old) and adults (> 7 yr old; Mallicoate and Parrish 1981). The majority of *T. symmetricus* caught throughout the study were caught in temperatures exceeding 13°C.

***Scomber japonicus***—This species occurred in very dense concentrations during the warmer years of the study. Altogether, we collected 29,466 specimens of *S. japonicus* at 59 stations. Only two of these specimens, both collected at a single station in June of 1982, were taken prior to 1983. The largest collections of this species in May of 1983 were along the southernmost transects (Fig. 57). By June of 1983, they were distributed throughout much of the study area with very large concentrations located south of the Columbia River. Very high numbers of *S. japonicus* were taken along almost every transect in June of 1984, with the notable exception of a large upwelling area off the central Oregon coast (Fig. 58). Concentrations of this species were less evident during July, and its distribution was restricted to a relatively small area to the south by September (Figs. 58 and 59). Based on our length-frequency data, the majority of the individuals captured were approximately 2-3 years old (Mallicoate and Parrish 1981). Surface temperature appears to be the dominant factor governing the distribution of this species. The majority of *S. japonicus* collected during this survey were taken at stations with water temperatures exceeding 13°C.

### Pelagic assemblage analysis

To determine which species tend to be associated together in a similar environment, we used recurrent group analysis (Fager 1957, 1963) to group species according to their co-occurrences. In this analysis, an index of affinity (I) is calculated for all possible species pairs as follows:

$$I = [J_{ab}/[N_a N_b]^{.5}] - \frac{1}{2} [N_b]^{.5}$$

where  $J_{ab}$  is the number of joint occurrences,  $N_a$  and  $N_b$  are the total occurrences of species  $a$  and  $b$ , and  $N_b \geq N_a$ . This index ranges from 0.0 (the species pair was never caught in the same sample) to 1.0 (the species pair always co-occurred). Only species which

occurred in more than 1.0% of the total number of collections were included in the analysis. All species of juvenile *Sebastes* were combined in our analysis.

Although only occurrence rather than abundance data are used in this analysis, it was considered appropriate for this data set due to slightly different sampling gear used on some cruises and the high variances associated with the numbers of many of the pelagic species sampled. Recurrent group analysis has previously been used with apparent success for pelagic (Cailliet et al. 1979), mesopelagic (McKelvie 1985), and demersal fishes (Fager and Longhurst 1968; Allen 1982).

We initially grouped our species at several different affinity levels and decided that the 0.3 level gave the most biologically interpretable groupings. This level is somewhat lower than that used in most of the previously mentioned studies. The generally low affinity values we found were probably a result of patchiness in the distributions of many of the schooling species and the low number of species per collection. Once the recurrent groups were formed containing all the possible species pairs showing positive affinities, intergroup connections were calculated based on the number of positive affinities divided by the total number of possible pairings between members of the groups.

The results of our analysis for all our collections (Fig. 60) showed several main groups and species that were affiliated with these groups (i.e., showing positive affinities with only some members of the group). A small group of inshore pelagic juvenile fishes was formed containing rockfishes (*Sebastes* spp.) and wolfeels (*A. ocellatus*) and associated kelp greenling (*H. decagrammus*). This inshore juvenile fish group was weakly connected to a large mid-shelf group which contained many of the dominant species collected in this study. Strongly associated with this main group were American shad (*A. sapidissima*) and black rockfish adults (*S. melanops*). Surf smelt (*H. pretiosus*) and two other main groupings were found to be weakly associated. The first of these includes two main species (*T. symmetricus* and *S. japonicus*) and one associated species (*P. simillimus*) which have centers of distribution south of the study area and tended to occur in our samples only during warm years. The second main grouping consisted of three species (*I. lockingtoni*, *A. fimbria*, and *Mola mola*) which were generally found along the outer shelf region. Associated with this grouping were Pacific saury (*C. saira*) and the king-of-the-salmon (*T. alivelis*) which have centers of distribution offshore of the study area.

## DISCUSSION

This study represents the first large-scale survey of the pelagic nekton off Oregon and Washington and presents new information on the abundance and distribution of many epipelagic species of nekton. Many of these species have not been adequately sampled by previous midwater and bottom trawl surveys (e.g., Gabriel 1983). By systematically sampling at predetermined stations during most cruises and by knowing the area sampled, we could make crude estimates of the abundances of many species which are quantitatively sampled by the purse seines. Unfortunately, we do not have precise estimates of the vulnerability of most of the species to our gear. For some midwater and demersal species (i.e., *Merluccius productus* and *Squalus acanthias*), we may be sampling only the upper layers of the population. Diel vertically migrating species, such as *Engraulis mordax*, may be substantially underestimated during day-time collections compared with bottom trawl collections (Laroche and Richardson 1980). Moreover, highly attenuated species (*Colo-*

*labis saira*) and juveniles of most species were observed to escape through the meshes during pursing and retrieval of the net, and captures of these species may be considered only as incidental.

The usefulness of this study lies not in estimating precise absolute abundances, but rather in examining seasonal, interannual, and geographic changes in the relative abundance of the various species, particularly those which dominate the catches. Many species of pelagic and demersal fishes are known to show substantial variation in year-class strength (Hollowed et al. in press) and independent (nonfishery) estimates of the stock size are important in characterizing the variability in recruitment patterns.

Along with the substantial environmental changes that occurred within one sampling year were major changes in the relative rank order of abundance (ROA) for the different cruise months. The ROA of the dominant species for May, June, July-August, and September for all years combined are given in Table 5. Although some species were among the ten most abundant for each of the four time periods examined, several trends were apparent in the relative rankings. Several species with cold-water affinities (*Loligo opalescens*, *Squalus acanthias*, *Hypomesus pretiosus*, and *Sebastes* spp. juveniles) generally decreased in relative ROA through the summer. Other species with more warm-water affinities (*Anoplopoma fimbria* juveniles and *Cololabis saira*) generally increased in relative importance through the sampling season. The remainder of the dominant species either showed no change or were inconsistent in their relative ROA patterns. Seasonal variations in the abundance of *Sebastes* spp. and *A. fimbria* may also reflect ontogenetic changes as the juveniles settle out to the adult demersal habitat.

Although some differences in sampling effort occurred among years, the June cruises provided us with a time series of observations with which to make interannual comparisons (Table 6). The rankings during 1978, 1980, and 1981 were similar despite some differences in environmental conditions among the three years. During June of 1982, juvenile rockfishes (*Sebastes* spp.) and northern anchovy (*E. mordax*) decreased in relative importance while two highly migratory species (*M. productus* and *T. symmetricus*) became more important. Major interannual changes in the ROA were associated with the occurrence of the strong El Niño event during June of 1983 and 1984 (Table 6). The dominant taxa (*Loligo opalescens* and *Sebastes* spp.) from 1979-82 had much lower ROA's during the final two years. They were replaced in relative rankings by two species (*Scomber japonicus* and *Trachurus symmetricus*) that usually have centers of distribution off California. Other species with warm-water southern or offshore affinities (*Peprilus simillimus*, *Icichthys lockingtoni*, and *Mola mola*) showed increased abundances during the latter two years (Percy et al. 1985).

Spatial variations in abundance may be difficult to interpret because of the many different migration patterns exhibited by these pelagic species. The marine distribution of several anadromous osmerids and estuarine-spawning *C. harengus pallasi* may change seasonally depending on the spawning cycle. Adult *Loligo opalescens* are known to move southward and shoreward in late spring and early summer to spawn off Oregon (Starr 1985), whereas adult *E. mordax* move offshore to spawn, apparently within the Columbia River plume, during summer (Laroche and Richardson 1980). Other species undergo north-south seasonal migrations associated with feeding. For instance, *M. productus* spawn off southern California in the winter, and the juveniles move northward along the shelf in the spring and occupy feeding grounds within our study area during the summer (Bailey et al. 1982). During August, they begin to move offshore and occupy greater depths before migrating south in the fall. During the warm year of 1983, there was a well-



**Table 5—Rankings of relative abundance of dominant nonsalmonid nekton by cruise month. Only those species ranked among the most abundant at least two months are listed. Rankings below the top ten are indicated by a dashed line. Numbers of cruises in each sampling period are given in parentheses.**

Species	Rankings			
	May (3)	June (6)	July- August (3)	September (3)
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	3	1	6	1
<i>Loligo opalescens</i>	2	2	4	6
<i>Clupea harengus pallasii</i>	5	6	2	4
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	1	8	3	7
<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i>	—	9	1	3
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	4	5	5	—
<i>Merluccius productus</i>	7	7	8	5
<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>	8	3	9	8
<i>Cololabis saira</i>	—	—	10	2
<i>Sebastes</i> sp. <sup>1</sup>	10	4	—	—
<i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i>	6	10	—	—

<sup>1</sup>Includes juveniles of several species.

**Table 6—Rankings of relative abundance of dominant nonsalmonid nekton for June cruises, 1979-84. Only those species ranked among the most abundant at least two years are listed. Rankings below the top ten are indicated by a dashed line.**

Species	Rankings					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
<i>Loligo opalescens</i>	1	1	1	1	5	4
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	5	6	4	3	3	3
<i>Clupea harengus pallasii</i>	3	3	9	4	6	5
<i>Sebastes</i> sp. <sup>1</sup>	2	2	2	7	10	—
<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>	—	—	—	5	2	2
<i>Engraulis mordax</i>	—	4	5	—	4	8
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Merluccius productus</i>	—	—	—	2	—	6
<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i>	—	—	3	—	8	—
<i>Sebastes melanops</i>	—	—	—	6	9	9
<i>Cololabis saira</i>	—	5	10	—	—	—
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	8	—	8	—	—	10

<sup>1</sup>Includes juveniles of several species.

defined northward movement of *S. japonicus* and *T. symmetricus* schools through the study area. Some evidence exists that these schools remained within the study area during the winter of 1983-84 (Pearcy et al. 1985); both species were widely distributed throughout the study area in 1984 and *S. japonicus* was found in large numbers off the Canadian coast (Ashton et al. 1985).

Oceanographic measurements taken concurrently with our collections allow us to examine the environmental preferences of these species and may be used to predict which species are likely to occur in a particular water type. Our results suggest that seemingly small changes in surface temperature may be associated with drastic changes in species composition and abundance. For instance, a 1-4°C increase in mean surface temperature between May and June of 1982 and 1983 (Fisher et al. 1984) was associated with a complete shift from an assemblage dominated by northern temperate species (*Loligo opalescens* and *Squalus acanthias*) to an assemblage dominated by more southern fauna (*Scomber japonicus* and *Trachurus symmetricus*). Surface temperature alone, however, may

not be an accurate indicator of environmental conditions. A major northward shift in the location of the subarctic boundary caused by an intensification of the northward-flowing Davidson Current during the El Niño resulted in numerous biological anomalies at all trophic levels (Wooster and Fluharty 1985; Mysak 1986). In essence, our study illustrates the indirect effects of a major environmental perturbation, such as the 1982-84 El Niño, on nektonic organisms.

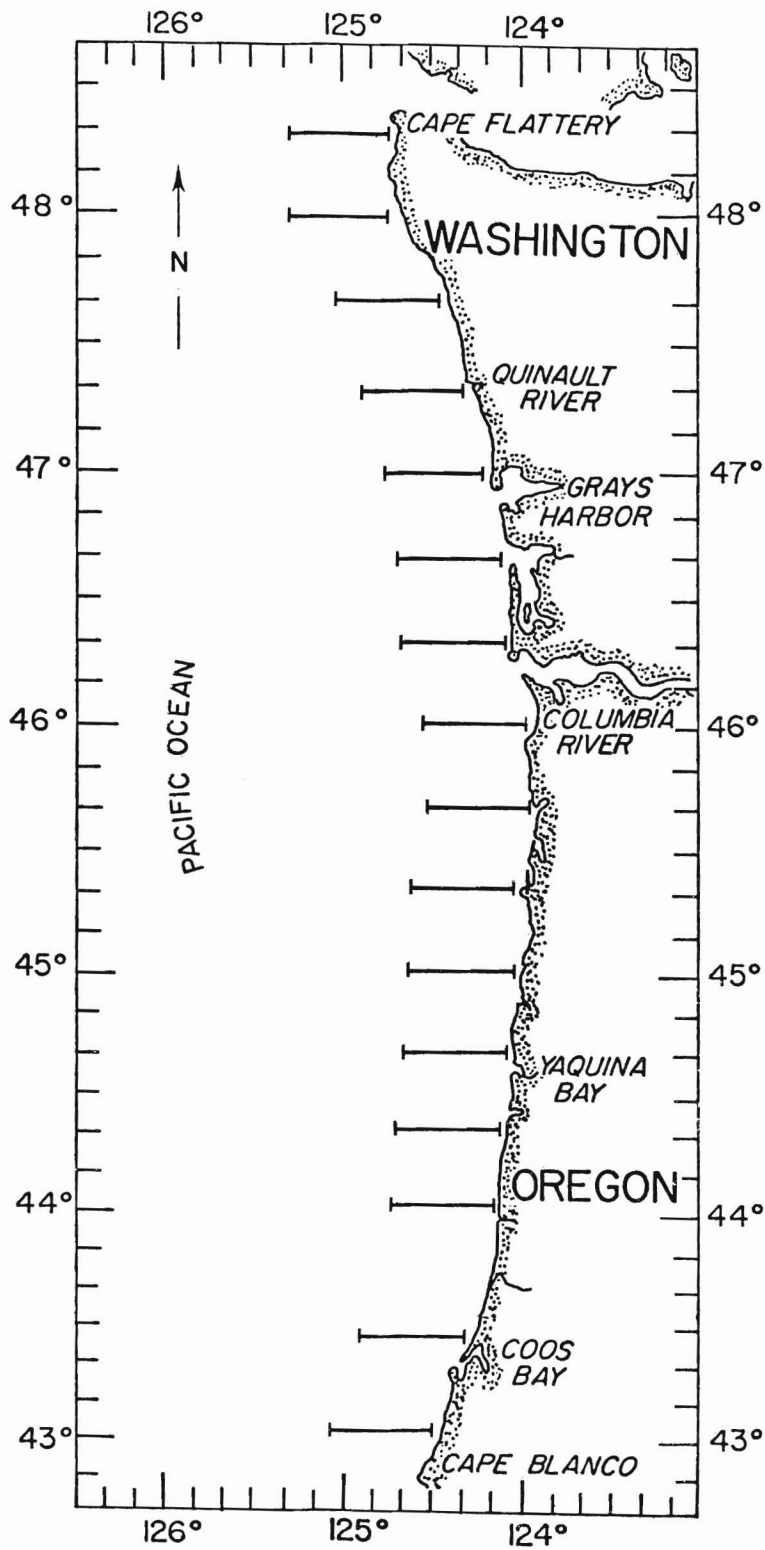
## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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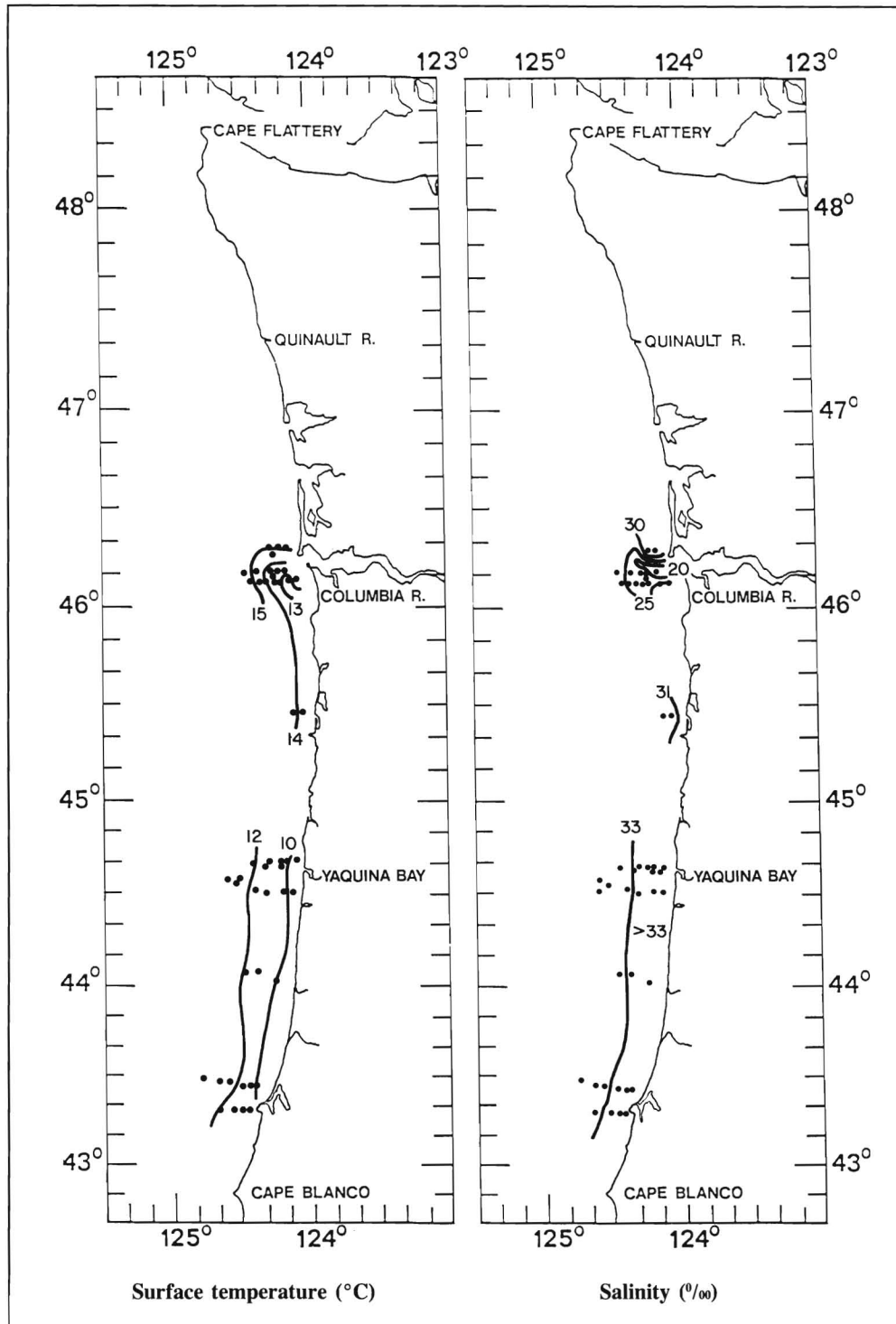
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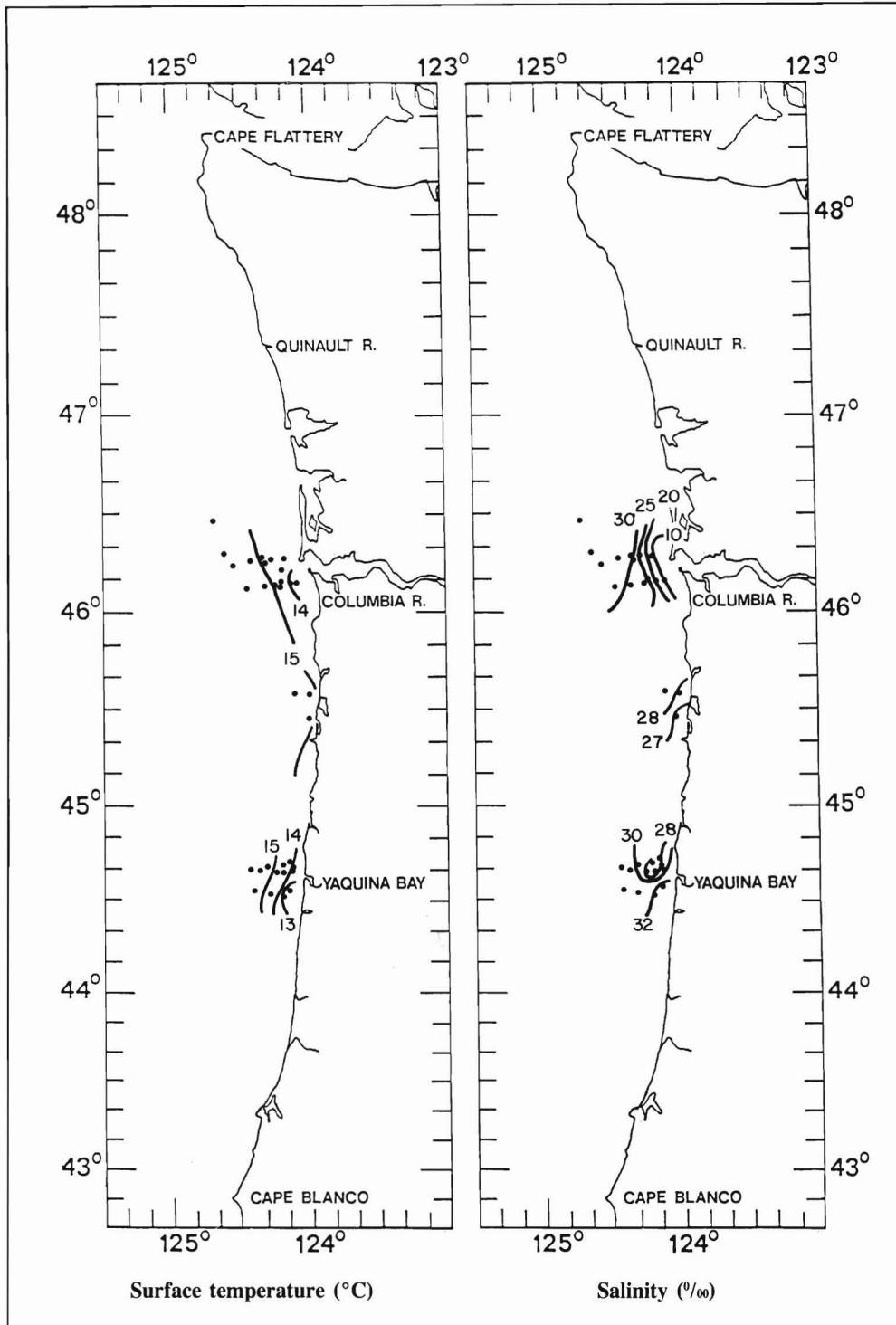


**Figure 1**

Location of sampling area and transect lines used in the study.



**Figure 2**  
 Station locations and isopleths of surface temperature and salinity, June 1979.

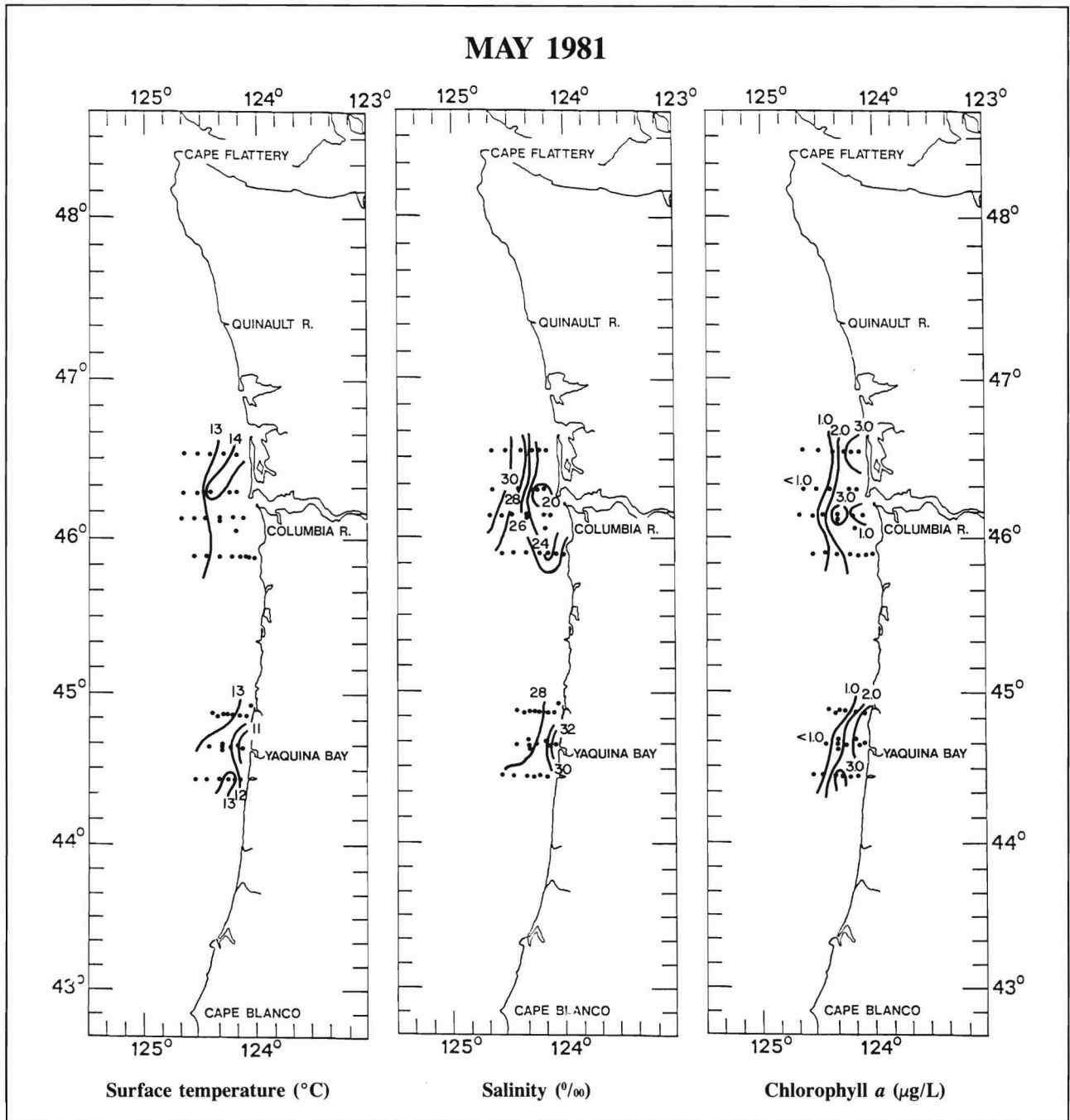


**Figure 3**

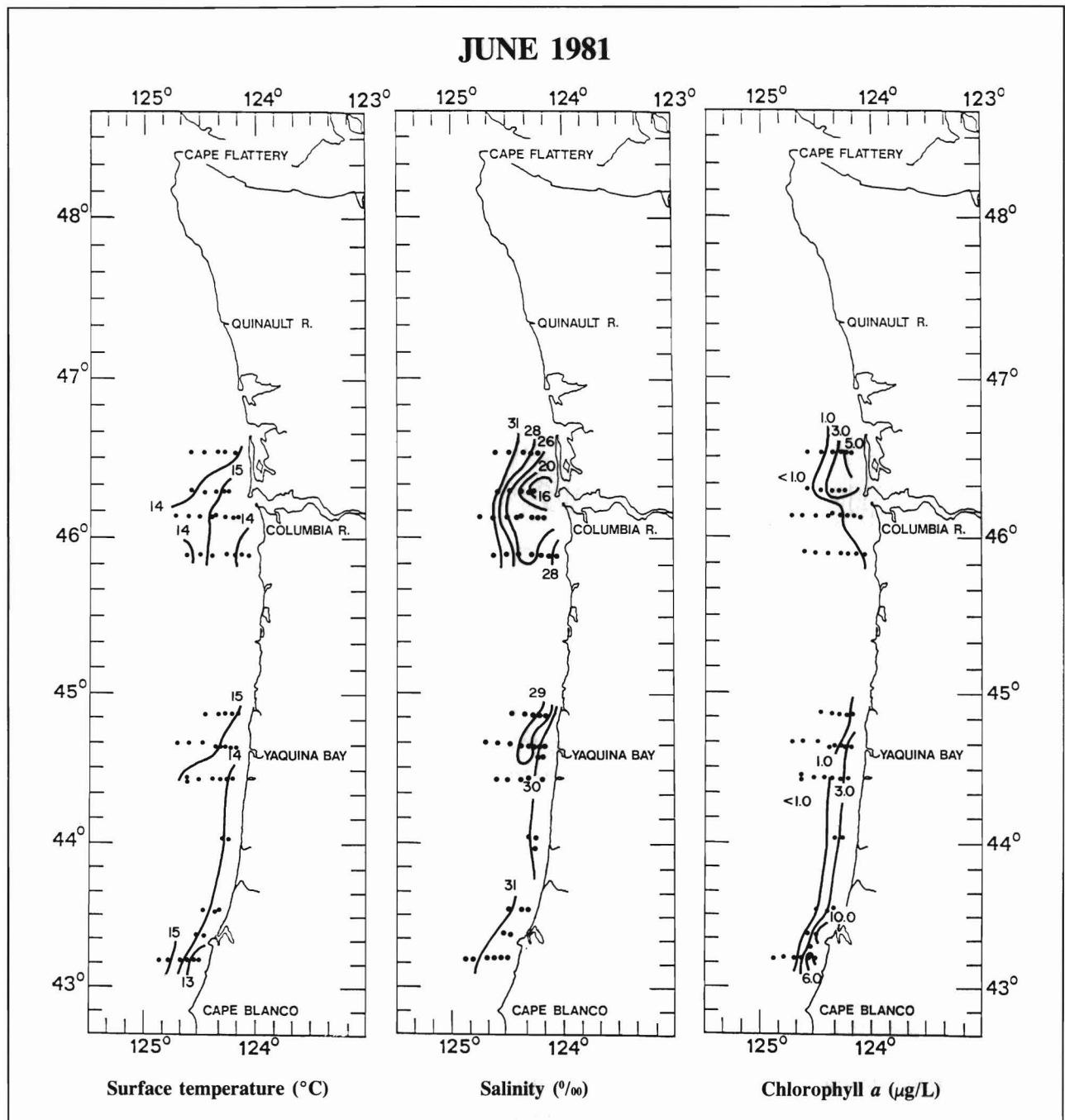
Station locations and isopleths of surface temperature and salinity, June 1980.

### Figures 4 through 16

Station locations and isopleths of surface temperature, salinity, and chlorophyll *a*, summer 1981-84.



