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The 2026 Eastern Bering Sea Continental Shelf Trawl Survey:
Results for Commercial Crab Species

By

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ABSTRACT

The eastern Bering Sea (EBS) bottom trawl survey has been conducted annually by the National Marine Fisheries Service since 1975, with the entire station grid standardized in 1988. The purpose of this survey is to collect data on the distribution and abundance of crabs, groundfish, and other benthic resources. These data are used to estimate population abundance and biomass for the management of commercially important species. In 2026, 349 total stations were sampled for crab on the EBS shelf between 2 June and 4 August. The 2026 total combined biomass of male crabs of harvestable size (legal size for *Paralithodes* spp., industry-preferred size for *Chionoecetes* spp.) for all EBS stocks was 102,792 t, 70% higher than the 2025 estimate. A very large cohort of Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166° W began to reach the largest male size classes in 2026, resulting in an abundance estimate for industry-preferred size males (≥ 125 mm carapace width) that was nearly double that of the next highest value in the time-series. Females, which generally mature before males, reached a record-high abundance estimate in 2025, with only a slight decline in 2026. Abundance estimates for immature Tanner crab showed considerable declines in 2026, as most individuals in this large cohort had matured. Tanner crab east of 166° W did not experience the same large recruitment trends as in the west; however, 2026 estimated abundance increased across most size/sex/maturity categories, compared to 2025, except for immature females, which declined slightly. In 2026 the snow crab (*C. opilio*) population was composed of mostly mature females, larger sized immature males, and mature males that were below industry-preferred size (≥ 101 mm carapace width). In 2024, immature female abundance was at a record-high and by 2026 a large portion of these females had matured, leading to an abundance estimate for mature females that was the second highest in the time series. However, there was minimal new recruitment in 2025 and 2026, leading to a large decline in the estimated abundance for immature females compared with the 2025 estimate. Declines also occurred for small and large males, including males of industry-preferred size. Over 96% of the males that terminally molted in 2026 did so before reaching industry-preferred size. In 2025 abundance estimates for *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid crab were unprecedented across all sex/size/maturity categories. This trend shifted in 2026, with declines in hybrid abundance across most categories, most dramatically for females. The one exception was industry-preferred size hybrids, which increased to a new time-series high. Abundance estimates increased for the

Bristol Bay red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) stock across most size/sex/maturity categories compared with 2025 estimates, apart from mature females, which remained similar to the 2025 estimate. The Bristol Bay red king crab stock has had low recruitment for the past two decades. In 2026 the immature crab abundance estimate increased by approximately 180%; however, these crab were primarily caught at a single station, increasing uncertainty as to whether this represented a true recruitment pulse. For Saint Matthew Island blue king crab, abundance estimates for mature crab increased from 2025 estimates but remained relatively low; in contrast, immature male and female abundance estimates were the highest in the time series, although most of the immature crab were caught at two survey stations. Pribilof Islands red and blue king crab abundance estimates increased across all size/sex/maturity categories compared with 2025 estimates; however, abundance remained very low for both stocks compared with the historic time series.

Biomass estimates from the 2026 EBS survey, reported in metric tons (t) and pounds (lb) with 95% confidence intervals (± 1.96 SE) for legal and preferred-size males of each commercial crab stock. Size classes for carapace length (CL) and carapace width (CW) are given in inches and millimeters. The legal size classes defined by Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in inches and include spines, while the sizes listed in millimeters exclude spines.

Stock	Size	2026 legal or preferred-size male biomass ($\pm 95\%$ CI)	
		t	lb
Bristol Bay District red king crab	≥ 135 mm CL	25,517	56,255,370
Legal Size	(≥ 6.5 in. CW)	(7,647)	(16,859,404)
Pribilof District red king crab	≥ 135 mm CL	2,831	6,241,199
Legal Size	(≥ 6.5 in. CW)	(2,256)	(4,972,978)
Pribilof District blue king crab	≥ 135 mm CL	476	1,049,625
Legal Size	(≥ 6.5 in. CW)	(933)	(2,057,265)
Saint Matthew Is. blue king crab	≥ 120 mm CL	1,582	3,486,683
Legal Size	(≥ 5.5 in. CW)	(1,396)	(3,078,323)
EBS Tanner crab, east of 166° W	≥ 120 mm CW	16,938	37,342,051
Legal Size	(≥ 4.8 in. CW)	(13,658)	(30,110,233)
Preferred Size	≥ 125 mm CW	14,115	31,118,415
	(≥ 5.0 in. CW)	(11,342)	(25,005,392)
EBS Tanner crab, west of 166° W	≥ 110 mm CW	57,245	126,202,735
Legal Size	(≥ 4.4 in. CW)	(31,816)	(70,141,403)
Preferred Size	≥ 125 mm CW	41,718	91,973,327
	(≥ 5.0 in. CW)	(27,186)	(59,935,895)
EBS snow crab	≥ 78 mm CW	86,913	191,610,933
Legal Size	(≥ 3.1 in. CW)	(26,768)	(59,014,143)
Preferred Size	≥ 101 mm CW	16,553	36,493,566
	(≥ 4.0 in. CW)	(4,291)	(9,460,488)

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INTRODUCTION

Survey History and Purpose

Foreign vessels began fishing for red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in Bristol Bay as early as 1930 (AFB & ADF 1954), which prompted the development of U.S. surveys and commercial fisheries in the Bering Sea (summarized in Zimmermann et al. 2009). Early exploratory bottom trawl surveys by U.S. government agencies began in the Bering Sea in 1940, primarily concentrated in Bristol Bay, but with some samples stretching farther north to Norton Sound and Saint Lawrence Island (Zimmermann et al. 2009). At that time red king crab were the most lucrative fisheries resource and were thus the primary focus of these exploratory surveys and developing U.S. fisheries. Surveys continued over the next two decades, often as cooperative arrangements between the fishing industry and government agencies, with the goal of identifying distributional patterns and the best harvesting practices (Zimmermann et al. 2009). The first gridded survey was conducted in 1955 (INPFC 1956) and by 1957 a square grid, with stations spaced 20 nautical miles (nmi) apart, was adopted (USFWS 1957).

The first large-scale survey of the eastern Bering Sea (EBS) shelf was conducted in 1975, using the same square grid that was developed in 1957; the original purpose was to assess potential impacts on fishery resources from offshore oil development (Pereyra et al. 1978). Sampling was conducted over the shelf between the 20 m and 200 m isobaths, from the Alaska Peninsula north to approximately 62° N. Since then, the survey has been conducted annually, except for 2020 due to restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the early years, the survey spatial extent varied drastically (Appendix A), and in 1982 the survey methods and gear were standardized (Stauffer 2004). Additional stations, called corner stations, were added around the Pribilof Islands and Saint Matthew Island in 1981 and 1983, respectively, to better sample blue king crab (*P. platypus*) populations. These corner stations were removed beginning in 2024. The last remaining stations were added to the northwest corner of the EBS survey grid in 1988, creating the final standardized grid (Fig. 1; Appendix A).

The annual collection of data on the distribution and abundance of crab and groundfish resources provides fishery-independent population estimates and biological data critical to the management of commercially important species in the Bering Sea. Commercially important crab species historically assessed during the survey include red king crab, blue king crab, southern Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*), snow crab (*C. opilio*), and hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*). Although the common name for *C. bairdi* changed from Tanner crab to southern Tanner crab in 2005 (McLaughlin et al. 2005), “Tanner crab” will be used in this document. Given the change in survey grid area in the 1970s and 1980s, the spatial extent of the stock relative to the survey area sampled determines the number of years over which estimates of biomass and abundance can be directly compared. In this document, we use 1988 as the start of the time series for Tanner crab, snow crab, and hair crab. The king crab stocks are more restricted to specific regions, which received disparate degrees of coverage during the earlier years of the survey; thus, we use 1979 as the start date for Bristol Bay red king crab data, 1981 for the Pribilof king crabs, 1983 for Saint Matthew Island blue king crab, and 1988 for Northern District red king crab.

Since 1988, the EBS trawl survey has consisted of 350 standard stations, excluding corner stations. Station Z-04 (AZ0504), however, is excluded from all crab population estimates because the station has a limited area of crab habitat within a range of depths accessible to survey trawl gear and sampling location has not been consistent across the time series. These stations cover an area of approximately 140,751 nmi², with station depths ranging from 20 to 200 m. The survey begins in eastern Bristol Bay between late May and early June, and eight to ten stations are typically sampled every day across two vessels (Fig. 1). The standard survey is completed in late July to early August at the northwestern edge of the survey grid. Since 1999, in years when the Bristol Bay red king crab reproductive cycle is delayed due to colder water temperatures, a subset of Bristol Bay stations are often resampled (20 – 30 stations) after the conclusion of the standard survey. The objective of this additional sampling is to improve the accuracy of female size composition and abundance estimates by incorporating additional data for post-molt females (see Methods). In addition to the EBS survey grid, the northern Bering Sea (NBS, 144 stations) has been surveyed in 2010, 2017, 2018 (with reduced effort), 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023 (115 stations), and 2025 (137 stations). The NBS was not surveyed in 2026.

Bering Sea Crab Stock Assessment Process

Crab species included in the Federal Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crab Fishery Management Plan (FMP) are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), with federal oversight by NMFS (NPFMC 2026). The annual stock assessment and fishery evaluation (SAFE) report reviewed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) provides directed fishery catch, bycatch, and survey biomass and size composition data for commercial crab species (Bechtol et al. 2025). The procedure for setting overfishing levels and allowable biological catch is determined by NMFS, while ADF&G sets either the annual total allowable catch (TAC) or guideline harvest level (GHL) for each crab stock. The NPFMC Crab Plan Team and Scientific and Statistical Committee review each assessment and recommend biological reference points associated with the status of each crab stock.

This report summarizes the 2026 survey results for commercially important crab resources in the EBS. Readers should note that area-swept estimates in this document are simply indices for both abundance and biomass, and are not expected to match the final modeled population estimates reported in the SAFE documents. This discrepancy is due to the stock assessment models including additional population dynamics information, fishery-dependent abundance indices, and parameters accounting for fishery selectivity and survey catchability. Further details of the survey design, history, and fishing gear specifications, in addition to the number and weights of the groundfish and other invertebrate species sampled during the 2026 survey, will be reported in a separate NOAA Technical Memorandum.

METHODS

Survey Area and Sampling Gear

The 2026 EBS survey was conducted on board two chartered fishing vessels, the FV *Alaska Knight* and FV *Northwest Explorer*, from 2 June to 4 August. The vessels sampled near each other for much of the survey, beginning in eastern Bristol Bay and moving westward and northward as the survey progressed (Fig. 1).

The survey was conducted on a square grid, with stations centered in 20×20 nmi (37.04×37.04 km) cells. Historically, high-density strata, located around the Pribilof Islands and Saint Matthew Island, included additional stations at the corners of the 20×20 nmi cells; however, these corner stations were removed in 2024. To calculate the total area covered for each stock, the area for each 20×20 nmi cell is assumed to be 401 nmi^2 because of a spherical projection of the flat grid surface in an area as large as the Bering Sea. Saint Matthew Island primarily falls on one grid cell (Q-24) within the survey boundary. There is no sampling at this location, and it is not considered a survey station, but the area is used in crab biomass and abundance estimates.

The historical distribution of species, in combination with ADF&G management units (Nichols et al. 2025), define crab stock boundaries in this document (Fig. 3). The number of sampled stations listed below for each crab stock are for the 2026 survey, and do not include corner stations surveyed in previous years (see Zacher et al. 2024). Snow crab, *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrids, and hair crab are considered single stocks across the entire EBS (349 stations, $140,350 \text{ nmi}^2$). In the EBS, red king crab stocks are split into the Bristol Bay District (ADF&G King Crab Registration Area T, 136 stations, $54,536 \text{ nmi}^2$), the Pribilof Islands District (ADF&G Pribilof District in King Crab Registration Area Q, 61 stations, $24,461 \text{ nmi}^2$) and the Northern District. Northern District red king crab are not an FMP crab stock and there is no stock assessment or fishery. In this report we define Northern District red king crab as occupying any EBS survey station north of the Pribilof and Bristol Bay Districts (this area is a portion of the ADF&G Northern District within King Crab Registration Area Q). Norton Sound red king crab are the only FMP crab stock that are currently assessed using NBS survey data. Here we define Norton Sound red king crab as those crab in the ADF&G Norton Sound Section of the Northern District of ADF&G King Crab Registration Area Q and east of 168° W (42 stations, $16,842 \text{ nmi}^2$). In the EBS, blue king crab are split into the Pribilof Islands District and the Saint Matthew Island Section. Pribilof Islands blue king crab occupy the EBS survey stations within the ADF&G Pribilof District in King Crab Registration Area Q, plus nine additional stations to the east (70 stations, $28,070 \text{ nmi}^2$), as indicated in the 2013 Pribilof Islands Blue King Crab Rebuilding Plan (NPFMC 2014). Saint Matthew Island blue king crab occupy a subset of the stations within the ADF&G Saint Matthew Island Section of the Northern District of King Crab Registration Area Q (46 stations,

18,847 nmi²). The EBS Tanner crab population is considered a single stock, but it is split into eastern (120 stations, 401 nmi²) and western (229 stations, 92,230 nmi²) fishery management units defined by the ADF&G Board of Fisheries, using 166° W as the boundary between the two.

Stock-specific stations used in this report are the same stations used in crab stock assessments, with the exception of EBS Tanner crab and Norton Sound red king crab. Only one stock assessment is conducted for EBS Tanner crab, combining the eastern and western portions of the stock into a single assessment. A different selection of stations is used in the Norton Sound red king crab assessment to standardize the area covered by NMFS NBS surveys and ADF&G surveys in the same region.

The 2026 survey used an 83-112 Eastern otter trawl, which employs an 83 ft (25.3 m) headrope and a 112 ft (34.1 m) footrope (Lauth and Nichol 2013). This gear has been used for the EBS bottom trawl surveys since 1982, and a 400-mesh Eastern otter trawl, or a combination of both nets, was used in previous years. For the 83-112 net, the codend mesh size is 8.9 cm stretched and the liner is 3.2 cm. The trawl nets on each vessel were rotated every 20-30 tows (every ~5–7 days) to mitigate the potential impact of changes in net configuration due to fishing. Tows were generally 0.5 h in duration and 1.5 nmi (2.8 km) in length, and were conducted at a speed of 3 knots (1.54 m sec⁻¹; see Results for details) in compliance with NMFS bottom trawl protocols established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Fig. 2; Stauffer 2004). Tow duration has remained constant since 1976 (1 hr tows in 1975).

To calculate area swept by the trawl net, data on bottom contact of the footrope were combined with the ship's GPS data to calculate distance fished (while in contact with the seafloor), which was then combined with the net width data to calculate area swept, following the methods described by Lauth and Kotwicki (2014). From 1988 to 2026, the net width was estimated using net mensuration sensors, which measure the height and width of the net throughout the duration of the tow (Fig. 2). The net mensuration system included an acoustic height sensor attached to the headrope, and two Marport spread sensors attached at wing tips immediately forward of the junction of the upper breastline and the dandyline. Together these sensors measured net height and width during trawling operations. When net width values were not recorded during a tow, a

mean net width was estimated using the inverse relationship between net scope and net width (Rose and Walters 1990). This latter method was used for all tows between 1982 and 1987. From 1975 to 1981, the net width estimates used for the area-swept calculations were derived from a single width estimate calculated each year for a particular type of trawl used during the annual survey. Since 1996, a custom bottom contact sensor (at present, Onset HOBO Pendant G Data Logger accelerometer) was attached to the center of the footrope to measure bottom contact of the net at 1-second intervals. In surveys before 1996 there were no bottom contact sensors and bottom contact was assumed between the time the brake was set and haul back of the winch drum wire. Fishing power was assumed to be equal between the two vessels.

Surface and bottom water temperatures and temperature-depth profiles were collected at 6-second intervals throughout the duration of each tow using a Sea-Bird SBE-39 bathythermograph continuous data recorder (Sea-Bird Electronics Inc., Bellevue, WA), which was attached to the headrope of the net. The temperature measurement range of the SBE-39 is -5°C to 35°C ($\pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C}$), with pressure sensors measuring to a maximum depth of 1,000 m (± 1 m). These instruments are calibrated annually by Sea-Bird Electronics. Bottom depth was calculated by adding the net height from the net mensuration system to the headrope depth estimated by the SBE-39.

The survey time series is valuable for tracking decadal-scale changes in bottom temperature, but changes in the timing and spatial extent of the survey confound comparison of mean bottom temperatures across years, especially early in the time series. To construct a comparable time series of bottom temperatures, we selected a set of stations that had temperature data missing from no more than 5 years in the 51-year time series (Fig. 5a). We then used multiple imputation to estimate missing temperatures from this restricted set of stations and used a generalized additive model to account for differences among years in the timing of sampling.

Biological Data Collection

Catch Sorting and Measurement

Following each tow, all crab were removed from the catch, sorted by species and sex, and a total catch weight was obtained for each species. The primary characteristics used to identify Tanner and snow crab hybrids >35 mm were 1) epistome shape, 2) eye color, 3) rostrum lateral view, and 4) carapace shape. Other hybrid characteristics (scalloping, pterygostomian spines, rostrum notch) were used for supporting information, but not as the primary characteristics (Karinen and Hoopes 1971, Urban et al. 2002). For crab <35 mm only rostrum lateral view and carapace shape were used. To be considered a *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid, a crab needed two characteristics that were in between the snow crab and Tanner crab morphologies.

The total catch of crabs was randomly subsampled for biological data collection in cases when a large number (approximately > 300) of a given species was caught in a tow. Subsamples varied in size and composition depending on the tow. Subsampling could occur at the level of the entire catch or at the level of a particular size and sex category once the catch was sorted. When subsampling occurred, the total weights of both the measured and non-measured crab were recorded; these weights were used to calculate an expansion factor to estimate the total number of each species and sex in a particular tow.

Individual crab carapaces were measured (± 0.1 mm) to provide a size-frequency distribution for each station. Crab sizes were reported as carapace width (CW) for Tanner crab, snow crab, and hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp., and carapace length (CL) for hair crab and all king crab species (Donaldson and Byersdorfer 2005). All size measurements excluded spines. For Tanner and snow crab males, chela heights were taken to determine morphometric maturity (see Maturity Estimates below). In 2026, for each haul, when possible, chela heights were measured for five newshell (shell condition 2) males from each of three size bins for both Tanner crab and snow crab; thus, when crabs from all size bins were present in a haul, chela heights were measured for 15 snow crab and 15 Tanner crab. To add to the existing size-weight data for estimating biomass (Table 2), individual weights were taken for all intact and clean blue king crab and up to five intact and clean hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. per each of the following categories: 1) males, 2)

ovigerous females, and 3) non-ovigerous females. Crab were considered intact and clean, if they were alive, without any regenerating or missing limbs, and with minimal biofouling.

Shell Condition and Clutch Assessment

In the absence of reliable age estimates, shell condition serves as a semi-quantitative index of molt status and time-in-shell post-molt. For all EBS crab stocks, and particularly those that exhibit a terminal molt at maturity (i.e., *Chionoecetes* spp.), shell condition is required by ADF&G to set harvest quotas. Shell condition was assessed for each crab sampled and assigned to a class according to the following criteria: 0 = molting, 1 = soft and pliable, 2 = new hardshell, both firm and clean, 3 = oldshell, slightly worn, 4 = very oldshell, worn, 5 = very, very oldshell, graveyard condition (modified from Donaldson and Byersdorfer 2005).

Clutch assessment is used to estimate spawning stock biomass, overall reproductive health, and to monitor demographic changes in the mating population. All female crab abdomens were evaluated to determine reproductive condition based on the condition of the eggs (0 = no eggs, 1 = uneyed, 2 = eyed, 3 = dead, 4 = empty egg cases, 5 = hatching eggs), and the size of the egg clutch (0 = immature, 1 = mature female no eggs, 2 = trace to 1/8 full, 3 = 1/4 full, 4 = 1/2 full, 5 = 3/4 full, 6 = full). If a clutch was partially dead/rotten, clutch fullness was reported for the healthy portion of the clutch and the presence of dead/rotten eggs was noted.

For mature females, egg condition codes were used to identify a given female's stage in the reproductive cycle. Completion of the reproductive cycle was indicated by uneyed embryos. Conversely, the presence of eyed embryos, hatching eggs, empty egg cases, or absence of eggs (hereafter, "barren") in morphologically mature females indicated an incomplete cycle.

Maturity Estimates and Legal Size

Maturity for female crab was determined based on morphological characteristics, including the presence of a clutch, or alternatively the shape and size of the abdominal flap (Donaldson and Byersdorfer 2005).

For males, we generally used established size cutoffs to define mature and legal-sized crabs. These cutoff values are based on values from the literature and State of Alaska regulations

(Table 1). The ADF&G definitions for legal size classes (CW in inches) include spines (ADF&G 2024), while CW measurements reported in this document exclude spines (Table 1).

For *Chionoecetes* spp., male maturity size cutoffs have traditionally been set at 95 mm and 68 mm for snow crab from the EBS and NBS, respectively, and 113 mm and 103 mm for Tanner crab east and west of 166° W, respectively. However, size at maturity can vary dramatically across individuals and among years (Figs. 67, 68, and 87), and these static size cutoffs may result in misleading abundance and biomass estimates for both the mature and immature populations. For the 2026 survey, male biomass and abundance estimates are still presented using these size cutoffs but are labelled as “small” and “large” crab rather than “immature” and “mature” crab to emphasize that maturity cannot be simplistically defined using a size cutoff for male *Chionoecetes* spp.

