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Access sites: Areas where fishermen fish from shore. Or access sites can be defined as the place fishermen board or leave a boat to go fishing.

Bank: A stretch of rising land at the edge of a body of water not washed by high water, which could be rocks or an overhanging cliff.

Beach: A level stretch of pebbles, bedrock shore, or sand beside a body of water (often washed by high water).

Breachway: Shore along a connecting channel.

Breakwaters: An offshore structure used to protect a harbor or beach from the forces of waves.

Bridge: A structure carrying a pathway or roadway over a body of water.

Bulkhead (as known as seawall): A retaining wall along a waterfront.

Bycatch (2 accepted definitions):

a. Fish which are harvested in a fishery, but which are not sold or kept for personal use, and includes economic discards and regulatory discards. Such term does not include fish released alive under a recreational catch and release fishery management program. *From Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act*

b. Discarded catch of any living marine resource plus retained incidental catch and unobserved mortality due to a direct encounter with fishing gear. *From NOAA Fisheries Service (used for its National Bycatch Strategy and bycatch reduction efforts)*

Catch: The total number, weight, or other measure of marine resources (fish, invertebrates, or others) which are captured and retained, released, or discarded. Advisory Committee: Finfish, shellfish, and protected species that are captured, whether retained, released, or discarded.

Discarded or released catch: The portions of the catch that is not retained, (i.e., discarded or released at sea dead or alive) and includes incidental take of protected species.

Advisory Committee: Recommends deleting the definition above and replacing it with:

Economic, social, and cultural discard: Finfish and shellfish that are the target of a fishery, but which are not retained because they are undesirable size, sex, or quality, or for other economic, social, or cultural reasons.

Regulatory discard: Finfish, shellfish, and protected species harvested in a fishery which fishermen are required by regulation to discard.

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Immediate use catch: Use of the retained catch for food or bait before the end of the trip.

Landed catch: The total number, weight, or other measure of all marine resources (fish, invertebrates, others) captured, brought to shore and retained at the end of a trip. This includes catch that is discarded or not sold after being landed. This type of catch is indicated by disposition codes.

Advisory Committee:

Landed Catch: Finfish, shellfish, and protected that are captured, brought to shore and retained at the end of a trip.

Causeway: An elevated or raised way across wet ground or water.

Charterboat: *Trip Definition* - Any trip of a vessel-for hire engaged in recreational fishing (VHERF) that is hired on a per trip basis. For survey purposes, and possible alternative definitions, information should be gathered on: a) number of anglers (refers to all marine recreational resource users); b) size of boat; and c) where fishing occurred. *Boat Definition* - A charterboat is any VHERF that typically is hired on a per trip basis.

Commercial and recreational fisherman: For statistical purposes only, anyone who sells or barter any portion of the catch from a trip is a commercial fisherman for that trip, and any marine resources that are sold or bartered are considered a commercial product. All other fishermen and catches are considered recreational. Commercial trips with effort but no catch are still commercial trips and should be reported.

Commercial dealer: A seafood dealer is defined as any person or entity other than the final consumer, who purchases, ships, consigns, transfers, transports, barter, accepts (maintains) or packs any marine fishery products received from marine resource harvesters or marine aquaculturists. Any marine fishery products landed in any state must be reported by a dealer or a marine resource harvester acting as dealer in that state. Any marine resource harvester or aquaculturist who sells, consigns, transfers, or barter marine fishery products to anyone other than a dealer would himself be acting as a dealer and would therefore be responsible for reporting as a dealer. This definition is provided for purposes of statistical gathering only.

Docks: Structure built out over water and supported by pillars/anchors with long-term docking facilities for boats.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): Offshore waters 3-200 miles on Atlantic coast. For the Gulf coast it is 9-200 miles from the shoreline.

Effort: Estimated number of fishing trips taken by an individual (recreationally).

Entanglements: A condition in which any part of a protected species is tangled, wrapped and snared, hooked, or otherwise attached to fishing gear.

Fisheries-dependent: Information collected directly from the commercial, for-hire, and recreational fisheries.

Fisheries-independent: Information gathered independent of the fisheries through direct or indirect sampling of the stocks.

Fishing guide: A person hired by a recreational fisherman to aid in fishing activities.

Fishing trip: A period of time over which fishing occurs. The time spent fishing includes configuring, deploying, and retrieving gear, clearing animals from the gear, and storing, releasing or discarding catch. When watercraft are used, a fishing trip also includes the time spent traveling to and from fishing areas or locales and ends when the vessel offloads product at sea or returns to the shore. When fishing from shore or man-made structures, a fishing trip may include travel between different fishing sites within a 24-hour period.

Commercial Trip: Any trip where the retained catch is or would be sold or bartered. This includes trips with effort but no catch.

For-hire Trip: Any shore or vessel trip whose participants are engaged in a marine resources recreational activity that is contracted for a fee.

Recreational Trip: Any trip for the purpose of recreation from which none of the catch is sold or bartered. This includes trips with effort but no catch.

Split Trip: A split trip is any angler trip in which a portion of the landings are sold commercially and a portion of the landings are retained for personal use.

Gear: Anything used to catch marine resources.

Gear configuration: Materials, construction, measure (e.g., mesh size, length of gear), and deployment of gear.

Guided beach trip: Any shore-based trip where a guide is hired or provided.

Guided fishing trip: A fishing trip on which a fishing guide is hired to provide services directly related to fishing activities.