**Figure 4**



**Figure 5**

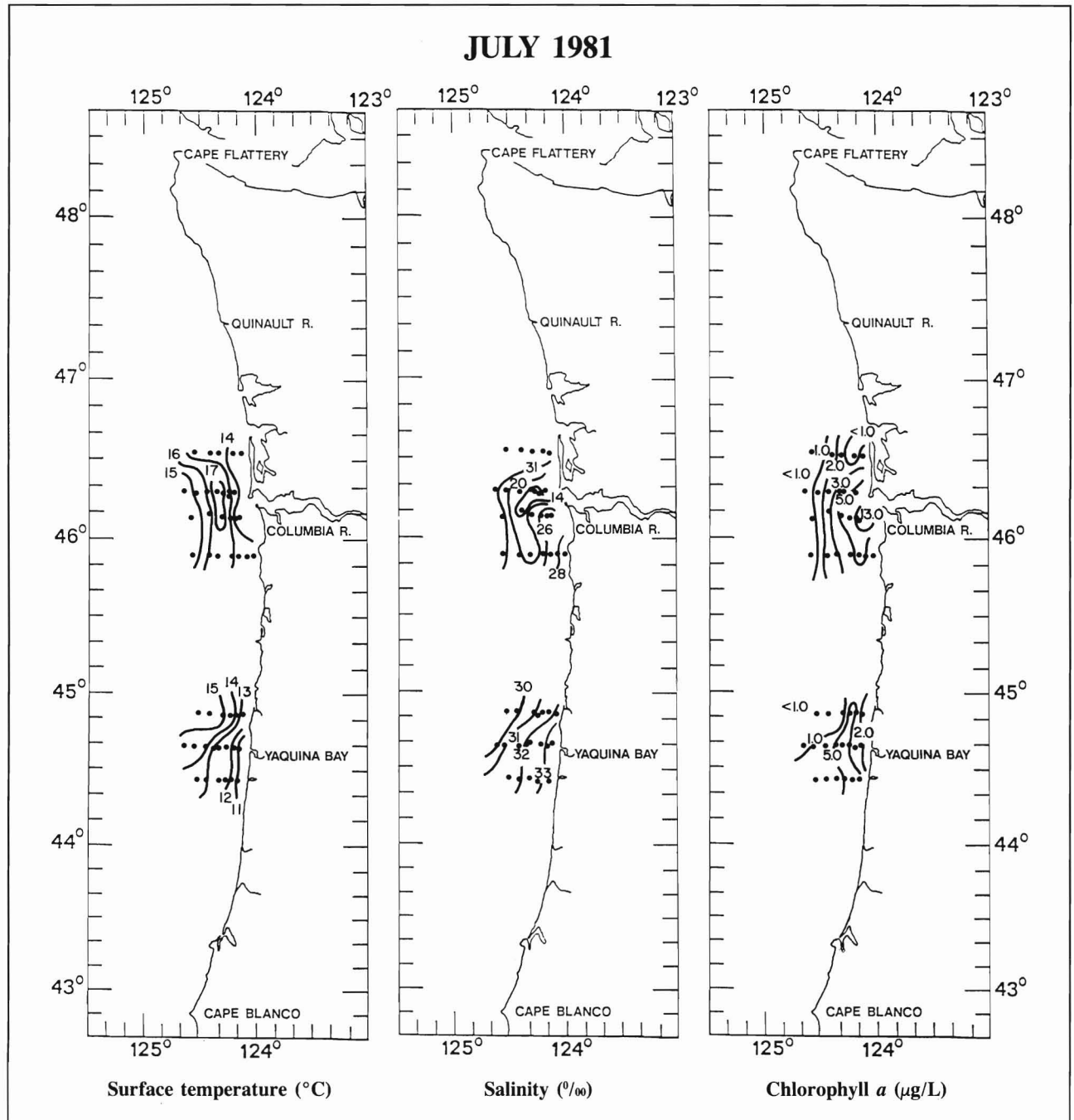
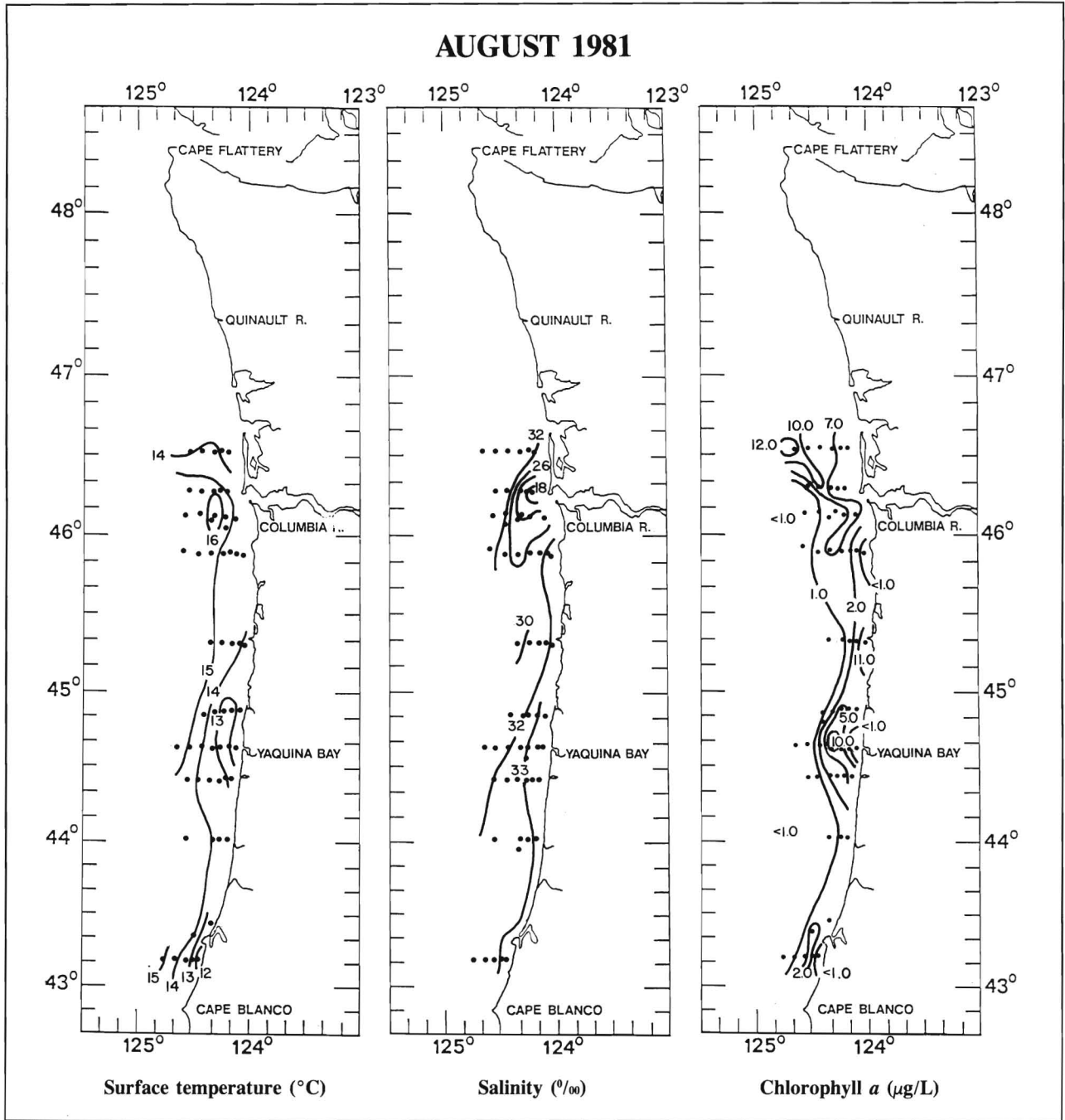


Figure 6



**AUGUST 1981**



**Figure 7**

MAY 1982

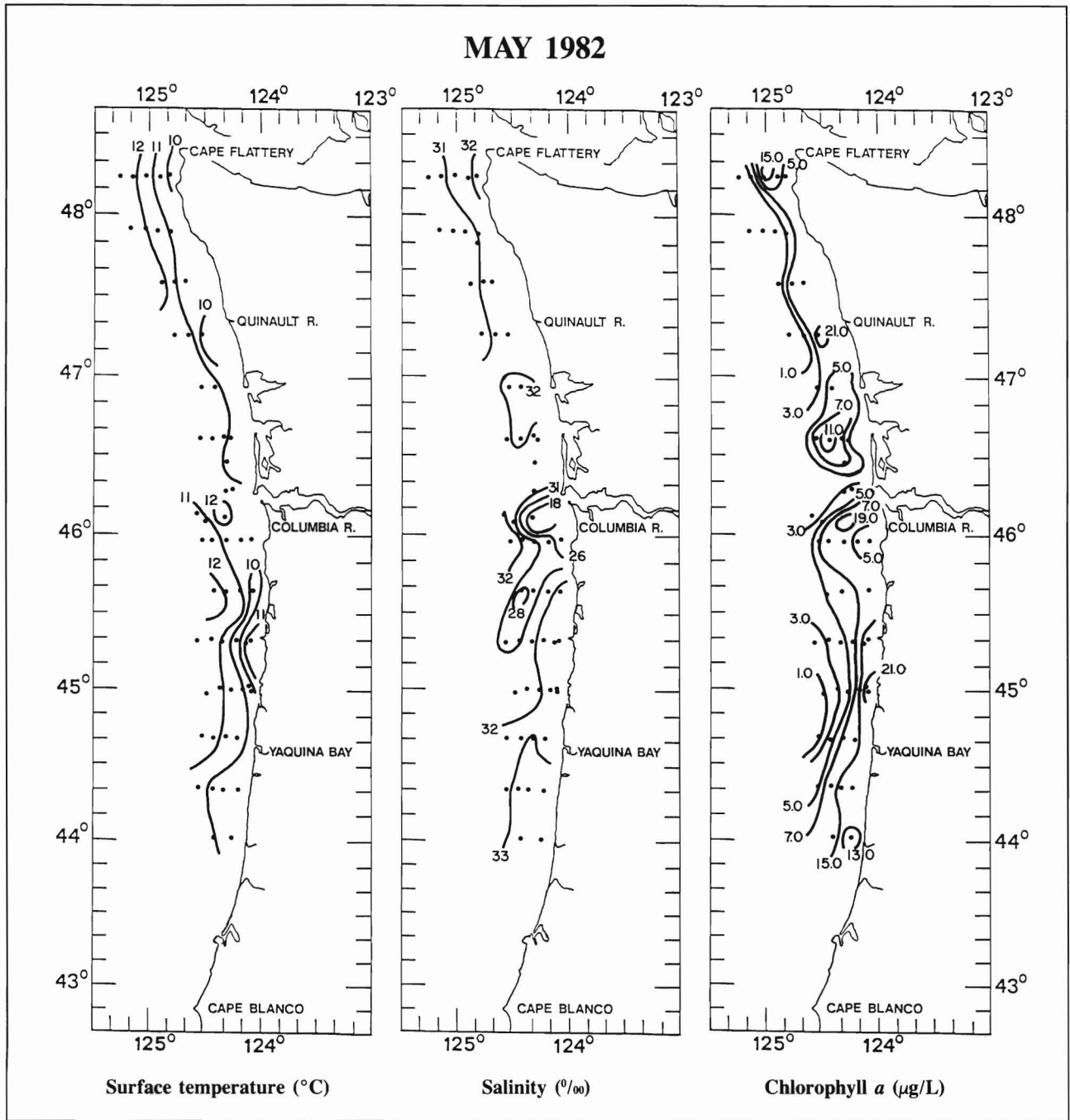


Figure 8

# JUNE 1982

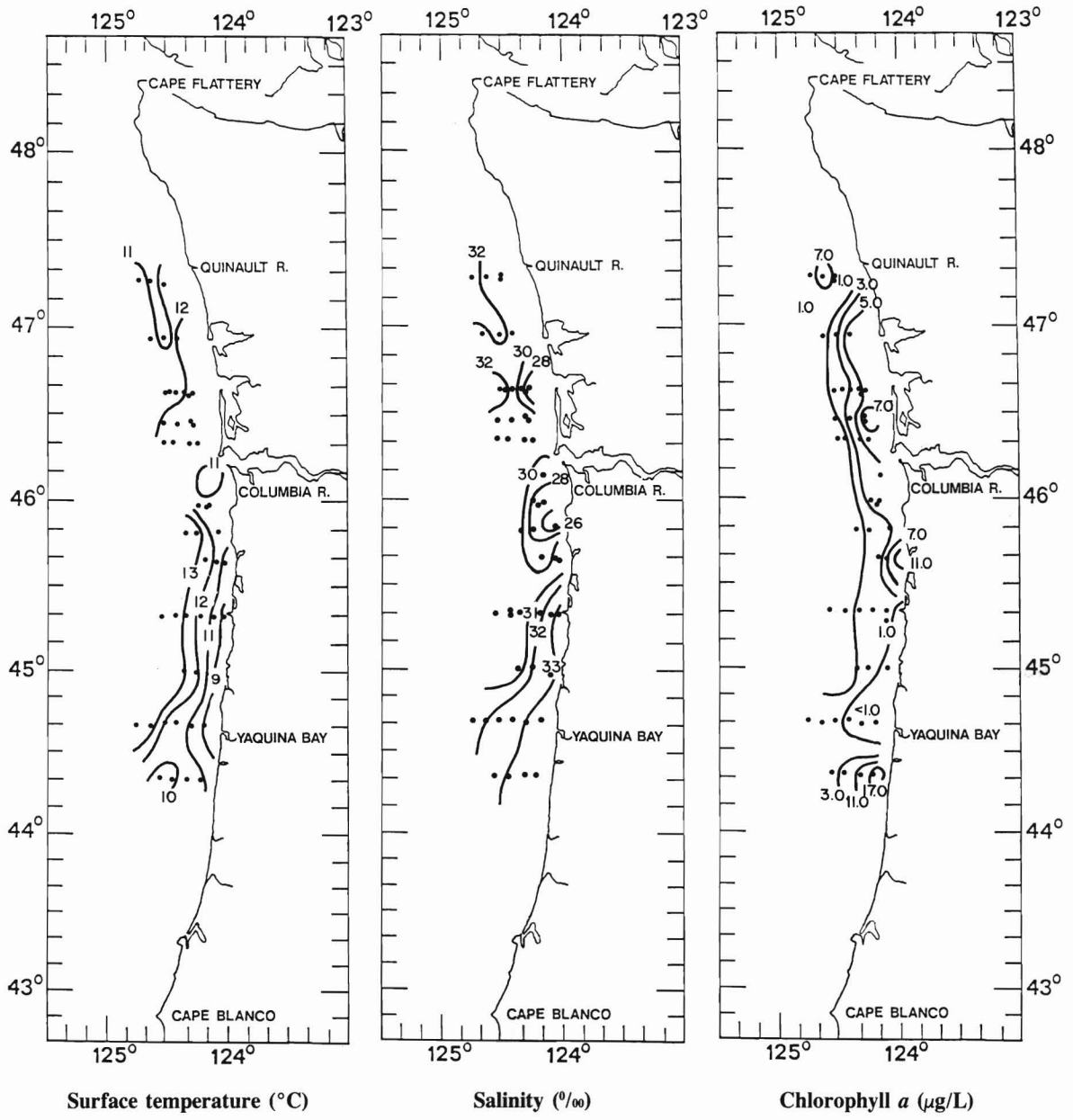


Figure 9

SEPTEMBER 1982

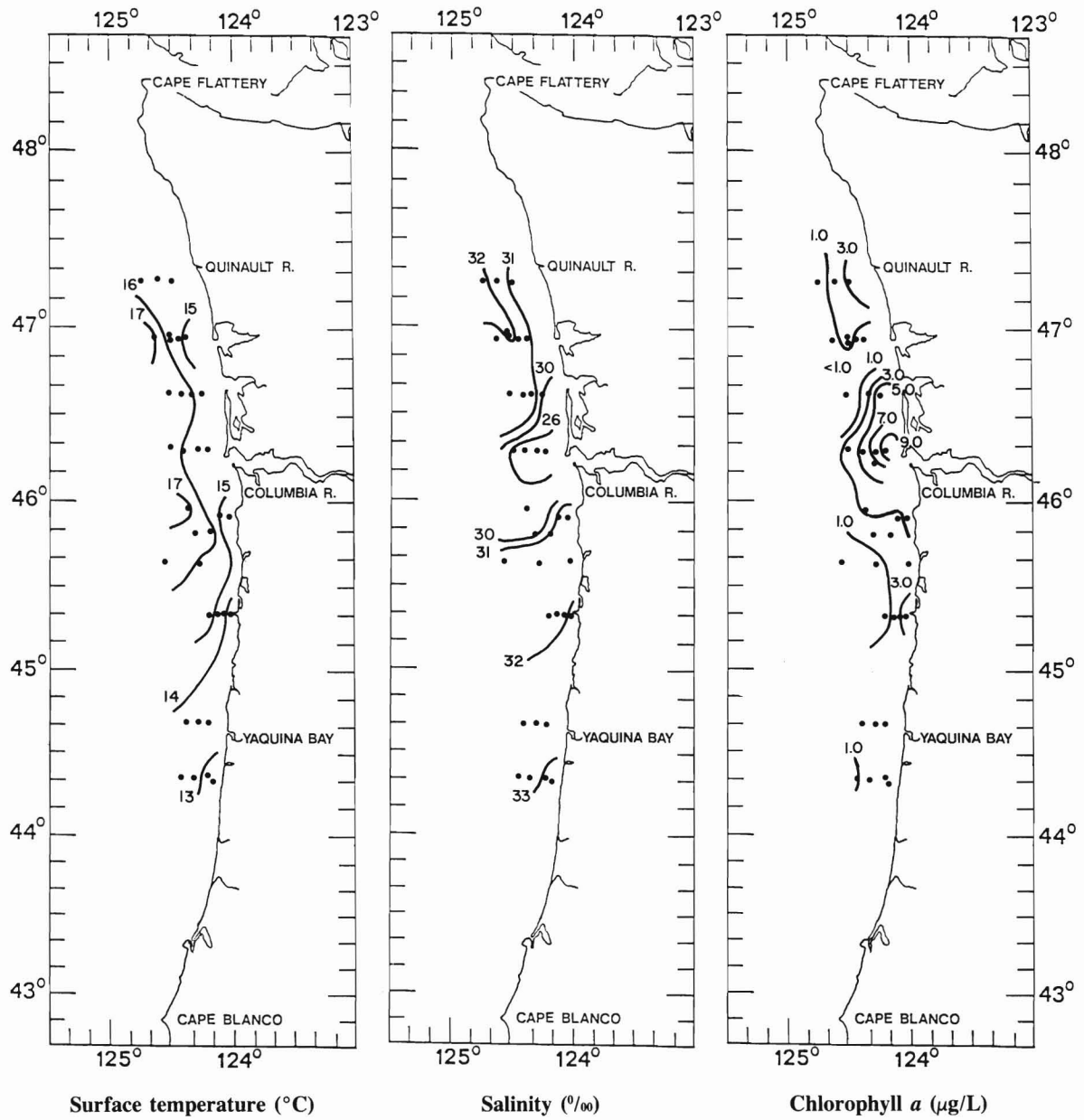
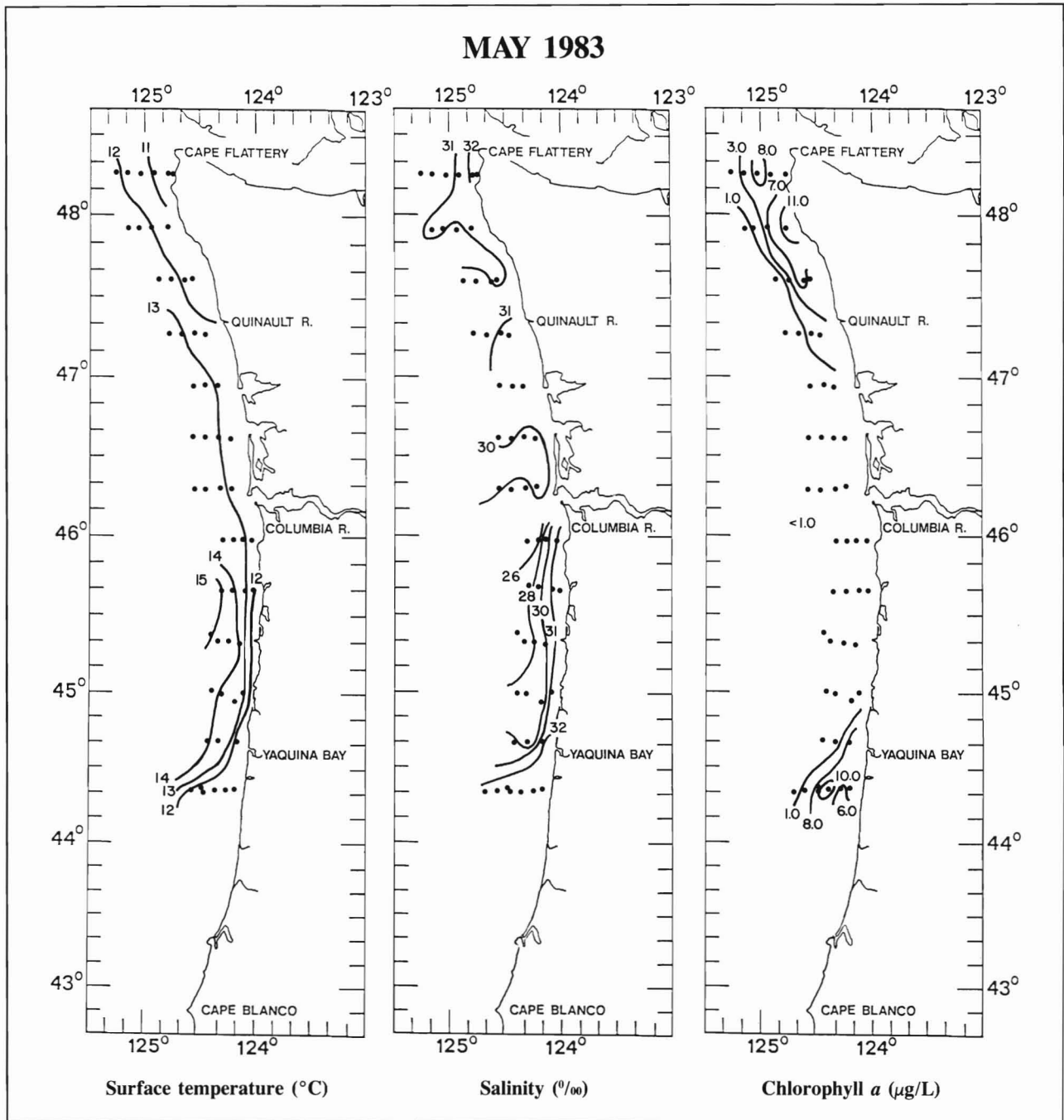
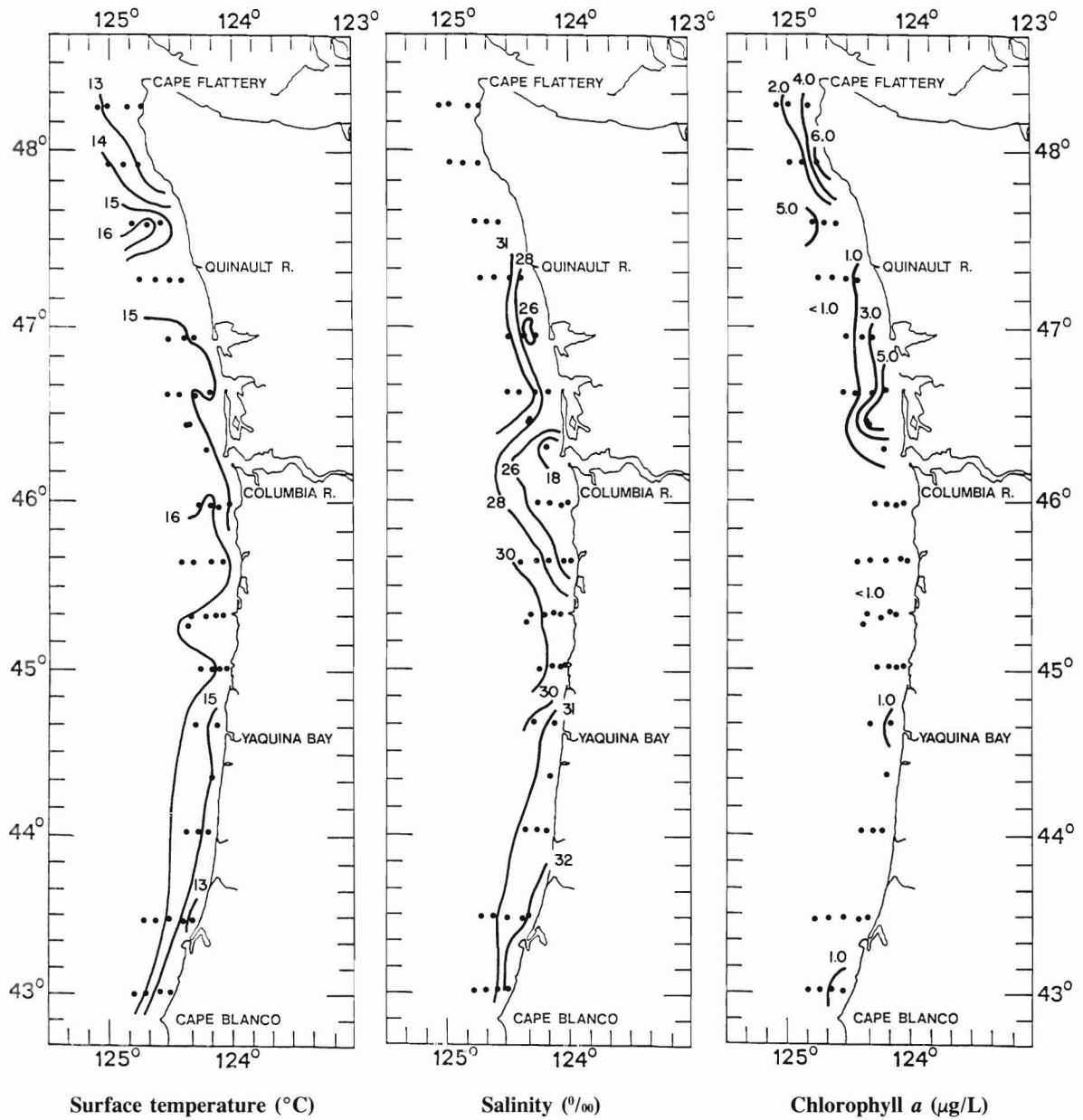


Figure 10



**Figure 11**

**JUNE 1983**



**Figure 12**

# SEPTEMBER 1983

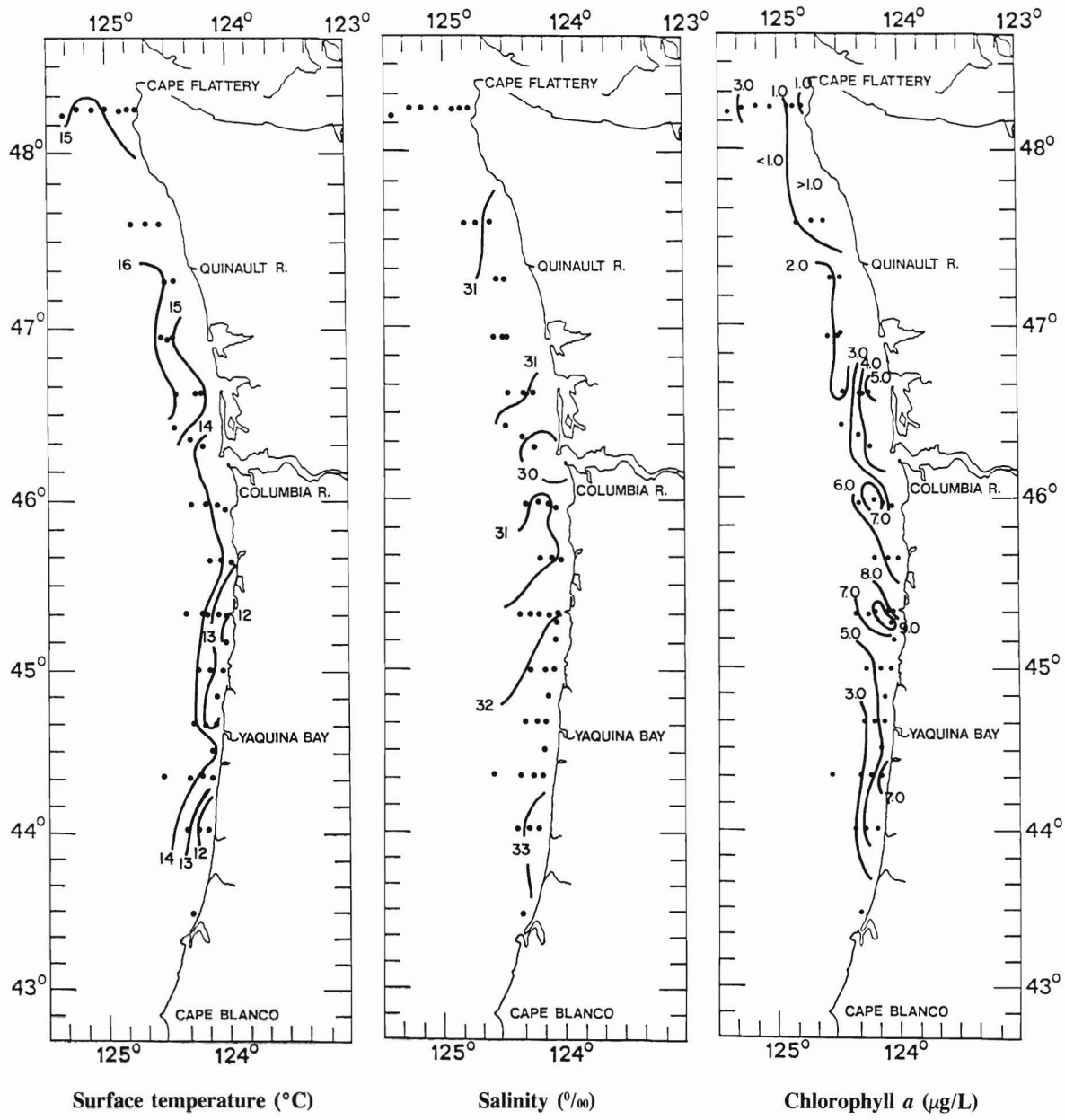


Figure 13

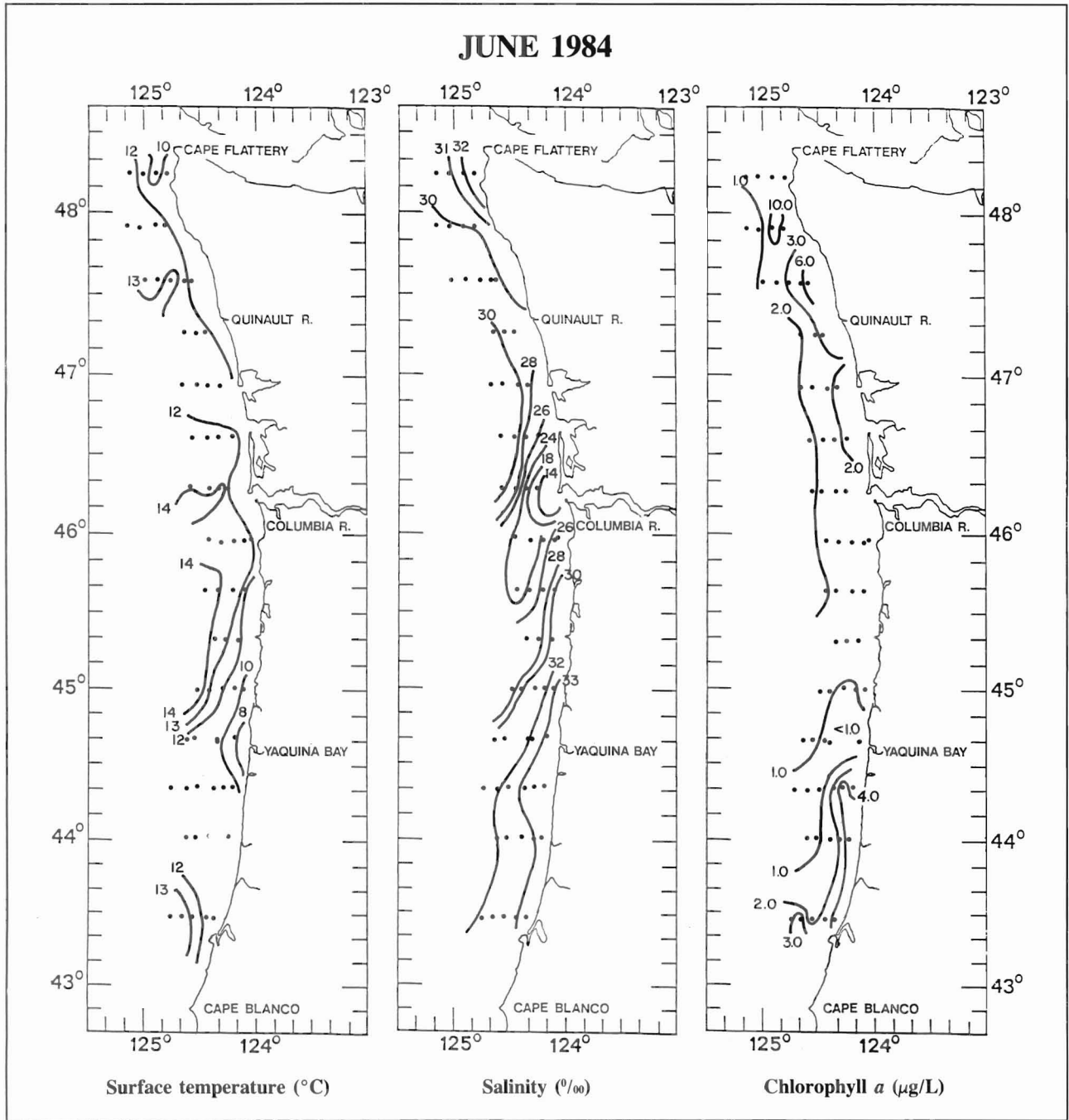


Figure 14



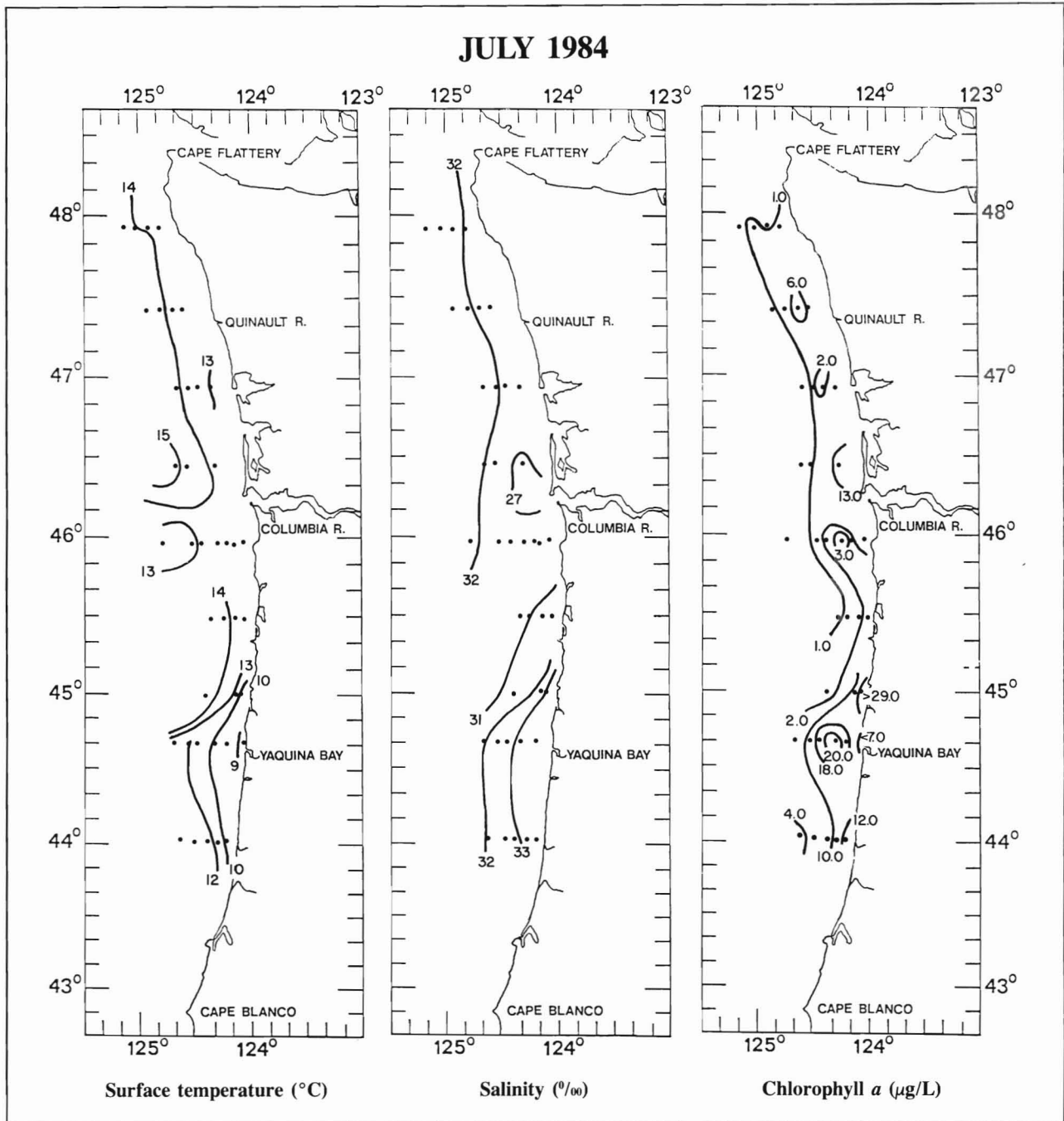


Figure 15

SEPTEMBER 1984

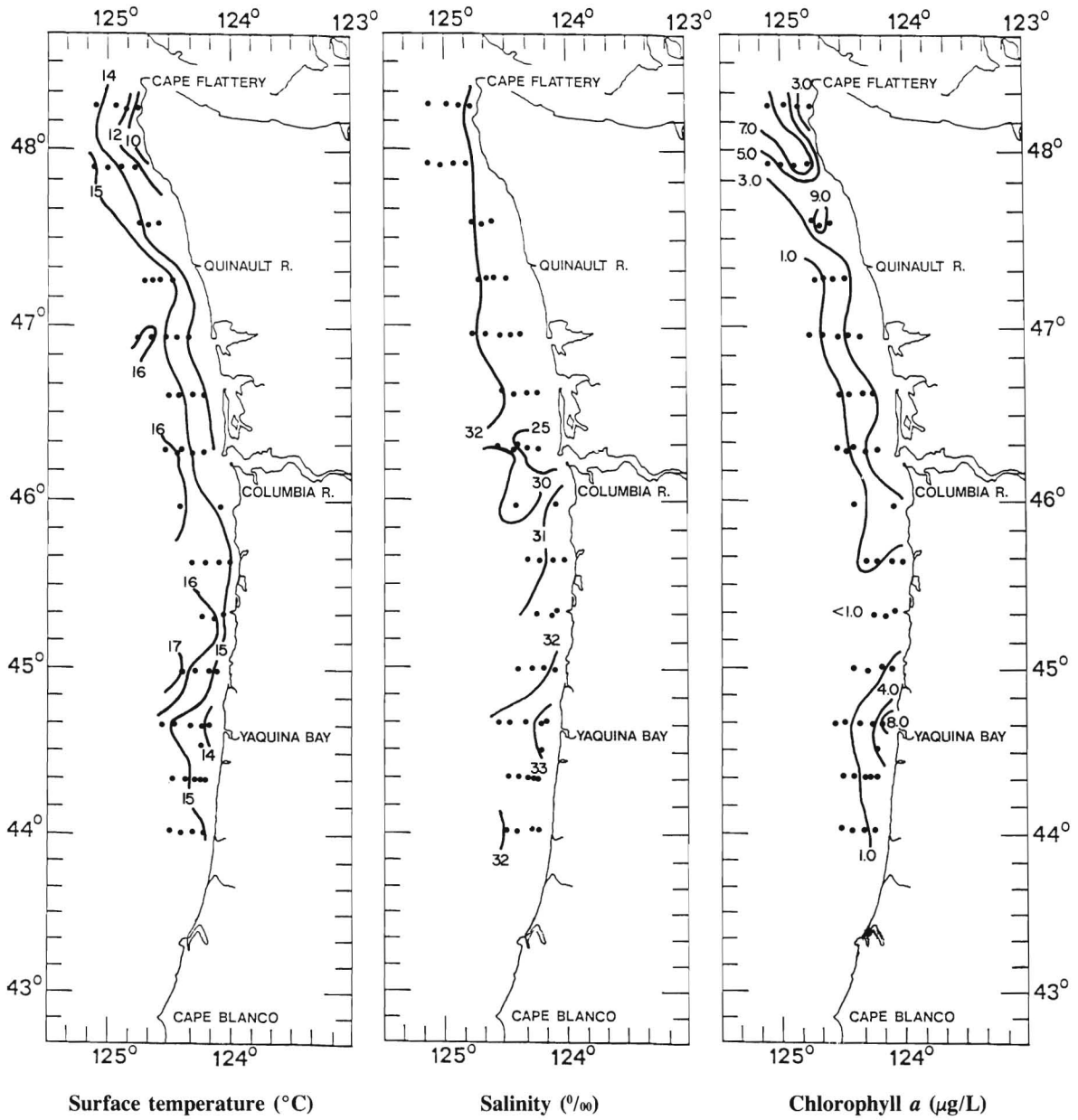


Figure 16

**Figures 17 through 59**

Distribution, relative abundance and length-frequency distributions of dominant species in summer catches, 1979-84.