Maturity in male *Chionoecetes* spp. can be more accurately determined by an allometric change in chela height, whereby morphometrically mature crab, which have completed the terminal molt, possess a larger chela height relative to their carapace width (Comeau and Conan 1992, Richar and Foy 2022, Stevens et al. 1993, Tamone et al. 2007). Chela data were collected from a subsample of crabs beginning in 1989 for snow crab and 1990 for Tanner crab. For snow crab, chela data were not collected in 2008, 2012, 2014, and 2016, while chela data were not collected for Tanner crab in 2013 and 2015. Using these data, we estimated population-level, size-specific maturity using a spatiotemporal generalized linear mixed effects model with a Bernoulli distribution using the R package ‘sdmTMB’ (Anderson et al. 2025; see Ryznar 2026 for details). Maturity-at-size predictions from these models were then used to derive yearly abundance-weighted maturity ogives, the size at which there is a 50% probability an individual crab is mature (“size at 50% maturity”), and the proportion mature at industry-preferred size (the number of new shell mature males at industry-preferred size divided by the total number of new shell mature males) for EBS snow crab, Tanner crab east of 166° W, and Tanner crab west of 166° W. Because oldshell males molted to maturity across a range of previous years, maturity estimates using this method are only applicable to new hardshell males. All references to mature male *Chionoecetes* in this document will use these chela height-derived maturity curves and are applied to new hardshell males only.

Diseases

Bering Sea crab are vulnerable to infection by a variety of pathogens, and disease prevalence may serve as an indicator of stock or ecosystem health. Bitter crab disease is caused by a parasitic dinoflagellate, *Hematodinium* sp., and is found in Tanner and snow crab throughout Alaskan waters (Meyers et al. 1996). The mortality rate of parasitized crab is believed to be high, and symptoms include lethargy, chalky-pink carapace pigmentation, and white opaque hemolymph (Meyers and Burton 2009). Meat from parasitized crab is harmless to humans, but it is bitter-tasting, making it unmarketable. The prevalence of bitter crab disease fluctuates both temporally and spatially in *Chionoecetes* spp. in the EBS (Meyers et al. 1996) and is influenced by changes in environmental conditions and host population structure (Balstad et al. 2024, Fedewa et al. 2025). All measured crab were examined for visual evidence of bitter crab disease. In addition, crab were visually evaluated for the following pathologies: 1) black mat syndrome, 2) shell disease, 3) rhizocephalan barnacles, 4) cottage cheese disease, 5) pepper spot syndrome, 6) leatherback, 7) snailfish eggs, and 8) black eye syndrome.

Crab Biomass and Abundance Estimates

Crab densities (number nmi⁻²) were estimated at each station as the total number of crab caught divided by the area swept by the trawl net. Density estimates were performed for legal males, as well as mature/large and immature/small males and females of each stock, with the exception of hair crab for which density was estimated only for sub-legal and legal males, and all females.

All reported historical and current-year biomass estimates are calculated for male and female crab in 1 mm size bins for each species using size-weight relationships (Table 2) described by the expression:

$$W = a L^b,$$

where W is the crab weight in grams, L is either CL or CW in millimeters, $\log(a)$ is the intercept in log scale and b is the slope. Parameters a and b are estimated from a linear regression fitted to log-transformed size-weight data collected between 2000 and 2009.

The estimated weights for each 1 mm size bin were summed for each station by the size/sex/maturity categories (e.g., legal male, mature female). The crab biomass for each stock was estimated by averaging crab densities (kg/nmi²) across all stations within the stock boundary, while accounting for subsampling, then multiplying by the total area within the given stock boundary. Total area varies over the time series depending on which stations were sampled, thus all years in the times series are not directly comparable (Appendix A). Variance was calculated under the assumption that each station was an independent sample. In years prior to 2024 when there were both high- and low-density strata for some stocks due to the presence of corner stations, crab biomass and variance were estimated separately for each stratum and then summed across strata within the same stock boundary. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated using the standard error of the total population multiplied by 1.96, assuming a normal error distribution. All biomass estimates and 95% confidence intervals reported in this document are reported in metric tons (t), except in the Abstract where both metric tons (t) and pounds (lb) are reported. Metric tons can be converted to pounds by multiplying by 2,204.6 for comparison with ADF&G reported values of TAC and GHL. Abundance estimates by 1 mm bin for the crab stocks were calculated using the same procedures as used for biomass calculations, except that numbers of crab were summed by size bin while accounting for subsampling (Hennessey 2025).

The population biomass and abundance estimates reported in this document have substantial uncertainty due to the size of the area being sampled and the aggregative nature of the sampled stocks. These estimates are least precise for small crab due to poor catchability (Somerton et al. 2013), and for females of some stocks due to crab behavior. For example, female blue king crab prefer rocky habitat, which is difficult to sample with bottom trawls (Vining et al. 2001). The estimates here are presented without correcting for catchability; catchability is much lower than 100%, especially for the smaller size classes. The stock assessment models that incorporate these data consider catchability when estimating abundance and biomass.

Spatiotemporal model-based indices can provide robust estimates of abundance and biomass when survey designs change over time. Such approaches for crab have been requested by the SSC and are already used in NPFMC groundfish assessments, including for EBS walleye pollock

and Pacific cod (Ianelli et al. 2024; Barbeaux et al. 2024). In addition to standard design-based indices, model-based biomass estimates were generated using sdmTMB (Anderson et al. 2024), which models geostatistical time-series data. These models predict abundance or biomass across a consistent spatial grid and then sums predictions across the grid to produces area-weighted indices that are independent of the specific stations sampled in a given year. Model-based indices of biomass were generated for *Chionoecetes* stocks and categories used in the assessment models. For snow crab, these indices span 1988-present and include separate indices for large males (≥ 95 mm) and mature females. For Tanner crab, indices span 1975-present and include separate indices for immature females, mature females, and total males. Model-based biomass indices for these categories are presented in Appendix tables B.1 – B.3. For detailed methodology and comparisons between design and model-based indices, see Ryznar 2025.

In years with colder than average bottom water, a small number of standard Bristol Bay stations sampled at the beginning of the survey (May/June) are often resampled in late July/August because the Bristol Bay red king crab molt-mate cycle is delayed in colder years and is not complete at the start of the survey. The primary goal of resampling is to improve the accuracy of size composition data for post-molt Bristol Bay red king crab females. Secondary goals are to 1) improve abundance estimates of mature females by including post-molt females potentially unavailable to the survey early in the summer; and 2) improve the accuracy of estimates of mature female reproductive status (i.e., fullness of newly extruded clutch). Resampling efforts are considered when 10% or more of mature females have not yet completed the molt-mate cycle, as determined by egg codes. Mature females with eyed embryos, empty egg cases, hatching eggs, or no eggs indicate an incomplete molt-mate cycle, while uneyed embryos indicate a complete cycle. Resample stations are selected based on the density of female red king crab with incomplete molt-mate cycles sampled during the survey in May/June, with consideration of the total mature female distribution. When resampling is conducted, total population estimates for male Bristol Bay red king crabs are calculated using only standard tows from the original sampling in May/June. Female Bristol Bay red king crab biomass and abundance estimates are calculated by replacing data collected during May/June with data from the resample event in July/August for the subset of stations that are resampled, while retaining all data from non-resampled stations.

Centers of Abundance and Mapping

The centers of abundance for male and female crab were determined by averaging the latitude and longitude of each positive tow for a particular species, weighted by the CPUE for each size and sex class. In years when Bristol Bay stations were resampled, only the data from the original tows were included. Interpolations for maps of crab density were created using inverse distance weighting, expanding on R packages *akgfmmaps* and *coldpool* (Rohan 2022, Rohan et al. 2022).

Special Projects

In addition to the standard survey, there were six special projects to collect stock-specific biological data (Table 3):

- 1) Tag mature female Bristol Bay red king crab with pop-up satellite tags to elucidate seasonal movement trajectories from summer into fall.
- 2) Collect hepatopancreas from immature snow crab that are nearing maturity to assess body condition and lipid allocation.
- 3) Collect hemolymph samples of red king crab throughout the EBS for genetic analysis.
- 4) Collect live mature female Tanner crab and immature Tanner crab (both sexes) for ocean acidification laboratory experiments.
- 5) Collect live hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp., Tanner crab, and snow crab for identification training and genetic analysis.
- 6) Collect live Bristol Bay red king crab for male size at maturity mating experiments.

Pop-up satellite tags were placed on 20 mature female Bristol Bay red king crab; tags were set to release in October 2026. Sixty-eight mature female Tanner crab, 99 immature Tanner crab, 26 Bristol Bay red king crab, and 45 mixed hybrid/snow/Tanner crab were collected live for laboratory experiments at the AFSC's Kodiak Laboratory. Hepatopancreas samples were collected from 142 snow crab for lipid condition metrics. Hemolymph samples were collected from 676 red king crab for genetic analysis. For maturity estimates, chela heights were measured

for 2,015 male Tanner crab and 2,318 male snow crab. All collections were completed within the guidelines stipulated by the survey's Scientific Research Permits (NOAA: 2026-4) and Aquatic Resource Permit (ADF&G: CF-25-014), as well as project-specific permits (CF-26-056, P-26-015, P-26-030).

RESULTS

Eastern Bering Sea Survey Overview

The 2026 EBS bottom trawl survey consisted of 349 stations sampled from 2 June to 4 August (Fig. 1). The survey was conducted over a total area of approximately 140,350 nmi², beginning in the southeast corner of Bristol Bay, moving east to west, and finishing with the northwestern stations. The latitude and longitude of the midpoint of each successful tow along with the duration (h), distance fished (km), bottom depth (m), and bottom temperatures (°C) are listed in Appendix C. The mean distance fished across all tows was 1.55 nmi (SD = 0.16 nmi) with a range of 0.70 to 1.73 nmi and the mean tow duration was 31 minutes (SD = 3.1 min, range = 13.7 to 34.4 min). The fishing depth ranged from 18 to 195 m with a mean gear depth of 78.9 m (SD = 34.9 m). Mean net width ranged from 13.4 to 19.6 m and the average mean net width was 16.2 m (SD = 1.0 m), which was similar to 2024 and 2025, but smaller than previous years (Fig. 2).

The mean bottom water temperature across all 349 stations was 1.8 °C (SD = 1.8), ranging from -1.6 °C to 6.9 °C. For the subset of stations selected for standardizing the bottom temperature time series (Fig. 5a), the resulting estimate for mean bottom temperature in 2026 was 1.88 °C, considerably colder than has been observed since 2013 (Fig. 5b). A cold pool of water, defined as < 2 °C, extended primarily down the middle shelf between the 50 and 100 m isobaths and throughout Bristol Bay. A cold pool with this southeast extent has not been observed since 2012. However, in 2026 bottom water temperatures on the outer and inner shelves were more similar to other recent years and stations with temperatures at or below -1 °C were restricted to those north and east of Saint Matthew Island (Fig. 4).

The population biomass estimate of harvestable size male crabs (legal for *Paralithodes* spp., industry-preferred size for *Chionoecetes* spp.) in the EBS has fluctuated dramatically over the 1988 – 2026 time series for the seven commercial crab stocks (Fig. 6). Biomass of harvestable crabs was high in the late 1980s and early 1990s, reaching a peak in 1991 at over 400,000 t. Throughout the 2000s and early 2010s harvestable biomass fluctuated around 100,000 t, but began to decline steadily in 2016, reaching an all-time low in 2021 at 36,566 t, which only marginally improved over the next four years. In 2026 harvestable male biomass was 102,792 t, returning to a pre-2016 value, with a 70% increase in biomass of harvestable size males compared with the 2025 estimate (Fig. 6).

Bristol Bay District Red King Crab

In 2026 biomass and abundance estimates increased for the Bristol Bay red king crab stock across most size/sex categories compared with 2025 estimates, with the exception of mature females, which declined slightly (Fig. 7; Tables 5 and 6). The Bristol Bay red king crab stock was on a gradual declining trend since approximately 2015 due to lack of recruitment (Fig. 10), resulting in fishery closures for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 seasons. After these closures the stock showed moderate increases, which continued in 2026. Despite these increasing trends, there has been no substantial recruitment events since the mid-2000's; however, in 2026 there was a peak of large immature crab in the 80 – 110 mm CL range (Figs. 10, 12, and 14). These crab were mostly caught at a single station (Figs. 25 and 27), so it is yet unknown if this indicates a true recruitment event.

Red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) were caught at 76 of the 136 stations in the Bristol Bay management district, and 100% of these crab were measured (Table 4). Estimated biomass of legal-sized male crab ($\pm$ 95% CI) in 2026 was $25,517 \pm 7,647$ t (8.6 ± 2.7 million crab; Tables 5 and 6; Fig. 7). This estimate is 31% higher than the 2025 biomass estimate and slightly above the previous 20-year average of $22,638 \pm 3,900$ t (Table 5). The 2026 center of abundance for legal males was more to the southwest compared with the past three years, with an average longitude and a latitude slightly south of average for the time series (Fig. 30). Legal males were concentrated around central Bristol Bay, primarily south of the northern portion of the 50 m

isobath, with hotspots occurring both in central Bristol Bay and at nearshore stations along the Alaska Peninsula between Amak Island and Port Moller (Fig. 23). In addition, a smaller portion of the population extended to the northwest along the 50 m isobath, up to the northern Bristol Bay district boundary (Fig. 23). Seventy-three percent of legal-sized males were new hardshell crab, while 20% were oldshell and 7% were very oldshell (Fig. 12). Males with older shell conditions were distributed closer to shore and in shallower waters than those with a new hardshell condition (Fig. 29).

Mature and immature male Bristol Bay red king crab biomass estimates were $32,024 \pm 10,551$ t (12.5 ± 4.5 million crab) and $15,043 \pm 19,512$ t (21.6 ± 27.5 million crab), respectively (Tables 5 and 6). In 2026, mature and immature male biomass estimates were 30% and 155% higher than 2025 estimates, respectively (Tables 5 and 6; Fig. 7). However, immature male catch was highly influenced by a single station, G-11, that had 65% of the total catch (Fig. 25). Mature males were distributed throughout Bristol Bay, while immature males primarily occurred in central Bristol Bay (Figs. 24, 25, and 28).

The 2026 mature female red king crab biomass estimate was $15,226 \pm 9,030$ t (13.8 ± 7.3 million crab) and the immature female biomass estimate was $4,996 \pm 7,416$ t (10.3 ± 13.7 million crab; Tables 5 and 6). The mature female biomass estimate in 2026 decreased by 12% from the 2025 estimate and remained well below the previous 20-year average of $27,970 \pm 6,330$ t (Table 5). In some years, one station dominates the catch for mature female Bristol Bay red king crab; however, in 2026 mature female catch was more evenly distributed across stations, with the highest catch station being E-12 (19% of catch; Fig. 26). In 2026 mature female red king crab were concentrated in central Bristol Bay and nearshore around Port Moller (Figs. 26 and 28). The 2026 center of abundance for mature females was in central Bristol Bay, with a near-average latitude and a longitude slightly east of average for the time series (Fig. 30). The immature female biomass estimate increased by 288% and the abundance estimate increased by 183%, relative to 2025 (Fig. 7; Tables 5 and 6); however, as with the immature males, this increase was largely driven by the catch at one station, G-11, which had 68% of the total immature female catch (Fig. 27). Immature females were found throughout eastern Bristol Bay, east of column 9, particularly in central Bristol Bay (Figs. 27 and 28).

Of the 461 mature females sampled in June, 44% had uneyed eggs, while 37% had eyed eggs, 15% had empty egg cases, 3% had hatching eggs and 1% were barren (Figs. 18 and 22). Females with uneyed eggs were primarily in central Bristol Bay, while those with eyed eggs or empty egg cases were closer to shore around Bristol Bay (Fig. 32). Eighty-nine percent of mature females with new hardshells were carrying clutches that were either three-quarters or completely full (Figs. 20 and 22). Forty-four percent of mature females were new hardshell, while 54% were oldshell (Figs. 16 and 22). Overall, 56% of mature females did not have uneyed eggs; this was well above the 10% threshold to consider resampling Bristol Bay stations (Fig. 31). Discussions occurred among NMFS/ADF&G crab biologists and the stock assessment author; it was agreed that resampling Bristol Bay later in the summer would not appreciably change the survey results and stock assessment, thus the decision was made to not resample Bristol Bay stations. The 2026 average bottom water temperature in the Bristol Bay District was 1.6 °C, similar to years when resampling occurred (Fig. 31).

Pribilof District Red King Crab

Red king crab were caught at 10 of the 61 stations in the Pribilof District in 2026 (Fig. 28) and all crabs were measured (Table 4). Estimated legal male biomass was $2,831 \pm 2,256$ t (0.5 ± 0.4 million crab; Tables 7 and 8; Fig. 8), which was a 127% increase in biomass from 2025, but still well below the previous 20-year average of $4,629 \pm 1,662$ t (Table 7). Fifty-six percent of legal-sized males were new hardshell (Fig. 13). All captured mature males were of legal size. Only four immature males were caught, with a biomass estimate of 108 ± 176 t (0.1 ± 0.2 million crab). Males were primarily caught eastward of Saint Paul Island (Figs. 23 – 25 and 28), with no influence of shell condition on distribution (Fig. 29).

The biomass estimate for mature females was $1,339 \pm 1,671$ t (0.6 ± 0.7 million crab) (Tables 7 and 8; Fig. 8) and the immature female biomass estimate was 90 ± 109 t (0.2 ± 0.2 million crab; Tables 6 and 7). The 2026 mature female biomass estimate increased by 682% from the 2025 estimate, and was slightly above the previous 20-year average of $1,220 \pm 440$ t (Table 7). All mature females had three-quarters full clutches of uneyed eggs (Figs. 19 and 21) and 94% were

new hardshell (Fig. 17). Females were primarily caught nearshore, just north and southeast of Saint Paul Island (Figs. 26 – 28).

Historically, red king crab were not abundant in the Pribilof District. The population began to increase in the 1990s, with a few strong cohorts progressing through the population (Fig. 11). Very few juveniles have been observed in recent years (Figs. 13 and 15) and since 2018 the sizes observed have increased, indicating an aging population (Fig. 11); however, a small peak in the 80 – 100 mm CL range in 2026 indicates some recruitment has occurred (Figs. 11, 13, and 15). Pribilof red king crab biomass estimates are imprecise, especially for females, because they are caught in a limited number of tows (Fig. 28; Appendix C). This lack of precision was further exacerbated starting in 2024 with the reduced sampling effort around the Pribilof Islands; no corner stations were sampled, reducing sampling effort from 77 to 61 stations.

Northern District Red King Crab

Red king crab were caught at 31 stations in the Northern District (Fig. 28), which is outside of the current management units where red king crab are commercially fished (Fig. 3). Since no stock assessment or fishery exists for the Northern District, we report survey results using the legal and mature male size classes used in the Pribilof and Bristol Bay Districts (Table 1). The 2026 biomass estimate of legal-sized males (≥ 135 mm) was 2,783 t (0.8 million crab), while the biomass estimates for mature and immature males were 3,201 t (1.1 million crab) and 549 t (0.6 million crab), respectively. The mature and legal biomass estimates were the highest in the time series (Fig. 9). Northern District males occurred primarily above the 50 m isobath (Figs. 23 – 25 and 28).

Estimated biomass of mature and immature female red king crab was 1,465 t (1.0 million crab) and 168 t (0.3 million crab), respectively (Fig. 9). The 2026 biomass estimate for mature females increased by 140% from 2025 and was above the previous 20-year average (943 t) (Fig. 9). Northern District females were found primarily above the 50 m isobath (Figs. 26 – 28).

Pribilof District Blue King Crab

Blue king crab were caught at three of the 70 stations in the Pribilof District in 2026 (Fig. 60) and all crabs were measured (Table 4). Only five legal male blue king crab (one new hardshell, four oldshell) were caught in the Pribilof District in 2026. Estimated legal male biomass was 476 ± 933 t (0.1 ± 0.3 million crab; Tables 9 and 10; Fig. 33), which is above the previous 20-year average of 197 ± 61 t (Table 9). All captured mature males in the Pribilof District were of legal size. Two immature males were caught, for a biomass estimate of 50 ± 77 t (0.1 ± 0.1 million crab; Tables 9 and 10; Fig. 33). Male blue king crab were primarily caught at one station east of Saint Paul Island, H-19, with a single immature male caught near the shelf break (Figs. 42 – 44 and 47).

The biomass estimates for mature and immature females were $842 \pm 1,546$ t (0.6 ± 1.1 million crab) and 17 ± 33 (0.03 ± 0.6 million crab; Tables 9 and 10; Fig. 33). The 2026 mature female biomass was 724% higher than the 2025 estimate and well above the previous 20-year average of 234 ± 76 t (Table 9). Fifty-seven percent of mature females were new hardshell, while 43% were oldshell. Fifty-two percent of mature females had full or three-quarters full clutches of uneyed eggs, while 29% had empty egg cases and 19% were barren. All females were caught at two stations, with the vast majority caught at H-19, east of Saint Paul Island (Figs. 45 – 47).

The last strong cohort of Pribilof Island blue king crab moved through the population in the 1990s and no substantial recruitment has occurred since then (Fig. 35), leading to very low abundance and biomass estimates (Fig. 33). In 2026 catches were the highest observed in recent years, especially for mature females, but as the vast majority of all blue king crab were caught at one station, it is currently unknown whether this represents any significant change in the population trajectory.

Saint Matthew Island Section, Northern District Blue King Crab

Blue king crab were caught at only 13 of the 46 stations in the Saint Matthew Island Section (Fig. 47), and all crab were measured (Table 4). Legal male crab biomass was estimated at 1,582

$\pm 1,396$ t (0.9 ± 0.8 million crab; Tables 11 and 12; Fig. 34). The legal male biomass estimate increased by 35% from 2025, but remained well below the previous 20-year average of $2,419 \pm 574$ t (Table 11). In 2026, 81% of the legal-sized males were new hardshell crab (Fig. 37). The mature male biomass estimate was $2,327 \pm 1,969$ t (1.5 ± 1.3 million crab) and the immature male biomass estimate was $2,709 \pm 2,973$ t (7.1 ± 7.8 million crab; Tables 11 and 12; Fig. 34). Immature male blue king crab abundance was the highest in the time series (Fig. 34). Mature/legal and immature males were both caught just north of Saint Matthew Island at station R-24, while south of Saint Matthew Island immature males were generally caught closer to shore than mature/legal males (Figs. 42 – 44 and 47). Approximately half of the mature males were caught at stations R-24 (35% of catch) and P-25 (16% of catch), while over three-quarters of the catch of immature males occurred stations Q-25 (32% of catch) and R-24 (46% of catch; Figs. 43, 44, and 47).