Headboat: *Trip* - Any trip of a VHERF that is hired on a per person basis. For survey purposes, and possible alternative definitions information should be gathered on: a) number of anglers (refers to all marine recreational resource

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users); b) size of boat; and c) where fishing occurred. **Boat** - A headboat is any VHERF that typically is hired on a per person basis.

Inland: Waterbodies less than zero miles from the shoreline. Also, includes waterbodies found inside the boundaries for territorial waters.

Intercept survey: On-site interviews which gather data from fishermen during or upon completion of their fishing trip at access sites.

International: Offshore waters greater than 200 miles from the shore line

Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS): A taxonomic database for terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals. The product of a partnership of federal agencies collaborating with systemists in the federal, state and private sectors to provide scientifically credible taxonomic information.

Jetties: A kind of wall, usually made of rocks, built into the water to restrain currents or protect a harbor.

Metadata: Metadata are corollary or descriptive information, both numeric and non-numeric, which may qualify or explain primary data.

Mode of fishing: The method by which a recreational fishing trip is taken, e.g. private/rental boat, shore, or for-hire.

Multi-trip fisheries: Multiple trip fisheries are characterized by a large number of relatively short duration trips employing the same type of gear, (e.g. lobster pots), and resulting in catch of the same species (e.g. lobster), or relatively few species

Non-consumptive use: Any activity related to marine resources where no take of marine resources is attempted. Examples include photographing wildlife in natural or managed areas, SCUBA diving to view jewfish, whale watching, etc.

Observer: A trained agent (employee, contractor, grantee, etc.) of any ACCSP partner acting as an unbiased data collector observing fishing operations on fishing vessels at sea.

Other fishing modes: Any other non-boat fishing.

Piers: Structure built out over water and supported by pillars without long-term docking facilities for boats.

Person: Any individual, corporation, partnership, association or other entity, or any federal, state, local, or foreign government or any entity of such governments, including regional fishery management councils.

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Port agent/sampler: A trained agent (e.g., employee, contractor, grantee, etc.) of any partner acting as an unbiased data collector, collecting data after the completion of a fishing trip.

Post stratification: Summarization of data into strata different from strata design used during data collection.

Price: The dollar amount per landed unit (e.g. pounds, bushels) of a given species (or species landing condition and market category).

Private access sites: Privately owned riparian land with dock/shoreline, waterfront residential developments, or marinas inaccessible to intercept sampling.

Private boat: *Trip* - Any boat trip for which no fee is paid for use of the boat. *Boat* - Any boat for which no fee is paid for use of the boat.

Protected species: Any organism listed under the MMPA, ESA, or the Migratory Bird Treaty or any state protected species legislation. The term protected species can include protected finfish species (e.g., Atlantic salmon, shortnose sturgeon), invertebrates (e.g., Queen conch), sea birds, and plants (e.g., sea oats).

Protected species interactions: Any interaction with a fishery, which results in the harassment, harm, or death of individuals of a species.

Public: Any user of non-confidential information.

Rental boat: *Trip* - A trip on a boat that is rented or leased. No captain or crew is hired. *Boat* - A boat that is rented or leased. No captain or crew is hired.

Retained catch: The number or weight of marine resources caught and kept for immediate use (e.g., bait, food) or for landing.

State territorial seas: Inshore 0-3 miles on Atlantic coast. Gulf coast is 0-9 miles from the shoreline.

Strandings: A marine mammal or sea turtle where: 1) the specimen is dead and/or moribund on the beach or shore or in a coastal waterway or EEZ, or 2) the specimen is alive and is on the beach or shore and is unable to return to the water under its own power, or 3) the specimen is in the EEZ or a coastal waterway where the water is so shallow and/or inhospitable that the specimen is unable to return to its natural habitat under its own power.

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Stratification: The process of dividing a population into two or more non-overlapping comprehensive subpopulations, called strata, for the purpose of conducting independent surveys of these subpopulations.

Stratum: An identifiable sub-population of a population that is being sampled.

Team Fish: The cooperative harvesting of the resource by a group of fishermen. These fishermen may be formally organized in a sector or coop. Cooperation may take many forms (information-sharing on the location of the stocks, rationalization of the group's fleet, coordinate access to fishing grounds to avoid congestion and gear conflicts, search for lost gear, etc.), but in most cases the main objective is to increase the profits of the whole group.

Trip (see **fishing trip**): A trip is shore to shore by gear/area combination, or in the case of transfers at sea, an offloading at sea is a trip.

Trip duration: *Recreational Trip Duration:* A day of fishing measured in hours fished for the shore mode and dock-to-dock duration for the private/rental boat mode. *For-hire Trip Duration:* Dock-to-dock duration measured in hours fished

Unique Identifier for commercial fisheries: The unique identifier for commercial fisheries trip data is the trip start, the vessel identifier, and trip number when a vessel is involved; the trip start, the individual identifier, and the trip number when a vessel is not involved. Reporting of the unique identifier is required of both commercial fishermen and dealer on all submitted reports.

Unique identifier for recreational fisheries: The unique identifier for recreational trip data is the date of return, the sampler number, the record number, and the individual.

Value: The total landed dollar amount of a given species (or species landing condition and market category). Example: 100 pounds of lobster at a price of \$3.50 per pound will have a value of \$350.

Vessel directory frame: A list of known vessels operating in a particular fishery, which can be used to sample that fishery.

Waterbodies: Bodies of waters used for defining areas fished and identified by standard codes.