*Loligo opalescens*

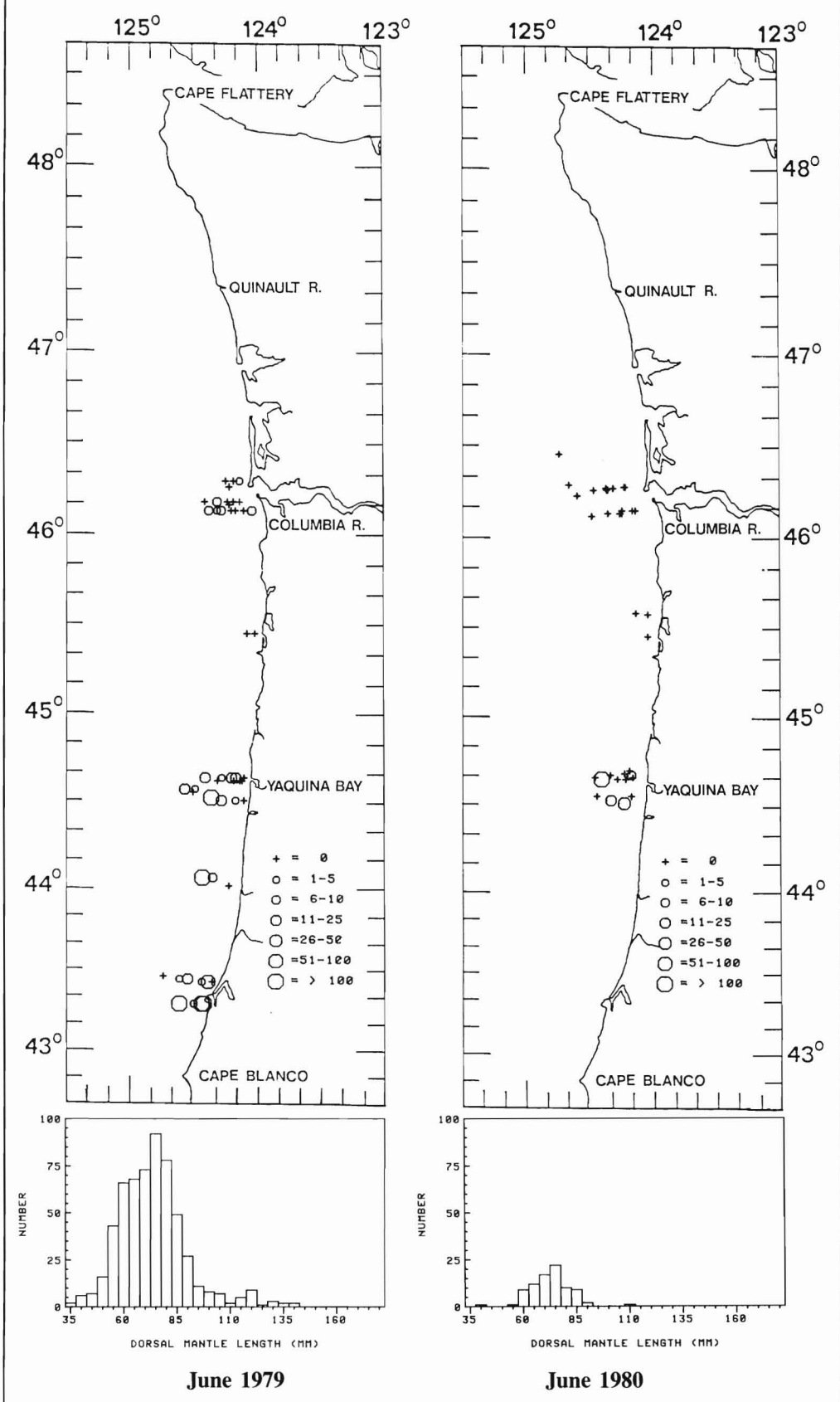


Figure 17

*Loligo opalescens*

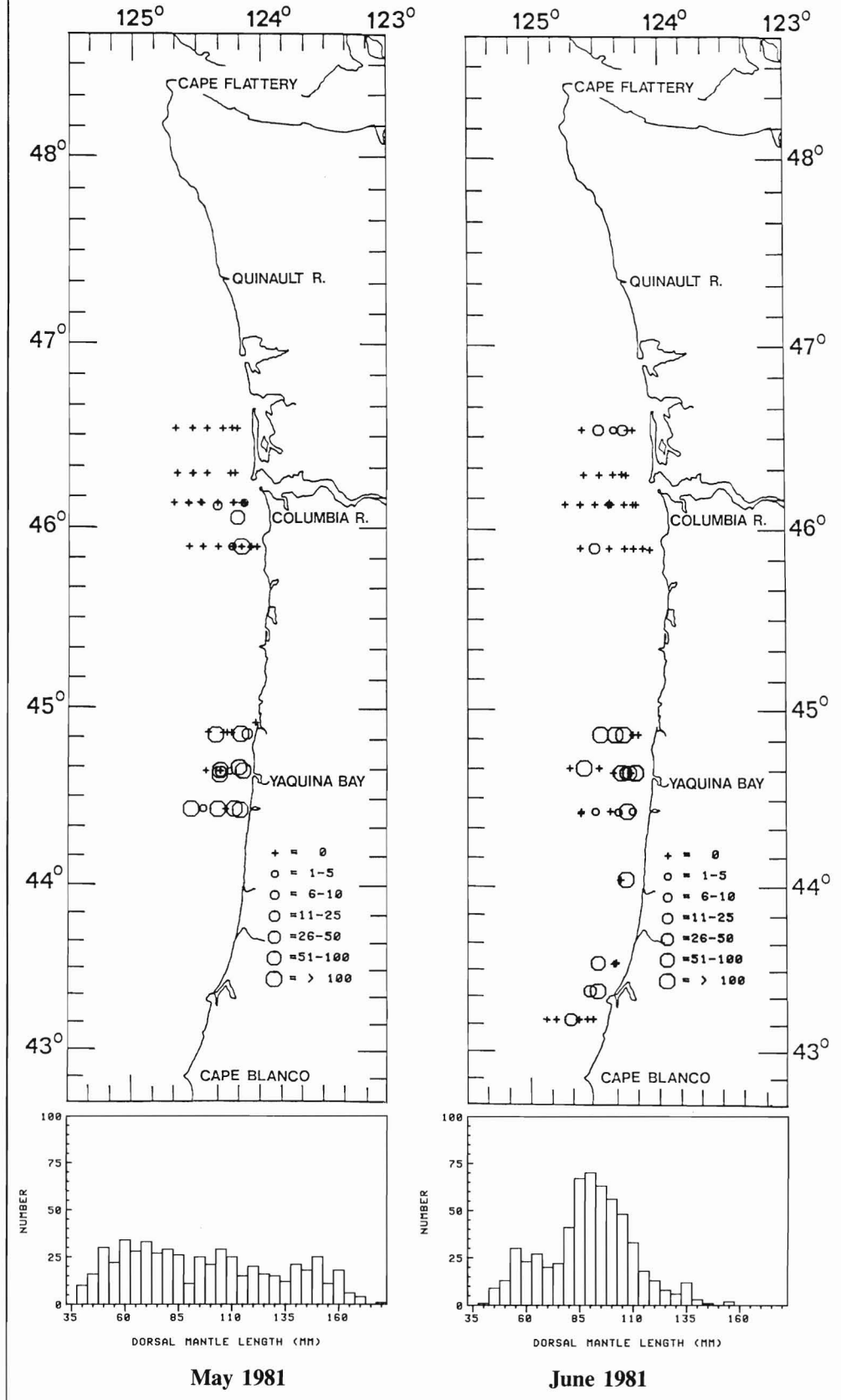


Figure 18

*Loligo opalescens*

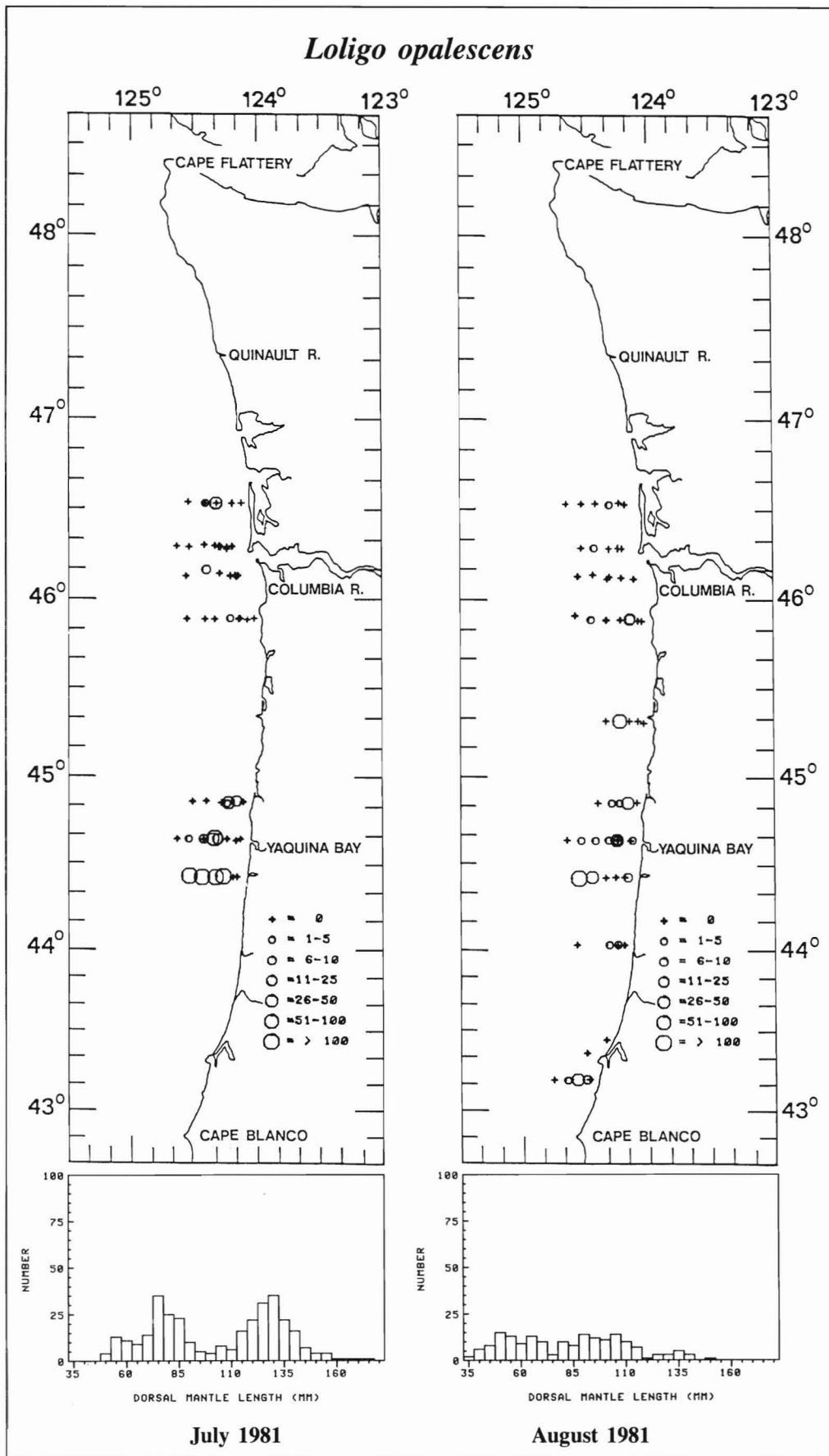


Figure 19

*Loligo opalescens*

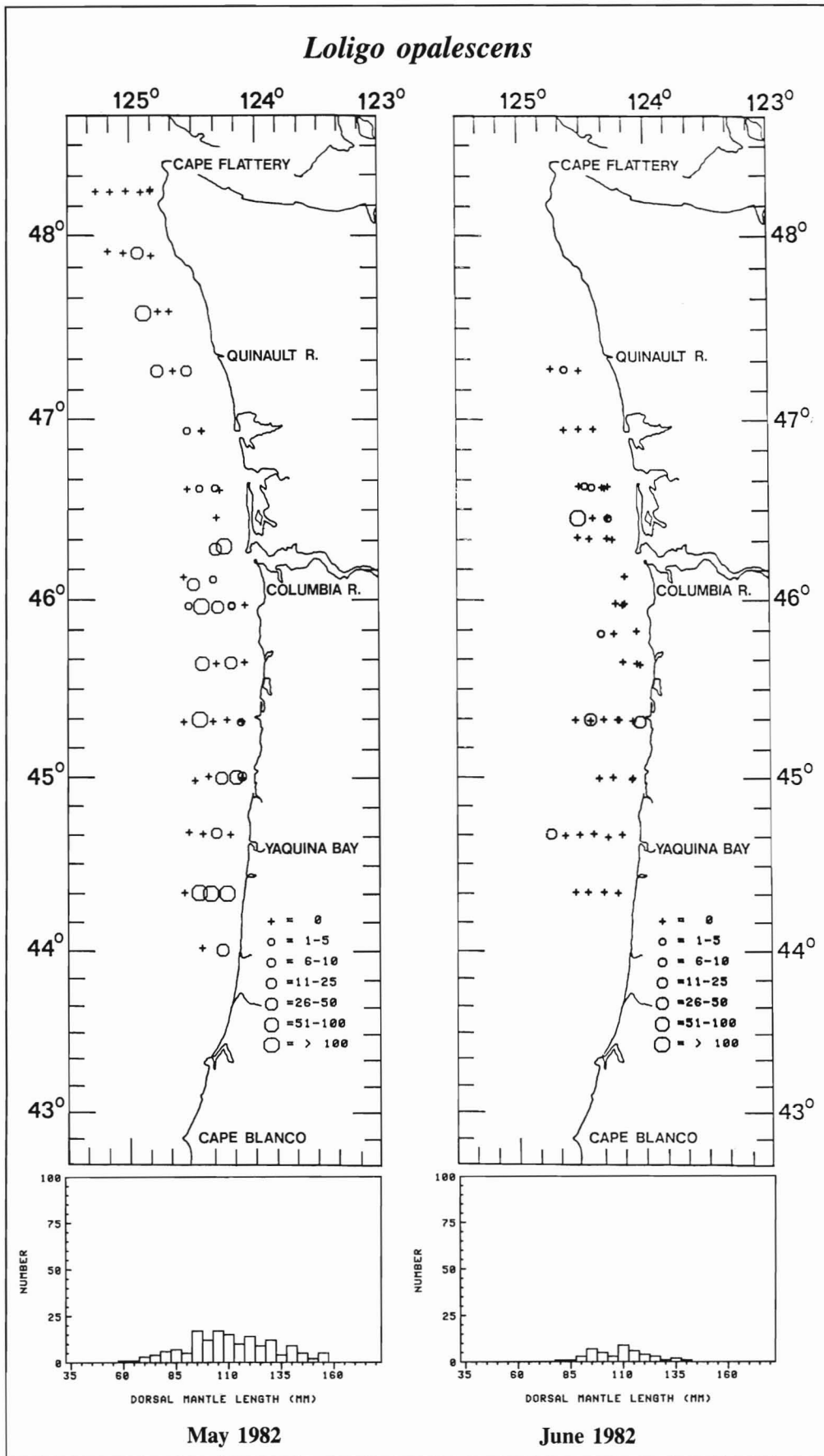


Figure 20

*Loligo opalescens*

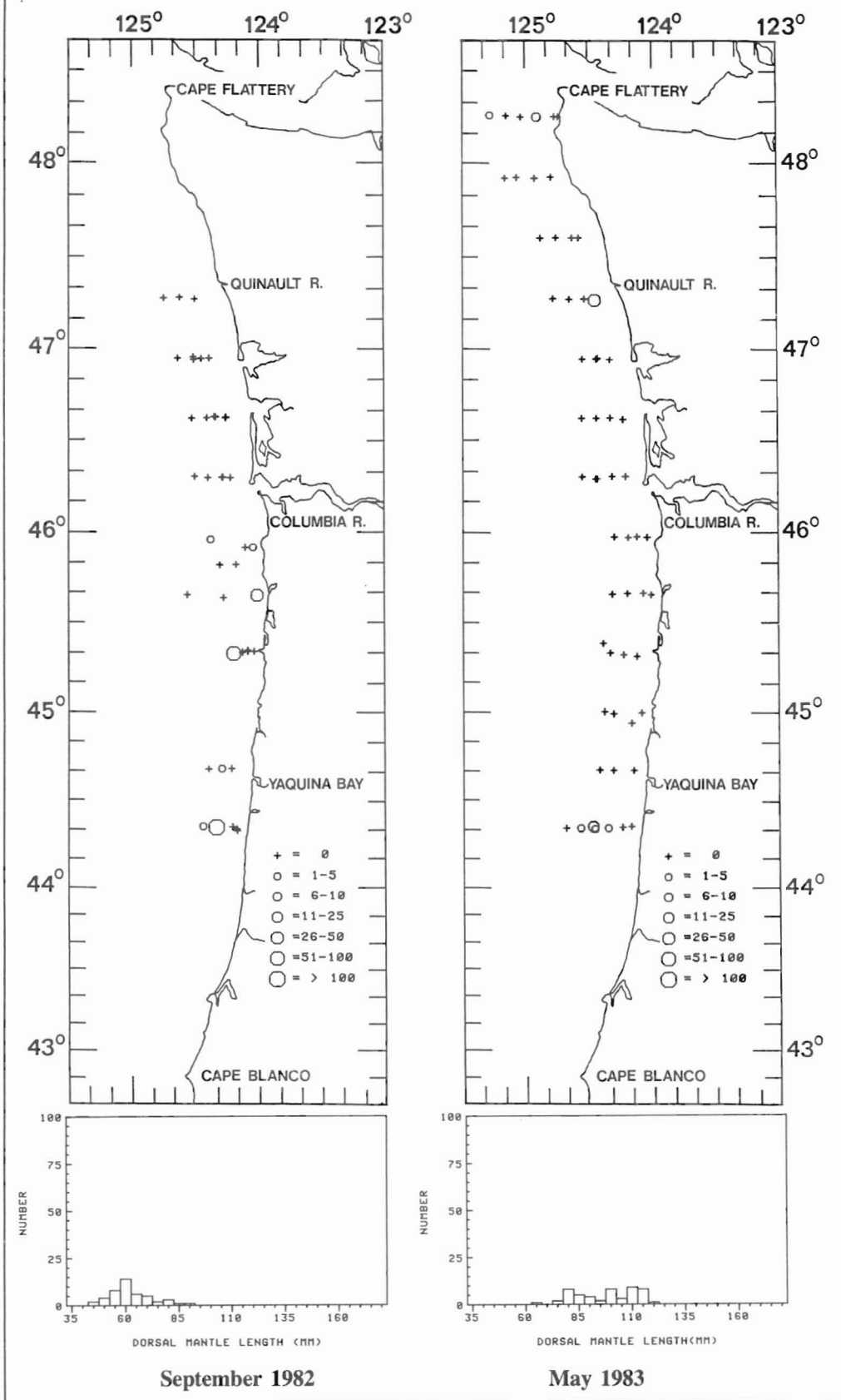


Figure 21



*Loligo opalescens*

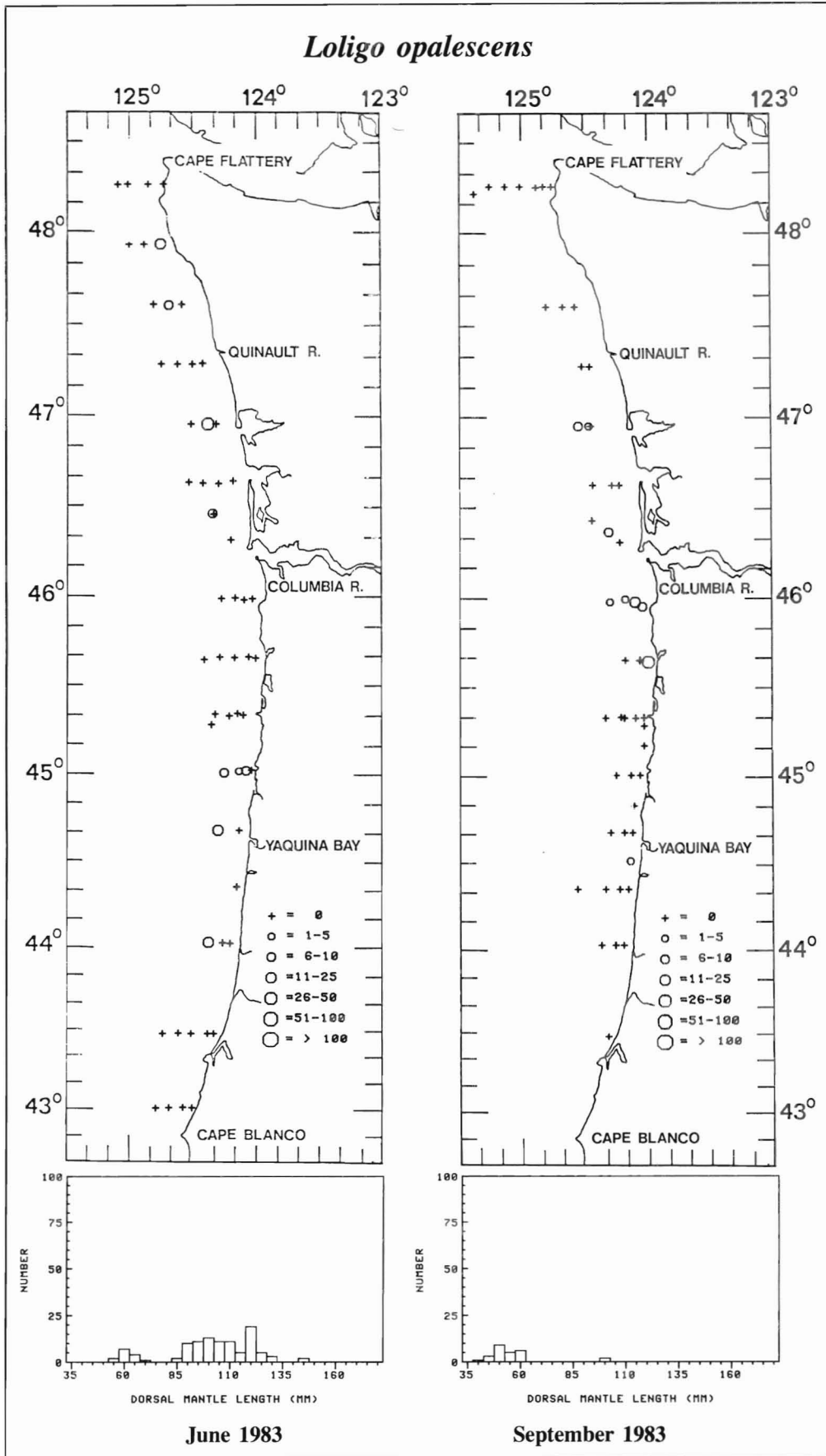


Figure 22

*Loligo opalescens*

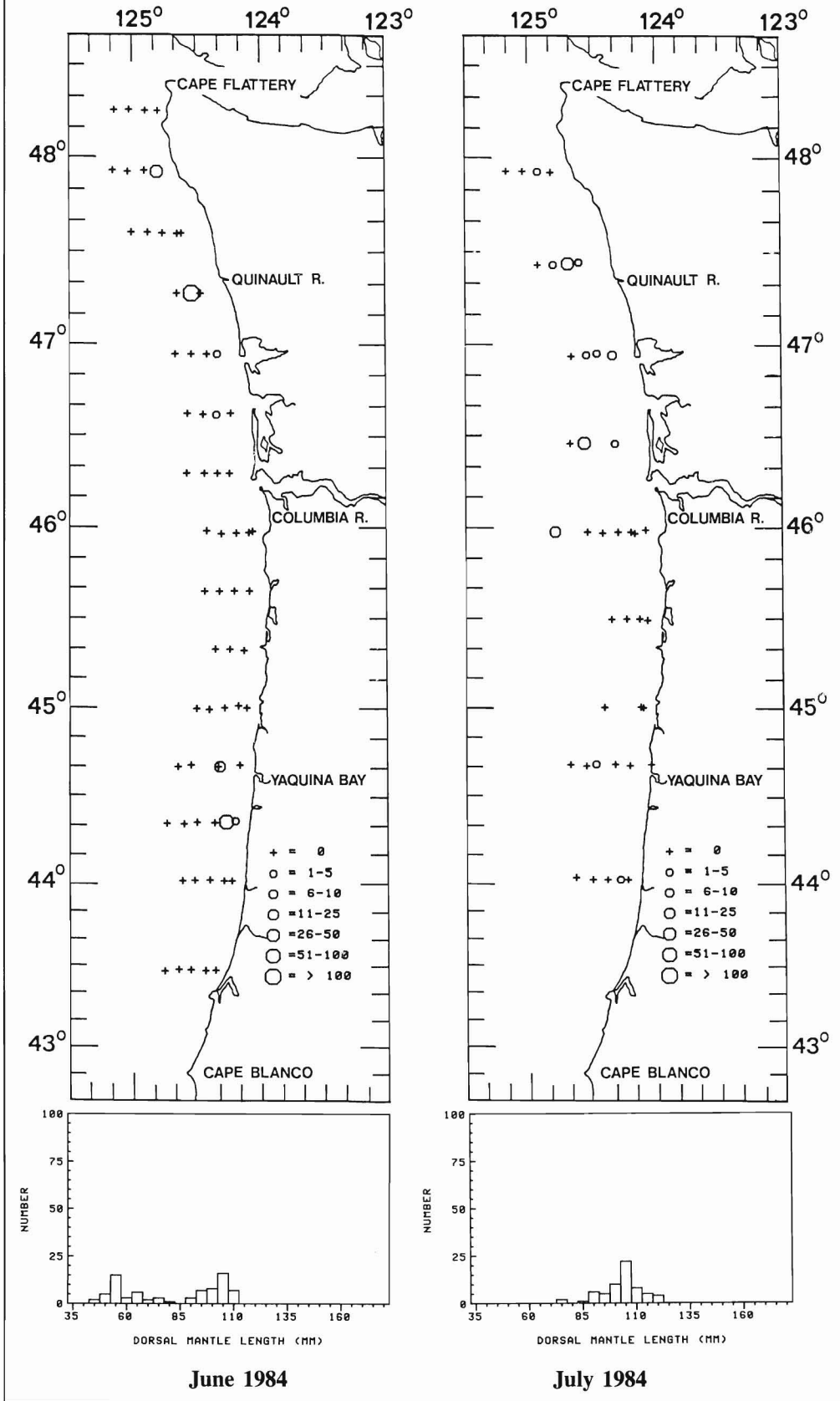
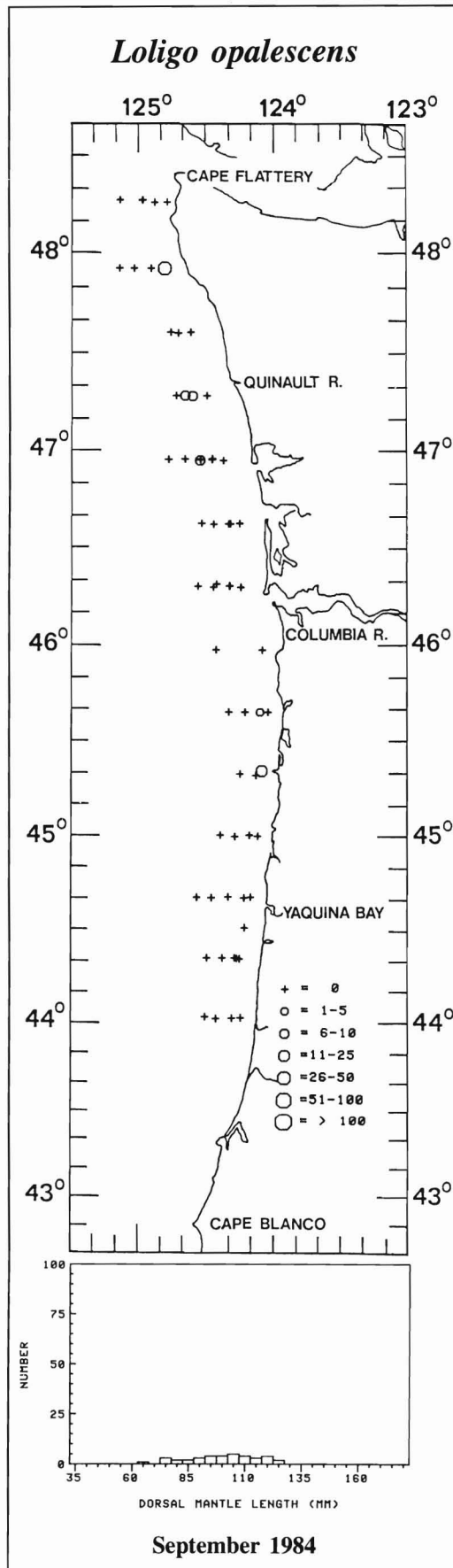