The mature female blue king crab biomass estimate was 54 ± 60 t (0.1 ± 0.1 million crab) and the immature female biomass estimate was $1,412 \pm 1,647$ t (4.2 ± 5.3 million crab; Tables 11 and 12; Fig. 34). Only three mature female blue king crab were captured in the Saint Matthew Island Section, leading to a biomass estimate that is higher than 2025, but below the 20-year average (157 ± 81 t; Table 11). In contrast, immature female biomass and abundance estimates were the highest observed in the time series (Figs. 34, 36, and 38), although immature female catch was dominated by two stations, Q-25 (52% of catch) and R-24 (35% of catch; Figs. 46 and 47). Female blue king crab were in shallow waters around Saint Matthew Island (Figs. 45 – 47). The three mature female blue king crab all had different combinations of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch size (Figs. 39 – 41).

The Saint Matthew Island blue king crab population has gone through several stanzas of higher abundance, most recently in the early 2010s (Fig. 36). Mature crab abundance and biomass have been lower in recent years (Figs. 34 and 36), although since 2018 there has been some moderate recruitment of 50 – 90 mm CL immature crab (Figs. 36 – 38). The recruitment of immature crab in this size range in 2026 was the largest ever observed; however, because the observed catches come primarily from two stations, it is unknown whether this is a sign of significant new recruitment or if the survey just happened to sample a pod of juveniles. Estimates of blue king

crab biomass and abundance are imprecise, especially for females, because they prefer rocky, untrawlable habitat. One or two stations often greatly affect the population estimates for Saint Matthew Island blue king crab and this was further exacerbated starting in 2024 with the reduced sampling effort around Saint Matthew Island; no corner stations were sampled, reducing sampling effort from 56 to 46 stations.

Eastern Bering Sea Tanner Crab

For Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166° W, an exceptionally large cohort that likely hatched around 2020 has been growing and moving through the population size structure, leading to record high abundance estimates for juvenile/small crab in 2023 – 2025 (Figs. 49, 52, 54, and 58; Tables 20 and 24). Females began to mature in 2024, with record highs in mature female abundance estimates in 2024 – 2026 (Fig 49; Table 24). By 2026 most of the females in this cohort had matured and immature female abundance dropped to near average for the time series (Fig. 49 and 58; Table 24). Males take longer to mature and reach the largest size classes. Large males (≥ 103 mm CW) reached a time series high in 2025 and by 2026 many crab in this cohort reached industry-preferred size (≥ 125 mm CW), resulting in an abundance estimate nearly double that of the next highest value in the time-series (Figs. 49 and 54; Table 22). Like with females, most males had grown out of the smaller size classes by 2026, leading to a considerable decline in small males (<103 mm CW; Fig. 49; Table 22).

Tanner crab east of 166° W did not experience the large recruitment trends seen in the west (Figs. 51, 53, and 57); however, 2026 estimated biomass and abundance increased across most size and sex categories, compared to 2025, except for immature females, which declined slightly (Fig. 48; Tables 13 – 18). For the past decade cohorts have been difficult to track through the population (Fig. 51), and it is unclear whether current increases are from crab that originated in the east or if they are crab from the western stock that moved into the eastern area.

Tanner crab were caught at 77 of the 120 stations east of 166° W (Fig. 86) and 90% of legal crab were measured (Table 4). The biomass estimate for legal male Tanner crab east of 166° W (≥ 120 mm carapace width) was $16,938 \pm 13,658$ t (23.1 ± 18.2 million crab; Tables 13 and 16;

Fig. 48). Seventy-eight percent of legal males were of industry-preferred size (≥ 125 mm CW), with a biomass estimate of $14,115 \pm 11,342$ t (18.0 ± 14.0 million crab; Tables 13 and 16; Figs. 48 and 50). The 2026 estimated biomass of legal Tanner crab in the eastern area increased by 198% from 2025 and was above the 20-year average biomass of $12,291 \pm 3,512$ t (Table 13). Similarly, the biomass estimate for industry-preferred males increased by 212% from 2025, although much of this increase was caused by a high catch at a single station (39% of total catch at B-08; Fig. 69). In 2026, 50% of sampled legal males east of 166° W were new hardshell, while 27% were softshell, 13% were oldshell and 9% were very oldshell (Figs. 55 and 76). East of 166° W, the large (≥ 113 mm CW) male Tanner crab biomass estimate was $19,900 \pm 15,847$ t (29.4 ± 22.9 million crab) and the small (< 113 mm CW) male biomass estimate was $14,656 \pm 11,313$ t (76.1 ± 56.1 million crab; Fig. 48; Tables 13 and 16). The 2026 biomass estimate of morphometrically mature new hardshell Tanner crab east of 166° W (using chela-based maturity) was $8,338 \pm 9,187$ t (14.1 ± 13.2 million crab; Tables 14 and 17), a 120% increase in the biomass estimate from 2025. Size at 50% maturity was 121.0 mm, approximately 7 mm higher than in 2025 value and well above the traditional maturity cutoff (≥ 113 mm CW; Fig. 67). In 2026, 55% of new hardshell males molted to maturity (terminally molted) before reaching industry-preferred size (Fig. 67).

Estimated biomass for mature female Tanner crab east of 166° W was $3,860 \pm 3,349$ t (23.9 ± 21.0 million crab), while the estimated biomass of immature female Tanner crab was 643 ± 374 t (15.9 ± 10.0 million crab; Tables 15 and 18; Fig. 48). Estimated mature female biomass increased by 24% from 2025 and was similar to the 20-year average of $3,817 \pm 1,325$ t (Fig. 15). Over half of the mature female catch occurred at two stations (Fig. 73), D-04 (40% of catch) and B-04 (22% of catch). In 2026 the proportion of the mature female population in new hardshell condition was 13%, while 70% were oldshell, 14% were very oldshell, and 3% were softshell (Figs. 59 and 65). Since Tanner crab have a terminal molt to maturity, a lower percentage of the mature females in newer shell conditions could indicate less recruitment into the mature population. However, since 2026 was a very cold year (Figs. 4 and 5), the survey could have occurred before all pre-recruit immature females made the molt to maturity. In 2026 a relatively high percentage of females had not finished the reproductive cycle, with 19% of females carrying eyed eggs that were extruded in 2025, 4% with empty egg cases, and 4% that were

barren (Fig. 61). Newly extruded, uneyed embryos were carried by 72% of the mature females sampled, a decline from 96% in 2025, and the lowest observed since 2017, the most recent year with cold water temperatures (Fig. 65). Seventy-eight percent of mature females had clutches that were full or three-quarters full (Fig. 63).

Tanner crab were caught at 173 of the 229 stations west of 166° W (Fig. 75) and 71% of legal-sized crab were measured (Table 4). The 2026 biomass estimate for legal male Tanner crab west of 166° W (≥ 110 mm CW) was $57,245 \pm 31,816$ t (84.7 ± 43.6 million crab; Tables 19 and 22; Fig. 49). Sixty-two percent of legal males were of industry-preferred size, with a biomass estimate of $41,718 \pm 27,186$ t (52.5 ± 33.5 million crab; Tables 19 and 22; Figs. 49 and 50). The 2026 estimated biomass of legal Tanner crab in the western area was 48% higher than the 2025 estimate and approximately double the 20-year average of $20,502 \pm 4,663$ t (Table 19). An even more substantial increase in the biomass estimate was observed for industry-preferred size crab (272%; Fig. 49). In 2026, 66% of sampled legal-sized males were new hardshell west of 166° W (Figs. 56 and 76). West of 166° W, the large (≥ 103 mm CW) male biomass estimate was $64,593 \pm 33,553$ t (105.1 ± 48.7 million crab) and the small (< 103 mm CW) male biomass estimate was $31,617 \pm 9,444$ t (266.9 ± 89.8 million crab; Tables 19 and 22; Fig. 49). The 2026 biomass estimate of new hardshell morphometrically mature Tanner crab west of 166° W was $43,583 \pm 29,423$ t (73.3 ± 40.4 million crab; Tables 20 and 23), a 69% increase in biomass from 2025. Size at 50% maturity for western Tanner crabs was 113.6 mm, a slight decline from 2025, but well above the traditional size cutoff for maturity (≥ 103 mm CW; Fig. 68). In 2026, 40% of new hardshell males molted to maturity (terminally molted) before reaching industry-preferred size, which was considerably lower than in 2025 and a record for the time series (Fig. 68).

The estimated biomass for mature female Tanner crab west of 166° W was $18,160 \pm 6,111$ t (130.8 ± 46.5 million crab), while the immature female Tanner crab estimated biomass was $4,621 \pm 2,101$ t (131.4 ± 57.9 million crab; Table 21 and 24; Fig. 49). Estimated mature female biomass declined by 28% from the time series high in 2025, but remained the fourth highest in the time series (previous 20-year average of $7,538 \pm 2,757$ t). Twenty-four percent of the mature females were new hardshell, while 55% were oldshell and 20% were very oldshell (Figs. 60 and 66). Ninety-four percent of the sampled mature females carried newly extruded, uneyed embryos

(Figs. 62 and 66), indicating that western female Tanner crab had mostly finished their reproductive cycle before the survey occurred, in contrast with the eastern Tanner crab. Eighty-five percent of mature females had clutches that were either full or three-quarters full (Fig. 64), similar to clutch fullness in 2025 (Fig. 66).

In 2026, Tanner crab occurred throughout much of the EBS on both the middle and outer shelves, primarily south of Saint Matthew Island (Figs. 69 – 75). The distribution of Tanner crab in the larger size classes was similar to 2025, with high density areas on the middle shelf between the Pribilof Islands and the 50 m isobath, just west of 166° W, and to a lesser degree on the outer shelf south of the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 69 – 71). A single high-density station occurred east of 166° W near Amak Island (Figs. 69 and 71). New hardshell legal males dominated in the areas of highest legal male abundance and throughout most of the middle shelf, while older shell crab dominated the population structure on the outer shelf and in the southeast (Fig. 76). The 2026 center of abundance for industry-preferred males shifted northward from 2024 to a latitude not seen since 1989 (Fig. 77).

Mature female Tanner crab densities were highest on the outer shelf south of Zhemchug Canyon and around the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 73 and 75). The 2026 mature female center of abundance shifted southward from 2025, with a near average latitude and a longitude slightly west of average for the time series (Fig. 77). Small males and immature females were most abundant across the outer shelf, especially around the canyons, with a few high-density stations on the middle shelf (Figs. 72, 74, and 75).

Eastern Bering Sea Snow Crab

Following the highest estimated total abundance in the time series in 2018, snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) experienced a population collapse, especially in immature crab, that resulted in rapid declines in abundance and biomass estimates in 2019 and 2021 (Szuwalski 2022; Fig. 78). Signs of recovery began in 2022 and by 2024 several large cohorts of juveniles had recruited post-collapse and were moving through the immature size classes (Fig. 79). By 2026, essentially all the females in the 2022-24 juvenile cohorts had matured (Fig. 82). For

males, many of these juveniles had also matured, although predominately at sublegal sizes; however, a peak of 50 – 60 mm CW new hardshell males remained immature (Fig. 80). Despite the signs of early recruitment after the collapse, there was minimal new recruitment into the smallest size classes in 2025 and 2026, with no peak in male or female crab < 40 mm CW (Figs. 79, 80, and 82). In 2026 the snow crab population is composed of mostly mature females, larger sized immature males, and mature males that are below the industry-preferred size.

During the 2026 survey, snow crab were caught at 234 of the 349 stations in the EBS (Fig. 94) and 47% of legal male crab were measured (Table 4). Legal male snow crab estimated biomass was $86,913 \pm 26,768$ t (302.0 ± 102.3 million crab; Tables 25 and 28; Fig. 78). This estimated biomass represents a 3% increase since 2025, but is below the 20-year average of $102,453 \pm 22,684$ t (Table 28). Ten percent of the legal male biomass was comprised of industry-preferred crab (≥ 101 mm CW) and estimated biomass was $16,553 \pm 4,291$ t (29.5 ± 7.6 million crab; Tables 25 and 28). The biomass estimate for preferred-size males declined by 29% from 2025 (Fig. 78). Legal and preferred-size males were found in greatest abundance in a band stretching from column 3, east of the Pribilof Islands, to the U.S.-Russian border on both the middle and outer shelf in the south and primarily on the outer shelf north of Saint Matthew Island. Industry-preferred males were distributed more evenly across this range, while legal males were more concentrated between Saint Paul Island and Saint Matthew Island, mostly on or near the middle shelf (Figs. 88 and 89). The center of abundance for industry-preferred males shifted to the southeast from 2025, with an average latitude and longitude for the time series (Fig. 96). Sixty-nine percent of legal-sized male crab were in new hardshell condition, 28% were oldshell, and 3% were very oldshell (Fig. 81). Oldshell legal males were primarily distributed on the outer shelf, while new hardshell males were more dominant on the middle shelf and on the outer shelf north of Saint Matthew Island (Fig. 95).

The 2026 biomass estimate of morphometrically mature, new hardshell snow crab (using chela-based maturity) was $63,967 \pm 20,882$ t (386.1 ± 129.1 million crab), a 33% decline in biomass from 2025 (Tables 26 and 29). The size at which 50% of new hardshell male snow crab are morphometrically mature, having undergone terminal molt, remained low for the time series, 82.3 mm, although it increased by approximately 5 mm from 2025 (Fig. 87). In 2026, 96.5% of

the males that matured (and terminally molted) were smaller than the industry-preferred size (Fig. 87).

Estimated large (≥ 95 mm CW) male biomass was $23,982 \pm 5,846$ t (48.6 ± 11.8 million crab), a 28% decline in biomass from 2025 (Tables 25 and 28; Fig. 78). Estimated small (< 95 mm CW) male biomass was $194,667 \pm 55,466$ t ($1,734.7 \pm 495.7$ million crab), a 16% decline in biomass and a 33% decline in abundance relative to 2025 (Tables 25 and 28; Fig. 78). Large males were primarily distributed across the outer shelf and on the middle shelf between the Pribilof Islands and Saint Matthew Island (Figs. 90 and 94). Small males were most abundant in a tight band just below the 50 m isobath, north of row J (Figs. 91 and 94).

The estimated biomass of mature female snow crab was $280,217 \pm 125,320$ t ($4,147.3 \pm 1,866.9$ million crab), while the estimated biomass of immature female snow crab was $16,513 \pm 6,290$ t (433.6 ± 152.9 million crab; Tables 27 and 30; Fig. 78). Estimated immature female abundance declined by 82% from the 2025 estimate, likely due to the lack of new recruitment into the smallest size class (~ 35 mm CW) in both 2024 and 2025, coinciding with many previously immature females maturing (Figs. 79 and 82). The 2026 mature female biomass estimate increased by 90% from the 2025 estimate and was the highest in the time series (Fig. 78), well above the previous 20-year average ($85,293 \pm 23,050$ t; Table 27). The record high biomass of mature females in 2026 followed the record-breaking number of immature females in 2024 (Figs. 78 and 82). These juveniles that recruited in 2022-24 began to mature in 2025 and finished maturing in 2026, as is evidenced by the shell conditions, which were 52% oldshell, 9% very oldshell, and 39% new hardshell in 2026 (Figs. 83 and 86). In 2025 there was a bimodal distribution of mature female sizes, centered around 55 mm CW, which is typical for mature female snow crab, and 70 mm, which is unusually large (Fig. 83). In 2026 the mature female size distribution is less bimodal, but there is still an upper tail of large mature snow crab, both newly mature in 2026 and from 2025 (Fig. 83). In 2026, 97% of the mature females were brooding new uneyed embryos (Fig. 84) and 92% had clutches that were full or three-quarters full (Fig. 85). Mature female snow crab were distributed across a very large range on both the inner and outer shelves, compared with recent years (Figs. 92 and 94). Approximately 27,000 mature female snow crab were caught at a single station, N-26, which was 19% of the total mature females

caught in 2026. In contrast with the industry-preferred males, the center of abundance for mature females was the furthest south on record (Fig. 96). Immature females were most abundant north of row K, just below the 50 m isobath (Fig. 93).

Eastern Bering Sea *Chionoecetes* spp. Hybrids

In 2025 abundance and biomass estimates for *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid crab were unprecedented across all sex/size/maturity categories (Fig. 97). This trend shifted in 2026, with declines in hybrid abundance across most sex/size/maturity categories, most dramatically for females. The one exception was industry-preferred size hybrids, which increased to a new time-series high (Fig. 97).

Chionoecetes spp. hybrid crab were caught at 142 of the 349 stations in the EBS (Fig. 112). In this document, *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid size classes for industry-preferred, legal, and large males are based on the size categories for snow crab (Table 1). The estimated biomass of legal male (≥ 78 mm CW) crab was $35,740 \pm 17,804$ t (75.6 ± 47.2 million crab; Tables 31 and 33; Fig. 97). This estimate represents a 4% decline in biomass and a 26% decline in abundance from the record-high 2025 estimate, but it is still the second highest in the time series and considerably higher than the 20-year average of $6,406 \pm 3,835$ t (Table 33). Forty-three percent of the legal males were of industry-preferred size (≥ 101 mm CW), with a biomass estimate of $23,732 \pm 10,688$ t (32.7 ± 14.9 million crab). The biomass estimate of preferred males was 51% higher than the record-high 2025 estimate (Fig. 97). Fifteen percent of all *Chionoecetes* spp. males ≥ 101 mm CW in the EBS were hybrids (Fig. 99). The large male (≥ 95 mm CW) biomass estimate was $26,377 \pm 11,492$ t (39.4 ± 17.2 million crab) and the small male (< 95 mm CW) biomass estimate was $13,134 \pm 11,375$ t (68.1 ± 51.7 million crab; Fig. 97). Between 2025 and 2026 many of the hybrids molted into larger juvenile or mature size classes, with only modest new recruitment into the smaller size classes (Figs. 98 and 100). In 2026 there was considerable male biomass over 120 mm CW, which was not observed in 2025 (Figs. 98 and 100). Hybrid males were found in highest abundance just below the 50 m isobath on the middle shelf to the east and northeast of the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 106 – 109 and 112). For industry-preferred males the density hotspot shifted to the northeast compared with 2025.

The 2026 mature female *Chionoecetes* spp. hybrid crab biomass estimate was $2,805 \pm 1,421$ t (20.2 ± 10.0 million crab; Tables 32 and 34; Fig. 97) and the immature female crab biomass estimate was 930 ± 897 t (13.8 ± 15.6 million crab). The mature female hybrid biomass estimate declined by 75% from the time-series high in 2025 (Figs. 97 and 101). The percentage of mature female hybrids in new hardshell condition declined from 89% in 2025 to 41% in 2026, indicating an aging mature female hybrid population, with far fewer females molting to maturity in 2026 (Fig. 102). Less than 1% percent of all mature female *Chionoecetes* spp. in the EBS were hybrids (Fig. 99). The sharp decline in mature female hybrids is surprising, as most of the mature females in 2025 had new hardshells and would be expected to remain in the population for several more years. In 2025 mature female hybrids had a bimodal distribution in carapace width, with peaks at ~55 mm CW and ~70 mm CW; in 2026 the ~55 mm CW peak disappeared and the remaining mature female hybrids were mostly in the 65 – 85 mm CW range (Fig. 102). In 2026, very few immature female hybrids were observed recruiting to the population (Figs. 97 and 98), although this absence could have been partially caused by the difficulty in identifying hybrids with smaller body sizes (< 40 mm CW). Unlike nonhybrid *Chionoecetes* spp., the clutches of female hybrids are often small or empty (Figs. 104 and 105). In 2026 47% of mature females had clutches that were full or three-quarters full, a decline from 74% in 2025, which was unusually high (Figs. 103 – 105). Hybrid females were in highest abundance on the middle shelf to the east and north of the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 110 – 112).

Eastern Bering Sea Hair Crab

In this report, legal male hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) are defined as > 3.25 inches CW (≥ 83 mm CL), which was specified in the previous Pribilof District fishery; the female hair crab biomass estimate is presented for all sizes and maturity states combined. Hair crab were caught at 58 of the 349 stations in the EBS (Fig. 117). The 2026 biomass estimate of legal males was $2,137 \pm 664$ t (3.4 ± 1.1 million crab) and 310 ± 183 t (1.0 ± 0.6 million crab) for sub-legal males (Tables 35 and 36; Fig. 113). The female hair crab biomass estimate was 384 ± 155 t (1.5 ± 0.6 million crab; Tables 35 and 36; Fig. 113). Hair crab were primarily distributed near the 50 m isobath, in Bristol Bay, and around the Pribilof Islands (Figs. 115 – 117).

Other King and Tanner Crab

In 2026, one mature male golden king crab (*Lithodes aequispinus*) was caught at station K-27.

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TABLES

Table 1. -- Definition of carapace size classes for crab species caught in the National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey. Carapace length (CL) is measured for *Paralithodes* spp. and *Erimacrus isenbeckii*, while carapace width (CW excluding spines) is measured for *Chionoecetes* species. We define female maturity based on abdominal flap morphology throughout this document. A fixed outline is used for *Paralithodes* spp. male maturity, but the traditional *Chionoecetes* spp. maturity classes are redefined as small and large, since the outlines give misleading maturity information. The legal size classes defined by ADF&G (CW in inches) include spines.