Figure 23



**Figure 24**

*Squalus acanthias*

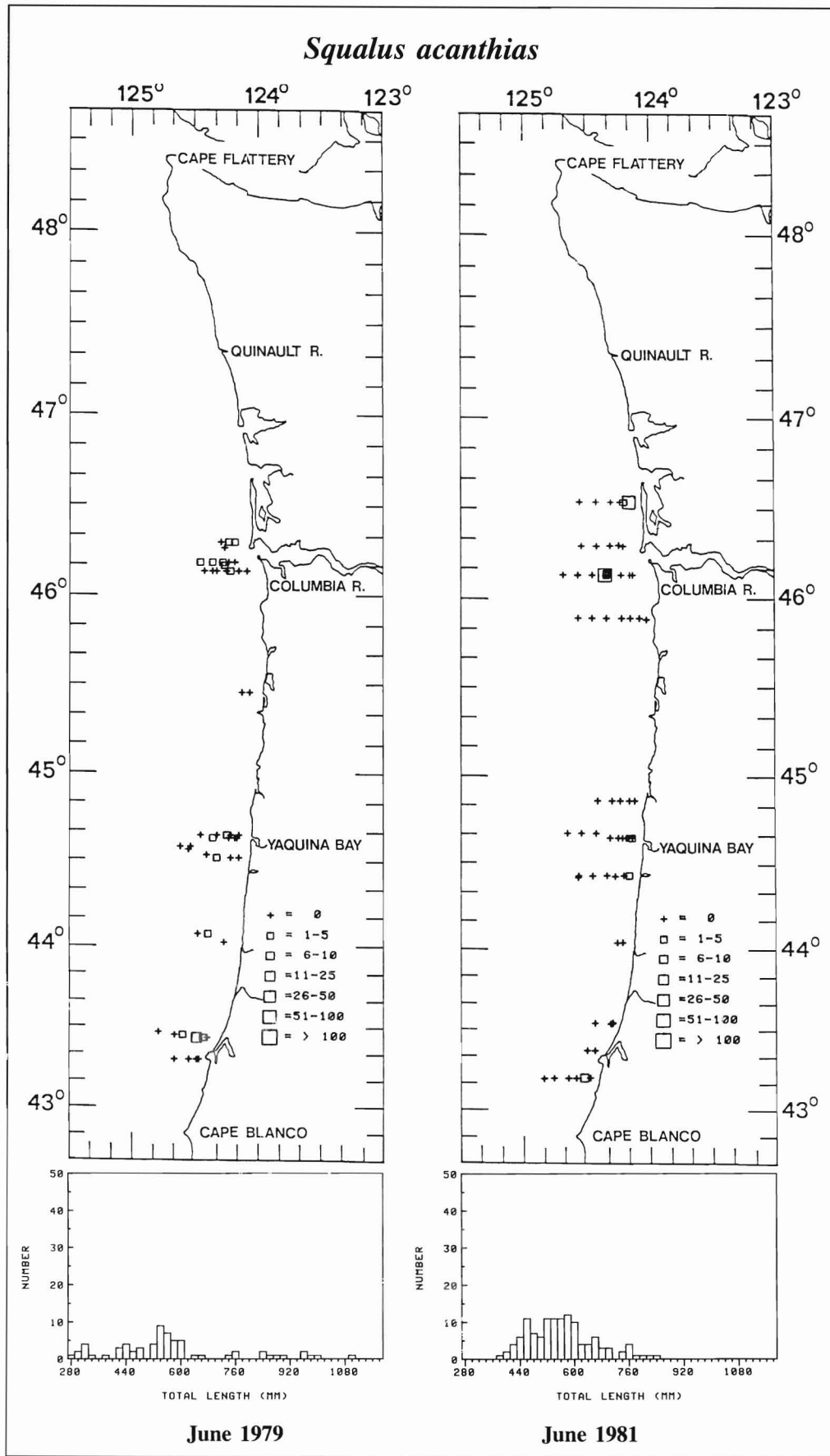


Figure 25

*Squalus acanthias*

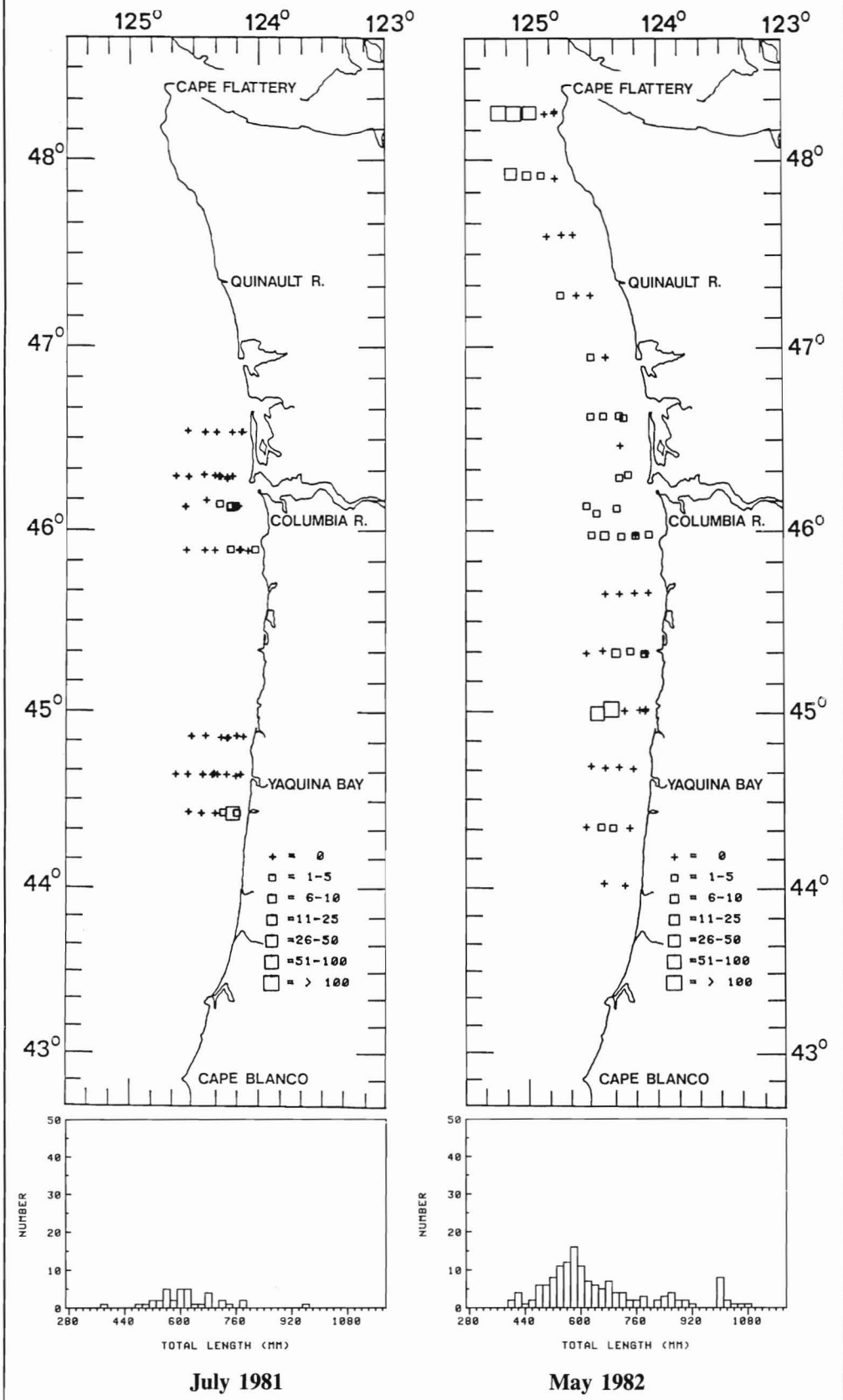


Figure 26

# *Squalus acanthias*

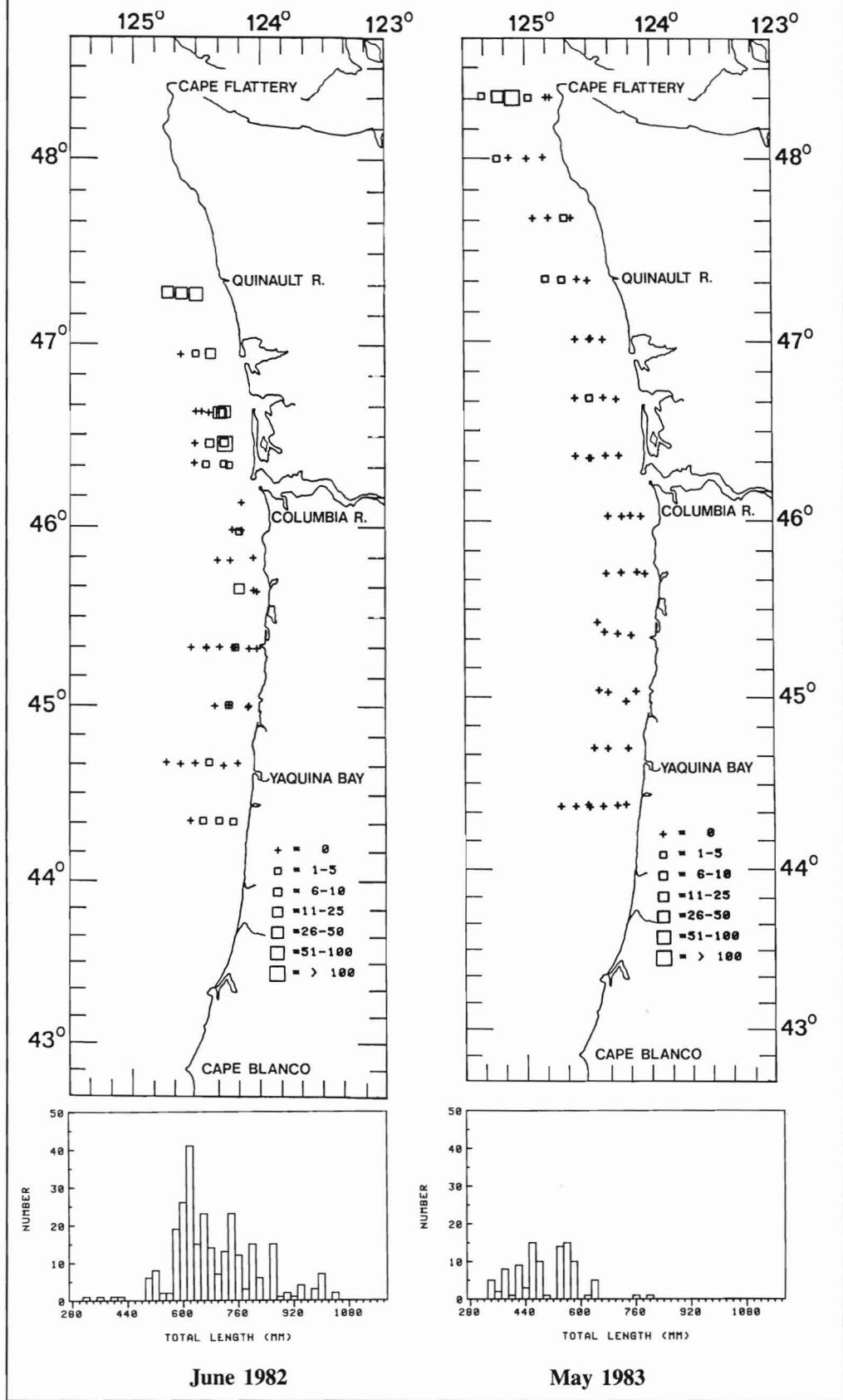


Figure 27

*Squalus acanthias*

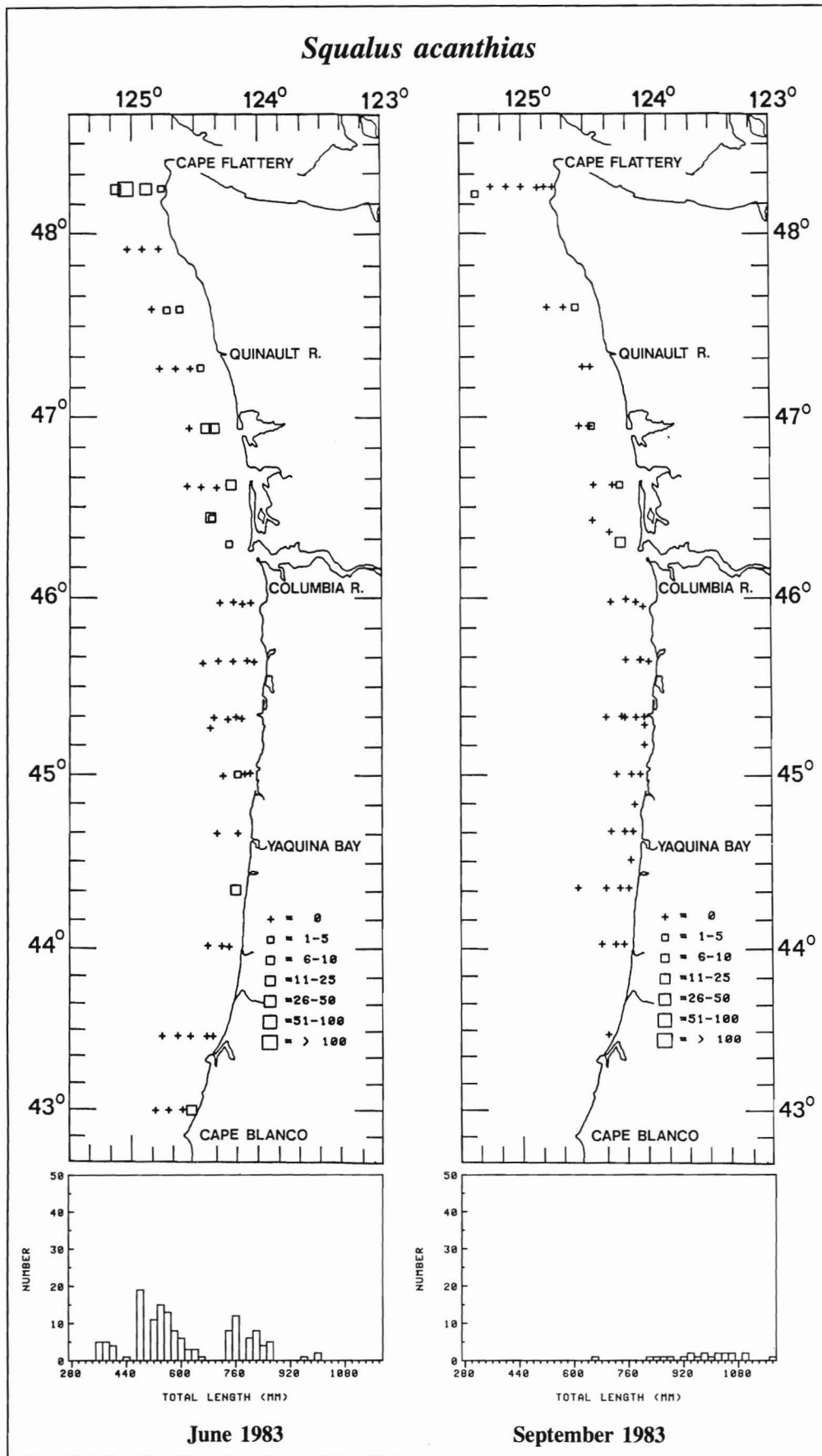
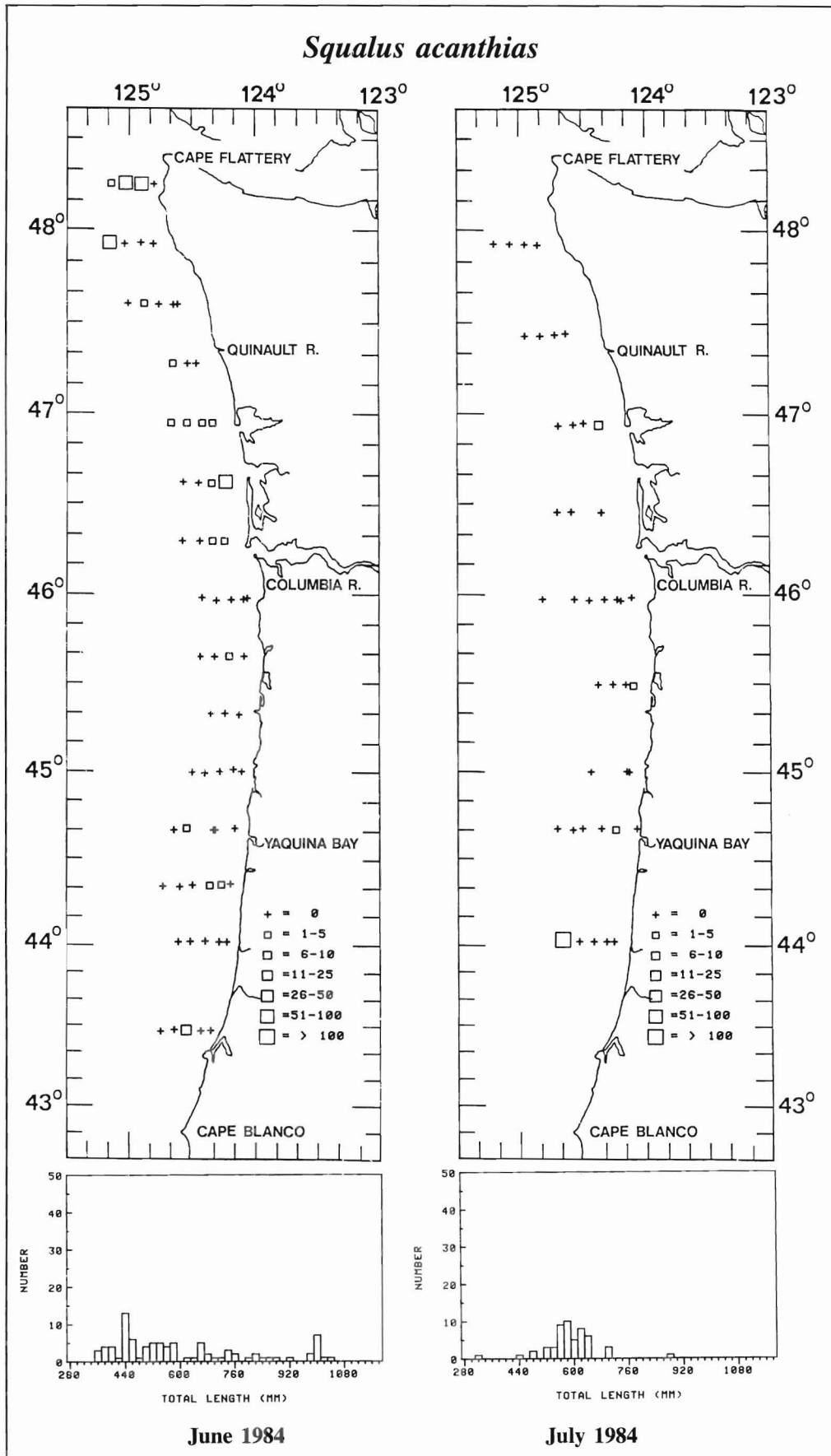


Figure 28

# *Squalus acanthias*



**Figure 29**



*Clupea harengus pallasii*

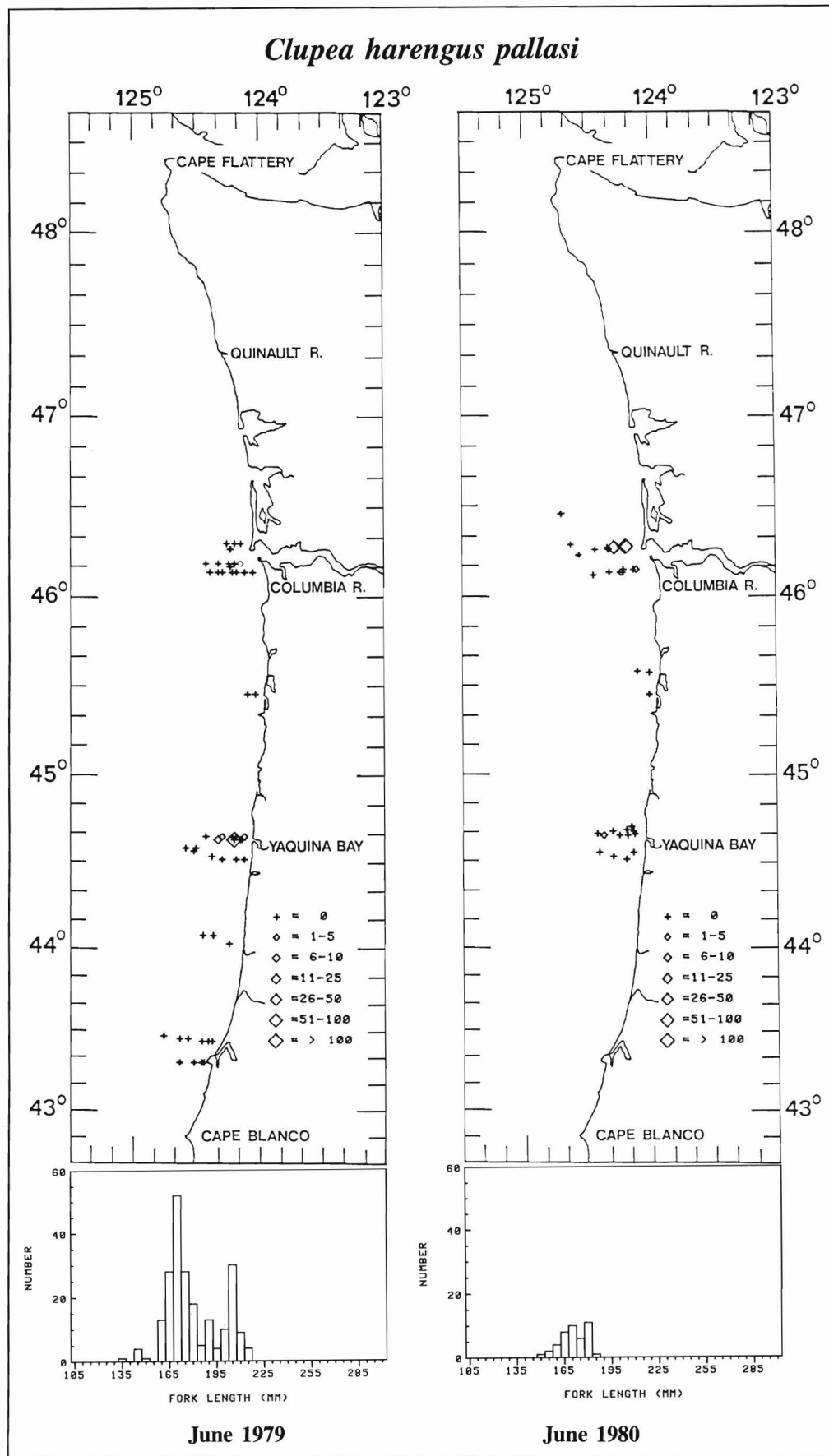


Figure 30

*Clupea harengus pallasii*

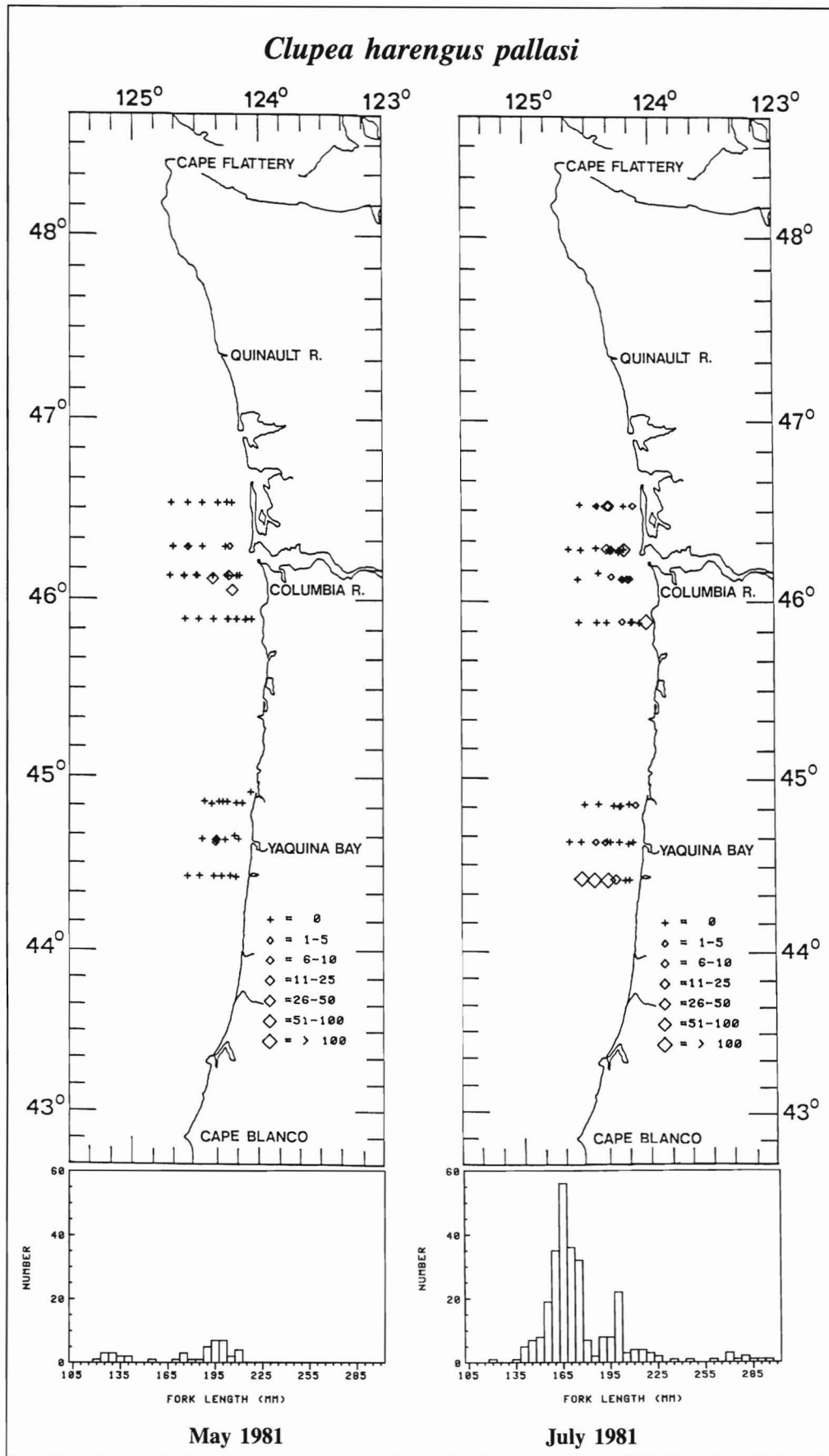


Figure 31

*Clupea harengus pallasii*

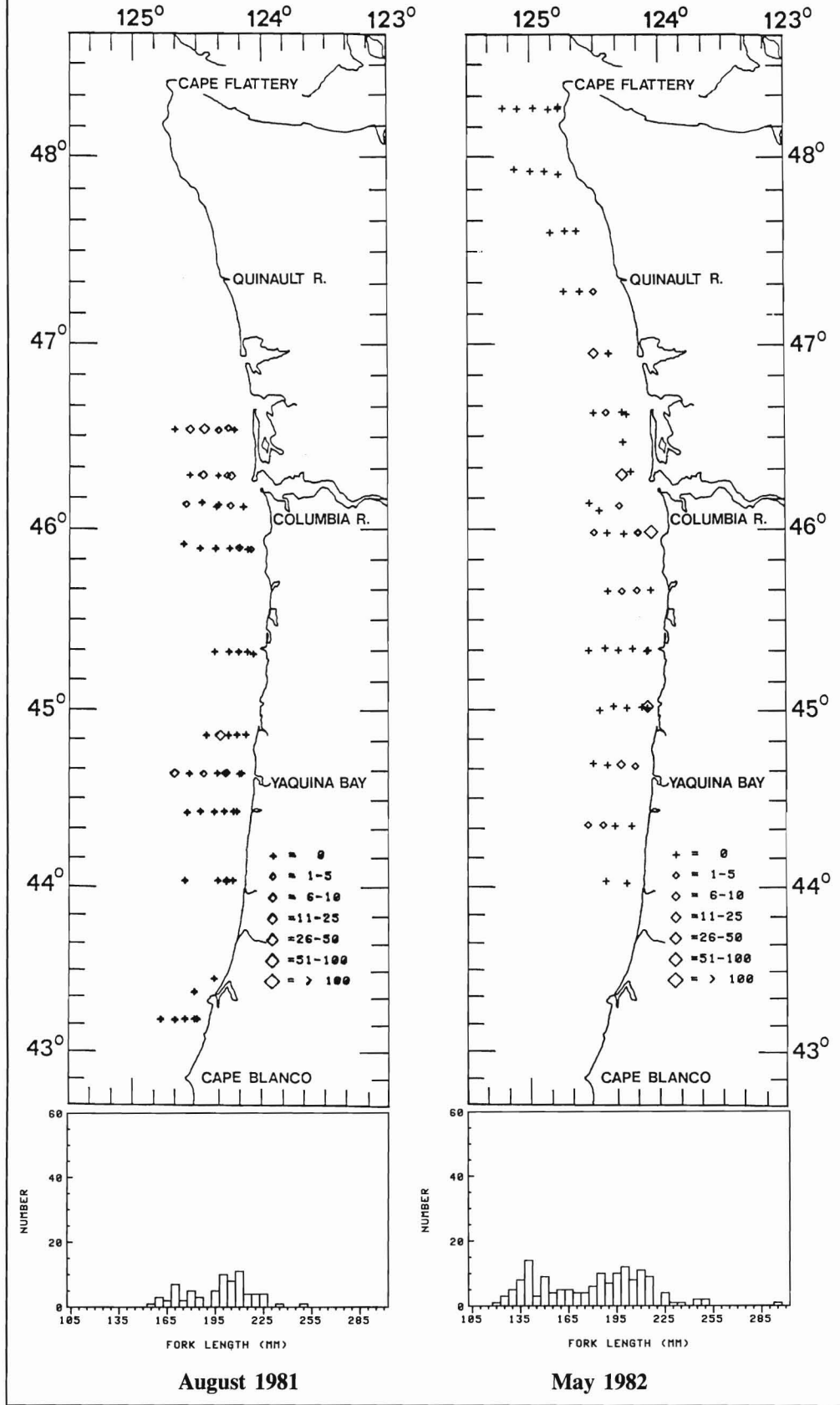


Figure 32

*Clupea harengus pallasii*

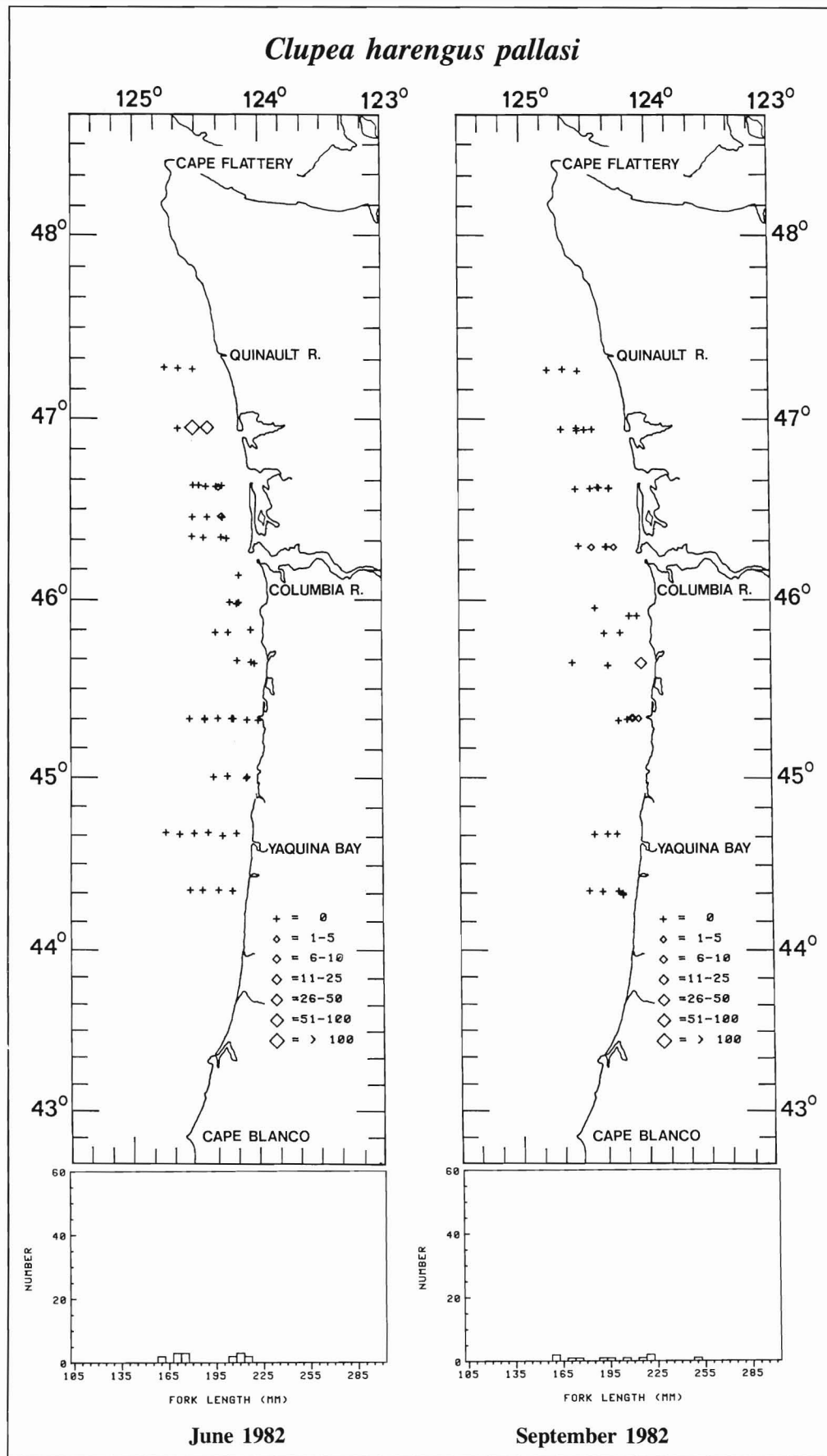


Figure 33

*Clupea harengus pallasii*

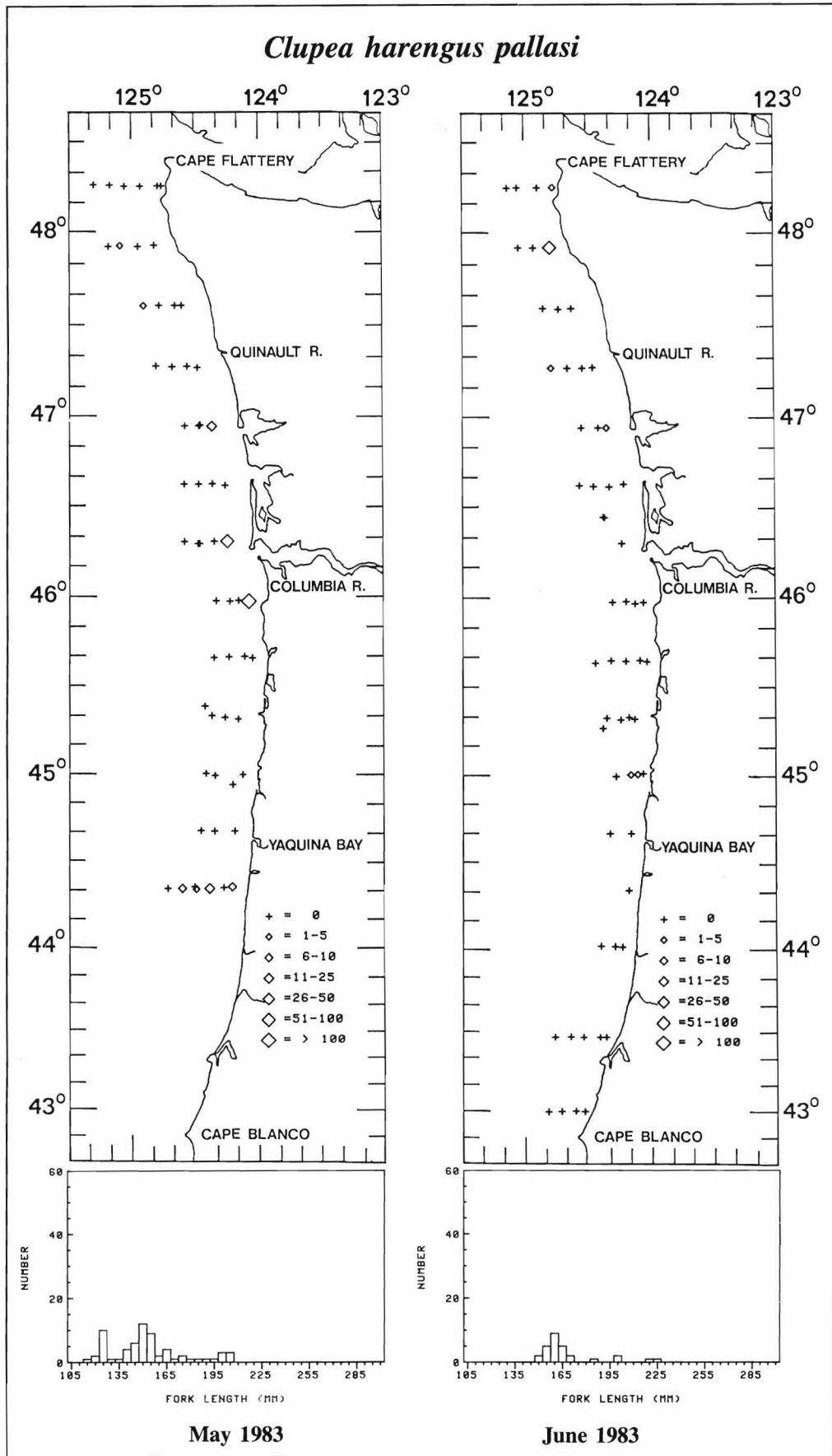


Figure 34

*Clupea harengus pallasii*

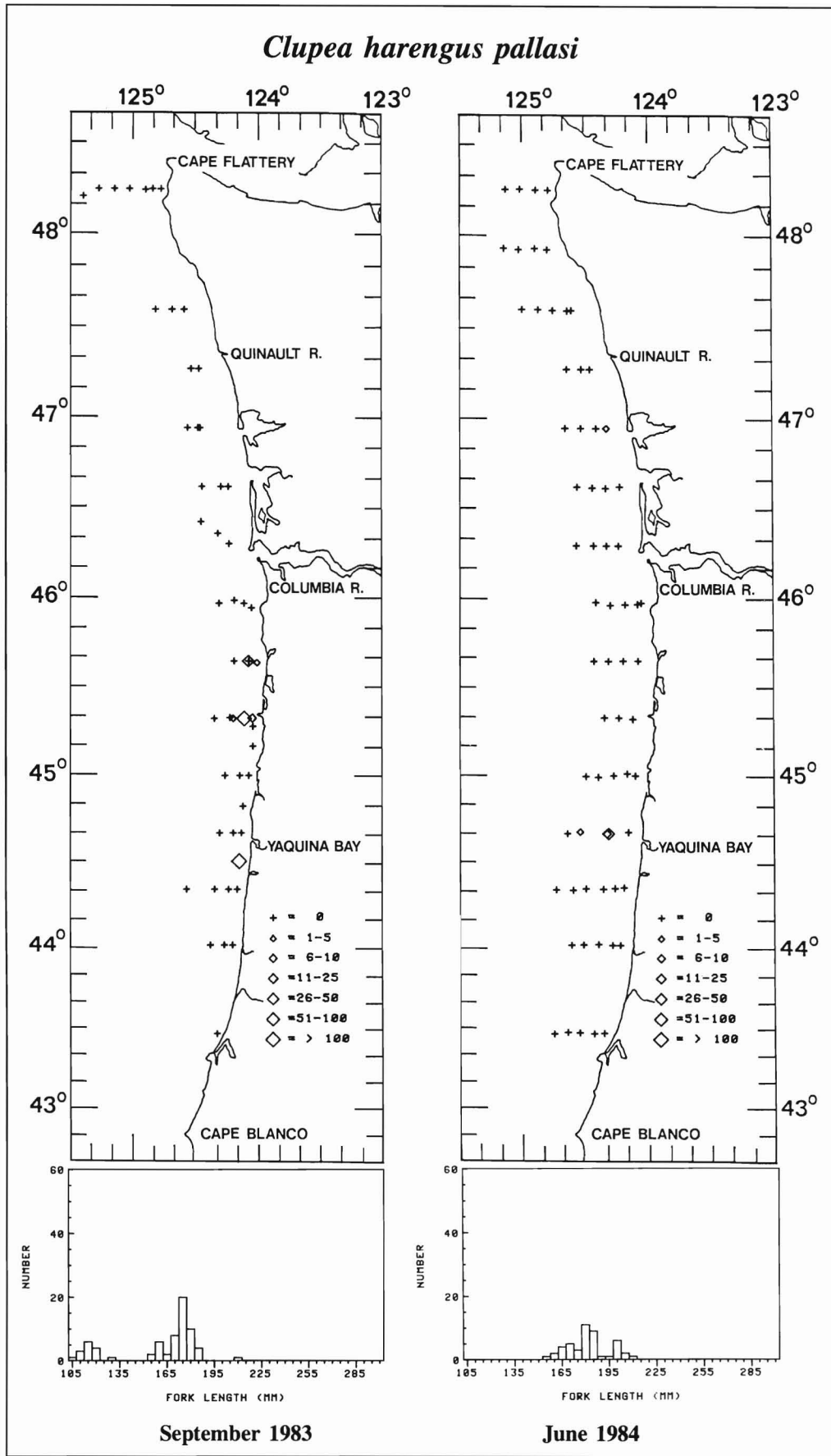


Figure 35

*Clupea harengus pallasii*

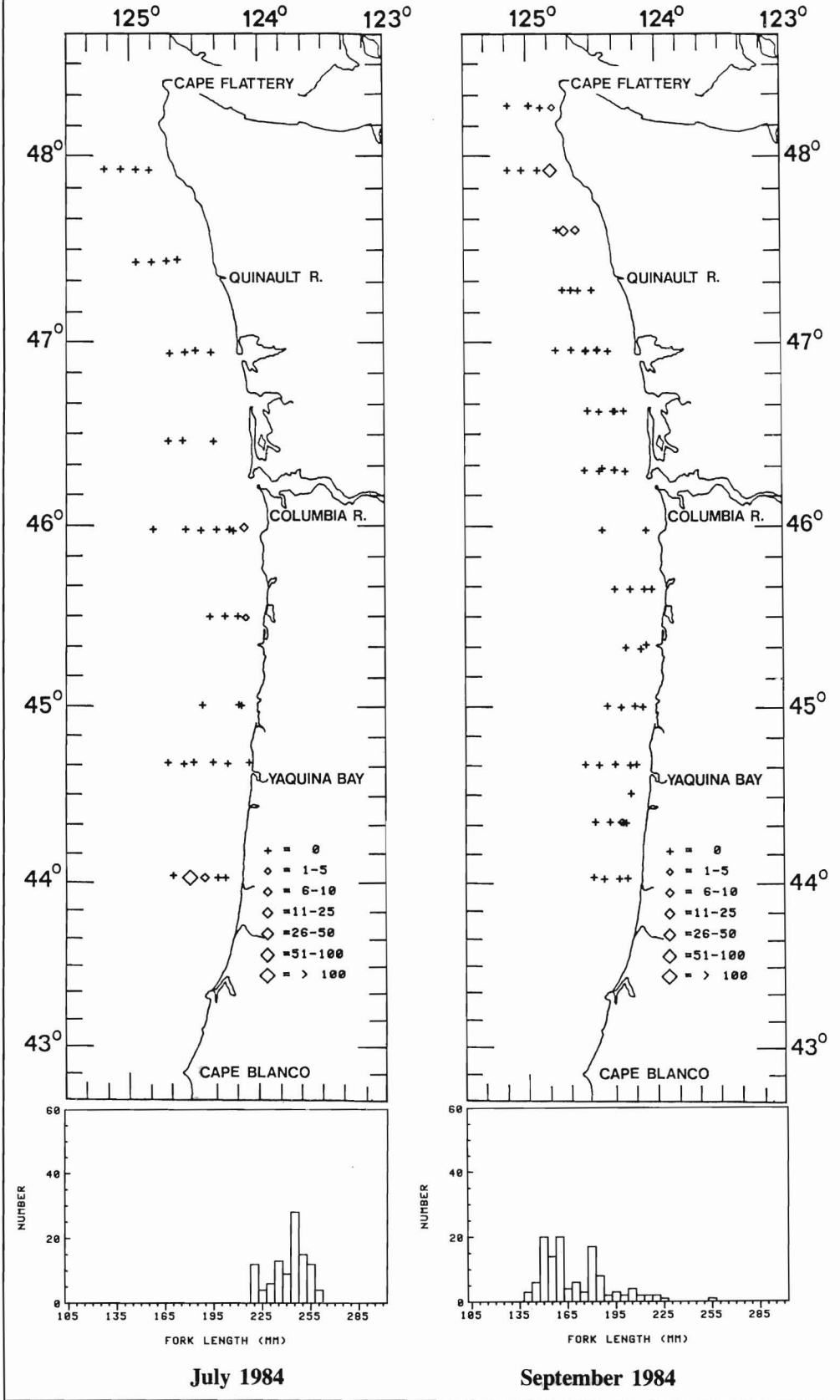


Figure 36

*Engraulis mordax*

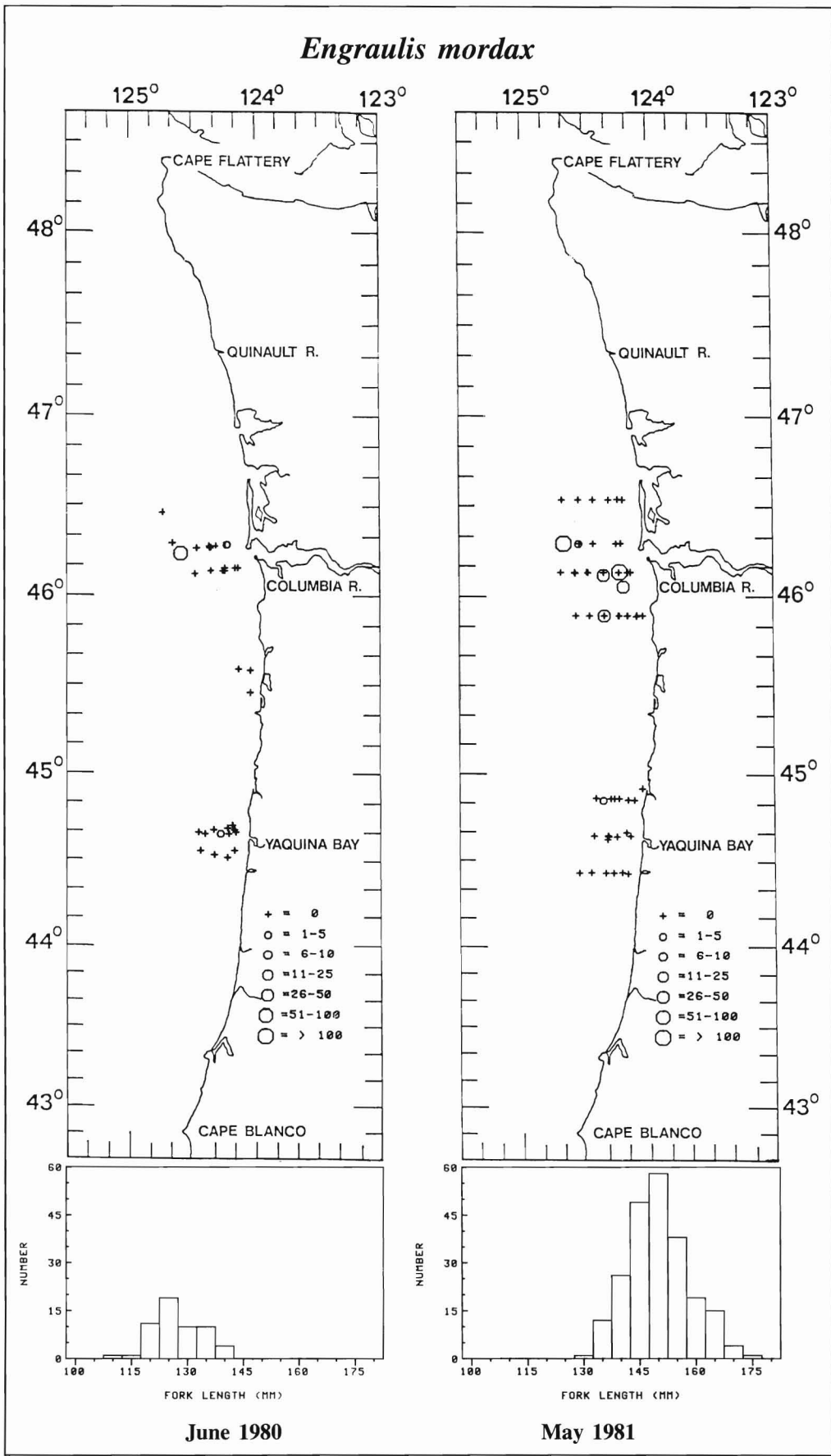


Figure 37



*Engraulis mordax*

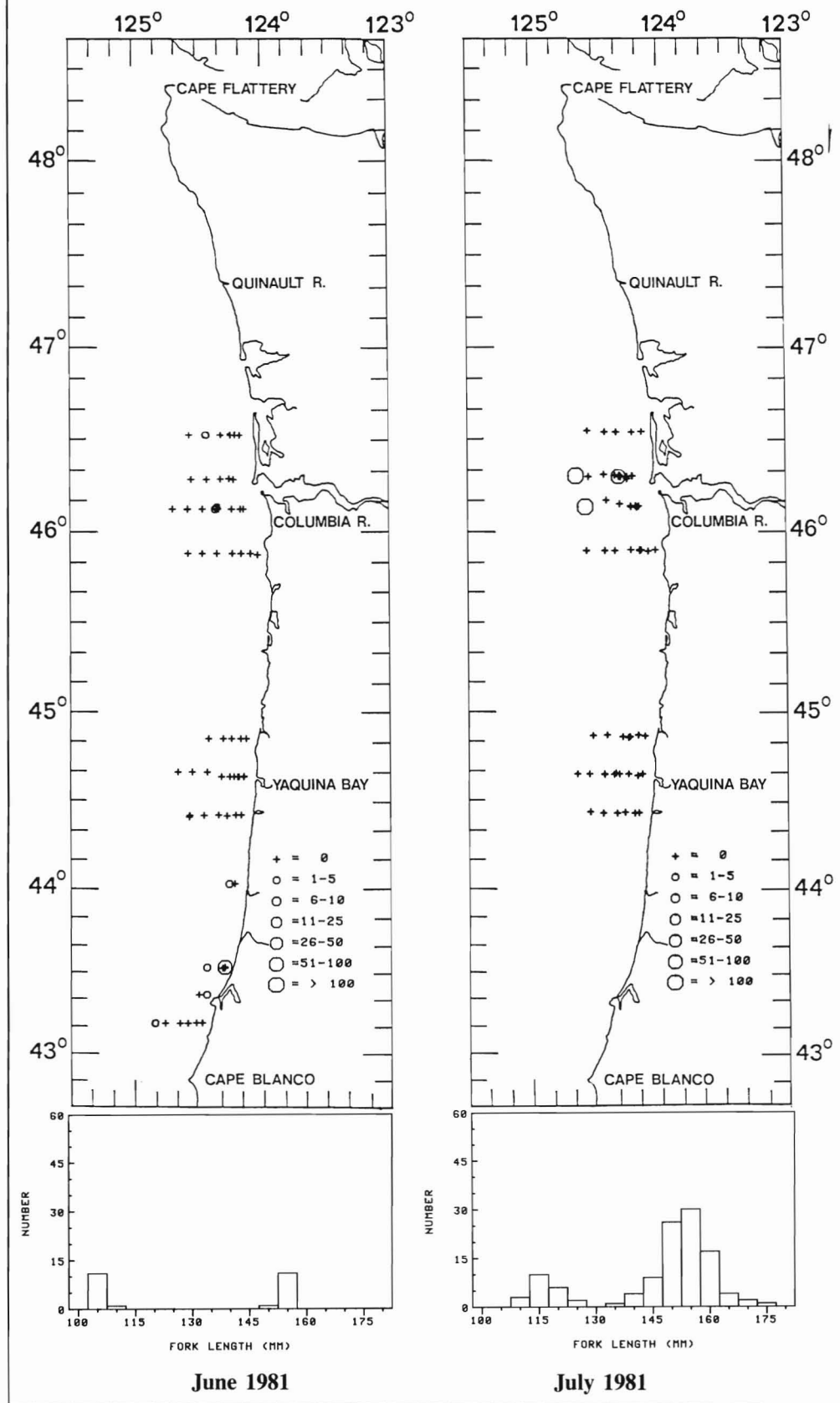


Figure 38

*Engraulis mordax*

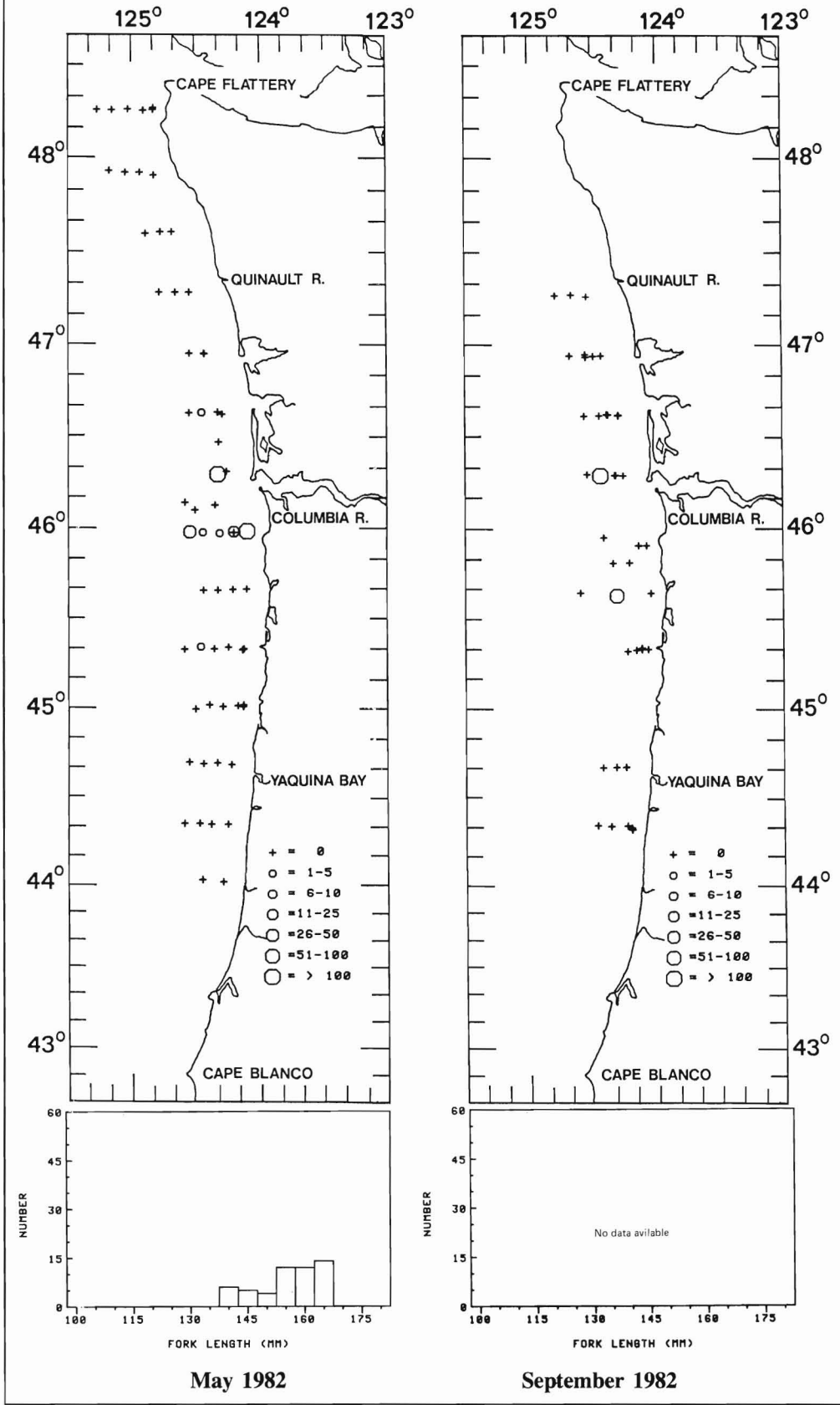


Figure 39

*Engraulis mordax*

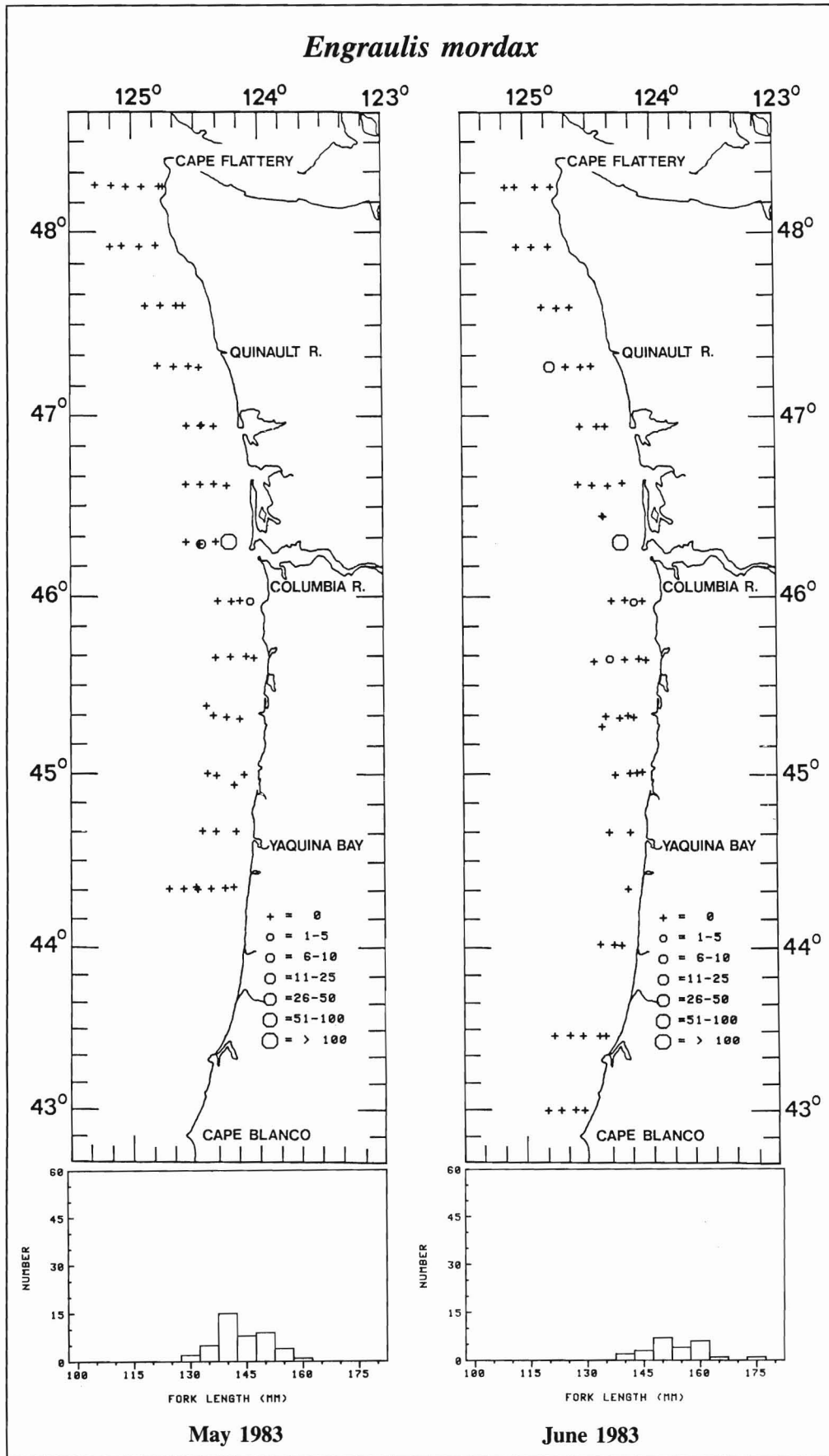


Figure 40

*Engraulis mordax*

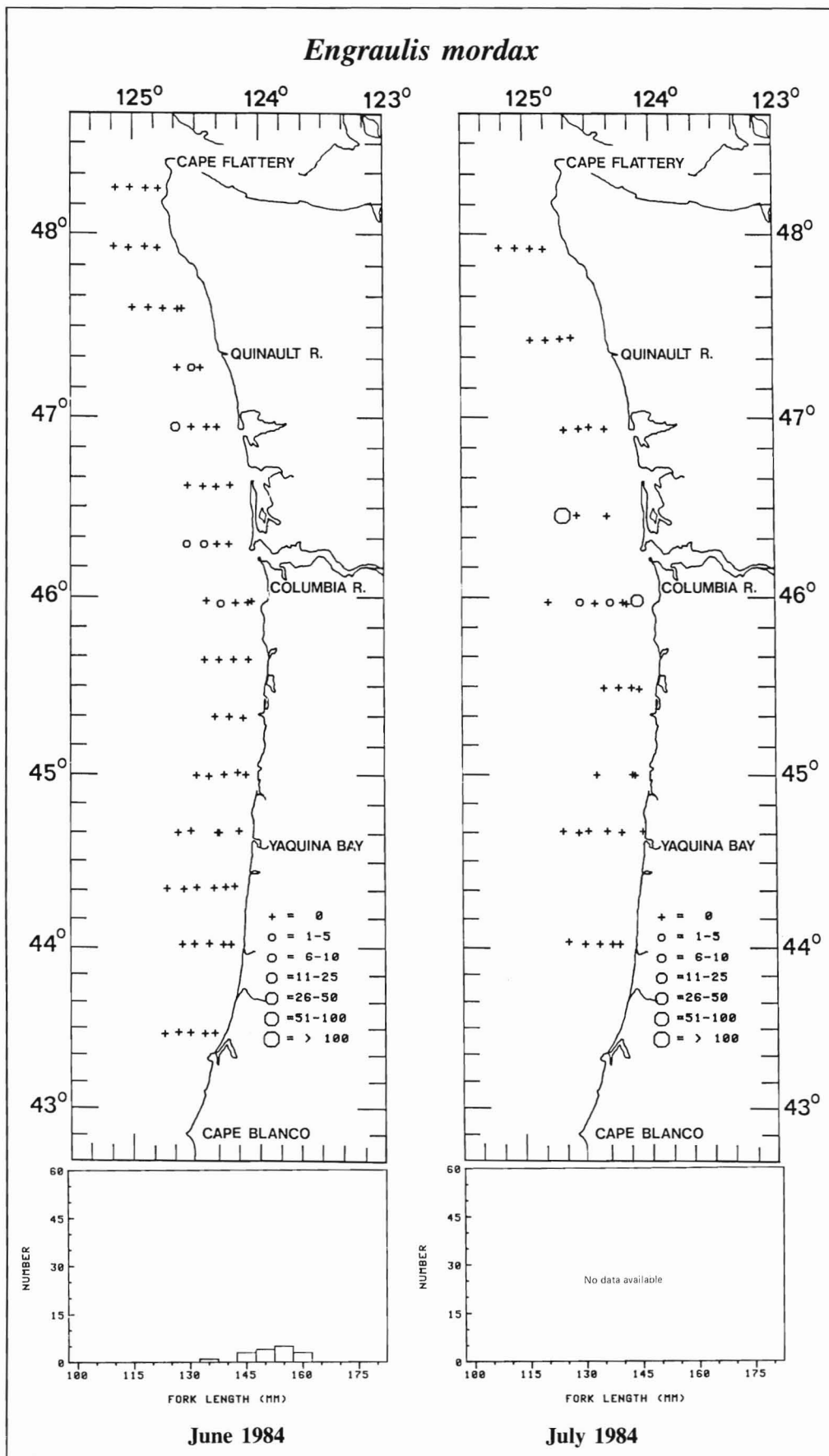
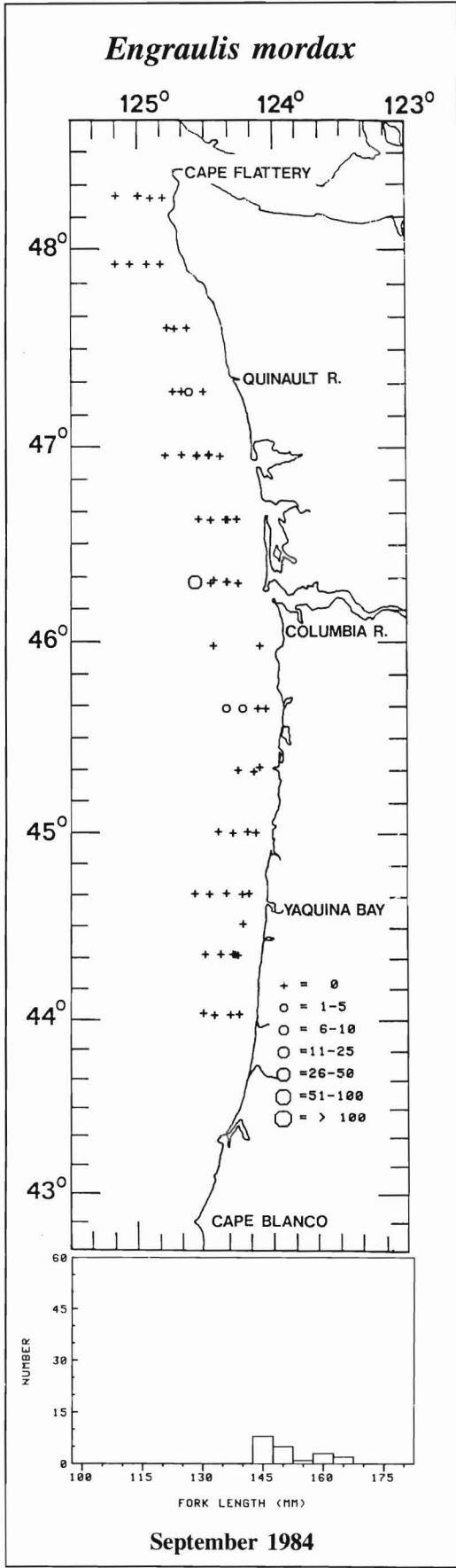