Species	District	Sex	Immature/Small	Mature/Large	Legal Male
<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i>	Bristol Bay	male	< 120 mm	≥ 120 mm	≥ 135 mm CL or ≥ 6.5 in. CW
	Pribilof	male	< 120 mm	≥ 120 mm	≥ 135 mm CL or ≥ 6.5 in. CW
	Norton Sound	male	< 94 mm	≥ 94 mm	≥ 104 mm CL or ≥ 4.8 in. CW
<i>Paralithodes platypus</i>	Pribilof	male	< 120 mm	≥ 120 mm	≥ 135 mm CL or ≥ 6.5 in. CW
	Saint Matthew	male	< 105 mm	≥ 105 mm	≥ 120 mm CL or ≥ 5.5 in. CW
	Northern Bering Sea	male	< 94 mm	≥ 94 mm	≥ 104 mm CL or ≥ 4.8 in. CW
<i>Chionoecetes bairdi</i>	East of 166° W	male	< 113 mm	≥ 113 mm	≥ 120 mm or ≥ 4.8 in. CW ¹
	West of 166° W	male	< 103 mm	≥ 103 mm	≥ 110 mm or ≥ 4.4 in. CW ¹
	Preferred	male			≥ 125 mm or ≥ 5.0 in. CW ¹
<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i>	Eastern Bering Sea	male	< 95 mm	≥ 95 mm	≥ 78 mm or ≥ 3.1 in. CW ²
	EBS Preferred	male			≥ 101 mm or ≥ 4.0 in. CW
	Northern Bering Sea	male	< 68 mm	≥ 68 mm	≥ 78 mm or ≥ 3.1 in. CW ²
	NBS Preferred	male			≥ 101 mm or ≥ 4.0 in. CW ²
<i>Erimacrus isenbeckii</i>		male			≥ 83 mm CL or > 3.25 in. CW

¹ The legal minimum size limit for *C. bairdi* is ≥ 4.8 inches CW (120 mm excluding spines; 122 mm including spines) east of 166° W and ≥ 4.4 inches CW (110 mm excluding spines; 112 including spines) west of 166° W (ADF&G reg. **5 AAC 35.520(b)(1)**). The industry preferred minimum size limit for *C. bairdi* is ≥ 5.0 inches CW (125 mm excluding spines; 127 mm including spines).

² The legal minimum size limit for *C. opilio* is ≥ 3.1 inches CW (78 mm excluding spines; 79 mm including spines) (ADF&G reg. **5 AAC 35.520(b)(2)**). The industry preferred minimum size limit for *C. opilio* is ≥ 4.0 inches CW (101 mm excluding spines; 102 mm including spines).

Table 2. -- Size-weight regression relationships used to calculate biomass of crab species caught in the National Marine Fisheries Service eastern and northern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. The size-weight relationships are described by the expression: $W = a L^b$, where W is the total weight in grams, L is either carapace length or carapace width in millimeters, $\log(a)$ is the intercept in log scale and b is the slope.

Stock	Sex	a	b
Red king crab	Males	0.000403	3.141334
	Females	n/a	n/a
	non-ovigerous females	0.000408	3.127956
	ovigerous females	0.003593	2.666076
Pribilof Islands blue king crab	Males	0.000508	3.106409
	Females	0.02065	2.27
	non-ovigerous females	n/a	n/a
	ovigerous females	n/a	n/a
Saint Matthew blue king crab	Males	0.000502	3.107158
	Females	0.02065	2.27
	non-ovigerous females	n/a	n/a
	ovigerous females	n/a	n/a
Tanner crab	Males	0.00027	3.022134
	Females	n/a	n/a
	non-ovigerous females	0.000562	2.816928
	ovigerous females	0.000441	2.898686
Snow crab	Males	0.000267	3.097253
	Females	n/a	n/a
	non-ovigerous females	0.001047	2.708367
	ovigerous females	0.001158	2.708793
Hair crab	Males	0.00071731	3.02
	Females	0.00119453	2.86

Table 3. -- Special projects related to crab species conducted on National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys in 2026.

Project Title	Principle Investigator	Agency/Organization
Red king crab tagging	Leah Zacher	AFSC-RACE-SAP ¹
Red king crab genetics	Kristen Gruenthal	ADF&G
Red king crab male size at maturity	Leah Zacher	AFSC-RACE-SAP ¹
Snow crab body condition	Erin Fedewa	AFSC-RACE-SAP ¹
Tanner crab ocean acidification	Christopher Long/ Jennifer Gardner	AFSC-RACE-SAP ¹
Hybrid <i>Chionoecetes</i> spp.	Christopher Long	AFSC-RACE-SAP ¹

¹ Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC), Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE), Shellfish Assessment Program (SAP), Kodiak, Alaska.

Table 4. -- Summary of 2025 National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey catch and effort for seven commercial crab stocks. Male size categories are defined in Table 1.

		Tows in District	Tows with crab	Crab caught	Crab measured	Biomass (t)	CI ($\pm$ 95%)
Bristol Bay District Red King Crab	Immature male	136	45	731	731	15,043	19,512
	Mature male	136	66	422	422	32,024	10,551
	Legal	136	65	290	290	25,517	7,647
	Immature female	136	28	349	349	4,996	7,416
	Mature female	136	54	461	461	15,226	9,030
Pribilof District Red King Crab	Immature male	61	2	4	4	108	176
	Mature male	61	8	18	18	2,831	2,256
	Legal	61	8	18	18	2,831	2,256
	Immature female	61	3	5	5	90	109
	Mature female	61	3	18	18	1,339	1,671
Pribilof District Blue King Crab	Immature male	70	2	2	2	50	77
	Mature male	70	1	5	5	476	933
	Legal	70	1	5	5	476	933
	Immature female	70	1	1	1	17	33
	Mature female	70	2	21	21	842	1,546
Saint Matthew Is. Blue King Crab	Immature male	46	7	176	176	2,709	2,973
	Mature male	46	9	43	43	2,327	1,969
	Legal	46	7	26	26	1,582	1,396
	Immature female	46	5	95	95	1,412	1,647
	Mature female	46	3	3	3	54	60
EBS Tanner Crab east of 166°W	Small male	120	75	2,732	1,435	14,656	11,313
	Large male	120	61	977	830	19,900	15,847
	Legal	120	59	765	685	16,938	13,658
	Preferred	120	55	597	566	14,115	11,342
	Immature female	120	32	574	457	643	374
	Mature female	120	45	871	425	3,860	3,349
EBS Tanner Crab west of 166°W	Small male	229	163	8,466	4,529	31,617	9,444
	Large male	229	135	3,489	2,461	64,593	33,553
	Legal	229	115	2,805	1,979	57,245	31,816
	Preferred	229	90	1,734	1,106	41,718	27,186
	Immature female	229	113	4,051	1,773	4,621	2,101
	Mature female	229	111	4,442	1,500	18,160	6,111
EBS Snow Crab	Small male	349	221	60,145	11,319	194,667	55,466
	Large male	349	141	1,647	1,329	23,982	5,846
	Legal	349	190	10,256	4,818	86,913	26,768
	Preferred	349	122	1,002	859	16,553	4,291
	Immature female	349	121	15,029	2,609	16,513	6,290
	Mature female	349	159	142,309	5,904	280,217	125,320

Red king crab tables

Table 5. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for Bristol Bay District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1978 data.

Year	Immature male < 120 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 120 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 135 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1979	16,886 (8,194)	86,906 (43,304)	63,107 (31,039)	5,132 (3,511)	59,165 (21,521)
1980	37,369 (26,261)	129,829 (65,411)	106,655 (55,569)	7,594 (6,351)	73,712 (46,197)
1981	27,294 (8,493)	41,520 (12,659)	27,368 (9,399)	4,215 (1,920)	59,099 (30,597)
1982	51,268 (33,481)	23,038 (8,656)	10,184 (3,541)	21,932 (21,208)	48,913 (18,738)
1983	25,675 (12,857)	9,796 (2,494)	2,867 (955)	7,257 (4,483)	7,237 (2,683)
1984	79,710 (96,405)	16,849 (8,751)	7,623 (5,419)	38,806 (66,183)	17,529 (14,374)
1985	12,823 (5,128)	14,006 (4,130)	5,356 (2,080)	1,602 (1,122)	5,723 (2,805)
1986	12,382 (11,322)	28,189 (27,164)	13,033 (11,620)	1,847 (2,351)	5,062 (2,860)
1987	16,626 (8,826)	30,197 (14,575)	18,167 (9,002)	7,074 (6,512)	15,427 (9,677)
1988	9,513 (4,576)	25,861 (9,178)	19,117 (7,348)	1,205 (981)	18,019 (14,900)
1989	7,059 (4,162)	35,503 (15,936)	27,552 (13,242)	1,322 (1,646)	11,615 (7,455)
1990	6,344 (3,081)	32,481 (14,786)	24,527 (11,626)	2,871 (3,669)	17,995 (14,579)
1991	6,395 (2,862)	60,142 (69,981)	52,119 (62,300)	1,826 (1,247)	15,553 (13,342)
1992	6,787 (2,844)	18,327 (6,835)	13,747 (4,984)	1,088 (560)	11,163 (5,657)
1993	6,939 (2,829)	28,740 (12,766)	19,839 (9,505)	1,170 (760)	16,101 (7,849)
1994	3,601 (1,668)	19,775 (6,740)	13,371 (4,695)	1,104 (722)	8,283 (3,558)
1995	6,359 (3,526)	20,939 (14,711)	15,570 (9,931)	2,992 (1,734)	7,868 (3,839)
1996	9,067 (4,579)	18,111 (7,309)	15,073 (6,582)	5,380 (3,575)	12,042 (6,829)
1997	27,126 (20,396)	32,533 (13,321)	27,403 (12,196)	3,051 (3,106)	21,365 (14,033)
1998	13,035 (5,153)	33,297 (10,450)	19,409 (6,599)	2,161 (1,200)	35,849 (17,889)
1999	5,093 (3,223)	39,870 (16,942)	30,005 (12,802)	1,163 (1,083)	19,126 (13,276)
2000	6,961 (3,026)	31,450 (10,638)	22,090 (7,197)	2,615 (1,628)	26,387 (18,086)
2001	8,942 (3,384)	19,060 (5,746)	15,360 (4,839)	1,692 (1,501)	22,866 (13,703)
2002	12,113 (6,484)	33,359 (12,655)	25,241 (9,716)	5,150 (4,588)	19,144 (10,306)
2003	11,514 (4,439)	63,271 (57,913)	51,115 (52,591)	5,642 (2,676)	35,587 (16,085)
2004	27,917 (22,267)	63,159 (54,053)	53,895 (47,440)	6,162 (5,720)	34,826 (18,589)
2005	17,036 (9,917)	38,105 (14,021)	28,373 (11,904)	8,455 (7,392)	42,715 (17,805)
2006	11,756 (4,699)	39,808 (17,766)	32,148 (15,550)	6,521 (3,883)	37,005 (14,306)
2007	14,043 (5,717)	44,115 (17,880)	34,226 (15,086)	2,257 (1,167)	42,931 (19,123)
2008	15,840 (8,783)	51,375 (35,542)	38,155 (28,262)	1,675 (1,411)	44,194 (28,234)
2009	8,926 (5,903)	34,250 (25,727)	21,996 (17,839)	760 (487)	46,616 (30,241)
2010	5,441 (2,167)	33,586 (16,497)	24,891 (13,450)	535 (490)	40,951 (21,869)
2011	7,952 (5,736)	21,990 (9,231)	16,622 (7,181)	3,515 (4,962)	38,035 (19,244)
2012	5,841 (3,441)	24,837 (13,411)	19,858 (11,804)	2,881 (3,089)	27,282 (17,713)
2013	5,515 (2,393)	34,141 (14,164)	28,358 (12,070)	547 (294)	22,031 (15,783)
2014	12,621 (9,278)	48,038 (17,559)	36,130 (13,660)	1,560 (1,902)	50,926 (22,953)
2015	4,984 (2,639)	32,121 (11,019)	27,209 (9,612)	838 (1,067)	26,296 (15,078)
2016	2,104 (1,069)	25,721 (7,369)	22,630 (6,639)	787 (890)	33,677 (17,212)
2017	2,273 (793)	23,304 (8,399)	21,022 (7,768)	1,211 (691)	26,672 (13,258)
2018	2,859 (1,330)	13,350 (3,623)	12,119 (3,474)	529 (339)	12,401 (5,490)
2019	2,829 (1,210)	12,551 (3,994)	9,047 (3,135)	357 (189)	13,204 (4,798)
2021	2,438 (1,151)	16,019 (6,827)	12,684 (6,092)	369 (286)	10,039 (4,860)
2022	3,172 (1,312)	22,043 (8,694)	18,231 (7,690)	961 (651)	10,378 (5,040)
2023	3,865 (1,419)	16,954 (5,740)	14,256 (5,175)	702 (496)	16,883 (13,498)
2024	6,539 (2,407)	24,334 (7,373)	21,026 (6,669)	1,162 (700)	14,587 (7,559)
2025	5,899 (2,435)	24,660 (7,222)	19,505 (5,793)	1,289 (1,073)	17,328 (7,063)
2026	15,043 (19,512)	32,024 (10,551)	25,517 (7,647)	4,996 (7,416)	15,226 (9,030)

Table 6. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for Bristol Bay District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1978 data.

Year	Immature male < 120 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 120 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 135 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1979	33.4 (18.2)	38.0 (19.1)	23.6 (11.7)	22.1 (18.3)	57.9 (20.3)
1980	70.8 (50.7)	51.3 (25.3)	37.5 (18.9)	34.4 (30.9)	87.9 (66.4)
1981	41.1 (13.3)	18.4 (5.4)	9.7 (3.3)	13.1 (7.0)	58.4 (29.6)
1982	110.9 (84.5)	12.0 (4.9)	4.0 (1.5)	72.4 (67.7)	52.9 (21.8)
1983	46.2 (24.4)	5.7 (1.5)	1.3 (0.4)	23.8 (13.6)	8.7 (3.6)
1984	164.9 (232.3)	9.1 (4.7)	3.3 (2.6)	109.8 (183.7)	27.4 (23.9)
1985	16.8 (7.0)	7.6 (2.2)	2.3 (0.9)	4.3 (3.1)	8.4 (4.1)
1986	15.2 (11.7)	14.8 (14.6)	5.6 (5.1)	5.2 (6.8)	6.4 (3.6)
1987	24.4 (13.8)	14.6 (7.0)	7.3 (3.6)	17.4 (17.0)	18.5 (11.4)
1988	11.3 (5.7)	11.6 (4.0)	7.5 (2.8)	2.5 (1.8)	20.1 (17.0)
1989	10.0 (6.1)	15.1 (6.5)	10.4 (4.8)	3.9 (4.5)	13.2 (8.6)
1990	9.7 (5.0)	13.7 (6.1)	8.9 (4.1)	7.8 (8.8)	17.0 (13.8)
1991	9.7 (4.4)	23.2 (26.1)	18.5 (21.5)	4.8 (3.1)	14.9 (13.8)
1992	8.3 (3.5)	7.5 (3.0)	4.6 (1.7)	2.3 (1.2)	10.2 (4.9)
1993	8.2 (3.3)	12.5 (5.6)	7.0 (3.5)	2.8 (1.9)	14.0 (7.0)
1994	7.1 (6.6)	8.6 (2.9)	4.8 (1.7)	3.8 (5.4)	6.1 (2.5)
1995	11.0 (7.0)	9.1 (6.9)	5.9 (4.0)	6.1 (4.6)	6.3 (3.0)
1996	17.5 (11.6)	7.2 (2.8)	5.3 (2.3)	14.3 (11.1)	9.8 (5.6)
1997	32.6 (26.3)	12.3 (4.8)	9.2 (4.0)	5.1 (5.1)	21.8 (17.1)
1998	16.8 (6.7)	15.4 (5.0)	6.8 (2.2)	6.3 (3.9)	31.7 (17.5)
1999	11.3 (11.1)	17.4 (7.7)	11.7 (5.1)	4.1 (4.0)	15.4 (10.8)
2000	10.7 (5.4)	14.0 (4.9)	8.4 (2.8)	6.3 (3.8)	21.0 (13.6)
2001	12.0 (5.4)	7.4 (2.2)	5.1 (1.6)	4.3 (4.3)	20.9 (12.9)
2002	22.9 (16.1)	13.6 (5.2)	8.6 (3.3)	17.6 (16.7)	17.0 (9.7)
2003	18.8 (7.7)	24.4 (19.4)	17.1 (16.2)	13.2 (6.3)	28.3 (13.2)
2004	43.3 (34.9)	23.7 (19.8)	18.0 (15.5)	19.7 (23.5)	31.7 (18.9)
2005	31.5 (23.2)	15.6 (5.4)	9.6 (3.8)	23.6 (21.6)	35.6 (15.3)
2006	21.2 (10.3)	16.4 (7.2)	11.8 (5.8)	16.9 (10.3)	31.0 (12.2)
2007	17.5 (7.3)	18.2 (7.1)	12.3 (5.3)	4.5 (2.4)	35.8 (16.3)
2008	17.1 (9.4)	20.9 (13.8)	12.9 (9.3)	3.7 (3.0)	36.8 (24.3)
2009	9.6 (6.0)	15.6 (11.5)	8.3 (6.8)	1.7 (1.1)	35.8 (22.4)
2010	6.5 (2.7)	14.7 (7.0)	9.4 (5.2)	1.2 (1.0)	31.5 (17.4)
2011	37.5 (58.7)	9.3 (3.9)	6.1 (2.6)	33.0 (59.1)	29.3 (15.1)
2012	8.0 (5.0)	9.7 (4.9)	6.7 (3.8)	7.6 (7.7)	19.6 (13.2)
2013	6.7 (2.9)	12.9 (5.3)	9.4 (4.0)	1.3 (0.7)	15.6 (11.1)
2014	15.5 (12.9)	19.7 (7.3)	12.4 (4.8)	2.8 (3.4)	36.9 (17.0)
2015	6.7 (4.6)	11.6 (4.0)	8.7 (3.0)	2.4 (3.0)	18.4 (10.6)
2016	4.7 (4.9)	9.0 (2.6)	7.1 (2.1)	3.6 (5.4)	22.4 (11.6)
2017	3.3 (1.3)	7.7 (2.7)	6.4 (2.4)	2.5 (1.3)	17.5 (8.6)
2018	3.8 (1.8)	4.6 (1.2)	3.8 (1.1)	1.4 (0.9)	9.0 (4.0)
2019	3.7 (1.5)	5.0 (1.6)	2.9 (1.0)	1.2 (0.7)	8.4 (3.1)
2021	3.5 (1.6)	6.3 (2.3)	4.4 (1.8)	1.4 (0.9)	6.3 (2.9)
2022	4.3 (1.7)	8.2 (3.1)	5.9 (2.4)	2.5 (1.6)	7.5 (4.2)
2023	5.8 (2.2)	6.4 (2.1)	4.8 (1.7)	2.1 (1.3)	11.0 (8.4)
2024	8.2 (3.1)	9.0 (2.7)	7.0 (2.2)	2.5 (1.5)	11.0 (5.6)
2025	7.7 (3.5)	9.6 (2.9)	6.5 (1.9)	3.6 (2.8)	14.0 (6.1)
2026	21.6 (27.5)	12.5 (4.5)	8.6 (2.7)	10.3 (13.7)	13.8 (7.3)

Table 7. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for Pribilof District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

Year	Immature male < 120 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 120 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 135 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1981	0 (0)	312 (358)	312 (358)	0 (0)	35 (68)
1982	18 (36)	1,464 (2,002)	1,464 (2,002)	14 (27)	919 (1,402)
1983	26 (52)	527 (551)	493 (502)	0 (0)	309 (292)
1984	0 (0)	317 (341)	283 (337)	0 (0)	112 (125)
1985	0 (0)	61 (121)	61 (121)	0 (0)	0 (0)
1986	0 (0)	138 (188)	138 (188)	0 (0)	79 (154)
1987	0 (0)	54 (105)	54 (105)	31 (60)	0 (0)
1988	713 (818)	107 (209)	44 (86)	283 (518)	553 (940)
1989	675 (954)	1,529 (2,728)	871 (1,444)	924 (1,762)	1,327 (2,140)
1990	7,477 (12,930)	1,141 (2,077)	138 (271)	522 (835)	2,200 (3,048)
1991	640 (1,081)	4,430 (6,913)	1,321 (2,089)	66 (92)	4,967 (5,864)
1992	274 (484)	3,305 (3,864)	2,528 (2,683)	278 (523)	3,153 (5,620)
1993	282 (554)	9,873 (17,834)	9,189 (16,493)	7 (14)	6,471 (9,096)
1994	430 (843)	9,139 (13,748)	8,117 (11,836)	47 (92)	3,917 (6,772)
1995	431 (599)	18,056 (21,267)	16,793 (20,056)	315 (352)	4,834 (6,393)
1996	68 (93)	2,361 (1,720)	2,330 (1,697)	31 (45)	1,976 (2,867)
1997	1,510 (2,486)	6,159 (7,515)	5,940 (7,425)	218 (336)	1,744 (2,018)
1998	416 (420)	2,324 (1,639)	1,778 (1,318)	50 (99)	1,669 (2,487)
1999	3,358 (6,127)	5,523 (7,217)	4,472 (6,095)	4,117 (8,053)	1,302 (1,826)
2000	157 (218)	4,320 (3,164)	3,843 (2,773)	8 (15)	987 (1,214)
2001	2,339 (4,566)	8,603 (13,262)	5,770 (7,957)	406 (795)	5,369 (10,462)
2002	8 (15)	7,037 (9,461)	7,014 (9,462)	12 (24)	775 (803)
2003	0 (0)	5,373 (6,928)	5,275 (6,755)	1 (2)	2,268 (4,032)
2004	152 (286)	3,622 (4,183)	3,622 (4,183)	105 (206)	1,187 (1,238)
2005	55 (107)	1,238 (1,420)	1,238 (1,420)	0 (0)	3,118 (4,791)
2006	109 (149)	7,003 (5,252)	6,696 (5,070)	10 (20)	2,173 (2,627)
2007	214 (419)	5,224 (5,042)	5,007 (4,750)	50 (84)	1,760 (2,647)
2008	332 (604)	5,462 (5,418)	5,102 (5,241)	192 (343)	2,825 (3,701)
2009	44 (87)	2,500 (3,125)	2,127 (2,567)	15 (30)	811 (841)
2010	53 (65)	4,405 (3,767)	3,973 (3,326)	0 (0)	840 (1,167)
2011	44 (86)	3,834 (4,872)	3,751 (4,787)	3 (6)	814 (1,165)
2012	336 (636)	4,477 (5,031)	4,360 (4,846)	0 (0)	663 (710)
2013	104 (171)	7,749 (9,409)	7,567 (9,297)	0 (0)	169 (194)
2014	82 (129)	12,047 (18,525)	11,433 (18,242)	0 (0)	1,093 (2,015)
2015	113 (200)	15,173 (21,971)	14,788 (21,553)	0 (0)	3,859 (7,270)
2016	534 (703)	4,190 (5,756)	3,688 (5,028)	26 (51)	1,888 (2,258)
2017	89 (100)	3,689 (4,672)	3,541 (4,538)	0 (0)	510 (556)
2018	1,342 (2,560)	937 (784)	835 (705)	0 (0)	888 (1,520)
2019	296 (368)	2,105 (1,416)	1,110 (901)	14 (27)	804 (630)
2021	86 (169)	3,782 (2,199)	3,651 (2,100)	0 (0)	1,417 (1,585)
2022	0 (0)	5,143 (2,994)	5,112 (2,994)	0 (0)	998 (774)
2023	4 (5)	2,761 (1,673)	2,761 (1,673)	1 (2)	1,213 (1,139)
2024	0 (0)	1,194 (1,088)	1,194 (1,088)	0 (0)	284 (349)
2025	0 (0)	1,247 (1,051)	1,247 (1,051)	0 (0)	171 (238)
2026	108 (176)	2,831 (2,256)	2,831 (2,256)	90 (109)	1,339 (1,671)