Figure 41



**Figure 42**

*Merluccius productus*

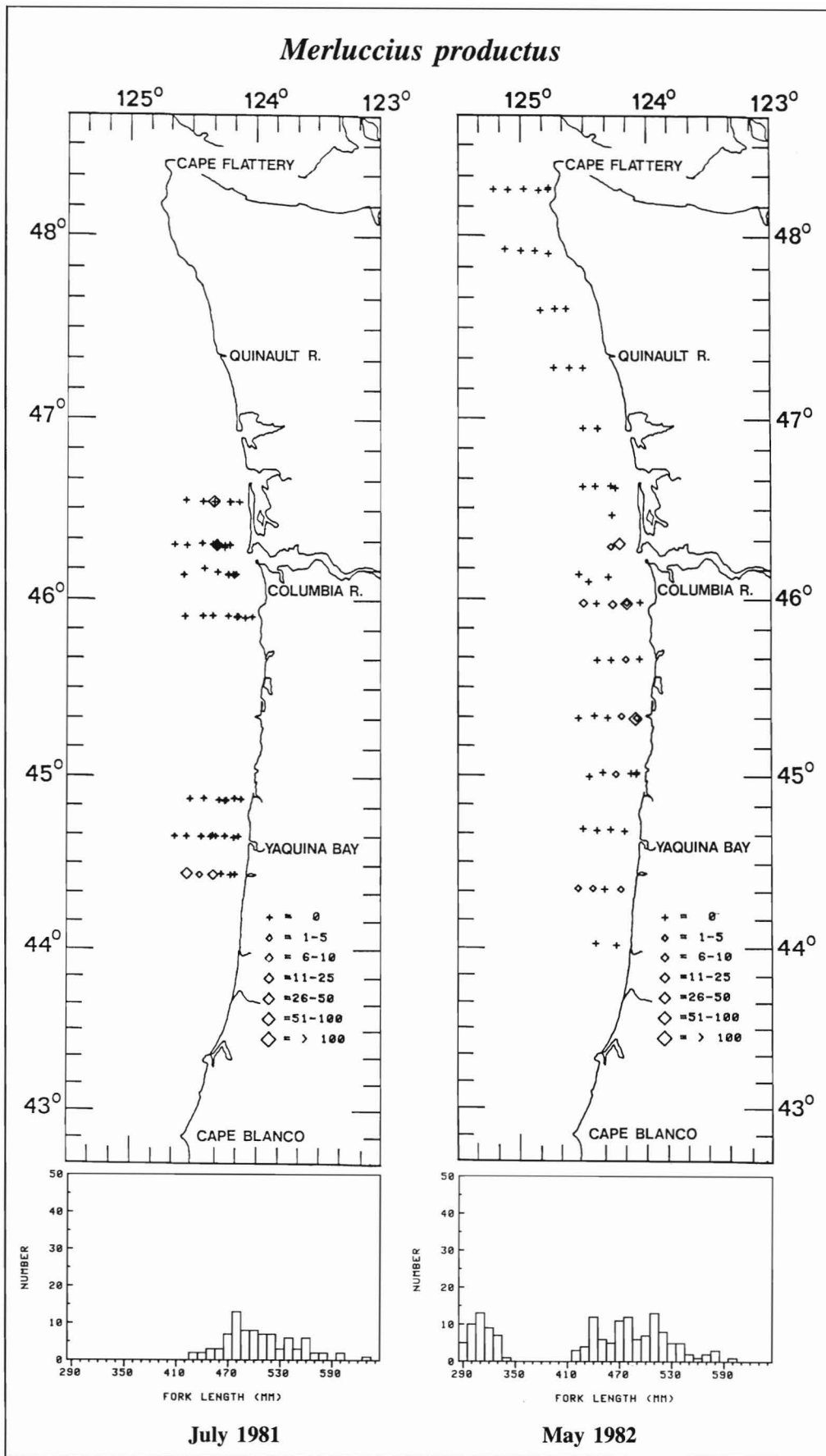


Figure 43

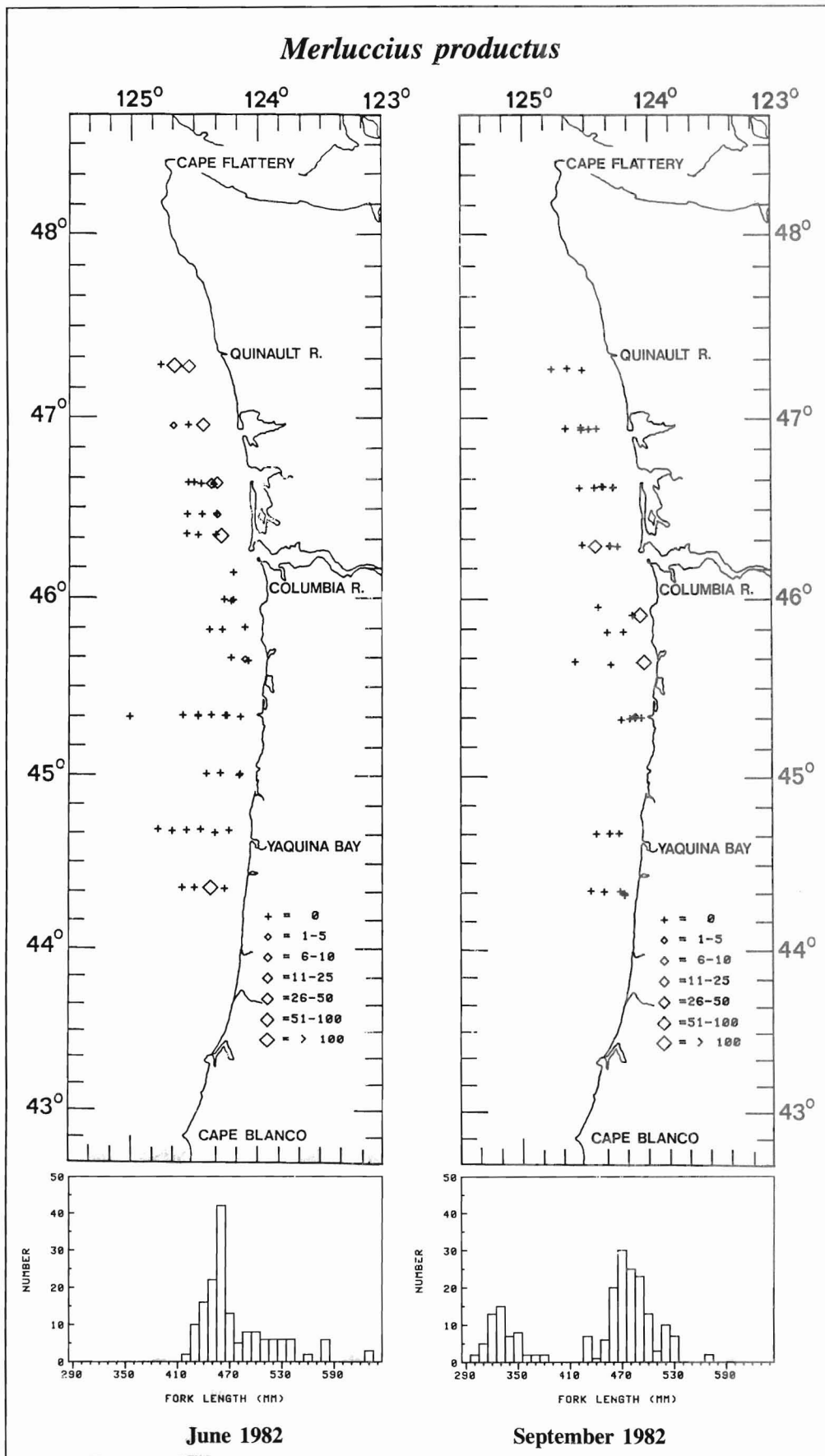


Figure 44

*Merluccius productus*

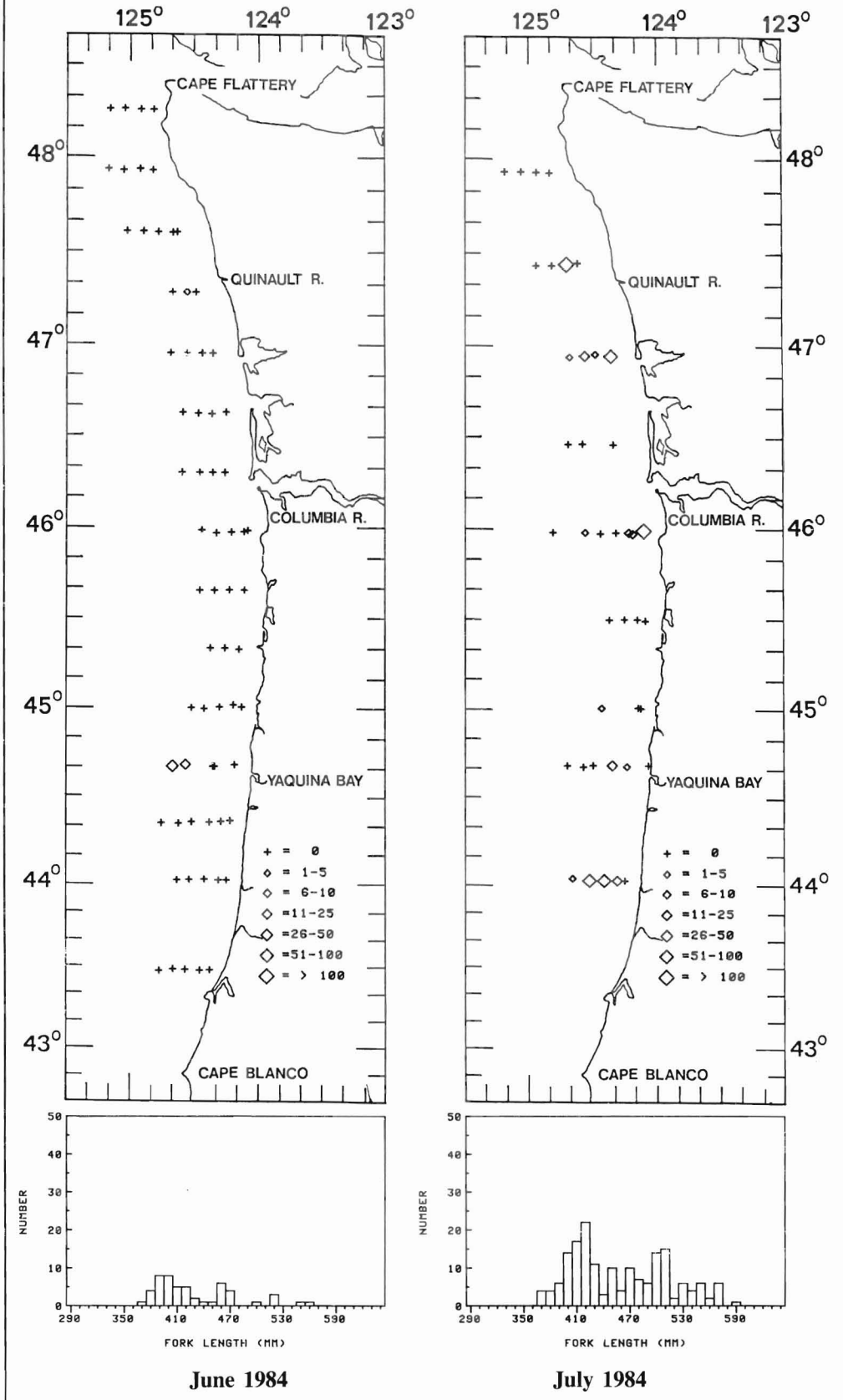


Figure 45



*Merluccius productus*

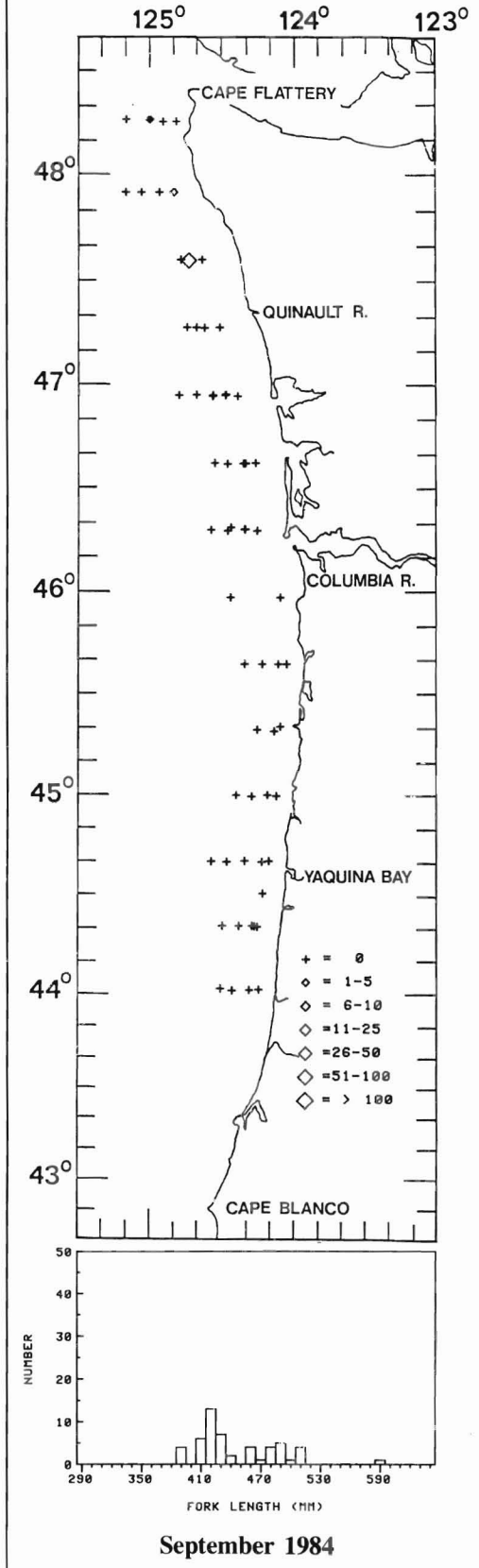


Figure 46

*Cololabis saira*

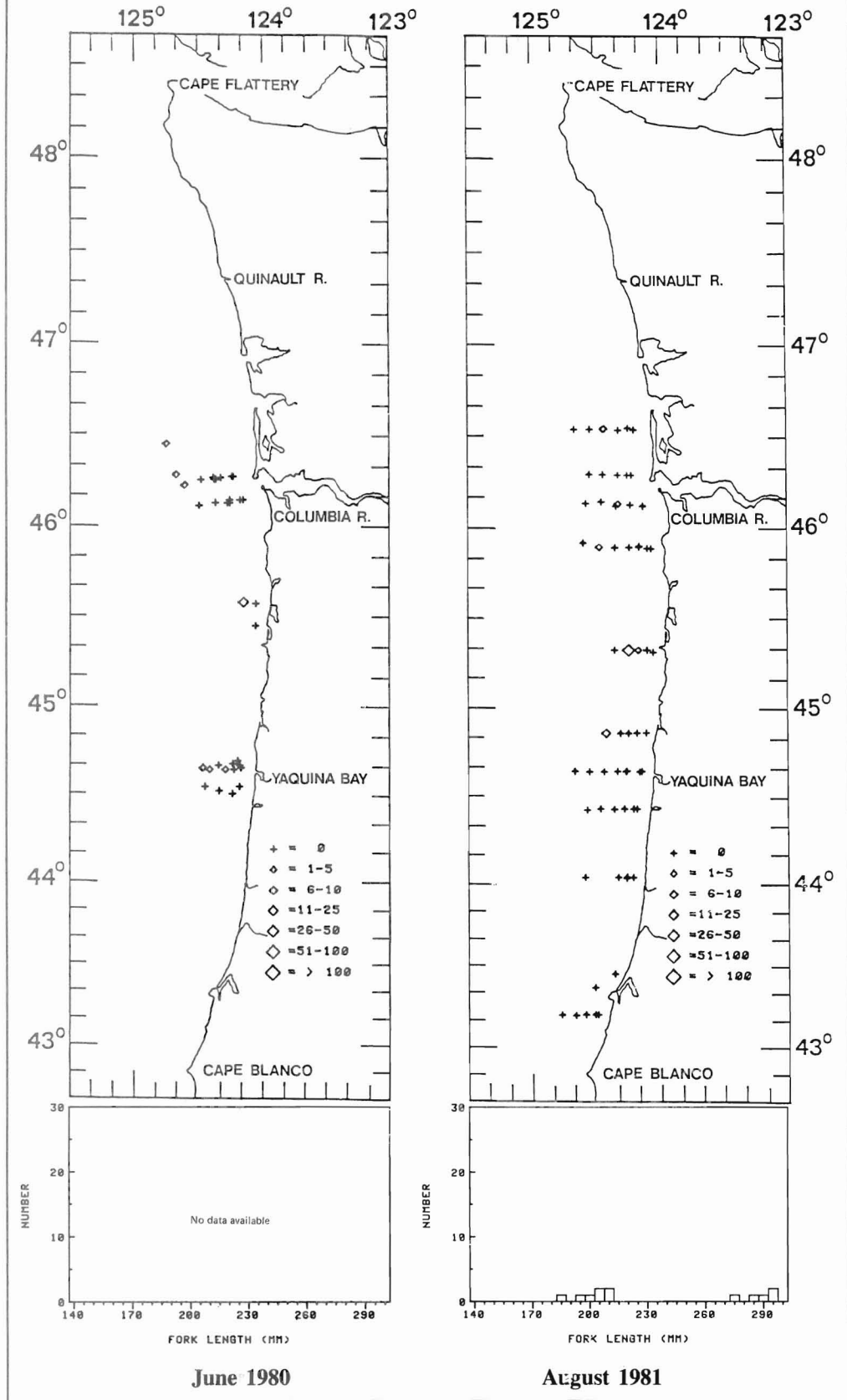


Figure 47

*Cololabis saira*

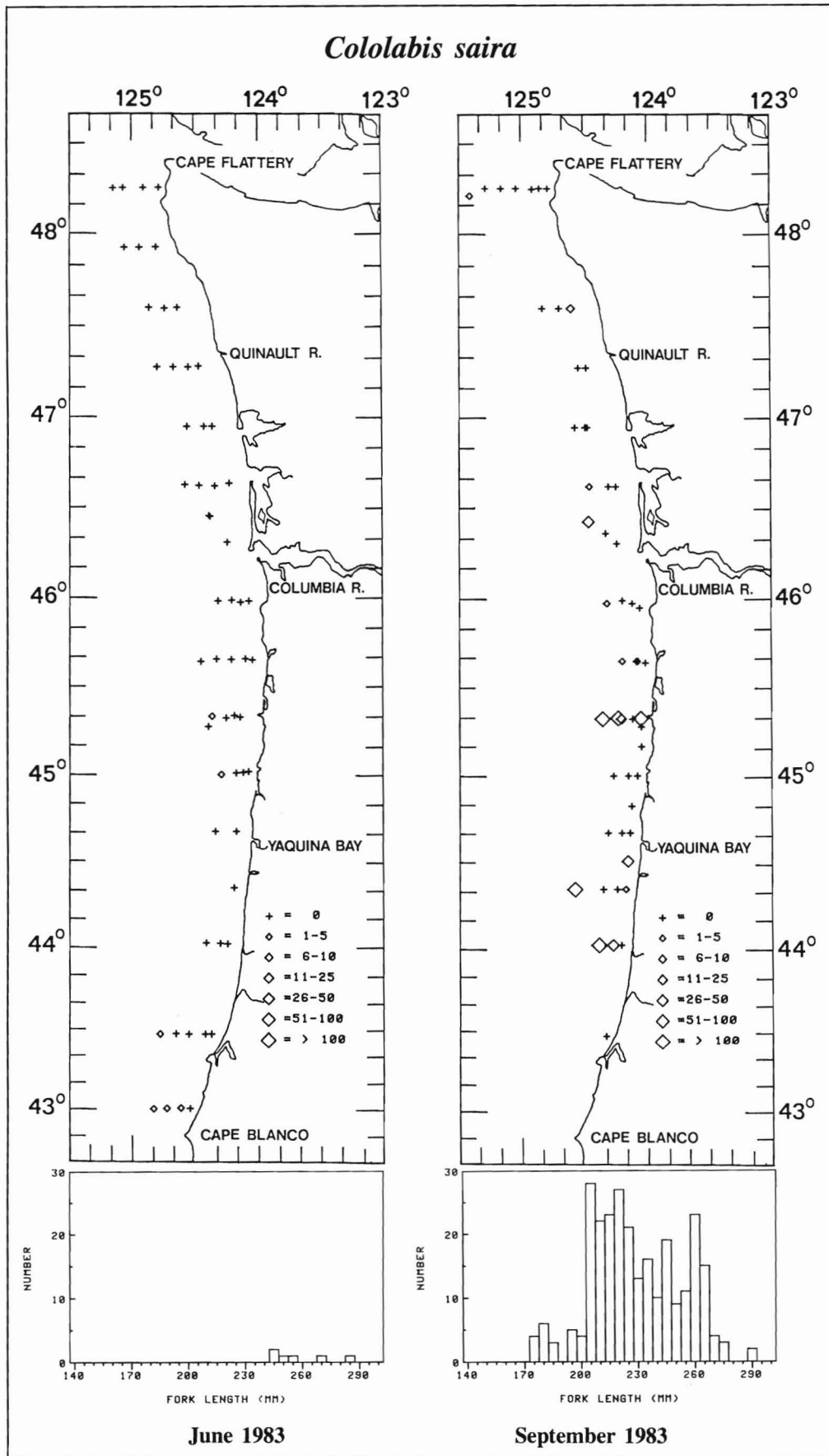


Figure 48

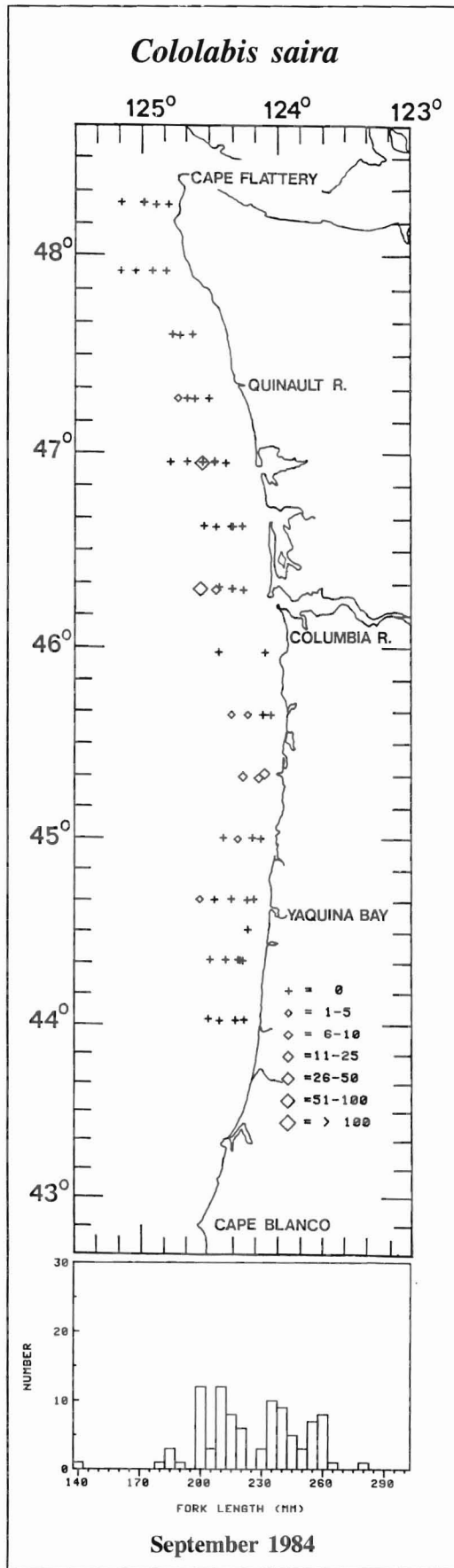


Figure 49

*Anoplopoma fimbria*

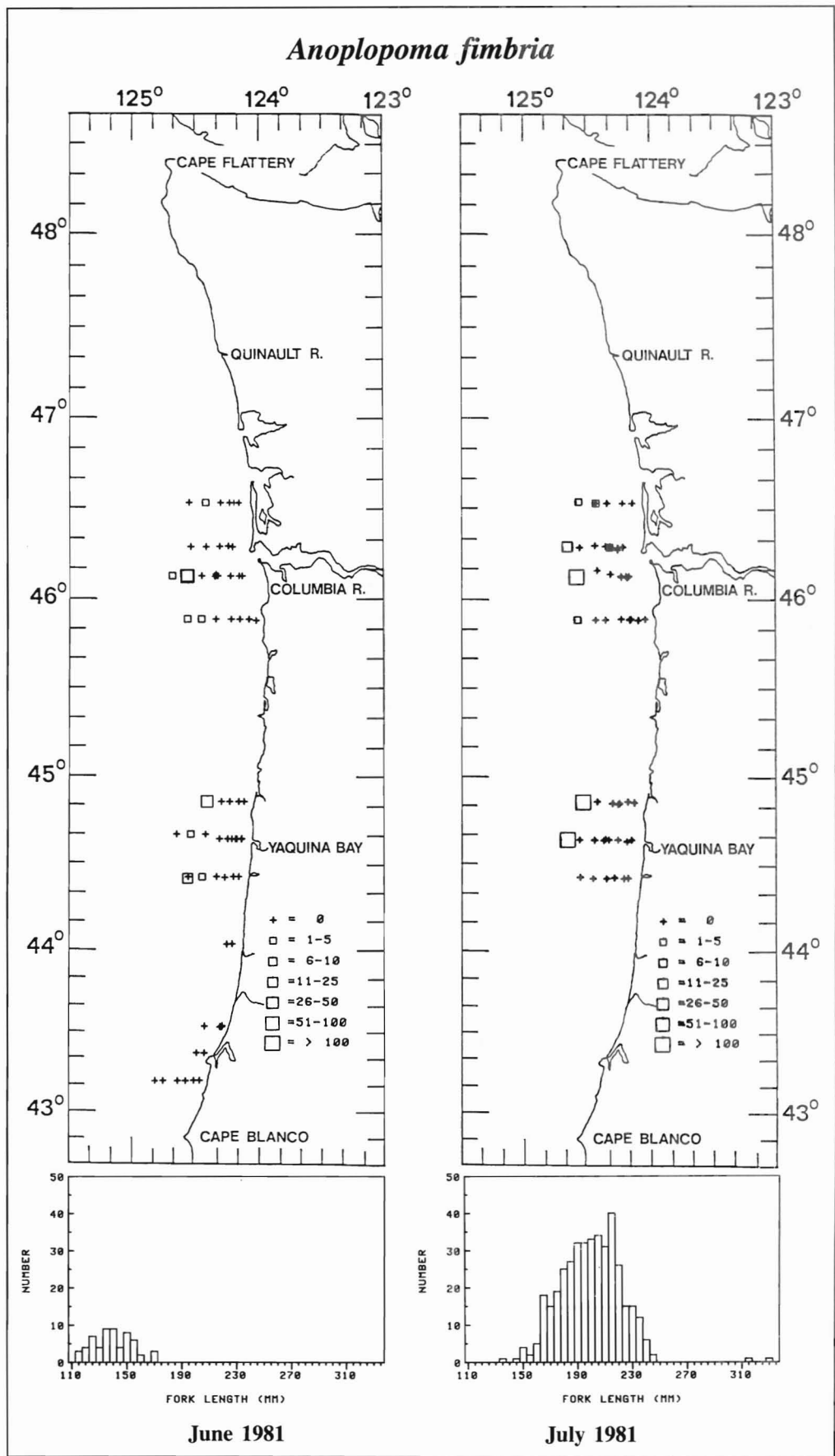


Figure 50

*Anoplopoma fimbria*

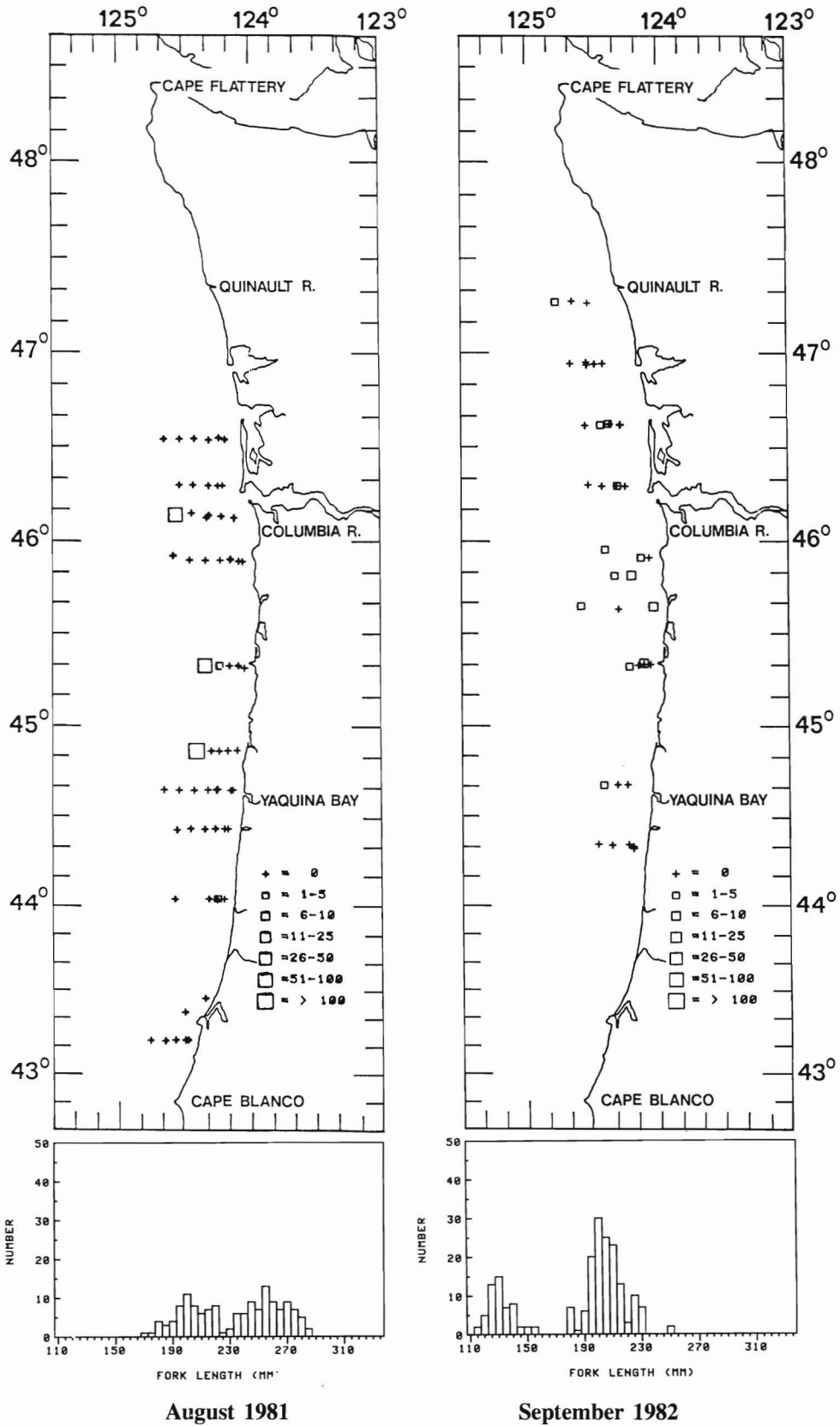


Figure 51

*Anoplopoma fimbria*

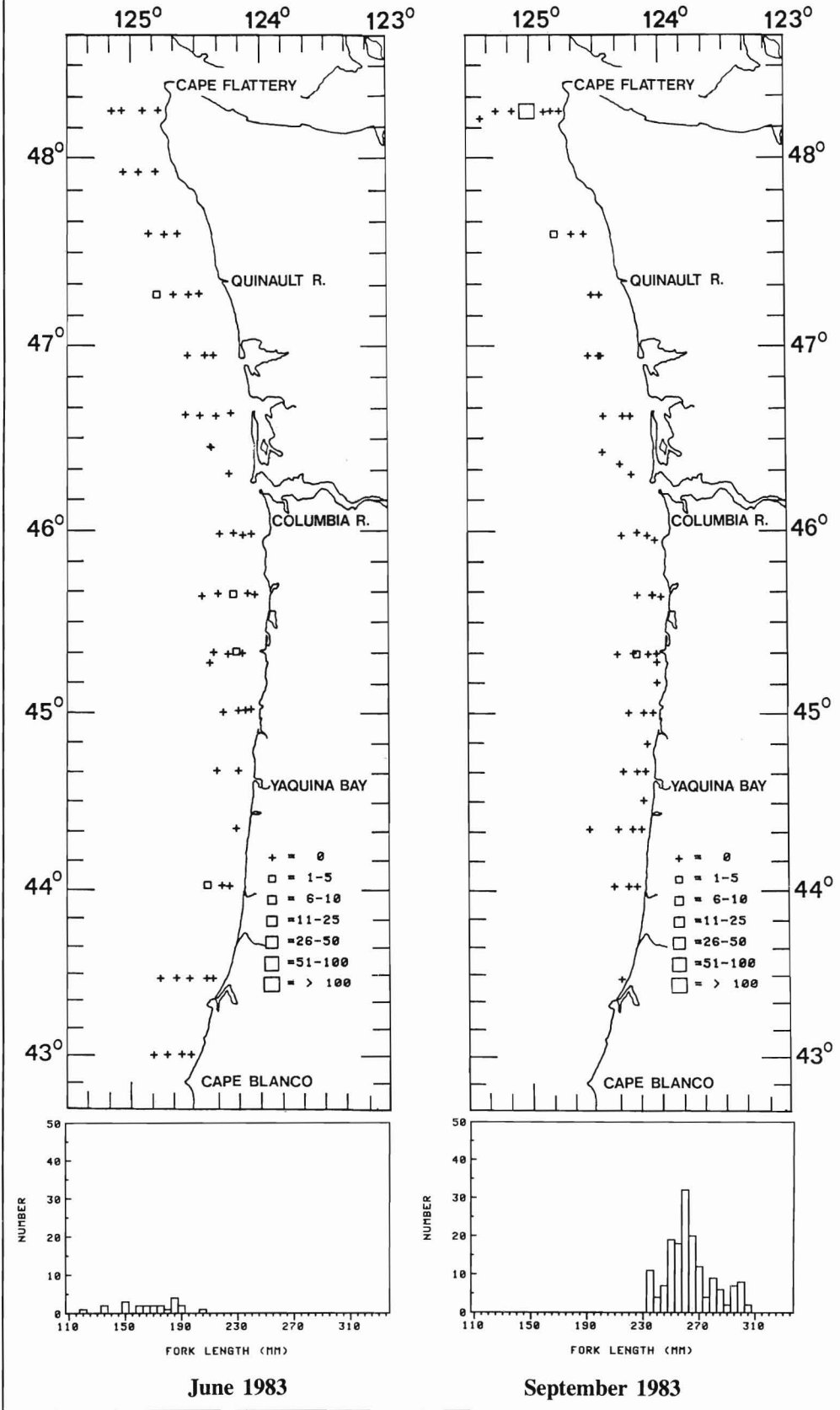
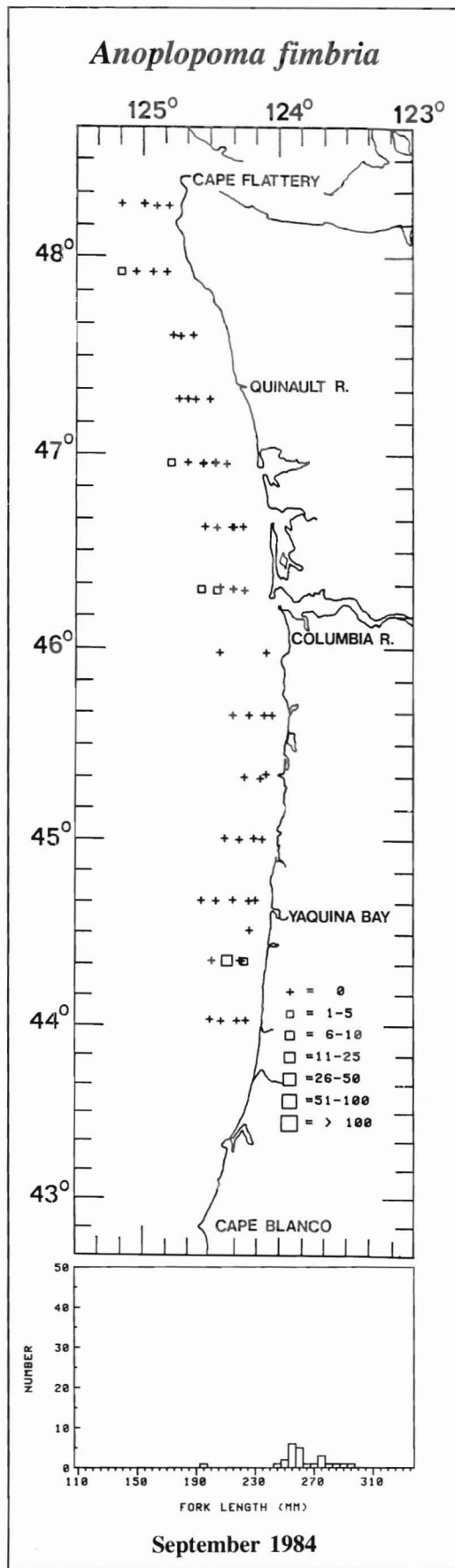