Table 8. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for Pribilof District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

Year	Immature male < 120 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 120 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 135 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1981	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
1982	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.7)
1983	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)
1984	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
1985	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
1986	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.1)
1987	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)
1988	1.9 (2.8)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	1.6 (3.1)	0.4 (0.7)
1989	1.1 (1.7)	0.8 (1.4)	0.4 (0.6)	1.8 (3.4)	1.1 (1.7)
1990	7.1 (12.0)	0.8 (1.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (1.2)	2.3 (3.0)
1991	0.7 (1.0)	2.4 (3.8)	0.6 (0.9)	0.3 (0.4)	4.3 (5.1)
1992	0.4 (0.7)	1.5 (1.8)	1.0 (1.1)	0.4 (0.8)	2.4 (4.4)
1993	0.3 (0.5)	3.5 (6.4)	3.1 (5.6)	0.0 (0.1)	4.5 (6.4)
1994	0.4 (0.8)	3.1 (4.7)	2.4 (3.6)	0.1 (0.2)	2.4 (4.2)
1995	0.5 (0.7)	5.2 (5.9)	4.4 (5.2)	0.3 (0.4)	3.0 (3.9)
1996	0.1 (0.2)	0.6 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	0.0 (0.1)	1.1 (1.6)
1997	1.6 (2.7)	1.6 (1.7)	1.4 (1.7)	0.3 (0.5)	1.0 (1.1)
1998	0.4 (0.5)	0.8 (0.6)	0.4 (0.3)	0.1 (0.2)	1.0 (1.4)
1999	7.2 (13.6)	1.9 (2.2)	1.3 (1.5)	9.5 (18.5)	0.9 (1.1)
2000	0.1 (0.2)	1.5 (1.2)	1.3 (0.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.7 (0.8)
2001	2.5 (4.9)	3.7 (6.1)	1.9 (2.8)	0.6 (1.1)	3.8 (7.5)
2002	0.0 (0.0)	1.9 (2.5)	1.9 (2.5)	0.0 (0.0)	0.4 (0.4)
2003	0.0 (0.0)	1.5 (2.0)	1.4 (1.9)	0.0 (0.1)	1.2 (2.1)
2004	1.4 (2.7)	0.8 (0.9)	0.8 (0.9)	1.1 (2.2)	0.5 (0.6)
2005	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.3)	0.2 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	1.3 (2.0)
2006	0.1 (0.1)	1.4 (1.1)	1.2 (1.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0 (1.1)
2007	0.2 (0.4)	1.2 (1.3)	1.1 (1.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.8 (1.3)
2008	0.4 (0.8)	1.3 (1.2)	1.1 (1.0)	0.2 (0.4)	1.5 (2.1)
2009	0.0 (0.1)	0.9 (1.2)	0.7 (0.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.3)
2010	0.1 (0.1)	1.4 (1.3)	1.2 (1.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.6 (0.8)
2011	0.0 (0.1)	1.0 (1.3)	1.0 (1.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.6)
2012	0.4 (0.6)	1.2 (1.5)	1.2 (1.3)	0.0 (0.0)	0.4 (0.5)
2013	0.1 (0.2)	1.7 (2.0)	1.6 (1.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
2014	0.1 (0.1)	3.0 (4.2)	2.6 (3.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.9)
2015	0.1 (0.2)	3.5 (4.9)	3.3 (4.7)	0.0 (0.0)	1.8 (3.3)
2016	0.5 (0.7)	1.3 (1.9)	1.0 (1.5)	0.0 (0.1)	1.3 (1.4)
2017	0.1 (0.1)	1.0 (1.3)	1.0 (1.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.3)
2018	1.5 (2.9)	0.3 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.9 (1.7)
2019	0.2 (0.3)	0.9 (0.6)	0.3 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	0.6 (0.5)
2021	0.1 (0.1)	1.2 (0.7)	1.1 (0.7)	0.0 (0.0)	0.9 (1.0)
2022	0.0 (0.0)	1.3 (0.7)	1.3 (0.7)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.4)
2023	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.4)	0.7 (0.4)	0.0 (0.0)	0.6 (0.5)
2024	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.2)
2025	0.0 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
2026	0.1 (0.2)	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	0.6 (0.7)

Blue king crab tables

Table 9. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Pribilof District from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

Year	Immature male < 120 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 120 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 135 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1981	1,704 (997)	11,628 (3,963)	10,554 (3,613)	497 (402)	5,987 (5,507)
1982	1,152 (525)	7,389 (2,712)	6,893 (2,595)	553 (621)	8,824 (11,724)
1983	962 (674)	5,409 (1,882)	4,474 (1,533)	258 (307)	9,990 (15,495)
1984	130 (92)	2,216 (993)	1,824 (884)	15 (21)	3,070 (2,292)
1985	39 (56)	1,055 (551)	755 (418)	5 (4)	520 (457)
1986	4 (7)	1,505 (893)	1,473 (887)	11 (16)	2,420 (4,272)
1987	191 (294)	2,923 (2,357)	2,781 (2,258)	119 (199)	795 (909)
1988	170 (236)	842 (873)	842 (873)	190 (294)	528 (508)
1989	1,275 (1,550)	827 (1,034)	827 (1,034)	801 (1,045)	945 (1,075)
1990	2,004 (2,598)	3,078 (3,617)	1,514 (1,529)	1,118 (2,034)	1,810 (1,803)
1991	1,377 (1,043)	4,690 (3,544)	3,326 (2,931)	343 (319)	2,433 (1,973)
1992	1,801 (1,808)	4,391 (3,637)	3,035 (2,654)	802 (1,510)	1,848 (1,737)
1993	1,088 (1,162)	4,556 (2,743)	3,203 (1,887)	444 (543)	1,647 (1,489)
1994	619 (471)	3,410 (2,305)	2,806 (1,929)	87 (97)	4,806 (4,207)
1995	968 (1,637)	8,360 (9,898)	6,787 (8,186)	331 (586)	3,948 (4,017)
1996	745 (884)	4,641 (2,444)	3,873 (2,012)	177 (144)	5,408 (5,318)
1997	381 (407)	3,233 (1,749)	2,765 (1,470)	194 (250)	2,835 (2,386)
1998	692 (561)	2,798 (1,367)	2,510 (1,253)	267 (223)	1,914 (1,654)
1999	161 (127)	1,729 (1,141)	1,426 (970)	0 (0)	2,868 (2,625)
2000	113 (151)	2,091 (1,212)	1,746 (1,044)	0 (0)	1,462 (1,319)
2001	87 (130)	1,599 (2,302)	1,461 (2,172)	0 (1)	1,816 (2,571)
2002	0 (0)	680 (674)	647 (665)	0 (0)	1,401 (2,129)
2003	19 (37)	702 (550)	671 (541)	21 (27)	1,286 (1,880)
2004	36 (46)	107 (122)	48 (95)	25 (41)	98 (114)
2005	326 (601)	344 (479)	344 (479)	477 (935)	370 (413)
2006	87 (100)	166 (196)	139 (191)	38 (45)	538 (801)
2007	197 (284)	306 (479)	206 (296)	59 (91)	223 (384)
2008	212 (395)	46 (90)	46 (90)	222 (392)	450 (560)
2009	254 (339)	497 (695)	187 (221)	80 (104)	545 (907)
2010	92 (153)	303 (274)	190 (180)	84 (95)	310 (401)
2011	0 (0)	461 (763)	399 (693)	3 (5)	34 (49)
2012	165 (323)	644 (928)	459 (579)	9 (17)	229 (296)
2013	15 (28)	250 (391)	190 (280)	12 (17)	154 (211)
2014	83 (102)	233 (320)	233 (320)	16 (32)	91 (108)
2015	82 (120)	622 (480)	428 (385)	0 (0)	160 (207)
2016	71 (68)	130 (156)	68 (134)	50 (48)	354 (343)
2017	46 (69)	255 (256)	224 (252)	55 (54)	206 (239)
2018	96 (101)	154 (172)	154 (172)	13 (25)	108 (154)
2019	115 (122)	206 (244)	206 (244)	0 (0)	412 (693)
2021	15 (29)	405 (399)	298 (336)	0 (0)	262 (325)
2022	0 (0)	112 (154)	112 (154)	0 (0)	146 (190)
2023	24 (47)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	119 (233)
2024	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
2025	0 (0)	203 (280)	203 (280)	0 (0)	102 (200)
2026	50 (77)	476 (933)	476 (933)	17 (33)	842 (1,546)

Table 10. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Pribilof District from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1980 data.

Year	Immature male < 120 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 120 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 135 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1981	2.1 (1.3)	3.8 (1.3)	3.2 (1.1)	0.8 (0.7)	5.4 (4.7)
1982	1.4 (0.8)	2.4 (0.8)	2.1 (0.8)	0.9 (0.9)	7.8 (10.0)
1983	1.0 (0.7)	1.9 (0.7)	1.3 (0.4)	0.5 (0.5)	9.3 (14.2)
1984	0.5 (0.4)	0.8 (0.3)	0.6 (0.3)	0.5 (0.5)	2.8 (2.1)
1985	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)
1986	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.3)	0.5 (0.3)	0.0 (0.1)	2.1 (3.7)
1987	0.6 (1.0)	0.9 (0.7)	0.8 (0.7)	0.4 (0.6)	0.7 (0.8)
1988	1.2 (2.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.9 (1.5)	0.5 (0.4)
1989	3.5 (4.0)	0.2 (0.3)	0.2 (0.3)	2.6 (3.8)	1.1 (1.5)
1990	2.4 (2.9)	1.5 (1.8)	0.6 (0.6)	2.2 (3.9)	2.0 (2.2)
1991	1.9 (1.4)	2.0 (1.4)	1.2 (1.1)	0.8 (0.7)	2.8 (2.3)
1992	2.4 (2.8)	1.9 (1.6)	1.2 (1.0)	1.8 (3.3)	2.1 (2.1)
1993	1.5 (1.5)	1.9 (1.1)	1.1 (0.7)	0.9 (1.0)	1.8 (1.6)
1994	0.6 (0.5)	1.3 (0.9)	0.9 (0.6)	0.1 (0.2)	5.0 (4.4)
1995	1.1 (2.0)	3.1 (3.6)	2.2 (2.6)	0.7 (1.2)	4.0 (4.1)
1996	0.7 (0.9)	1.7 (0.9)	1.3 (0.7)	0.3 (0.2)	5.0 (4.8)
1997	0.5 (0.5)	1.2 (0.7)	0.9 (0.5)	0.3 (0.4)	2.6 (2.2)
1998	0.9 (0.9)	1.0 (0.5)	0.8 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	1.8 (1.6)
1999	0.2 (0.1)	0.6 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	2.8 (2.6)
2000	0.2 (0.2)	0.7 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	1.4 (1.2)
2001	0.1 (0.1)	0.5 (0.7)	0.4 (0.7)	0.0 (0.0)	1.7 (2.5)
2002	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	1.2 (1.9)
2003	0.0 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	1.1 (1.7)
2004	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
2005	2.0 (3.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	2.3 (4.4)	0.3 (0.3)
2006	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.6)
2007	0.2 (0.3)	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.2)	0.2 (0.3)
2008	0.2 (0.4)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.6)	0.4 (0.6)
2009	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.5 (0.8)
2010	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.3)
2011	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.3)	0.1 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
2012	0.2 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)	0.0 (0.1)	0.3 (0.5)
2013	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)
2014	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
2015	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.3)
2016	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.4)
2017	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.3)
2018	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
2019	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.5)
2021	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.3)
2022	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
2023	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.2)
2024	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
2025	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.2)
2026	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.3)	0.1 (0.3)	0.0 (0.1)	0.6 (1.1)

Table 11. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Saint Matthew Island Section from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1978-1982 data.

Year	Immature male < 105 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 105 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 120 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1983	1,162 (1,108)	8,834 (4,907)	6,919 (3,631)	78 (95)	1,597 (2,183)
1984	539 (328)	3,737 (1,358)	3,145 (1,219)	42 (81)	216 (285)
1985	404 (273)	2,831 (1,208)	2,405 (987)	95 (93)	38 (60)
1986	252 (238)	1,267 (971)	725 (442)	99 (112)	13 (25)
1987	495 (379)	2,022 (1,130)	1,284 (687)	205 (212)	35 (49)
1988	702 (558)	2,830 (1,346)	1,880 (821)	612 (494)	123 (147)
1989	3,041 (2,696)	4,790 (2,344)	3,415 (1,727)	1,219 (1,027)	504 (448)
1990	1,122 (1,153)	5,931 (3,073)	4,707 (2,436)	336 (351)	13 (25)
1991	1,664 (1,662)	6,073 (2,918)	4,099 (1,901)	521 (749)	270 (506)
1992	1,250 (942)	6,279 (2,513)	4,608 (1,814)	280 (377)	216 (250)
1993	2,106 (1,673)	8,425 (2,685)	6,258 (2,002)	643 (843)	1,635 (3,026)
1994	916 (403)	5,812 (2,008)	4,246 (1,450)	99 (92)	128 (131)
1995	1,038 (589)	4,889 (1,653)	3,448 (1,288)	182 (151)	21 (28)
1996	1,291 (891)	8,494 (4,013)	6,218 (2,772)	364 (421)	432 (770)
1997	1,342 (1,093)	10,005 (6,471)	7,341 (4,082)	287 (419)	407 (707)
1998	902 (661)	7,478 (5,269)	5,487 (3,564)	210 (265)	243 (261)
1999	272 (239)	1,423 (507)	1,163 (462)	93 (121)	14 (28)
2000	315 (212)	1,880 (1,136)	1,534 (993)	52 (60)	37 (52)
2001	483 (415)	2,512 (1,254)	1,937 (1,058)	145 (251)	43 (48)
2002	119 (144)	1,640 (1,033)	1,371 (971)	1 (2)	89 (120)
2003	542 (677)	1,233 (765)	918 (495)	94 (151)	339 (430)
2004	443 (508)	1,341 (754)	1,139 (597)	194 (230)	66 (82)
2005	449 (394)	1,396 (987)	1,016 (699)	93 (105)	52 (76)
2006	1,050 (946)	3,223 (2,262)	2,460 (1,464)	145 (149)	14 (28)
2007	2,618 (2,331)	4,564 (3,113)	2,217 (1,334)	247 (281)	47 (47)
2008	1,972 (1,729)	3,655 (2,059)	2,701 (1,548)	214 (280)	40 (45)
2009	1,891 (942)	5,079 (2,630)	2,571 (1,201)	218 (181)	192 (191)
2010	3,974 (5,873)	8,141 (5,955)	4,317 (2,165)	112 (169)	456 (856)
2011	1,699 (2,064)	9,516 (10,167)	5,701 (5,504)	122 (143)	32 (46)
2012	907 (777)	5,652 (3,668)	3,313 (1,915)	52 (60)	74 (64)
2013	446 (320)	2,022 (860)	1,485 (702)	85 (130)	27 (38)
2014	796 (733)	5,472 (4,750)	3,568 (2,472)	40 (43)	62 (75)
2015	825 (1,310)	5,134 (7,656)	3,592 (5,468)	5 (9)	24 (35)
2016	518 (643)	3,108 (2,301)	2,330 (1,631)	0 (0)	131 (105)
2017	124 (157)	1,740 (1,991)	1,347 (1,498)	62 (95)	0 (0)
2018	442 (507)	1,631 (888)	1,374 (743)	317 (310)	321 (270)
2019	779 (846)	2,910 (1,913)	2,327 (1,498)	531 (679)	393 (487)
2021	816 (1,189)	1,636 (1,261)	1,440 (1,102)	410 (442)	351 (469)
2022	1,375 (1,378)	1,921 (2,058)	1,481 (1,752)	366 (519)	556 (620)
2023	563 (542)	1,741 (1,451)	1,177 (1,021)	157 (187)	184 (289)
2024	439 (454)	1,672 (1,572)	1,295 (1,448)	249 (310)	47 (91)
2025	615 (571)	1,695 (1,497)	1,266 (1,070)	432 (565)	29 (40)
2026	2,709 (2,973)	2,327 (1,969)	1,582 (1,396)	1,412 (1,647)	54 (60)

Table 12. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Saint Matthew Island Section from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1978-1982 data.

Year	Immature male < 105 mm	Mature male $\geq$ 105 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 120 mm	Immature female	Mature female
1983	2.0 (2.0)	5.0 (2.9)	3.3 (1.7)	0.4 (0.5)	2.6 (3.5)
1984	1.3 (1.1)	1.9 (0.7)	1.5 (0.6)	0.2 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)
1985	0.7 (0.5)	1.5 (0.7)	1.1 (0.5)	0.3 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)
1986	0.6 (0.5)	0.8 (0.7)	0.4 (0.2)	0.3 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)
1987	1.0 (0.8)	1.3 (0.8)	0.7 (0.4)	0.6 (0.6)	0.1 (0.1)
1988	1.5 (1.2)	1.8 (0.9)	1.0 (0.4)	1.6 (1.3)	0.2 (0.2)
1989	6.2 (5.6)	2.9 (1.5)	1.8 (0.9)	3.2 (2.8)	1.0 (0.8)
1990	1.9 (1.9)	3.4 (1.8)	2.3 (1.2)	0.8 (0.9)	0.0 (0.0)
1991	3.3 (3.7)	3.9 (1.9)	2.2 (1.0)	1.4 (2.1)	0.4 (0.8)
1992	2.2 (2.0)	3.7 (1.5)	2.3 (0.9)	0.8 (1.0)	0.5 (0.5)
1993	4.2 (3.8)	5.1 (1.7)	3.3 (1.1)	1.7 (2.2)	2.3 (4.3)
1994	1.4 (0.6)	3.6 (1.3)	2.3 (0.8)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)
1995	1.7 (1.1)	2.9 (1.0)	1.7 (0.6)	0.6 (0.5)	0.0 (0.1)
1996	2.4 (1.8)	5.0 (2.5)	3.1 (1.4)	1.1 (1.4)	0.7 (1.2)
1997	2.3 (2.0)	6.0 (4.2)	3.8 (2.2)	0.8 (1.2)	0.6 (1.1)
1998	2.1 (2.0)	4.5 (3.4)	2.8 (2.0)	0.6 (0.8)	0.4 (0.4)
1999	0.5 (0.5)	0.8 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)	0.3 (0.4)	0.0 (0.0)
2000	0.5 (0.4)	1.0 (0.6)	0.7 (0.5)	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)
2001	0.8 (0.7)	1.4 (0.7)	0.9 (0.5)	0.4 (0.6)	0.1 (0.1)
2002	0.2 (0.2)	0.9 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.2)
2003	1.2 (1.6)	0.7 (0.5)	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.5)	0.6 (0.7)
2004	0.9 (1.1)	0.7 (0.5)	0.6 (0.3)	0.5 (0.6)	0.1 (0.1)
2005	0.9 (0.8)	0.8 (0.6)	0.5 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)
2006	1.8 (1.8)	1.9 (1.4)	1.2 (0.8)	0.3 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)
2007	4.5 (3.9)	3.2 (2.3)	1.2 (0.7)	0.8 (1.0)	0.1 (0.1)
2008	3.8 (3.5)	2.3 (1.3)	1.5 (0.8)	0.7 (0.9)	0.1 (0.1)
2009	3.4 (2.0)	3.6 (2.0)	1.4 (0.7)	0.6 (0.5)	0.4 (0.4)
2010	6.2 (9.1)	5.7 (4.6)	2.5 (1.3)	0.4 (0.6)	1.0 (1.9)
2011	2.6 (2.9)	6.5 (7.2)	3.2 (3.2)	0.4 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)
2012	1.6 (1.4)	3.8 (2.6)	1.8 (1.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)
2013	0.8 (0.7)	1.3 (0.5)	0.8 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)
2014	1.3 (1.1)	3.4 (3.4)	1.8 (1.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
2015	1.2 (1.8)	3.2 (4.8)	2.0 (3.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
2016	0.8 (1.0)	1.8 (1.5)	1.2 (0.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.2)
2017	0.2 (0.2)	1.0 (1.2)	0.7 (0.8)	0.1 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)
2018	1.1 (1.3)	0.9 (0.5)	0.7 (0.3)	1.0 (1.0)	0.6 (0.5)
2019	1.9 (2.2)	1.7 (1.1)	1.2 (0.8)	1.5 (1.9)	0.8 (1.0)
2021	1.7 (2.5)	0.8 (0.7)	0.7 (0.5)	1.1 (1.1)	0.8 (1.1)
2022	3.2 (3.7)	1.1 (1.2)	0.8 (0.9)	1.1 (1.6)	1.1 (1.3)
2023	0.9 (0.8)	1.1 (0.9)	0.6 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	0.3 (0.5)
2024	1.2 (1.4)	1.0 (0.8)	0.7 (0.7)	0.8 (1.0)	0.1 (0.1)
2025	2.2 (2.5)	1.0 (0.9)	0.6 (0.6)	1.7 (2.4)	0.1 (0.1)
2026	7.1 (7.8)	1.5 (1.3)	0.9 (0.8)	4.2 (5.3)	0.1 (0.1)

Tanner crab tables

Table 13. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 113 mm	Large male $\geq$ 113 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 120 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 125 mm
1988	26,460 (10,877)	31,670 (29,201)	22,482 (23,678)	18,413 (20,791)
1989	27,575 (10,304)	60,142 (20,624)	49,413 (17,768)	41,104 (15,600)
1990	23,938 (8,095)	52,942 (18,111)	47,567 (17,313)	42,987 (16,387)
1991	25,932 (9,567)	63,893 (40,349)	54,968 (34,298)	47,449 (28,066)
1992	15,381 (9,945)	74,538 (47,450)	66,517 (43,193)	57,665 (37,452)
1993	8,056 (3,514)	45,337 (17,552)	40,826 (16,127)	34,932 (13,503)
1994	3,217 (1,179)	29,086 (9,786)	26,534 (9,202)	23,912 (8,525)
1995	1,985 (712)	17,687 (8,332)	16,321 (7,999)	14,757 (7,503)
1996	3,435 (1,402)	16,545 (10,642)	15,562 (10,219)	14,242 (9,667)
1997	3,301 (1,402)	5,787 (2,014)	5,026 (1,876)	4,561 (1,816)
1998	3,175 (858)	5,229 (1,580)	4,259 (1,330)	3,605 (1,157)
1999	8,470 (7,770)	6,365 (3,007)	4,498 (2,142)	3,483 (1,723)
2000	5,297 (2,546)	11,131 (6,847)	8,913 (5,700)	7,529 (5,210)
2001	5,780 (2,937)	10,451 (4,498)	9,036 (4,185)	8,073 (3,986)
2002	4,359 (1,802)	10,043 (4,434)	9,030 (4,172)	8,046 (3,934)
2003	6,281 (2,582)	10,883 (4,939)	9,175 (4,643)	7,991 (4,366)
2004	3,444 (1,122)	9,011 (5,060)	7,773 (4,961)	6,513 (4,801)
2005	5,325 (1,725)	12,118 (5,182)	10,289 (4,831)	8,190 (4,386)
2006	15,136 (15,088)	13,500 (5,467)	10,921 (4,711)	8,927 (4,229)
2007	12,137 (7,936)	15,802 (8,749)	11,884 (6,510)	9,457 (5,598)
2008	10,424 (7,257)	26,753 (28,996)	22,447 (26,113)	18,764 (23,837)
2009	3,849 (1,499)	10,937 (5,728)	8,947 (5,020)	7,783 (4,470)
2010	3,674 (1,177)	10,752 (5,420)	9,137 (4,827)	7,582 (4,347)
2011	11,865 (6,540)	11,525 (6,302)	9,814 (5,862)	8,500 (5,372)
2012	30,882 (21,123)	14,485 (6,790)	10,602 (4,896)	8,378 (4,101)
2013	25,423 (16,036)	39,157 (25,944)	23,823 (13,353)	14,397 (6,421)
2014	18,262 (5,903)	39,934 (12,430)	30,404 (10,151)	24,210 (8,920)
2015	7,853 (2,614)	27,241 (6,936)	22,853 (6,247)	19,301 (5,771)
2016	7,092 (4,004)	18,720 (4,807)	14,290 (3,745)	10,803 (3,022)
2017	4,629 (1,887)	19,589 (6,357)	15,832 (5,274)	12,593 (4,443)
2018	2,762 (890)	11,176 (3,159)	8,950 (2,625)	7,427 (2,355)
2019	4,486 (3,746)	6,446 (2,371)	5,581 (2,159)	4,821 (1,958)
2021	7,825 (2,670)	5,078 (2,145)	3,551 (1,555)	2,427 (1,085)
2022	6,132 (2,199)	8,824 (3,495)	6,522 (2,836)	4,727 (2,166)
2023	4,023 (1,149)	6,450 (1,966)	4,751 (1,633)	3,617 (1,327)
2024	9,935 (7,235)	9,329 (2,765)	7,543 (2,454)	6,311 (2,155)
2025	7,067 (2,327)	7,378 (2,474)	5,685 (2,081)	4,508 (1,781)
2026	14,656 (11,313)	19,900 (15,847)	16,938 (13,658)	14,115 (11,342)

Table 14. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity ($\geq$ 113 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

Year	Mature Male New hardshell $\geq$ 113 mm	Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity*	Total Males New hardshell
1990	37,831 (15,585)	35,105 (14,319)	56,997 (18,786)
1991	41,896 (38,949)	33,048 (28,993)	61,851 (44,482)
1992	49,258 (44,560)	36,243 (31,981)	60,184 (53,045)
1993	27,694 (16,229)	18,527 (9,495)	31,679 (18,091)
1994	9,442 (4,718)	9,122 (4,585)	10,574 (5,137)
1995	620 (473)	683 (518)	1,246 (728)
1996	354 (212)	590 (276)	2,787 (1,296)
1997	793 (396)	1,073 (717)	3,553 (1,614)
1998	1,756 (901)	1,968 (861)	3,892 (1,317)
1999	2,626 (2,013)	2,665 (2,005)	9,564 (9,498)
2000	5,156 (5,393)	3,640 (3,223)	8,279 (7,143)
2001	5,073 (3,248)	4,528 (2,983)	9,116 (4,201)
2002	1,086 (815)	1,032 (736)	3,394 (1,547)
2003	2,588 (1,492)	2,300 (1,246)	7,575 (3,599)
2004	2,515 (1,327)	2,549 (1,036)	4,417 (1,765)
2005	4,135 (1,640)	4,459 (1,551)	7,424 (2,424)
2006	3,319 (2,694)	3,727 (3,434)	14,954 (17,557)
2007	6,908 (7,536)	5,969 (5,359)	15,623 (13,692)
2008	18,726 (28,480)	16,318 (23,234)	25,860 (35,398)
2009	3,510 (1,679)	3,757 (1,754)	5,467 (2,261)
2010	4,196 (3,771)	3,176 (2,035)	6,128 (4,147)
2011	2,040 (990)	2,866 (1,578)	11,506 (6,487)
2012	4,778 (3,345)	12,123 (9,453)	31,508 (21,308)
2013	33,647 (25,902)	NA	56,094 (40,241)
2014	24,073 (10,302)	25,274 (10,451)	36,423 (13,594)
2015	11,732 (4,328)	NA	15,238 (5,124)
2016	4,199 (1,941)	4,125 (1,757)	6,911 (5,563)
2017	2,183 (3,268)	1,658 (2,194)	3,306 (4,724)
2018	227 (144)	307 (170)	1,582 (687)
2019	633 (483)	723 (636)	4,477 (3,999)
2021	2,746 (1,710)	3,080 (1,662)	8,681 (3,736)
2022	6,614 (3,363)	6,717 (3,058)	11,546 (4,937)
2023	4,062 (1,694)	4,345 (1,769)	6,519 (2,302)
2024	4,806 (2,095)	5,367 (2,197)	12,523 (7,631)
2025	3,181 (1,747)	3,806 (1,807)	8,160 (3,089)
2026	10,144 (13,940)	8,338 (9,187)	21,440 (22,042)

* Estimates differ from 2025 tech memo due to updated maturity workflow (see methods)

Table 15. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	3,703 (1,574)	19,182 (11,150)
1989	6,666 (3,722)	12,309 (4,797)
1990	5,990 (3,260)	19,032 (8,996)
1991	3,633 (1,680)	27,708 (17,830)
1992	346 (197)	11,013 (4,847)
1993	153 (106)	5,171 (2,167)
1994	65 (42)	5,268 (3,096)
1995	250 (123)	5,732 (3,442)
1996	1,015 (557)	5,533 (3,885)
1997	967 (708)	1,947 (857)
1998	550 (228)	1,202 (492)
1999	1,089 (840)	2,272 (1,486)
2000	729 (432)	2,885 (2,197)
2001	2,617 (2,200)	1,314 (618)
2002	1,768 (970)	1,701 (1,106)
2003	705 (328)	2,090 (940)
2004	267 (201)	863 (341)
2005	1,673 (1,290)	2,820 (2,022)
2006	2,451 (2,410)	4,025 (2,318)
2007	696 (447)	5,916 (4,373)
2008	622 (639)	4,457 (2,665)
2009	533 (355)	4,021 (3,045)
2010	795 (483)	2,115 (1,752)
2011	4,390 (3,137)	2,225 (1,174)
2012	5,694 (4,988)	8,550 (5,264)
2013	2,344 (1,718)	11,054 (7,122)
2014	489 (193)	8,159 (7,538)
2015	628 (372)	4,675 (3,126)
2016	51 (32)	1,450 (862)
2017	162 (124)	2,015 (780)
2018	1,015 (505)	607 (273)
2019	1,513 (977)	662 (444)
2021	1,086 (589)	2,858 (1,208)
2022	711 (525)	1,827 (824)
2023	1,044 (536)	1,629 (731)
2024	2,957 (2,888)	3,362 (1,767)
2025	767 (395)	3,101 (1,297)
2026	643 (374)	3,860 (3,349)

Table 16. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 113 mm	Large male $\geq$ 113 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 120 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 125 mm
1988	138.2 (43.6)	49.3 (41.4)	29.6 (29.6)	22.1 (24.3)
1989	243.7 (118.7)	89.5 (30.2)	66.4 (23.3)	51.1 (18.9)
1990	167.4 (60.3)	68.1 (22.0)	56.7 (19.8)	48.3 (17.9)
1991	123.4 (43.9)	90.2 (61.3)	71.3 (48.3)	57.5 (36.7)
1992	54.7 (32.2)	105.7 (67.0)	88.5 (57.3)	72.3 (46.4)
1993	30.0 (12.5)	63.8 (25.1)	54.2 (22.0)	43.5 (17.0)
1994	12.8 (4.2)	39.4 (13.4)	34.0 (12.1)	29.2 (10.8)
1995	10.6 (3.8)	24.0 (11.0)	21.2 (10.3)	18.3 (9.4)
1996	29.3 (13.6)	21.8 (13.8)	19.8 (12.9)	17.3 (11.8)
1997	36.5 (23.8)	7.9 (2.6)	6.3 (2.2)	5.4 (2.1)
1998	24.9 (7.8)	7.8 (2.4)	5.8 (1.8)	4.6 (1.4)
1999	50.1 (39.8)	10.1 (4.8)	6.1 (2.8)	4.3 (2.0)
2000	32.7 (13.2)	16.8 (10.0)	12.1 (7.5)	9.6 (6.6)
2001	118.0 (76.5)	14.5 (5.6)	11.5 (4.9)	9.8 (4.5)
2002	45.8 (22.0)	13.2 (5.3)	11.0 (4.6)	9.2 (4.2)
2003	41.8 (17.7)	14.9 (5.8)	11.2 (5.1)	9.1 (4.5)
2004	18.2 (8.1)	12.4 (5.3)	9.7 (4.9)	7.4 (4.6)
2005	41.9 (19.5)	17.5 (6.4)	13.5 (5.6)	9.7 (4.6)
2006	84.0 (71.2)	20.1 (7.7)	14.6 (5.8)	10.9 (4.8)
2007	52.2 (29.7)	24.7 (13.0)	16.2 (8.1)	11.8 (6.4)
2008	42.1 (27.7)	37.8 (36.2)	28.7 (30.0)	21.9 (25.8)
2009	32.8 (15.3)	16.1 (8.1)	11.8 (6.5)	9.7 (5.4)
2010	39.1 (18.3)	15.3 (7.3)	11.9 (6.1)	9.1 (5.1)
2011	135.2 (77.2)	16.0 (7.5)	12.4 (6.4)	10.0 (5.5)
2012	167.6 (120.5)	22.7 (10.7)	14.4 (6.4)	10.3 (4.8)
2013	110.0 (60.5)	69.6 (49.7)	37.0 (22.5)	19.6 (9.2)
2014	75.5 (21.3)	62.3 (19.0)	41.9 (13.4)	30.5 (10.9)
2015	40.2 (13.7)	40.0 (9.4)	30.7 (7.8)	24.1 (6.8)
2016	24.6 (13.6)	29.6 (7.7)	20.2 (5.3)	13.9 (3.8)
2017	20.6 (8.7)	29.8 (9.5)	21.8 (7.1)	15.9 (5.5)
2018	40.8 (17.3)	16.7 (4.5)	12.0 (3.4)	9.2 (2.9)
2019	37.6 (22.8)	9.3 (3.3)	7.5 (2.8)	6.1 (2.4)
2021	50.6 (19.6)	8.6 (3.6)	5.4 (2.4)	3.4 (1.5)
2022	60.7 (36.9)	14.3 (5.4)	9.5 (4.0)	6.3 (2.8)
2023	42.1 (16.7)	10.4 (3.0)	6.8 (2.3)	4.7 (1.7)
2024	80.0 (50.6)	14.2 (4.1)	10.4 (3.4)	8.2 (2.8)
2025	44.2 (15.0)	11.6 (3.8)	8.0 (2.9)	5.9 (2.3)
2026	76.1 (56.1)	29.4 (22.9)	23.1 (18.2)	18.0 (14.0)

Table 17. -- Time series of abundance (millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity ($\geq$ 113 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

Year	Mature Male New hardshell $\geq$ 113 mm	Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity*	Total Males New hardshell
1990	47.0 (18.6)	48.1 (18.5)	194.3 (62.4)
1991	58.8 (59.4)	46.4 (42.9)	160.8 (83.7)
1992	69.0 (63.4)	48.4 (42.9)	108.6 (92.2)
1993	37.2 (23.2)	22.4 (11.8)	53.0 (30.1)
1994	11.6 (5.9)	11.4 (5.8)	17.6 (7.6)
1995	0.9 (0.7)	1.2 (0.9)	7.3 (3.2)
1996	0.4 (0.3)	1.5 (0.8)	26.1 (13.0)
1997	1.5 (0.7)	2.8 (2.1)	35.0 (22.3)
1998	3.0 (1.5)	4.2 (1.7)	23.5 (7.4)
1999	4.7 (3.7)	6.6 (6.0)	49.3 (42.6)
2000	7.7 (8.1)	5.9 (4.2)	32.3 (17.4)
2001	6.4 (3.8)	5.9 (3.4)	115.8 (73.0)
2002	1.4 (1.0)	1.8 (1.1)	39.9 (20.4)
2003	4.0 (2.2)	4.6 (2.4)	41.3 (18.2)
2004	4.0 (2.1)	5.2 (1.9)	16.8 (7.5)
2005	6.5 (2.6)	9.1 (3.1)	40.7 (18.7)
2006	5.3 (4.6)	8.9 (10.4)	77.6 (74.6)
2007	10.7 (11.0)	11.1 (8.5)	51.1 (36.0)
2008	24.7 (35.1)	23.3 (28.6)	55.4 (61.4)
2009	5.1 (2.3)	6.5 (3.0)	31.4 (14.8)
2010	6.1 (5.4)	5.1 (2.8)	39.0 (18.6)
2011	2.9 (1.4)	7.5 (6.5)	129.2 (76.0)
2012	8.8 (6.2)	39.4 (33.6)	160.9 (116.8)
2013	61.2 (49.7)	NA	159.1 (101.7)
2014	37.5 (15.5)	44.6 (17.5)	92.0 (29.0)
2015	16.8 (5.6)	NA	41.4 (14.0)
2016	6.4 (3.6)	7.0 (3.9)	17.5 (16.4)
2017	3.2 (4.9)	2.6 (3.3)	13.0 (12.0)
2018	0.4 (0.3)	0.8 (0.4)	36.3 (16.3)
2019	1.1 (0.9)	1.8 (1.9)	36.5 (23.0)
2021	4.8 (2.9)	6.9 (3.4)	48.1 (19.8)
2022	10.5 (5.2)	12.7 (5.3)	66.2 (36.6)
2023	6.3 (2.5)	7.7 (2.9)	42.6 (16.4)
2024	7.2 (3.2)	10.6 (5.0)	79.3 (50.2)
2025	5.1 (2.7)	8.7 (3.8)	41.1 (14.3)
2026	14.8 (20.0)	14.1 (13.2)	79.3 (64.5)

* Estimates differ from 2025 tech memo due to updated maturity workflow (see methods)

Table 18. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	56.3 (21.9)	84.4 (47.9)
1989	183.1 (118.5)	57.8 (22.9)
1990	98.7 (53.0)	101.5 (47.2)
1991	41.8 (21.3)	145.9 (103.7)
1992	5.1 (3.0)	53.9 (23.2)
1993	2.9 (1.9)	24.9 (10.8)
1994	2.7 (1.7)	27.0 (17.2)
1995	5.6 (2.9)	30.2 (18.5)
1996	18.1 (9.4)	28.9 (20.4)
1997	34.7 (31.1)	11.1 (5.2)
1998	13.4 (5.9)	6.7 (2.9)
1999	21.3 (12.5)	12.6 (7.8)
2000	16.6 (11.1)	15.0 (11.2)
2001	112.2 (77.7)	7.1 (3.3)
2002	36.4 (19.3)	10.8 (7.9)
2003	13.6 (6.1)	12.0 (5.7)
2004	8.6 (8.3)	4.5 (2.1)
2005	39.3 (32.9)	16.1 (12.1)
2006	29.1 (22.0)	21.9 (12.0)
2007	11.5 (6.7)	30.5 (21.1)
2008	8.9 (5.9)	24.6 (15.2)
2009	23.9 (17.8)	22.1 (16.9)
2010	29.7 (19.7)	10.6 (8.4)
2011	88.8 (54.5)	12.2 (6.2)
2012	65.8 (53.9)	52.4 (35.7)
2013	33.2 (20.9)	60.8 (42.5)
2014	15.1 (7.5)	44.7 (42.0)
2015	14.5 (7.2)	27.6 (19.2)
2016	1.4 (0.9)	7.7 (4.7)
2017	5.3 (3.4)	10.2 (4.0)
2018	35.0 (16.9)	3.5 (1.6)
2019	30.3 (20.1)	3.7 (2.5)
2021	22.8 (16.1)	14.8 (6.4)
2022	38.9 (33.9)	9.6 (4.6)
2023	36.5 (19.8)	8.6 (3.8)
2024	49.4 (33.3)	21.1 (12.3)
2025	16.1 (7.9)	19.0 (8.4)
2026	15.9 (10.0)	23.9 (21.0)

Table 19. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 103 mm	Large male $\geq$ 103 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 110 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 125 mm
1988	19,282 (8,875)	21,812 (12,530)	17,868 (11,084)	10,618 (7,664)
1989	15,988 (7,018)	29,119 (12,768)	24,883 (11,849)	16,499 (9,483)
1990	16,029 (4,485)	39,509 (22,820)	35,175 (21,125)	24,356 (15,534)
1991	17,926 (4,953)	38,059 (13,836)	34,230 (13,156)	21,816 (8,843)
1992	11,419 (3,303)	26,255 (11,787)	23,410 (11,528)	16,311 (10,235)
1993	7,226 (1,721)	12,651 (4,912)	10,873 (4,634)	6,312 (3,196)
1994	5,070 (1,263)	10,962 (3,745)	9,526 (3,507)	5,391 (2,223)
1995	3,553 (903)	11,757 (6,911)	10,592 (6,584)	5,761 (3,688)
1996	2,927 (822)	7,863 (6,170)	6,682 (5,686)	3,680 (3,383)
1997	1,986 (499)	3,575 (1,185)	2,873 (1,048)	1,121 (505)
1998	3,041 (1,044)	3,563 (1,227)	2,602 (944)	1,085 (438)
1999	4,409 (2,218)	2,311 (961)	1,679 (624)	612 (285)
2000	4,116 (1,230)	2,787 (850)	2,003 (645)	627 (290)
2001	8,171 (2,675)	4,918 (2,069)	3,943 (1,847)	1,780 (1,111)
2002	8,691 (2,905)	4,318 (1,595)	3,029 (1,294)	1,222 (604)
2003	12,528 (4,085)	8,133 (3,789)	6,424 (3,270)	2,661 (1,609)
2004	13,064 (3,188)	13,404 (7,012)	9,732 (5,032)	2,805 (1,191)
2005	18,964 (4,626)	27,348 (10,511)	23,655 (9,595)	13,839 (6,964)
2006	33,861 (10,098)	39,045 (19,584)	32,859 (18,617)	19,083 (15,673)
2007	35,745 (14,696)	40,540 (25,656)	31,673 (23,484)	16,281 (15,172)
2008	15,705 (3,798)	32,031 (17,342)	26,351 (15,780)	13,145 (10,291)
2009	9,673 (3,109)	22,980 (9,143)	19,770 (8,080)	10,812 (4,492)
2010	8,305 (1,931)	26,296 (14,128)	23,372 (13,573)	14,460 (9,924)
2011	13,198 (4,047)	26,123 (17,353)	23,259 (16,712)	15,660 (13,658)
2012	19,737 (6,712)	15,027 (4,271)	11,928 (3,618)	6,365 (2,405)
2013	18,417 (5,941)	20,423 (9,311)	15,939 (7,394)	8,220 (4,684)
2014	17,345 (7,484)	33,394 (8,146)	24,859 (6,016)	11,766 (3,233)
2015	8,036 (2,261)	31,122 (9,281)	27,067 (8,461)	14,306 (5,040)
2016	8,333 (2,666)	35,491 (8,764)	31,577 (7,838)	18,504 (5,219)
2017	5,516 (1,420)	24,530 (7,893)	21,511 (7,415)	12,681 (5,687)
2018	8,966 (2,326)	24,211 (7,076)	21,804 (6,735)	13,000 (4,636)
2019	7,847 (1,812)	9,916 (2,642)	8,839 (2,476)	5,048 (1,577)
2021	11,118 (3,484)	7,579 (2,068)	5,360 (1,552)	2,028 (764)
2022	7,823 (2,565)	6,896 (1,735)	5,190 (1,345)	1,592 (521)
2023	15,009 (3,488)	9,102 (2,002)	6,543 (1,585)	2,401 (782)
2024	46,797 (15,708)	17,388 (4,335)	13,062 (3,340)	5,196 (1,575)
2025	42,979 (10,700)	53,518 (22,351)	38,585 (16,369)	11,201 (4,452)
2026	31,617 (9,444)	64,593 (33,553)	57,245 (31,816)	41,718 (27,186)