Figure 52



**Figure 53**



*Trachurus symmetricus*

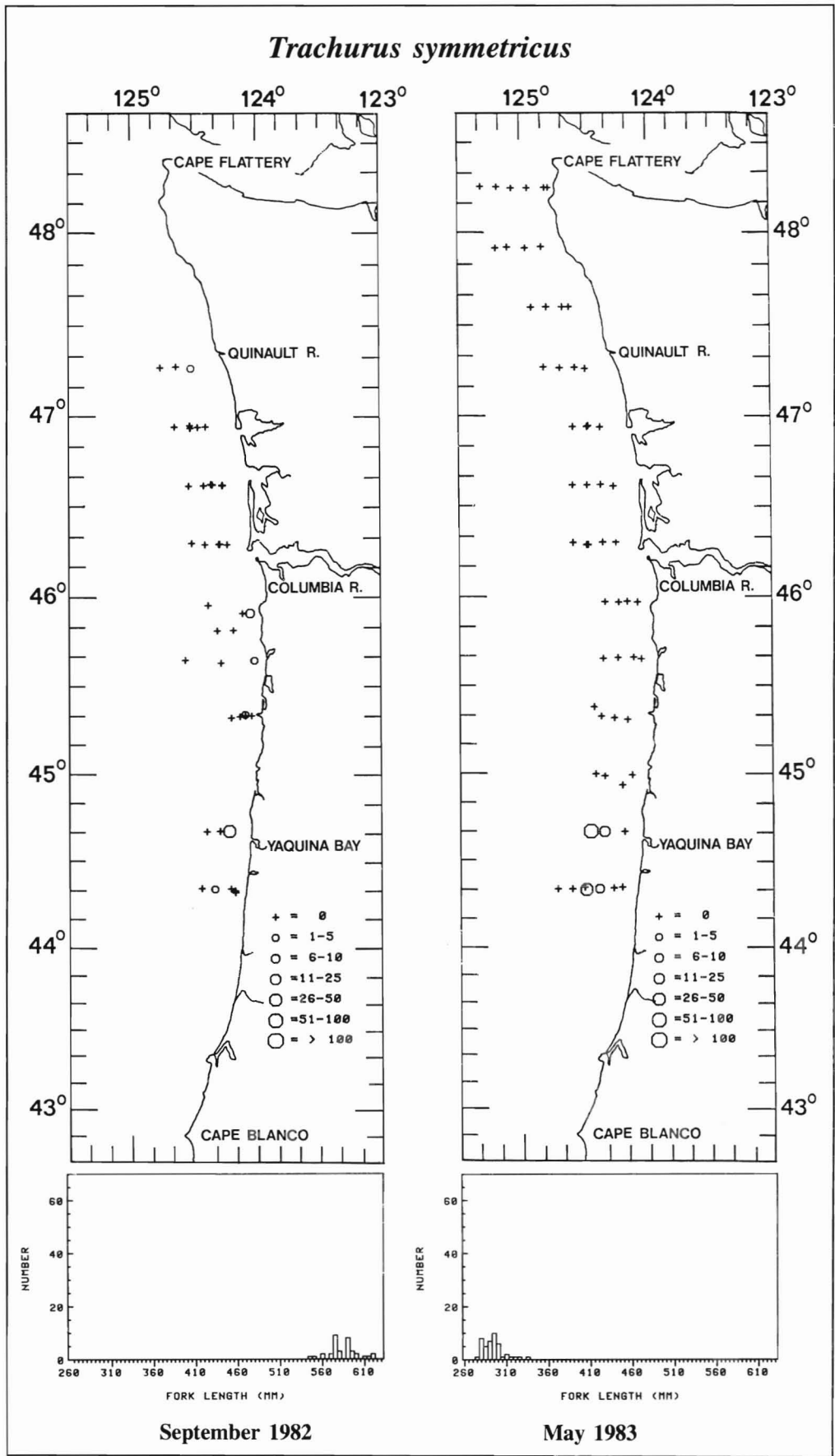


Figure 54

*Trachurus symmetricus*

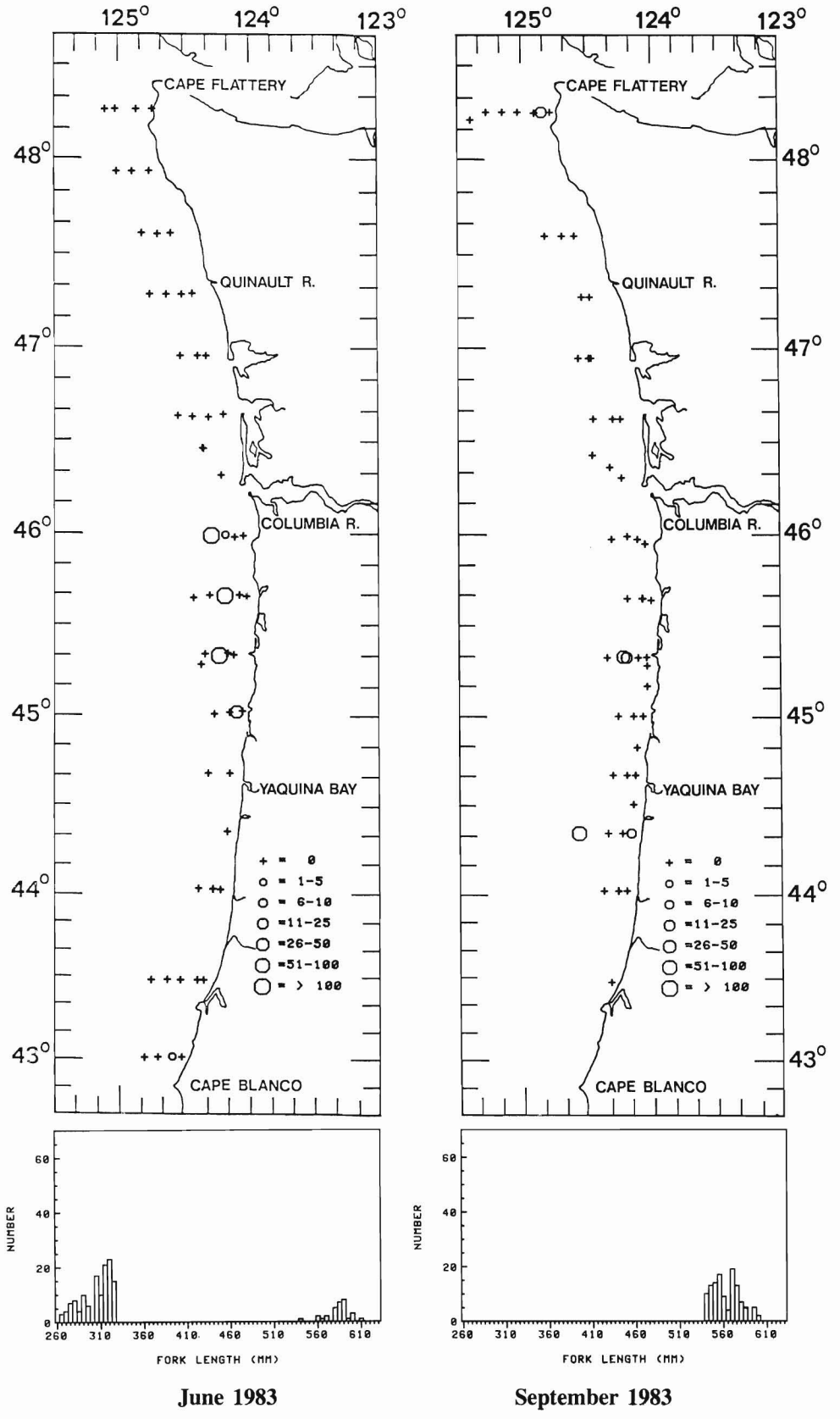


Figure 55

*Trachurus symmetricus*

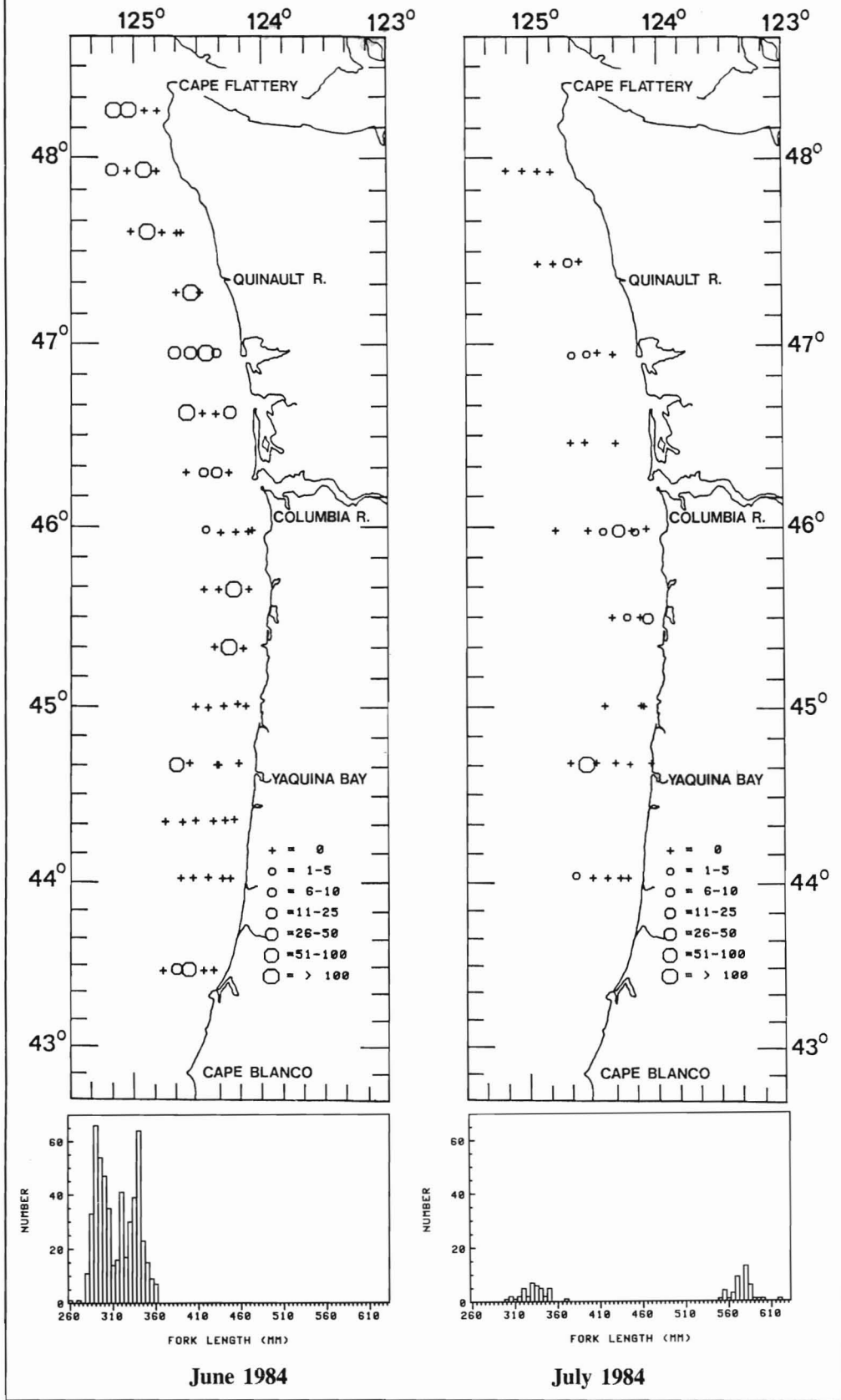


Figure 56

*Scomber japonicus*

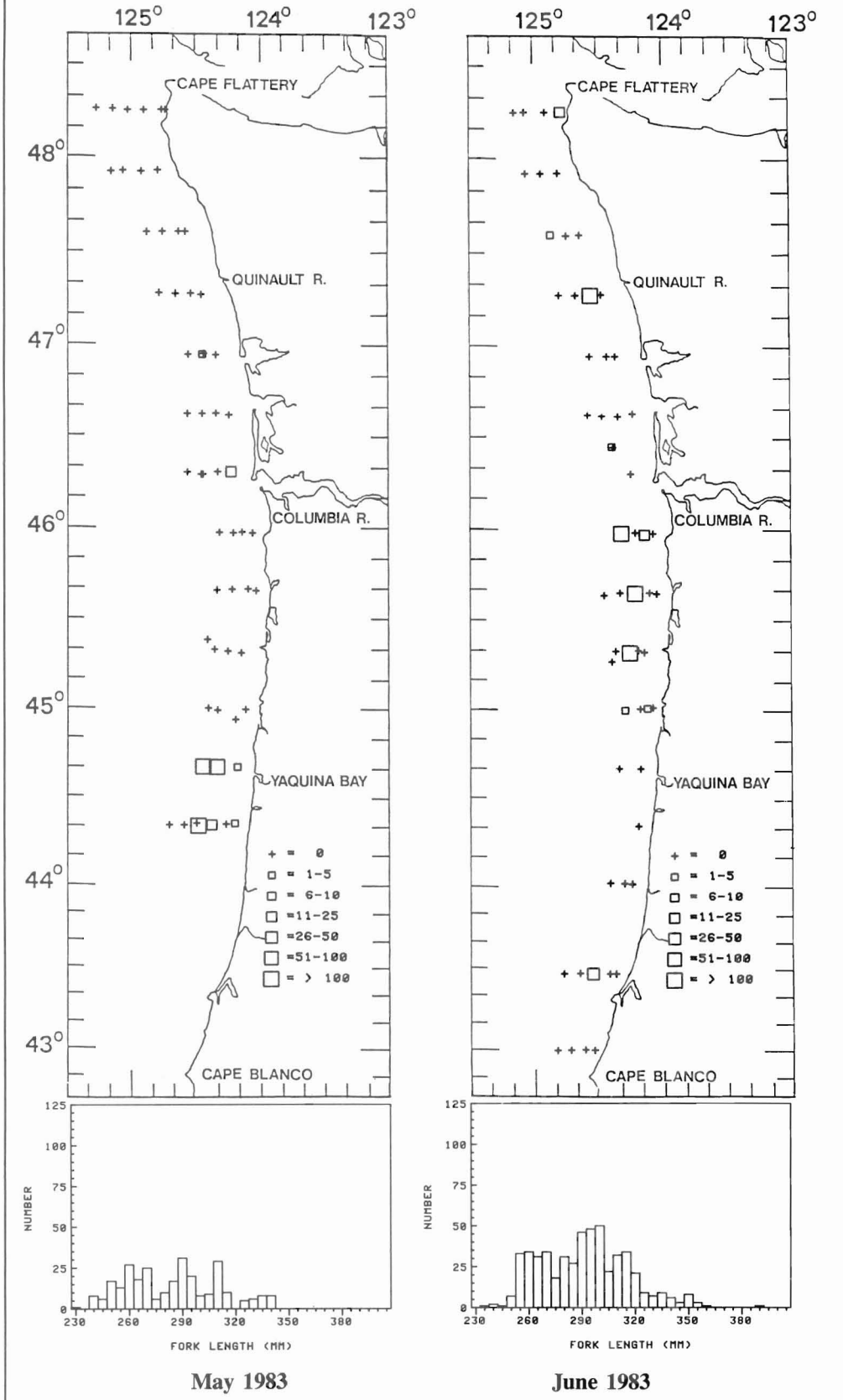
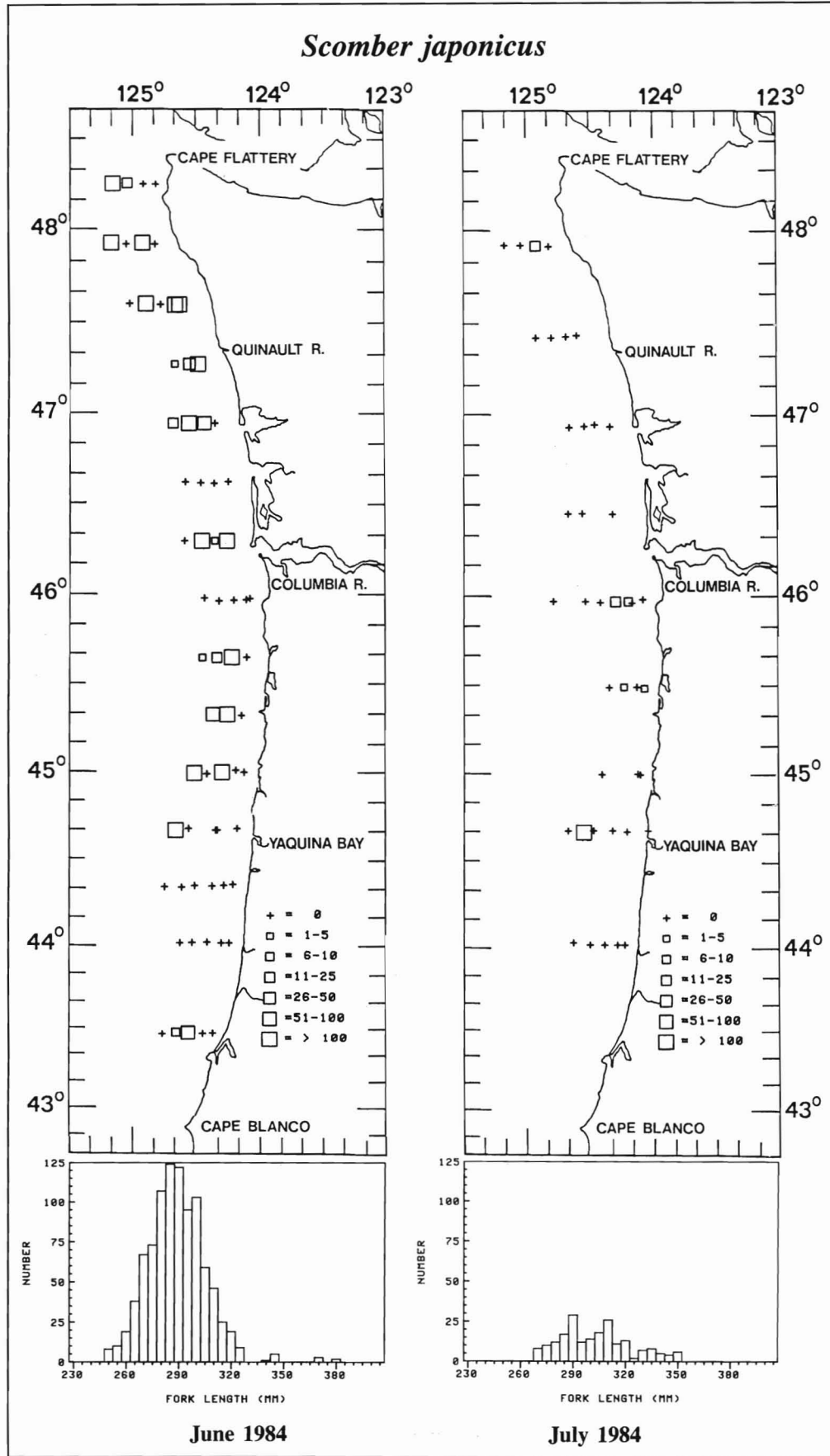
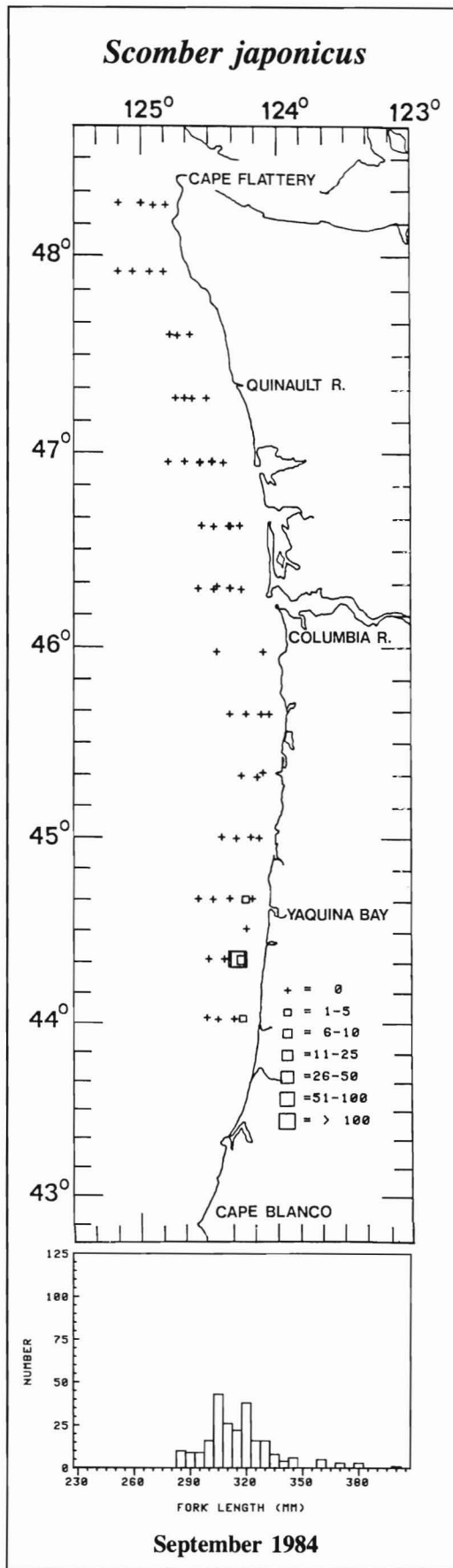


Figure 57

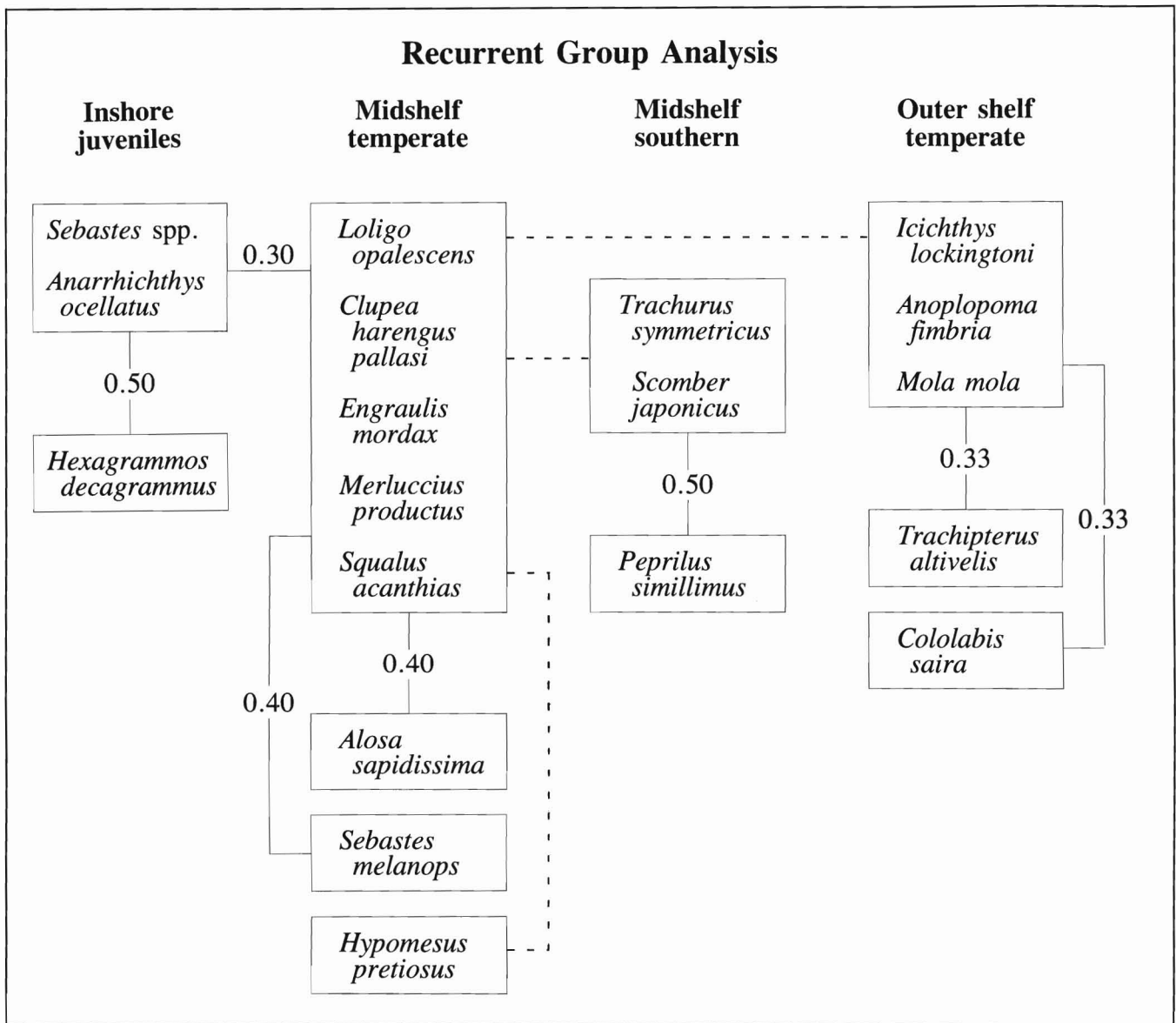
# *Scomber japonicus*



**Figure 58**



**Figure 59**



**Figure 60**

Species associations of marine nekton off Washington and Oregon, 1979-84, according to Fager's recurrent group analysis (affinity level = 0.30; sample size = 843). Species within squares show positive affinities to all others within the square. Intergroup affinities are shown with connecting lines between squares. Intergroup affinities above 0.25 are given, and those below 0.25 are shown as dashed lines.





Appendix Table 1—Station and environmental data, June 1979.

Set	Date (June)	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)	Off-shore (km)	Depth (m)	Time at start	Temp. (°C)	Salinity (‰)
1	18	46°13'	124°10'	10.2	40	0630	13.5	28.2
2	18	46°13'	124°16'	16.8	77	0855	13.5	—
3	18	46°13'	124°21'	22.4	102	1014	13.5	22.9
4	18	46°13'	124°27'	29.8	117	1125	14.0	24.4
7	19	46°20'	124°10'	6.7	26	1310	15.0	28.8
8	19	46°20'	124°13'	9.6	38	1417	15.0	28.5
9	19	46°20'	124°17'	15.2	73	1605	15.0	22.3
10	19	46°18'	124°15'	11.5	66	1730	15.0	16.2
11	19	46°13'	124°13'	14.8	68	1915	16.0	18.8
12	20	46°12'	124°15'	16.4	77	0752	14.5	24.8
16	21	46°10'	124°04'	6.4	22	0724	13.3	27.8
17	21	46°10'	124°08'	10.4	40	0843	13.5	27.1
18	21	46°10'	124°12'	15.2	73	0957	13.8	24.5
19	21	46°10'	124°14'	17.1	75	1107	12.9	26.5
20	21	46°10'	124°19'	22.2	99	1219	13.9	23.2
21	21	46°10'	124°21'	24.3	112	1325	15.1	22.3
22	21	46°10'	124°25'	28.8	130	1444	15.2	21.5
23	22	45°28'	124°02'	1.6	26	1300	13.4	31.7
24	22	45°28'	124°06'	6.4	75	1417	14.5	31.3
25	23	44°38'	124°07'	2.7	27	0704	10.2	33.5
26	23	44°38'	124°11'	6.2	46	0800	10.4	33.3
27	23	44°38'	124°13'	8.6	55	0924	11.2	33.3
28	23	44°38'	124°18'	14.1	77	1130	11.2	32.7
29	23	44°38'	124°26'	23.4	73	1300	12.7	32.3
30	26	44°34'	124°31'	30.6	135	1000	11.8	32.1
31	26	44°34'	124°36'	37.4	196	1111	12.6	32.0
32	26	44°33'	124°32'	31.8	135	1232	12.3	32.1
33	26	44°31'	124°23'	21.1	53	1411	11.2	32.6
34	26	44°30'	124°18'	14.4	80	1539	11.3	32.2
35	26	44°30'	124°11'	6.2	55	1656	11.2	33.6
36	26	44°30'	124°07'	2.2	31	1825	11.2	33.6
37	27	44°37'	124°08'	3.0	35	0602	9.4	33.7
38	27	44°37'	124°09'	3.2	37	0807	9.4	—
39	27	44°37'	124°12'	8.2	55	0921	10.7	33.6
42	27	44°37'	124°20'	16.0	79	1432	10.3	33.0
43	28	44°37'	124°12'	8.1	57	0410	10.0	33.6
44	28	44°00'	124°14'	5.8	55	0943	9.2	33.6
45	28	44°03'	124°22'	14.2	92	1103	10.5	33.4
46	28	44°03'	124°27'	20.5	112	1310	10.5	33.4
47	29	43°25'	124°22'	4.8	27	0607	10.1	33.5
48	29	43°25'	124°24'	6.4	73	0717	11.0	33.2
49	29	43°25'	124°27'	10.4	102	0820	11.1	33.2
50	29	43°26'	124°34'	19.2	141	0905	12.6	32.9
51	29	43°26'	124°38'	24.0	249	1101	12.5	32.8
52	29	43°27'	124°46'	32.6	520	1220	13.2	32.4
53	29	43°17'	124°38'	16.0	128	1420	12.0	32.7
54	29	43°17'	124°31'	8.1	92	1538	10.5	33.6
55	29	43°17'	124°27'	3.2	53	1647	10.6	33.5
56	29	43°17'	124°26'	1.9	29	1739	10.5	33.5

Appendix Table 2—Station and environmental data, June 1980.

Set	Date (June)	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)	Off-shore (km)	Depth (m)	Time at start	Temp. (°C)	Salinity (‰)
1	20	46°16'	124°35'	37.0	463	1410	14.9	30.2
9	21	46°30'	124°44'	50.0	732	1230	15.1	30.5
10	21	46°20'	124°39'	42.6	183	1446	15.2	29.8
11	21	46°18'	124°27'	31.5	183	1539	15.4	29.7
12	21	46°19'	124°21'	23.1	110	1636	15.2	30.4
13	21	46°18'	124°21'	21.3	110	1713	14.6	30.7
14	21	46°18'	124°20'	20.3	110	1753	15.2	9.9
15	21	46°19'	124°18'	17.6	82	1857	15.1	8.2
16	21	46°19'	124°12'	10.1	37	2002	14.9	10.9
17	22	46°11'	124°07'	9.8	37	0803	13.3	24.4
18	22	46°11'	124°13'	18.5	73	0911	14.0	16.2
19	22	46°10'	124°20'	27.8	110	1027	14.4	18.8
20	22	46°09'	124°28'	37.0	132	1140	15.2	29.9
24	22	46°10'	124°14'	21.2	73	1620	—	—
25	23	46°19'	124°12'	9.3	38	0755	14.0	17.7
26	23	46°11'	124°08'	10.2	37	0912	14.1	28.1
27	25	46°10'	124°13'	18.5	88	1032	13.4	29.0
28	26	45°36'	124°00'	3.1	37	1332	15.3	27.7
29	26	45°36'	124°06'	12.0	82	1420	15.2	28.7
30	26	45°28'	124°00'	2.4	33	1551	15.3	26.7
31	27	44°39'	124°07'	5.5	38	0655	13.8	31.1
32	27	44°41'	124°11'	9.3	55	0746	14.6	29.6
33	27	44°40'	124°18'	18.5	77	0857	14.9	28.0
34	27	44°39'	124°26'	27.8	81	1005	14.8	28.7
36	27	44°39'	124°22'	23.1	88	1200	—	—
37	27	44°39'	124°15'	17.5	73	1310	15.4	28.9
38	27	44°39'	124°11'	9.3	53	1425	15.1	29.9
39	27	44°40'	124°08'	6.5	68	1514	14.7	31.0
40	27	44°42'	124°09'	6.5	54	1605	14.3	31.2
41	28	44°33'	124°08'	3.7	37	0730	12.3	32.2
42	28	44°30'	124°11'	9.3	55	0837	12.7	32.2
43	28	44°32'	124°18'	16.7	79	0943	13.1	31.9
44	28	44°33'	124°25'	25.9	44	1058	14.0	30.8







Appendix Table 4—Continued.

Set	Date	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)	Off-shore (km)	Depth (m)	Time at start	Temp. (°C)	Salinity (‰)	Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (µg/L)
Sept.									
151	7	46°20'	124°18'	17.0	77	1050	—	—	—
153	7	45°59'	124°24'	35.7	137	1634	17.4	—	3.0
154	8	45°56'	124°03'	4.4	57	0744	14.1	31.8	4.1
155	8	45°56'	124°07'	9.4	79	1002	15.0	31.5	1.1
156	9	45°51'	124°11'	17.2	104	1046	16.5	1.0	1.6
157	9	45°50'	124°19'	27.9	144	1345	16.6	29.1	1.2
158	9	45°40'	124°35'	37.2	172	1640	16.7	31.2	0.5
159	9	45°39'	124°17'	27.4	143	1810	15.9	31.4	0.9
160	9	45°40'	124°01'	5.7	55	2050	15.2	31.5	1.0
161	11	45°21'	124°02'	3.7	55	1707	13.9	32.0	—
162	11	45°21'	124°05'	9.1	88	1903	14.4	31.8	—
163	12	45°21'	124°05'	7.8	84	0717	14.8	31.7	4.1
164	12	45°20'	124°12'	18.1	143	0912	15.8	31.5	0.8
165	12	45°21'	124°08'	10.4	104	1104	14.5	31.9	3.0
166	13	44°40'	124°13'	12.4	68	1705	14.0	32.3	2.0
167	14	44°40'	124°18'	19.1	80	0706	13.4	32.9	2.3
168	14	44°40'	124°25'	27.6	93	0900	13.7	32.1	1.6
169	14	44°20'	124°27'	27.9	93	1217	13.9	32.8	1.0
170	14	44°20'	124°21'	19.4	79	1402	13.5	2.0	2.5
171	14	44°20'	124°13'	8.7	55	1534	13.0	32.9	1.1
172	14	44°19'	124°11'	5.7	51	1629	13.0	33.1	2.7
173	14	44°19'	124°10'	5.2	51	1735	12.4	2.0	2.8





Appendix Table 5—Continued.

Set	Date	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)	Off- shore (km)	Depth (m)	Time at start	Temp. (°C)	Salin- ity (‰)	Chloro- phyll <i>a</i> (µg/L)
Sept.									
143	20	45°59'	124°01'	8.0	44	0846	13.8	30.6	2.5
144	20	46°00'	124°06'	13.0	71	1000	13.8	30.6	7.4
145	20	46°01'	124°11'	18.5	88	1111	14.1	30.8	7.4
146	20	46°00'	124°18'	27.8	119	1251	14.0	31.3	6.6
147	20	45°40'	124°10'	18.5	107	1519	14.4	30.4	5.0
148	20	45°40'	124°03'	9.3	70	1710	14.6	30.4	5.2
149	20	45°40'	124°03'	8.9	70	1800	14.7	—	—
150	20	45°39'	123°59'	3.7	40	1903	14.0	30.8	6.1
151	21	45°20'	124°20'	28.7	192	1920	14.9	31.2	6.9
152	21	45°20'	124°12'	18.5	145	2034	14.2	31.5	8.8
153	21	45°20'	124°11'	13.9	110	2132	13.4	31.4	8.8
154	22	45°20'	124°05'	9.3	82	0648	12.9	31.6	9.4
155	22	45°20'	124°01'	3.7	45	0747	12.9	31.5	7.7
156	22	45°17'	124°01'	3.7	41	0850	12.1	31.9	8.8
157	22	45°10'	124°01'	3.2	43	1031	11.3	32.3	5.0
158	22	45°00'	124°03'	3.3	41	1227	12.2	32.6	3.3
159	22	45°00'	124°08'	9.3	88	1357	13.7	32.0	4.7
160	22	45°00'	124°15'	18.5	148	1505	14.3	31.8	2.6
161	22	44°49'	124°06'	2.3	41	1713	12.5	32.6	4.7
163	23	44°40'	124°07'	4.3	40	0923	13.0	32.5	5.7
164	23	44°40'	124°11'	9.6	60	1025	12.6	32.5	4.4
165	23	44°40'	124°18'	18.7	82	1133	14.0	32.2	2.0
166	23	44°20'	124°20'	18.5	77	1426	15.4	32.0	0.4
167	23	44°20'	124°13'	9.3	62	1544	14.6	32.2	2.7
168	23	44°20'	124°34'	3.2	38	1647	13.2	32.6	7.3
169	23	44°20'	124°09'	3.7	38	1737	13.9	—	—
170	23	44°30'	124°08'	3.7	44	1922	14.1	32.2	1.9
171	24	44°00'	124°11'	3.9	44	0821	12.4	32.8	6.4
172	24	44°00'	124°15'	9.3	73	0912	12.3	33.0	5.8
173	24	44°00'	124°22'	18.5	112	1042	13.6	32.7	0.9
174	24	43°28'	124°19'	3.0	47	1719	13.3	32.8	0.7





Appendix Table 6—Continued.

Set	Date	Lat. (N)	Long. (W)	Off- shore (km)	Depth (m)	Time at start	Temp. (°C)	Salin- ity (‰)	Chloro- phyll <i>a</i> (µg/L)
Sept.									
171	5	46°21'	124°24'	26.0	109	1956	16.5	30.0	0.8
172	6	46°20'	124°25'	27.7	122	0816	14.2	24.1	2.7
173	6	46°20'	124°33'	37.1	137	0931	16.1	30.1	0.7
174	6	46°20'	124°18'	19.6	76	1131	15.6	20.1	3.0
175	10	46°00'	124°03'	9.2	43	0907	14.8	30.8	1.8
176	10	46°00'	124°24'	37.0	144	1143	16.5	31.5	0.3
178	11	45°40'	124°00'	4.8	45	0644	15.5	31.0	0.5
179	11	45°40'	124°04'	9.2	69	0748	15.3	31.3	0.5
180	11	45°40'	124°11'	18.5	104	0927	15.6	30.7	1.1
181	11	45°40'	124°18'	28.4	140	1045	15.4	30.8	1.2
182	11	45°20'	124°13'	17.3	137	1430	16.1	31.8	0.5
183	11	45°20'	124°05'	9.2	80	1600	16.0	31.6	0.5
184	11	45°21'	124°02'	5.3	45	1833	15.9	31.6	0.5
186	12	45°00'	124°08'	9.2	84	1212	15.3	32.3	0.9
187	12	45°00'	124°15'	18.5	139	1343	15.7	31.9	0.5
188	12	45°00'	124°22'	27.7	195	1500	17.2	31.8	0.3
189	12	45°00'	124°04'	4.6	45	1714	15.1	32.9	1.1
190	13	44°20'	124°14'	11.1	43	1040	14.8	32.8	1.5
191	13	44°20'	124°12'	9.2	60	1132	14.8	32.8	1.8
192	13	44°20'	124°20'	18.5	76	1245	15.2	32.5	0.5
193	13	44°20'	124°28'	27.9	91	1352	15.5	32.7	0.5
194	13	44°20'	124°13'	9.4	58	1550	14.9	32.8	1.8
195	13	44°30'	124°10'	6.2	45	1819	14.3	33.0	4.1
196	14	44°40'	124°07'	4.9	43	0807	13.4	33.1	8.5
197	14	44°40'	124°10'	9.2	56	0917	14.4	32.9	2.7
198	14	44°40'	124°18'	18.6	80	1030	14.4	32.9	2.1
199	14	44°40'	124°25'	28.6	93	1141	14.8	32.2	1.1
200	14	44°40'	124°32'	38.1	139	1258	15.6	32.1	0.8
201	15	44°00'	124°28'	26.2	124	1305	15.0	31.9	0.8
202	15	44°00'	124°23'	19.2	111	1417	15.3	32.1	0.7
203	15	44°00'	124°15'	9.6	76	1524	15.3	32.3	0.7
204	15	44°00'	124°11'	4.0	43	1622	15.3	32.7	1.8
205	15	44°00'	124°11'	3.8	45	1655	—	—	—

**Appendix Table 7—Individual accounts for all taxa collected in purse seines off the coast of Oregon and Washington, 1979-84. The nine most abundant taxa are discussed in detail in the text. Capture data on the less common species are listed in the following abbreviated sequence: year and set number, followed by lengths of specimens taken. For those sets which contained 10 or more individuals of a species, the number collected is followed by a hyphen and the mean length and range in lengths (in parentheses). Specimens for which no lengths are available are designated by NLA. All lengths given are fork length in mm unless otherwise specified. The systematic arrangement and common and scientific nomenclature used below follow Roper et al. (1984) for cephalopods and Robins et al. (1980) for fishes.**

**CEPHALOPODA**

**Teuthoidea (dorsal mantle lengths)**

**Loliginidae**

*Loligo opalescens* Berry, market squid  
See text for catch and length-distribution data.

**Onychoteuthidae**

*Onychoteuthis borealijaponicus* Okada, Pacific clubhook squid  
80-012; 72  
81-050; 242  
84-096; 155,164,186,196,198,211,NLA,NLA

**Octopoda**

**Octopodidae**

*Octopus dofleini* (Wulker), giant octopus  
84-148; 1 - NLA

**AGNATHA**

**Petromyzontiformes (total lengths)**

**Petromyzontidae**

*Lampetra tridentata* (Gairdner), Pacific lamprey  
79-045; 552  
80-028; 1 - NLA  
82-034; 186  
82-042; 650  
82-060; 605  
82-079; 192  
82-106; 600  
82-117; 565  
83-045; 2 - NLA  
83-061; 590  
83-118; 1 - NLA  
84-039; 596  
84-055; 570  
84-089; 251  
84-143; 215

**CHONDRICHTHYES**

**Squaliformes (total lengths)**

**Squalidae**

*Squalus acanthias* Linnaeus, spiny dogfish  
See text for catch and length-distribution data.

**Alopiidae**

*Alopias vulpinus* (Bonnaterre), thresher shark  
79-046; 3650  
82-139; 3910  
82-157; 3350  
84-024; 3750  
84-027; 2015

**Carcharhinidae**

*Galeorhinus zyopterus* Jordan and Gilbert, soupfin shark  
80-020; 1490      84-109; 1520  
81-090; 1590      84-124; 1580  
82-139; 1420      84-168; 1530  
82-143; 1830      84-169; 1625  
82-151; 1610  
82-157; 1270,1620,1650  
82-165; 1550,1570,1651  
83-067; 1680  
83-085; 1500  
83-104; 1320  
84-101; 1575

*Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus), blue shark  
80-020; 1370,1570      82-165; 1370,1520  
81-141; 1190      83-123; 1980  
81-195; 1170      83-163; 1310  
81-196; 1170,1660      83-164; 1320  
81-200; 1750      83-165; 940  
81-209; 1250      83-166; 1490,1450  
81-215; 1170      83-167; 1540,1930  
81-217; 1310      83-172; 1350  
81-223; 1780      84-100; 1115  
81-232; 1750      84-101; 1040,1880  
81-249; 920,1520      84-110; 2 - NLA  
81-267; 1520      84-160; 1830  
81-273; 950      84-167; 1440  
82-055; 1740      84-171; 1525  
82-154; 1520      84-180; 995

**Rajiformes (total lengths)**

**Rajidae**

*Raja binoculata* (Girard), big skate  
82-086; 1200  
82-138; 1490  
83-080; 610  
84-003; 1400  
84-106; 1270  
  
*Raja rhina* Jordan and Gilbert, longnose skate  
82-118; 898  
84-114; 1290

**Torpedinidae**

*Torpedo californica* Ayres, Pacific electric ray  
81-234; 527  
83-153; 480  
84-095; 635

**OSTEICHTHYES**

**Clupeiformes**

**Clupeidae**

*Alosa sapidissima* (Wilson), American shad  
79-001; 360,364,369,389,440,489,492      83-152; 312,318,408  
79-016; 400      83-153; 235,392,435  
79-023; 419,462,470,480      84-030; 350,351,355,360,  
79-043; 484      362,388,402,415,440  
80-016; 2 - NLA      84-097; 425  
80-018; 3 - NLA      84-114; 357,9 (303-446)  
80-025; 1 - NLA  
81-041; 282  
81-065; 274,286  
81-078; 271,294,353  
81-079; 271,272,276,277,283,301  
81-146; 264,270,270,271,275,282,286,290  
81-148; 278,300  
81-150; 312  
81-151; 276,287,295,339  
81-168; 26 - 323.0 (267-435)  
81-169; 25 - 314.4 (269-472)  
81-171; 39 - 372.7 (270-494)  
81-172; 286,297,300,377,384,421  
81-173; 285,290,397  
81-180; 286,292,297,298,299,300,302,306  
81-181; 361,418  
81-211; 883 - 304.8 (263-409)  
81-212; 76 - 305.1 (274-426)  
82-131; 12 - 327.8 (285-384)  
83-028; 320  
83-062; 364

**Appendix Table 7—continued.**

*Clupea harengus pallasii* Valenciennes, Pacific herring  
See text for catch and length-distribution data.

*Sardinops sagax* (Jenyns), Pacific sardine  
84-048; 250  
84-194; 243,248,250,265

**Engraulidae**

*Engraulis mordax* Girard, northern anchovy  
See text for catch and length-distribution data.

**Salmoniformes**

**Osmeridae**

*Allosmerus elongatus* (Ayres), whitebait smelt  
79-043; 110,111,117,126,126  
80-017; 20 - 3 lengths available, 102,102,104  
82-023; 123  
82-029; 89,96  
82-128; 99  
83-070; 3 - NLA  
83-128; 104

*Hypomesus pretiosus* (Girard), surf smelt  
79-037; 134  
79-038; 161  
80-018; 143  
81-001; 128,130,137,140,141,151,154,159  
81-147; 160  
81-186; 158,164  
82-039; 151  
82-057; 47 - 147.0 (135-156)  
83-014; 27 - 174.0 (159-190)  
83-028; 36 - 66.3 (39-84)  
83-033; 300 - 165.9 (151-178)  
83-053; 20 - 165.7 (162-170)  
83-075; 50 - 173.0 (165-187)  
84-049; 140,141,145,149,154,154,160  
84-060; 155

*Spirinchus starksi* (Fisk), night smelt  
82-079; 140  
83-006; 143,146,150,151,162

*Thaleichthys pacificus* (Richardson), eulachon  
84-148; 120  
84-199; 164

**Gobiesociformes**

**Gobiesocidae**

*Gobiesox maeandricus* (Girard), northern clingfish  
83-128; 32

**Gadiformes**

**Gadidae**

*Merluccius productus* (Ayres), Pacific hake  
See text for catch and length-distribution data.

*Microgadus proximus* (Girard), Pacific tomcod  
79-003; 154  
79-019; 57  
79-020; 64  
79-021; 32,50,50,55  
81-079; 46  
81-083; 1 - NLA  
81-089; 1 - NLA  
81-152; 3 - NLA  
81-162; 1 - NLA  
81-163; 1 - NLA  
81-168; 5 - NLA  
81-263; 56  
82-132; 25 - 3 lengths available, 54,63,71  
82-138; 5 - NLA  
83-121; 91,93  
84-009; 53,55  
84-015; 1 - NLA  
84-020; 20 - 8 lengths avail., 38,42,44,45,47,49,50,53  
84-147; 73  
84-148; 87,90,103  
84-190; 57,61  
84-191; 64  
84-196; 45  
84-203; 44,50,51,52

**Antheriniformes**

**Scomberesocidae**

*Cololabis saira* (Brevoort), Pacific saury  
See text for catch and length-distribution data.

**Lampriformes**

**Trachipteridae (standard lengths)**

*Trachipterus altivelis* Kner, king-of-the-salmon  
81-038; 1 - NLA  
81-043; 1 - NLA  
81-051; 183  
81-105; 92  
81-118; 267  
81-119; 93,142,154,192  
81-120; 70,94  
81-130; 91,113,114,122,160,161,170,176,210  
81-271; 135  
82-143; 385  
82-145; 121  
82-148; 110,120,200,220  
82-157; 1 - NLA  
82-168; 156  
83-101; 188  
83-102; 108  
83-112; 193,221  
84-169; 1 - NLA  
84-180; 95,115  
84-187; 180,198  
84-193; 143,205,245  
84-198; 224,282

**Perciformes**

**Scorpaenidae (standard lengths)**

*Sebastes crameri* (Jordan), darkblotched rockfish  
81-107; 51

*Sebastes diploproa* (Gilbert), splitnose rockfish  
83-124; 32,33,34,36,38,38,39,44,45  
83-130; 28,33  
84-165; 48  
84-200; 35

*Sebastes emphaeus* (Starks), Puget Sound rockfish  
81-048; 37

*Sebastes entomelas* (Jordan and Gilbert), widow rockfish  
79-024; 52,55,59,60  
79-025; 61,61,68,68  
79-031; 56  
79-032; 48 - 61.1 (54-68)  
79-036; 65  
79-044; 12 - 60.5 (49-68)  
79-051; 16 - 69.5 (61-75)  
79-053; 41 - 69.9 (56-78)  
79-054; 69,71  
80-001; 25 - 54.6 (51-58)  
81-102; 10 - 51.9 (48-55)  
81-105; 46  
81-113; 52,52,54  
81-115; 54  
81-118; 40,43,44,45,45  
81-119; 23 - 46.7 (40-51)  
81-120; 49 - 51.5 (39-57)  
81-121; 13 - 53.3 (48-58)  
81-125; 10 - 51.8 (46-57)  
82-053; 49  
82-079; 50,50  
82-083; 50,53  
84-027; 52

Appendix Table 7—continued.

**OSTEICHTHYES (continued)****Perciformes****Scorpaenidae (continued)***Sebastes flavidus* (Ayres), yellowtail rockfish

Juveniles:

79-024; 53,54  
 79-024; 59 - 53.3 (47-58)  
 79-044; 48,51,55  
 79-052; 52,55  
 79-053; 54,54,55,55,56,57,59  
 80-001; 220 - 48.9 (45-53)  
 80-010; 45,47,47,48,50  
 80-014; 46,49,50,50,50  
 80-032; 48  
 80-033; 11 - 47.8 (41-54)  
 81-102; 40  
 81-104; 41,43,47,48  
 81-105; 46,46,46,47,48  
 81-113; 44,47  
 81-117; 37,45,45,48  
 81-118; 29 - 42.0 (35-47)  
 81-119; 35 - 41.1 (31-47)  
 81-120; 114 - 45.5 (30-50)  
 81-121; 12 - 47.0 (40-52)  
 81-125; 47,48  
 82-083; 44  
 83-071; 44  
 83-078; 46  
 83-107; 49  
 84-054; 47

Adults:

82-034; 442  
 82-037; 1 - NLA  
 82-072; 490  
 82-076; 290,485,586  
 82-113; 420  
 84-082; 465  
 84-084; 16 - 412.0 (356-472)  
 84-150; 1 - NLA  
 84-189; 387

*Sebastes goodei* (Eigenmann and Eigenmann), chilipepper

81-062; 36  
 81-098; 45

*Sebastes jordani* (Gilbert), shortbelly rockfish

79-025; 65  
 79-053; 69,70  
 80-032; 60  
 81-049; 44  
 81-075; 55,57,58  
 81-102; 10 - 57.1 (54-60)  
 81-107; 53,53,57,59  
 81-113; 23 - 56.4 (50-60)  
 81-115; 52,55,55,57,57,57,58,58  
 81-119; 45  
 81-121; 55,56,58,63  
 81-125; 55,59,59  
 81-201; 56  
 82-046; 49,54  
 82-052; 58  
 82-053; 47,51,52,53  
 82-054; 55  
 82-085; 53  
 82-091; 63  
 82-100; 61  
 83-081; 55,56,58,60,61,63  
 84-027; 52  
 84-055; 61  
 84-066; 58

*Sebastes maliger* (Jordan and Gilbert), quillback rockfish  
79-051; 22*Sebastes melanops* Girard, black rockfish

Juveniles:

79-024; 22 - 51.3 (43-55)  
 79-025; 48,50,50,52,53,53,55,57  
 79-028; 43,51,52,52,53,54,56  
 79-032; 49 - 52.8 (48-56)  
 79-035; 54  
 79-036; 54  
 79-043; 53  
 79-044; 50,51,53,54  
 79-047; 54  
 79-050; 52  
 79-051; 10 - 54.7 (48-58)  
 79-053; 10 - 55.5 (51-60)  
 80-001; 103 - 47.2 (43-51)  
 80-009; 50  
 80-011; 44,45,47  
 80-014; 47  
 80-033; 23 - 48.0 (43-53)  
 81-031; 42  
 81-102; 44,44  
 81-104; 1 - NLA  
 81-105; 10 - 44.8, (40-49)  
 81-118; 28 - 42.9 (38-48)  
 81-119; 23 - 44.7 (40-50)  
 81-120; 28 - 45.2 (41-50)  
 81-121; 46,47,47,47,48,48,50  
 81-125; 44  
 81-126; 48  
 81-127; 45  
 82-068; 40  
 83-071; 46

Adults:

79-007; 482  
 79-025; 489  
 80-015; 292  
 80-016; 1 - NLA  
 80-031; 1 - NLA  
 80-041; 1 - NLA  
 80-044; 1 - NLA  
 81-151; 2 - 504,NLA  
 81-154; 395  
 81-221; 504  
 81-254; 491  
 82-008; 347  
 82-016; 380  
 82-018; 362  
 82-019; 470,484,515  
 82-027; 492  
 82-051; 171  
 82-056; 425  
 82-071; 450,481,510,508  
 82-072; 11 - 493.8 (440-530)  
 82-077; 535  
 82-088; 488,512,530  
 82-131; 476,477,510,512,517  
 82-161; 532  
 83-007; 294  
 83-018; 305  
 83-057; 400  
 83-070; 10 - 437.3 (392-490)  
 83-080; 411,437,438,490,511  
 83-116; 505  
 84-015; 520  
 84-020; 470,489,492,515,530,532,540,558  
 84-021; 476,490  
 84-080; 492  
 84-097; 470  
 84-105; 475

84-111; 425,430,465,490  
 84-112; 425,474,488  
 84-114; 441  
 84-119; 497  
 84-121; 1 - NLA  
 84-123; 356  
 84-149; 520  
 84-150; 365,455,470,480,495  
 84-157; 75 - 423.0 (375-485)  
 84-175; 502  
 84-186; 512

Appendix Table 7—continued.

*Sebastes mystinus* (Jordan and Gilbert), blue rockfish

## Juveniles:

79-023; 57  
 79-024; 12 - 57.1 (51-60)  
 79-025; 53,57,58,58,58,59  
 79-026; 54  
 79-027; 60  
 79-028; 51,53,56,56,58,59,59,59  
 79-032; 83 - 58.1, (51-63)  
 79-042; 51,52,66  
 79-043; 55  
 79-044; 53,54,58,59,59,60,60,64  
 79-047; 60  
 79-051; 13 - 61.5 (58-71)  
 79-052; 55  
 79-053; 58 - 60.6 (53-66)  
 79-054; 65  
 80-001; 123 - 51.3 (45-58)  
 80-011; 51  
 80-014; 51,53  
 80-033; 11 - 54.0 (50-57)  
 81-005; 47  
 81-102; 49,49,56  
 81-104; 58  
 81-113; 1 - NLA  
 81-115; 54  
 81-117; 47  
 81-118; 47,47,49  
 81-119; 21 - 46.5 (42-50)  
 81-120; 34 - 48.0 (45-51)  
 81-121; 23 - 50.7 (47-58)  
 81-201; 48,48

## Adults:

82-160; 440  
 82-170; 386,407

*Sebastes nigrocinctus* Ayres, tiger rockfish

83-124; 17 - 44.3 (30-56)  
 84-157; 42

*Sebastes paucispinis* Ayres, bocaccio

79-051; 80  
 79-053; 79,83,86,86,89,89  
 81-119; 53  
 81-120; 53,60  
 81-121; 41  
 81-125; 65

*Sebastes pinniger* (Gill), canary rockfish

79-026; 44  
 79-030; 46  
 79-031; 39  
 79-032; 46  
 79-044; 45,46,47  
 79-052; 45  
 82-052; 38

*Sebastes proriger* (Jordan and Gilbert) redstripe rockfish

84-192; 27  
 84-201; 13 - 27.7 (23-35)

*Sebastes saxicola* (Gilbert), striptail rockfish

81-075; 35  
 81-098; 35,35,36  
 81-105; 35,35,35,35  
 81-119; 29  
 81-120; 30,33,34,35,36,36,37,38

**Anoplopomatidae***Anoplopoma fimbria* (Pallas), sablefish

See text for catch and length-distribution data.

**Hexagrammidae***Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas), kelp greenling

79-031; 19 - 57.3 (53-60)  
 79-042; 63,64,65  
 79-044; 64  
 81-048; 61  
 81-049; 67  
 81-062; 63,65,66,68  
 81-071; 61,61,64,64,64,65,67,67,68  
 81-098; 60,67,67,71  
 81-121; 63,66,67  
 81-132; 27 - 65.1 (54-72)  
 82-060; 73  
 82-062; 72  
 82-064; 3 - NLA  
 82-069; 68  
 82-092; 58  
 82-102; 65  
 83-053; 48  
 84-016; 54  
 84-029; 65  
 84-038; 62,65  
 84-056; 65,69  
 84-061; 67  
 84-067; 65  
 84-068; 68

*Ophiodon elongatus* Girard, lingcod

## Juveniles:

81-022; 67  
 81-036; 53,59,60,61,61,63,66  
 81-037; 11 - 53.1 (48-66)  
 81-038; 50 - 58.6 (48-66)  
 81-042; 71  
 81-048; 59,60,61,64,65,65,65,69  
 81-049; 65  
 81-093; 76  
 82-085; 51,54,59,60,62,63  
 82-125; 1 - NLA

## Adults:

84-158; 635

**Cottidae***Hemilepidotus spinosus* (Ayres), brown Irish lord (standard lengths)

79-044; 25,26,29  
 79-053; 43  
 80-030; 1 - NLA  
 81-048; 27  
 81-049; 28,28  
 82-092; 23,24,25,25,25,26  
 83-043; 27

*Leptocottus armatus* Girard, Pacific staghorn sculpin

79-026; 175  
 82-160; 198,213,226,226,228  
 83-037; 195

*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus* (Ayres), cabezon (standard lengths)

80-001; 46  
 80-013; 41  
 80-014; 49  
 80-092; 46  
 83-045; 35  
 83-064; 41,43  
 83-112; 43

Appendix Table 7—continued.

**OSTEICHTHYES (continued)****Perciformes****Agonidae***Agonopsis vulsa* (Jordan and Gilbert), northern spearnose poacher

82-052; 58

82-100; 68

82-120; 63

84-084; 73

84-116; 65

**Cyclopteridae (total lengths)***Liparis pulchellus* Ayres, showy snailfish

84-148; 99

**Carangidae***Trachurus symmetricus* (Ayres), jack mackerel

See text for catch and length-distribution data.

**Kyphosidae***Medialuna californiensis* (Steindachner), halfmoon

83-135; 12 - 231.9 (210-247)

**Trichodontidae***Trichodon trichodon* (Tilesius), Pacific sandfish

79-047; 178

**Anarrhichadidae***Anarrhichthys ocellatus* Ayres, wolf-eel

79-001; 457

79-002; 506

79-003; 477

79-012; 1 - NLA

79-016; 464,487

79-020; 463

79-024; 505

79-025; 458

79-026; 458,460,472,508,518

79-027; 494,503,532,548,599

79-028; 520

79-029; 492

79-030; 478

79-033; 425,485,610

79-034; 487,496,577,587

79-035; 18 - 488.9 (432-546)

79-037; 510,620

79-038; 502,508,508,512,528

79-039; 458,463,473,487,489,492,494,533,548

79-043; 457,481,483,500,512,532,557,586

79-044; 437,475,480,488,493

79-045; 418,443,453,477,509,512

79-046; 436,475

79-047; 432,505

79-048; 434,482,560

79-049; 418,501,NLA

79-050; 413,438,453,463,468,483,502,502,509

79-051; 277,328,357,387,397,405,452

79-053; 451,455,511

79-054; 458

79-055; 405,540

80-037; 591

80-043; 521

80-044; 537

81-099; 1 - NLA

81-110; 1 - NLA

81-188; 530

81-190; 438

81-214; 456

81-241; 472

82-028; 1 - NLA

82-044; 1200

82-068; 516,613

82-079; 495

82-098; 1440

82-101; 399

82-103; 610

82-117; 490

82-118; 460

82-121; 2 - NLA

82-151; 490

82-160; 640

83-025; 1252

83-042; 480

83-065; 1220

83-094; 1 - NLA

83-102; 1 - NLA

83-104; 1 - NLA

83-108; 580

84-082; 525

84-092; 500

84-094; 570

84-097; 515,530

84-102; 515

84-150; 600

84-203; 452

**Zaproridae***Zaprora silenus* Jordan, prowlfish (total length)

82-155; 200

**Ammodytidae***Ammodytes hexapterus* Pallas, Pacific sand lance

82-128; 79

**Scombridae***Sarda chiliensis* (Cuvier), Pacific bonito

83-133; 640,653

*Scomber japonicus* Houuttuyn, chub mackerel

See text for catch and length-distribution data.

**Stromateidae***Peprilus simillimus* (Ayres), Pacific pompano

79-037; 173

82-039; 166

83-014; 176

83-020; 196

83-021; 179

83-050; 6 - NLA

83-056; 192

83-058; 155,163,169,170,175,179,180

84-015; 168,170,180,183,185,190,191,195,195

84-155; 175,179,189

*Icichthys lockingtoni* Jordan and Gilbert, medusafish

79-038; 110

81-119; 58

81-125; 60

81-175; 101

81-220; 116

81-272; 1 - NLA

82-002; 175

82-004; 139

82-085; 155

82-132; 127

82-143; 170,183

82-144; 91

82-150; 151,153

82-153; 154

82-155; 189

82-156; 150

82-157; 67,86

82-160; 2 - NLA

82-162; 160,170,172

82-165; 185

82-167; 124

82-168; 110,155

82-170; 120

82-172; 117,142,161

83-033; 152

83-037; 125

83-107; 90,94,100

83-110; 90,95,114

83-111; 103

83-112; 65,110

83-114; 95

83-130; 95,151

83-131; 84,134,162

83-135; 47

83-137; 121

83-140; 138

83-142; 178

83-143; 98

83-147; 71,113,121

83-148; 119,125,134,194

83-149; 132

83-150; 86,89

Appendix Table 7—continued.

**Icosteidae**

*Icosteus enigmaticus* Lockington, ragfish  
 79-012; 1 - NLA  
 81-112; 69  
 82-135; 134  
 82-138; 272  
 83-107; 270

**Pleuronectiformes**

**Bothidae (total length)**

*Citharichthys sordidus* (Girard), Pacific sanddab  
 79-017; 208  
 79-044; 28 - 258.8 (233-315)  
 80-001; 39  
 81-010; 39  
 81-109; 165  
 81-211; 220  
 81-250; 272  
 82-068; 1 - NLA  
 83-172; 268,282,299,316  
 84-061; 190,270  
 84-105; 265,300  
 84-169; 263  
 84-191; 70 - 236.2 (203-281)

*Citharichthys stigmaeus* Jordan and Gilbert, speckled sanddab  
 80-033; 37  
 82-128; 59,63

**Pleuronectidae (total lengths)**

*Atheresthes stomias* (Jordan and Gilbert), arrowtooth flounder  
 83-006; 120,130

*Glyptocephalus zachirus* Lockington, rex sole  
 81-125; 80

*Isopsetta isolepis* (Lockington), butter sole  
 79-049; 210

*Lyopsetta exilis* (Jordan and Gilbert), slender sole  
 79-030; 136  
 82-038; 3 - NLA  
 82-114; 53  
 84-089; 132  
 84-091; 165

*Microstomus pacificus* (Lockington), Dover sole  
 82-114; 52

*Parophrys vetulus* Girard, English sole  
 82-160; 232,NLA  
 83-056; 208  
 84-105; 240  
 84-148; 24 - 173.0 (120-191)

*Platichthys stellatus* (Pallas), starry flounder  
 79-027; 415,418,420,431,445,460,463  
 79-047; 331,340,530  
 80-041; 389  
 81-042; 215  
 81-124; 311  
 81-204; 408,475  
 81-228; 316,410  
 82-060; 407,493,517,547  
 82-116; 477,490,517,523,540,542,589  
 82-117; 450  
 82-122; 1 - NLA  
 82-161, 603  
 83-075; 509  
 84-148; 456,565

*Psettichthys melanostictus* Girard, sand sole  
 82-128; 125,130,152,185,197.NLA,NLA

**Tetraodontiformes**

**Molidae (total lengths)**

*Mola mola* (Linnaeus), ocean sunfish  
 81-103; 650  
 81-146; 666  
 81-239; 2235  
 82-138; 660  
 82-143; 737,838,864  
 82-145; 610  
 83-114; 405  
 83-115; 470  
 83-117; 425  
 83-130; 450  
 83-136; 340,360,430  
 84-033; 1780  
 84-110; 1675  
 84-163; 350,380  
 84-165; 440  
 84-167; 400  
 84-173; 440  
 84-184; 680  
 84-188; 375,660,695,995  
 84-201; 415