Table 20. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity ($\geq$ 103 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

Year	Mature Male New hardshell $\geq$ 103 mm	Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity*	Total Males New hardshell
1990	32,385 (21,927)	30,262 (18,583)	46,583 (23,180)
1991	18,279 (10,760)	17,171 (8,109)	31,036 (12,959)
1992	7,719 (3,273)	7,755 (2,979)	16,300 (4,982)
1993	6,869 (3,620)	7,680 (3,719)	12,279 (4,250)
1994	2,590 (1,572)	3,081 (1,633)	5,517 (2,114)
1995	960 (503)	1,307 (613)	2,698 (842)
1996	628 (306)	868 (388)	2,074 (769)
1997	987 (370)	854 (337)	2,218 (602)
1998	1,326 (683)	1,451 (642)	3,506 (1,324)
1999	1,093 (710)	1,179 (872)	4,658 (2,803)
2000	1,089 (491)	1,316 (540)	4,599 (1,471)
2001	1,928 (900)	2,032 (833)	9,077 (3,300)
2002	1,457 (801)	2,078 (989)	8,172 (3,168)
2003	2,070 (809)	3,222 (1,320)	12,413 (4,302)
2004	7,427 (6,479)	5,016 (2,253)	17,158 (7,904)
2005	15,874 (7,815)	17,875 (7,688)	31,090 (9,906)
2006	9,103 (6,706)	9,894 (4,134)	35,444 (13,216)
2007	7,999 (3,851)	9,025 (3,147)	28,335 (8,291)
2008	19,384 (15,329)	19,126 (13,960)	30,360 (18,004)
2009	11,163 (6,957)	9,903 (5,059)	16,762 (8,396)
2010	15,274 (10,697)	14,354 (9,550)	21,185 (11,268)
2011	13,053 (16,472)	13,124 (14,869)	24,063 (17,428)
2012	6,024 (2,777)	5,978 (2,774)	23,705 (8,073)
2013	13,743 (8,537)	NA	30,430 (12,498)
2014	21,224 (6,417)	18,759 (6,345)	35,744 (12,359)
2015	16,860 (7,716)	NA	22,133 (8,338)
2016	10,678 (3,732)	11,620 (4,305)	15,770 (5,268)
2017	2,345 (826)	2,657 (881)	5,163 (1,612)
2018	3,037 (924)	3,842 (1,093)	9,445 (2,521)
2019	1,222 (398)	2,486 (665)	7,693 (1,831)
2021	3,200 (1,167)	4,420 (1,476)	12,132 (3,682)
2022	3,113 (1,164)	3,693 (1,195)	8,771 (2,636)
2023	3,985 (1,114)	5,522 (1,481)	16,579 (3,798)
2024	9,811 (3,452)	13,507 (4,788)	53,223 (17,249)
2025	42,040 (21,215)	25,761 (10,844)	80,830 (29,057)
2026	44,873 (32,566)	43,583 (29,423)	68,907 (37,708)

* Estimates differ from 2025 tech memo due to updated maturity workflow (see methods)

Table 21. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	6,484 (3,079)	6,184 (3,169)
1989	5,165 (2,347)	7,090 (3,186)
1990	3,869 (1,541)	18,663 (17,538)
1991	3,390 (1,647)	17,056 (7,234)
1992	1,644 (626)	15,213 (6,889)
1993	913 (373)	6,470 (2,484)
1994	1,137 (764)	4,579 (2,492)
1995	808 (297)	6,667 (4,052)
1996	424 (175)	4,047 (3,539)
1997	442 (196)	1,451 (884)
1998	1,413 (695)	1,076 (505)
1999	1,793 (696)	1,554 (635)
2000	1,753 (604)	1,246 (622)
2001	3,741 (1,279)	3,247 (1,915)
2002	3,733 (1,472)	2,766 (1,375)
2003	3,984 (2,172)	6,313 (3,007)
2004	3,866 (1,161)	3,865 (1,569)
2005	8,710 (3,773)	8,759 (3,745)
2006	10,808 (5,313)	10,914 (4,484)
2007	4,944 (2,461)	7,521 (2,312)
2008	2,238 (968)	7,206 (3,191)
2009	2,039 (1,314)	4,456 (1,569)
2010	3,008 (1,112)	3,358 (1,567)
2011	6,001 (2,254)	3,189 (983)
2012	5,982 (2,274)	3,805 (1,338)
2013	4,071 (1,473)	6,795 (2,393)
2014	2,023 (986)	6,705 (3,547)
2015	1,038 (415)	6,536 (4,526)
2016	1,084 (474)	6,176 (3,727)
2017	1,296 (509)	5,098 (3,116)
2018	4,027 (1,607)	4,360 (1,956)
2019	3,427 (1,245)	4,184 (2,019)
2021	2,295 (678)	5,697 (2,234)
2022	2,030 (935)	4,842 (2,529)
2023	8,305 (2,959)	5,697 (3,148)
2024	16,196 (5,594)	21,277 (9,079)
2025	10,965 (4,262)	25,399 (9,511)
2026	4,621 (2,101)	18,160 (6,111)

Table 22. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 103 mm	Large male $\geq$ 103 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 110 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 125 mm
1988	198.0 (88.1)	39.9 (21.1)	28.8 (16.8)	13.5 (9.4)
1989	156.4 (72.0)	50.2 (19.6)	38.3 (16.7)	20.7 (11.4)
1990	130.0 (36.9)	65.5 (35.9)	53.4 (31.1)	30.9 (19.5)
1991	162.7 (61.4)	65.2 (22.5)	54.4 (20.5)	28.6 (11.5)
1992	101.9 (31.5)	43.2 (15.5)	35.1 (14.6)	20.5 (11.7)
1993	58.1 (16.1)	23.4 (8.4)	18.4 (7.6)	8.8 (4.5)
1994	46.8 (15.1)	20.0 (6.4)	15.9 (5.7)	7.3 (3.0)
1995	32.4 (11.4)	21.3 (12.3)	18.1 (11.4)	8.2 (5.4)
1996	24.3 (6.7)	15.0 (11.1)	11.7 (9.7)	5.4 (5.1)
1997	24.6 (7.1)	7.3 (2.3)	5.3 (1.9)	1.5 (0.7)
1998	49.1 (17.7)	7.4 (2.5)	4.7 (1.7)	1.5 (0.6)
1999	83.4 (31.1)	5.0 (2.2)	3.2 (1.2)	0.9 (0.4)
2000	71.5 (25.0)	6.0 (1.8)	3.8 (1.2)	0.9 (0.4)
2001	145.2 (45.2)	9.8 (3.7)	7.0 (3.1)	2.4 (1.4)
2002	128.8 (51.0)	9.1 (3.2)	5.5 (2.2)	1.7 (0.8)
2003	171.5 (64.8)	16.4 (7.2)	11.6 (5.7)	3.6 (2.2)
2004	207.5 (46.1)	29.2 (15.9)	18.9 (10.2)	4.1 (1.7)
2005	241.1 (73.8)	49.5 (17.8)	39.2 (15.1)	18.7 (9.3)
2006	287.0 (91.2)	72.3 (30.4)	54.8 (26.8)	25.9 (20.3)
2007	279.4 (102.0)	80.2 (45.3)	55.1 (38.1)	22.6 (21.0)
2008	110.8 (27.2)	62.2 (29.9)	46.2 (25.5)	18.5 (14.1)
2009	98.3 (34.0)	42.7 (16.6)	33.7 (13.7)	15.0 (6.1)
2010	114.2 (31.7)	45.7 (21.5)	37.5 (19.8)	19.1 (12.4)
2011	186.6 (59.3)	42.9 (22.9)	34.8 (21.1)	18.9 (14.5)
2012	223.8 (76.2)	28.7 (8.1)	20.0 (5.9)	8.3 (2.9)
2013	183.9 (52.2)	39.7 (17.1)	27.0 (11.7)	10.8 (5.8)
2014	140.4 (54.3)	68.0 (17.8)	43.8 (10.6)	16.1 (4.3)
2015	67.7 (17.0)	57.4 (16.5)	46.0 (14.1)	19.6 (7.0)
2016	75.2 (24.9)	62.2 (15.5)	51.3 (12.6)	24.7 (6.7)
2017	99.0 (35.2)	43.2 (12.4)	34.9 (10.9)	16.8 (7.1)
2018	173.0 (58.9)	41.8 (11.4)	35.1 (10.4)	17.2 (6.0)
2019	143.4 (45.3)	17.6 (4.5)	14.6 (4.0)	6.9 (2.1)
2021	139.2 (61.5)	16.0 (4.4)	9.9 (2.8)	2.9 (1.1)
2022	118.8 (53.6)	14.6 (3.6)	9.8 (2.5)	2.3 (0.8)
2023	312.1 (79.0)	19.3 (4.1)	12.1 (2.9)	3.4 (1.1)
2024	510.5 (135.3)	35.9 (8.9)	24.0 (6.0)	7.5 (2.3)
2025	465.7 (153.3)	114.8 (49.2)	73.6 (32.2)	15.9 (6.4)
2026	266.9 (89.8)	105.1 (48.7)	84.7 (43.6)	52.5 (33.5)

Table 23. -- Time series of abundance (millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166° W using the traditional size cutoff for maturity ($\geq$ 103 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

Year	Mature Male New hardshell $\geq$ 103 mm	Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity*	Total Males New hardshell
1990	53.5 (34.2)	55.3 (27.7)	174.3 (52.6)
1991	31.4 (17.6)	35.8 (14.2)	165.3 (63.2)
1992	14.8 (5.7)	18.3 (6.4)	103.2 (31.5)
1993	12.6 (6.0)	17.7 (7.0)	62.6 (17.5)
1994	4.8 (2.6)	7.6 (3.3)	41.7 (14.2)
1995	1.9 (0.9)	3.7 (1.5)	26.0 (10.4)
1996	1.5 (0.7)	2.8 (1.3)	18.1 (5.4)
1997	2.2 (0.8)	2.2 (0.9)	23.2 (6.7)
1998	2.9 (1.4)	3.9 (1.6)	46.5 (17.0)
1999	2.4 (1.7)	3.6 (3.0)	79.6 (30.1)
2000	2.4 (1.1)	4.0 (1.7)	69.3 (24.2)
2001	4.2 (2.0)	6.6 (2.8)	141.4 (45.1)
2002	3.1 (1.6)	6.9 (3.0)	117.9 (47.5)
2003	4.6 (1.8)	11.8 (5.3)	162.7 (62.7)
2004	17.0 (14.9)	14.7 (5.7)	188.1 (44.8)
2005	27.9 (12.9)	42.1 (15.0)	250.0 (77.2)
2006	19.4 (14.4)	33.7 (11.8)	271.0 (91.9)
2007	18.4 (8.4)	30.5 (10.6)	217.2 (70.2)
2008	37.5 (26.1)	43.4 (24.4)	125.9 (43.5)
2009	21.1 (13.2)	20.7 (10.0)	100.2 (36.6)
2010	26.2 (16.6)	26.7 (14.5)	128.6 (36.4)
2011	19.6 (21.3)	25.2 (20.1)	195.1 (61.3)
2012	12.9 (6.1)	17.4 (8.5)	224.4 (75.4)
2013	27.4 (15.5)	NA	200.8 (57.4)
2014	44.7 (14.7)	44.1 (18.2)	170.4 (63.1)
2015	30.3 (13.4)	NA	86.6 (22.0)
2016	18.3 (6.8)	24.0 (10.1)	79.8 (26.1)
2017	4.7 (1.7)	6.7 (2.3)	90.4 (34.2)
2018	6.1 (1.8)	11.0 (3.4)	165.7 (57.9)
2019	2.6 (0.8)	9.5 (2.9)	138.3 (45.0)
2021	7.5 (2.7)	14.7 (4.8)	136.3 (60.8)
2022	6.6 (2.4)	11.0 (3.5)	113.0 (49.3)
2023	8.3 (2.2)	17.7 (4.9)	305.0 (76.8)
2024	20.0 (7.1)	43.2 (16.8)	513.0 (135.6)
2025	91.7 (46.9)	64.8 (23.0)	537.0 (166.9)
2026	65.9 (46.0)	73.3 (40.4)	295.3 (107.4)

* Estimates differ from 2025 tech memo due to updated maturity workflow (see methods)

Table 24. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	129.9 (59.1)	38.1 (18.6)
1989	101.9 (41.8)	43.3 (19.2)
1990	75.1 (27.1)	107.5 (91.6)
1991	84.1 (50.0)	109.2 (48.3)
1992	48.6 (19.0)	97.0 (43.1)
1993	26.4 (10.4)	42.6 (16.4)
1994	34.3 (24.4)	29.2 (15.6)
1995	20.6 (9.6)	43.1 (25.9)
1996	15.0 (6.6)	26.2 (22.3)
1997	22.6 (9.1)	9.0 (5.4)
1998	44.7 (18.7)	6.6 (3.1)
1999	79.7 (31.2)	10.1 (4.0)
2000	57.0 (20.2)	7.3 (3.6)
2001	127.2 (42.9)	21.0 (11.5)
2002	111.6 (52.0)	19.1 (10.9)
2003	123.8 (57.6)	48.5 (26.2)
2004	169.9 (44.1)	27.7 (13.5)
2005	215.7 (91.1)	60.7 (27.9)
2006	178.1 (66.1)	76.4 (31.2)
2007	114.3 (43.7)	51.5 (16.3)
2008	53.4 (22.2)	48.6 (21.8)
2009	71.4 (33.9)	29.2 (10.0)
2010	91.6 (30.0)	21.9 (10.1)
2011	157.6 (58.4)	20.3 (6.0)
2012	122.0 (40.4)	25.6 (8.9)
2013	97.2 (32.7)	48.0 (17.0)
2014	90.4 (51.6)	43.6 (23.7)
2015	36.3 (12.0)	45.4 (33.7)
2016	42.1 (19.4)	42.6 (27.3)
2017	101.2 (46.0)	35.6 (21.4)
2018	166.2 (62.2)	30.3 (13.2)
2019	146.0 (60.2)	32.9 (17.2)
2021	93.4 (57.5)	39.5 (16.8)
2022	91.2 (42.6)	33.2 (18.7)
2023	306.0 (88.1)	39.9 (21.5)
2024	354.8 (100.1)	149.8 (64.4)
2025	308.5 (154.3)	170.9 (59.6)
2026	131.4 (57.9)	130.8 (46.5)

Snow crab tables

Table 25. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 95 mm	Large male $\geq$ 95 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 78 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 101 mm
1988	331,332 (77,462)	144,135 (53,992)	246,515 (72,221)	110,500 (45,895)
1989	372,788 (80,047)	143,216 (29,275)	291,753 (61,461)	98,359 (19,892)
1990	306,733 (66,006)	347,750 (102,169)	521,713 (141,936)	238,594 (69,085)
1991	293,255 (99,055)	347,976 (105,727)	477,618 (137,409)	286,271 (95,737)
1992	179,621 (52,285)	166,483 (35,962)	223,585 (40,979)	143,442 (32,610)
1993	273,570 (90,020)	98,857 (22,246)	143,013 (29,441)	80,032 (17,758)
1994	289,633 (64,249)	57,386 (12,134)	109,683 (17,990)	46,297 (10,438)
1995	368,026 (70,390)	61,758 (20,003)	158,155 (39,496)	41,008 (12,409)
1996	341,043 (59,711)	143,856 (52,118)	312,771 (76,612)	95,085 (39,261)
1997	209,131 (35,350)	232,388 (57,042)	362,928 (67,573)	178,269 (50,543)
1998	100,536 (21,626)	164,119 (32,216)	219,422 (38,546)	132,510 (27,676)
1999	44,127 (6,928)	67,352 (13,850)	87,096 (15,304)	53,959 (12,565)
2000	77,782 (19,349)	53,942 (16,022)	76,830 (20,501)	43,038 (12,226)
2001	167,671 (57,241)	56,449 (11,370)	106,070 (24,180)	42,783 (8,207)
2002	83,002 (32,008)	55,907 (26,886)	100,734 (44,771)	39,422 (19,045)
2003	81,606 (25,752)	44,423 (10,558)	72,396 (16,838)	32,831 (7,761)
2004	89,330 (25,616)	44,162 (14,554)	61,726 (16,673)	36,654 (13,410)
2005	184,025 (57,268)	50,072 (10,120)	105,971 (23,400)	41,240 (8,728)
2006	124,579 (36,645)	90,152 (61,487)	141,960 (72,442)	74,864 (53,535)
2007	140,003 (35,592)	99,875 (36,249)	162,108 (46,841)	77,643 (31,733)
2008	114,297 (33,499)	79,600 (16,993)	123,530 (24,642)	63,455 (14,573)
2009	98,468 (20,841)	103,188 (30,883)	149,588 (37,618)	81,359 (26,772)
2010	146,025 (40,919)	105,278 (27,471)	134,170 (31,968)	90,235 (25,177)
2011	149,214 (43,758)	111,662 (25,824)	145,916 (32,651)	96,800 (22,410)
2012	123,683 (29,548)	67,476 (18,910)	104,438 (24,275)	55,221 (16,040)
2013	100,506 (21,386)	58,389 (14,779)	99,733 (23,090)	45,425 (12,254)
2014	140,092 (67,735)	105,441 (41,571)	151,453 (48,668)	84,292 (36,125)
2015	85,434 (26,159)	46,410 (14,071)	71,550 (16,480)	37,258 (12,878)
2016	106,381 (38,920)	30,343 (6,958)	52,400 (11,085)	23,144 (5,702)
2017	193,648 (60,513)	29,736 (7,396)	53,044 (13,616)	22,304 (6,140)
2018	469,350 (140,575)	47,686 (18,836)	132,493 (44,237)	30,248 (11,423)
2019	289,569 (96,897)	55,277 (19,401)	178,569 (60,137)	32,078 (10,894)
2021	50,015 (14,112)	24,705 (7,737)	60,992 (15,990)	14,037 (5,085)
2022	38,586 (14,746)	20,674 (7,471)	33,934 (9,922)	14,654 (6,007)
2023	36,330 (11,996)	15,691 (4,239)	21,280 (5,294)	12,152 (3,512)
2024	146,004 (38,962)	23,493 (5,769)	45,405 (10,857)	18,129 (4,777)
2025	232,270 (62,723)	33,171 (9,117)	84,039 (24,145)	23,285 (6,586)
2026	194,667 (55,466)	23,982 (5,846)	86,913 (26,768)	16,553 (4,291)

Table 26. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for new hardshell male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) using the traditional size cutoff for maturity ($\geq$ 95 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

Year	Large Male New hardshell $\geq$ 95 mm	Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity*	Total Males New hardshell
1989	107,524 (26,824)	174,424 (43,781)	425,030 (88,954)
1990	283,087 (96,495)	247,828 (73,125)	544,000 (145,485)
1991	167,244 (56,883)	171,979 (49,177)	413,060 (126,648)
1992	103,936 (30,172)	135,782 (30,787)	255,265 (58,569)
1993	51,193 (12,014)	118,758 (26,642)	301,016 (90,589)
1994	24,656 (8,444)	74,413 (17,865)	270,450 (61,761)
1995	39,208 (16,534)	111,365 (24,209)	350,804 (70,096)
1996	93,487 (29,346)	151,128 (28,988)	380,900 (71,897)
1997	121,715 (42,622)	121,201 (38,457)	243,691 (54,510)
1998	83,162 (18,850)	87,879 (17,863)	150,566 (30,131)
1999	22,138 (8,997)	25,972 (8,542)	45,959 (11,133)
2000	10,962 (4,654)	22,765 (6,592)	66,412 (18,592)
2001	17,969 (6,397)	50,113 (17,233)	159,229 (55,877)
2002	26,355 (20,141)	35,932 (22,651)	82,754 (42,013)
2003	31,248 (9,343)	36,007 (9,331)	101,338 (29,050)
2004	27,981 (13,299)	40,866 (15,754)	102,454 (29,051)
2005	27,531 (7,801)	82,049 (24,268)	196,144 (57,385)
2006	13,364 (8,330)	33,215 (11,429)	101,072 (34,560)
2007	56,218 (20,016)	77,934 (22,324)	168,424 (41,553)
2008	46,544 (13,800)	NA	137,297 (33,871)
2009	50,209 (16,686)	61,039 (16,448)	123,776 (25,145)
2010	76,187 (24,400)	94,920 (26,260)	191,342 (40,726)
2011	61,162 (19,162)	101,840 (35,972)	188,190 (51,291)
2012	19,174 (7,627)	NA	114,359 (28,737)
2013	38,648 (12,169)	57,133 (14,618)	124,918 (27,066)
2014	81,617 (39,963)	NA	196,208 (81,852)
2015	26,623 (11,624)	39,738 (14,095)	95,093 (28,200)
2016	14,287 (4,477)	NA	106,822 (38,994)
2017	18,831 (6,448)	56,445 (20,183)	197,507 (60,730)
2018	35,647 (16,448)	195,519 (59,066)	479,600 (141,568)
2019	47,827 (18,919)	138,636 (49,188)	317,558 (106,217)
2021	16,740 (6,746)	28,191 (9,756)	45,509 (15,738)
2022	10,874 (6,864)	15,494 (7,083)	38,738 (15,144)
2023	9,739 (3,407)	15,079 (4,376)	42,742 (12,583)
2024	12,541 (4,217)	41,318 (12,712)	152,073 (40,363)
2025	21,048 (7,097)	95,388 (27,479)	241,953 (63,606)
2026	13,768 (4,958)	63,967 (20,882)	169,410 (50,112)

* Estimates differ from 2025 tech memo due to updated maturity workflow (see methods)

Table 27. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	36,803 (14,464)	165,619 (57,314)
1989	23,265 (11,455)	256,728 (163,114)
1990	38,213 (32,263)	174,942 (72,149)
1991	68,925 (25,227)	199,020 (94,676)
1992	49,374 (16,347)	123,479 (48,802)
1993	74,921 (33,072)	127,081 (41,412)
1994	68,240 (27,549)	122,604 (33,649)
1995	31,019 (11,981)	164,959 (44,039)
1996	9,274 (6,444)	104,429 (31,008)
1997	5,452 (5,167)	101,393 (39,142)
1998	13,324 (12,479)	70,183 (38,534)
1999	6,160 (2,262)	29,849 (13,945)
2000	12,480 (5,179)	93,882 (99,120)
2001	17,033 (10,960)	74,840 (43,557)
2002	4,388 (2,387)	29,508 (18,448)
2003	14,838 (6,973)	38,761 (30,847)
2004	30,472 (16,182)	47,743 (26,154)
2005	55,125 (25,384)	62,603 (27,395)
2006	28,090 (12,645)	50,592 (20,186)
2007	27,875 (14,435)	54,449 (34,546)
2008	8,994 (3,449)	49,352 (22,756)
2009	29,660 (19,350)	50,002 (22,623)
2010	90,479 (35,476)	94,956 (34,177)
2011	41,232 (13,238)	169,117 (63,699)
2012	41,425 (13,450)	143,253 (65,921)
2013	31,364 (10,921)	125,672 (50,923)
2014	54,523 (47,116)	111,362 (46,704)
2015	35,701 (17,247)	81,628 (29,256)
2016	55,306 (29,806)	53,124 (21,453)
2017	68,128 (25,636)	105,883 (45,517)
2018	85,416 (43,624)	165,448 (64,807)
2019	5,251 (4,458)	109,226 (42,171)
2021	307 (143)	30,538 (26,507)
2022	26,955 (18,031)	21,432 (14,490)
2023	23,020 (9,198)	15,300 (8,214)
2024	129,002 (48,855)	41,901 (18,775)
2025	105,345 (36,954)	147,338 (49,543)
2026	16,513 (6,290)	280,217 (125,320)

Table 28. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 95 mm	Large male $\geq$ 95 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 78 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 101 mm
1988	3,677.9 (991.7)	276.9 (94.8)	683.8 (182.3)	189.6 (72.9)
1989	3,111.0 (691.5)	292.3 (60.6)	882.5 (197.3)	175.7 (35.3)
1990	2,263.9 (582.7)	710.4 (214.0)	1,348.1 (361.5)	426.3 (125.4)
1991	3,331.8 (1,197.1)	618.3 (179.4)	1,093.8 (325.8)	457.3 (148.2)
1992	2,776.2 (1,253.0)	293.2 (62.7)	512.9 (89.4)	233.6 (53.5)
1993	4,805.5 (1,712.8)	182.8 (41.9)	355.8 (72.2)	134.1 (30.1)
1994	4,116.9 (1,240.9)	106.4 (22.2)	320.6 (52.7)	77.6 (17.4)
1995	3,635.3 (766.0)	128.0 (43.9)	515.7 (128.1)	73.9 (23.1)
1996	2,309.8 (431.9)	302.4 (105.2)	958.6 (211.7)	175.5 (70.2)
1997	1,204.4 (256.9)	447.1 (100.4)	945.8 (157.0)	306.4 (80.5)
1998	778.2 (251.7)	308.4 (59.3)	514.6 (87.4)	226.6 (46.5)
1999	422.4 (102.9)	124.9 (23.9)	198.8 (30.6)	90.2 (20.1)
2000	971.1 (309.0)	102.4 (31.8)	191.1 (49.5)	74.2 (21.7)
2001	1,529.4 (585.8)	111.3 (24.1)	312.7 (80.8)	75.7 (15.4)
2002	596.3 (253.5)	114.7 (54.8)	284.5 (121.8)	71.8 (34.4)
2003	1,073.7 (459.3)	88.1 (21.3)	196.0 (47.2)	58.0 (13.8)
2004	1,491.2 (505.6)	79.9 (24.2)	147.8 (34.3)	60.5 (21.0)
2005	1,890.3 (612.7)	89.2 (17.6)	312.5 (80.8)	66.2 (13.5)
2006	1,178.4 (365.7)	171.9 (119.4)	377.6 (167.9)	132.3 (98.9)
2007	1,260.8 (409.9)	196.7 (67.0)	435.0 (117.6)	139.3 (54.8)
2008	1,008.8 (326.7)	154.3 (31.6)	325.2 (66.8)	112.4 (24.7)
2009	1,055.4 (310.5)	195.7 (57.9)	371.5 (89.3)	138.8 (45.8)
2010	2,460.5 (807.9)	184.4 (45.1)	293.7 (68.2)	145.5 (38.1)
2011	1,829.8 (530.7)	194.1 (45.7)	330.8 (77.8)	155.7 (35.9)
2012	1,384.9 (376.8)	123.5 (34.3)	274.1 (60.9)	91.8 (26.7)
2013	1,055.9 (249.4)	112.6 (27.6)	280.0 (67.2)	79.0 (20.6)
2014	1,527.8 (899.9)	204.2 (76.8)	385.3 (109.6)	149.6 (61.6)
2015	1,504.2 (708.7)	84.2 (22.3)	183.8 (36.2)	60.5 (18.5)
2016	2,360.9 (1,254.9)	57.8 (13.2)	143.2 (32.2)	39.5 (9.7)
2017	3,541.7 (1,158.0)	58.0 (14.0)	151.9 (43.6)	39.0 (10.5)
2018	5,773.1 (1,972.5)	100.6 (41.2)	437.8 (147.9)	56.0 (21.6)
2019	2,018.0 (712.7)	119.7 (42.8)	611.1 (213.6)	60.1 (20.6)
2021	253.6 (67.8)	54.2 (16.6)	192.1 (51.9)	26.8 (9.7)
2022	602.5 (260.1)	42.2 (14.6)	92.6 (26.0)	26.9 (10.8)
2023	862.6 (340.2)	30.3 (7.8)	50.6 (12.0)	21.3 (5.9)
2024	2,385.1 (720.0)	45.1 (10.7)	133.6 (35.6)	31.4 (8.0)
2025	2,597.6 (733.1)	66.1 (18.5)	270.9 (84.6)	40.9 (11.6)
2026	1,734.7 (495.7)	48.6 (11.8)	302.0 (102.3)	29.5 (7.6)

Table 29. -- Time series of abundance (millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for new hardshell male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) using the traditional size cutoff for maturity ($\geq$ 95 mm) and maturity based on chela measurements from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width.

Year	Large Male New hardshell $\geq$ 95 mm	Mature Male New hardshell Chela-based maturity*	Total Males New hardshell
1989	218.6 (55.7)	765.9 (240.6)	2,944.4 (666.3)
1990	583.9 (203.5)	700.4 (196.3)	2,593.6 (656.5)
1991	308.6 (104.3)	551.1 (197.4)	3,396.6 (1,213.8)
1992	183.6 (52.0)	529.0 (178.7)	2,803.4 (1,244.3)
1993	95.2 (22.4)	779.3 (268.6)	4,740.8 (1,691.4)
1994	45.5 (15.4)	506.9 (151.5)	3,820.8 (1,210.3)
1995	83.0 (36.8)	679.0 (162.1)	3,274.9 (732.4)
1996	206.9 (65.6)	686.7 (160.9)	2,135.9 (409.2)
1997	230.3 (69.8)	318.3 (73.9)	989.1 (251.4)
1998	163.2 (36.5)	236.9 (48.9)	766.9 (247.5)
1999	39.7 (14.6)	82.3 (21.5)	358.7 (103.1)
2000	19.8 (8.0)	128.7 (43.9)	853.1 (298.0)
2001	38.2 (14.8)	268.5 (101.7)	1,397.8 (560.8)
2002	55.5 (40.6)	121.1 (65.7)	512.9 (253.1)
2003	61.5 (18.7)	134.0 (51.4)	1,076.7 (459.1)
2004	48.5 (21.7)	187.8 (102.1)	1,436.1 (492.6)
2005	48.3 (13.0)	474.2 (174.7)	1,849.0 (603.1)
2006	27.2 (17.5)	172.6 (60.4)	999.2 (345.2)
2007	114.4 (38.9)	319.6 (88.8)	1,222.7 (393.4)
2008	89.8 (24.9)	NA	959.0 (306.8)
2009	94.8 (28.8)	215.5 (59.7)	1,016.7 (304.9)
2010	133.0 (40.4)	401.3 (131.6)	2,362.7 (741.0)
2011	106.0 (33.7)	500.8 (247.6)	1,787.6 (528.3)
2012	37.3 (14.5)	NA	1,207.3 (353.5)
2013	75.8 (23.0)	237.3 (61.3)	1,038.5 (246.7)
2014	158.0 (73.1)	NA	1,530.9 (899.9)
2015	45.7 (17.0)	165.9 (86.2)	1,451.1 (706.9)
2016	26.7 (8.3)	NA	2,314.1 (1,254.0)
2017	36.8 (12.0)	436.7 (177.0)	3,483.0 (1,148.0)
2018	77.0 (36.6)	1,538.1 (526.6)	5,631.0 (1,942.5)
2019	104.4 (41.8)	632.9 (228.9)	1,944.8 (708.5)
2021	37.0 (14.5)	88.3 (29.2)	177.3 (59.9)
2022	21.2 (13.2)	67.7 (34.9)	567.4 (253.6)
2023	17.9 (6.1)	82.7 (30.7)	864.8 (339.8)
2024	23.4 (7.6)	321.7 (117.3)	2,356.1 (718.2)
2025	42.6 (14.9)	657.1 (212.1)	2,552.2 (724.7)
2026	28.5 (10.3)	386.1 (129.1)	1,504.3 (468.1)

* Estimates differ from 2025 tech memo due to updated maturity workflow (see methods)

Table 30. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	1,045.8 (461.3)	2,795.6 (975.4)
1989	564.7 (262.1)	4,625.9 (3,417.8)
1990	1,043.9 (776.1)	3,008.7 (1,392.7)
1991	2,270.7 (780.9)	3,545.4 (1,930.8)
1992	1,862.2 (616.9)	2,068.9 (849.0)
1993	2,909.2 (1,128.3)	2,396.3 (818.2)
1994	2,684.2 (1,287.0)	2,204.8 (552.4)
1995	1,021.7 (436.3)	3,109.1 (825.9)
1996	258.4 (186.9)	2,107.2 (680.4)
1997	142.9 (133.9)	2,001.0 (813.2)
1998	336.0 (276.7)	1,386.7 (791.2)
1999	187.6 (73.8)	551.0 (270.0)
2000	391.9 (170.5)	1,649.1 (1,711.0)
2001	470.9 (376.3)	1,243.8 (727.5)
2002	121.1 (66.4)	502.8 (342.5)
2003	542.4 (264.6)	680.2 (601.4)
2004	1,375.9 (810.4)	931.9 (525.2)
2005	1,512.2 (732.0)	1,110.9 (498.3)
2006	765.7 (352.3)	744.3 (304.8)
2007	620.4 (328.5)	839.6 (623.2)
2008	395.9 (203.3)	747.7 (445.2)
2009	1,059.9 (573.4)	747.2 (356.6)
2010	3,027.6 (1,163.2)	1,777.8 (654.1)
2011	1,175.4 (395.7)	3,137.0 (1,190.0)
2012	1,165.5 (418.5)	2,656.1 (1,309.6)
2013	1,029.4 (388.2)	2,222.2 (994.7)
2014	1,590.8 (1,175.2)	1,815.6 (894.7)
2015	1,461.0 (794.1)	1,238.6 (497.4)
2016	2,130.5 (1,146.7)	818.4 (347.2)
2017	2,494.8 (978.4)	2,086.9 (923.7)
2018	2,588.7 (1,369.7)	3,282.0 (1,341.3)
2019	117.3 (100.6)	2,040.9 (785.5)
2021	22.6 (18.0)	609.8 (543.4)
2022	903.8 (519.6)	408.7 (280.4)
2023	891.5 (335.2)	289.8 (154.7)
2024	3,647.4 (1,440.6)	772.0 (373.0)
2025	2,448.4 (860.3)	2,122.9 (679.0)
2026	433.6 (152.9)	4,147.3 (1,866.9)

Hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. tables

Table 31. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 95 mm	Large male $\geq$ 95 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 78 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 101 mm
1988	6,749 (4,235)	4,783 (2,539)	8,075 (4,343)	3,264 (1,841)
1989	1,287 (900)	1,297 (900)	2,148 (1,363)	968 (637)
1990	1,004 (672)	2,951 (1,088)	3,499 (1,272)	2,587 (974)
1991	3,879 (1,993)	7,157 (3,203)	9,729 (4,045)	5,745 (2,667)
1992	1,113 (479)	3,805 (1,696)	4,476 (1,813)	3,506 (1,631)
1993	193 (113)	560 (372)	687 (411)	494 (340)
1994	148 (86)	1,547 (879)	1,655 (929)	1,437 (820)
1995	93 (68)	229 (249)	288 (259)	200 (240)
1996	56 (48)	228 (176)	272 (200)	196 (151)
1997	82 (57)	158 (98)	226 (116)	125 (91)
1998	93 (56)	151 (124)	193 (129)	139 (122)
1999	91 (54)	115 (93)	153 (101)	104 (90)
2000	84 (46)	130 (111)	130 (111)	119 (109)
2001	608 (275)	322 (195)	548 (262)	273 (191)
2002	243 (139)	297 (173)	368 (179)	263 (166)
2003	241 (109)	212 (127)	319 (152)	201 (125)
2004	134 (72)	264 (224)	334 (236)	246 (215)
2005	124 (92)	54 (64)	84 (72)	54 (64)
2006	733 (821)	209 (140)	549 (459)	163 (125)
2007	2,106 (1,938)	2,711 (2,855)	4,453 (4,511)	1,520 (1,428)
2008	1,499 (630)	2,644 (1,518)	3,414 (1,580)	2,124 (1,430)
2009	1,301 (1,018)	3,985 (1,250)	4,932 (1,559)	3,539 (1,191)
2010	1,399 (650)	4,079 (1,118)	4,615 (1,262)	3,528 (992)
2011	3,545 (1,630)	4,240 (1,383)	4,974 (1,443)	3,992 (1,351)
2012	10,633 (5,622)	6,934 (2,690)	12,028 (5,093)	4,796 (1,631)
2013	4,981 (2,015)	7,429 (2,447)	9,898 (3,257)	5,857 (2,010)
2014	2,911 (1,745)	10,454 (4,239)	12,408 (5,208)	8,799 (3,430)
2015	1,084 (484)	5,142 (1,729)	5,817 (1,851)	4,567 (1,601)
2016	702 (329)	3,411 (1,409)	3,939 (1,536)	3,087 (1,367)
2017	1,064 (456)	3,541 (1,168)	4,245 (1,302)	3,131 (1,061)
2018	1,411 (848)	1,227 (499)	1,655 (734)	982 (417)
2019	752 (318)	2,480 (954)	3,030 (1,100)	2,214 (869)
2021	600 (239)	555 (374)	774 (466)	440 (309)
2022	390 (144)	672 (290)	824 (318)	599 (273)
2023	1,115 (499)	956 (435)	1,311 (519)	855 (411)
2024	7,911 (4,939)	2,239 (1,058)	5,772 (3,395)	1,658 (782)
2025	23,497 (11,830)	22,240 (14,484)	37,068 (22,131)	15,688 (9,847)
2026	13,134 (11,375)	26,377 (11,492)	35,740 (17,804)	23,732 (10,688)

Table 32. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	869 (467)	3,075 (2,845)
1989	54 (41)	383 (326)
1990	301 (349)	658 (299)
1991	256 (172)	1,165 (500)
1992	169 (115)	1,090 (589)
1993	29 (24)	109 (95)
1994	6 (7)	178 (149)
1995	9 (11)	320 (503)
1996	21 (28)	124 (105)
1997	6 (12)	49 (35)
1998	66 (96)	72 (57)
1999	24 (16)	38 (29)
2000	19 (13)	30 (23)
2001	88 (43)	306 (218)
2002	74 (48)	85 (84)
2003	70 (38)	78 (59)
2004	52 (48)	21 (19)
2005	163 (278)	54 (64)
2006	78 (91)	43 (35)
2007	94 (94)	159 (94)
2008	500 (272)	687 (274)
2009	93 (46)	550 (294)
2010	642 (379)	566 (233)
2011	1,188 (686)	1,539 (764)
2012	1,918 (1,161)	1,600 (633)
2013	296 (117)	1,563 (602)
2014	360 (430)	1,598 (745)
2015	104 (85)	1,297 (794)
2016	27 (17)	1,379 (943)
2017	58 (57)	597 (316)
2018	647 (446)	390 (370)
2019	20 (14)	294 (210)
2021	103 (36)	131 (97)
2022	103 (60)	67 (56)
2023	683 (436)	119 (115)
2024	1,897 (1,165)	2,348 (1,844)
2025	6,146 (4,267)	11,013 (5,291)
2026	930 (897)	2,805 (1,421)

Table 33. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace width. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Small male < 95 mm	Large male $\geq$ 95 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 78 mm	Industry preferred male $\geq$ 101 mm
1988	45.0 (30.6)	9.7 (5.2)	22.2 (12.6)	5.7 (3.3)
1989	7.7 (5.5)	2.6 (1.9)	5.9 (3.8)	1.8 (1.2)
1990	6.1 (3.8)	4.7 (1.8)	6.9 (2.8)	3.8 (1.4)
1991	20.7 (9.8)	11.7 (5.3)	21.2 (9.2)	8.0 (3.7)
1992	6.8 (3.0)	6.0 (2.8)	8.7 (3.4)	5.3 (2.6)
1993	1.7 (1.0)	0.9 (0.6)	1.3 (0.8)	0.7 (0.5)
1994	0.8 (0.4)	2.3 (1.3)	2.7 (1.5)	2.0 (1.1)
1995	0.6 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)
1996	0.3 (0.2)	0.4 (0.3)	0.6 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)
1997	0.4 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)
1998	1.6 (1.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)
1999	1.4 (0.7)	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)
2000	1.6 (1.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)
2001	7.0 (2.8)	0.5 (0.3)	1.5 (0.7)	0.4 (0.3)
2002	3.7 (2.5)	0.5 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)
2003	3.0 (1.7)	0.3 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)
2004	2.5 (2.1)	0.5 (0.4)	0.7 (0.5)	0.4 (0.4)
2005	1.4 (1.3)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
2006	4.5 (4.8)	0.3 (0.2)	1.8 (1.9)	0.2 (0.2)
2007	9.3 (7.4)	6.1 (6.7)	12.1 (12.2)	2.9 (3.0)
2008	11.2 (5.0)	4.6 (2.2)	7.5 (2.6)	3.2 (1.9)
2009	7.9 (5.1)	6.3 (1.8)	10.0 (3.9)	5.2 (1.6)
2010	17.3 (7.4)	6.6 (1.9)	8.7 (2.6)	5.1 (1.5)
2011	37.3 (17.3)	6.2 (1.9)	9.3 (2.4)	5.6 (1.8)
2012	74.7 (38.2)	13.0 (5.9)	33.4 (16.4)	7.4 (2.6)
2013	39.0 (14.6)	13.7 (4.5)	23.2 (8.2)	9.6 (3.3)
2014	18.7 (13.4)	17.4 (7.1)	24.6 (10.7)	13.2 (5.0)
2015	8.2 (4.3)	8.3 (2.6)	10.7 (3.2)	6.8 (2.2)
2016	4.1 (1.7)	5.1 (2.0)	6.9 (2.5)	4.3 (1.8)
2017	6.4 (2.7)	5.5 (1.8)	8.1 (2.4)	4.5 (1.5)
2018	19.8 (11.1)	2.1 (0.9)	3.6 (1.9)	1.4 (0.6)
2019	4.3 (1.5)	4.2 (1.6)	6.2 (2.3)	3.5 (1.4)
2021	7.3 (2.6)	1.0 (0.7)	1.9 (1.1)	0.7 (0.5)
2022	6.0 (2.5)	1.1 (0.5)	1.7 (0.6)	0.9 (0.4)
2023	16.4 (6.6)	1.5 (0.6)	3.0 (1.2)	1.3 (0.5)
2024	58.1 (33.3)	4.2 (2.1)	17.8 (11.3)	2.7 (1.3)
2025	132.8 (63.2)	45.9 (30.9)	101.9 (60.0)	29.3 (19.1)
2026	68.1 (51.7)	39.4 (17.2)	75.6 (47.2)	32.7 (14.9)

Table 34. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Immature female	Mature female
1988	14.8 (8.4)	19.4 (17.1)
1989	1.0 (0.8)	2.3 (1.8)
1990	3.3 (3.2)	4.1 (1.9)
1991	3.5 (2.4)	8.3 (3.5)
1992	3.1 (2.2)	7.5 (4.0)
1993	1.0 (0.9)	0.7 (0.7)
1994	0.3 (0.3)	1.2 (1.0)
1995	0.2 (0.2)	2.1 (3.3)
1996	0.3 (0.4)	0.8 (0.7)
1997	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)
1998	1.6 (2.5)	0.6 (0.4)
1999	1.3 (1.1)	0.2 (0.2)
2000	0.5 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)
2001	2.3 (1.1)	2.1 (1.5)
2002	1.8 (1.1)	0.7 (0.8)
2003	1.9 (1.1)	0.5 (0.4)
2004	1.8 (1.8)	0.1 (0.1)
2005	2.7 (4.2)	0.5 (0.7)
2006	0.9 (1.0)	0.3 (0.2)
2007	1.6 (1.3)	1.2 (0.7)
2008	13.6 (8.9)	5.3 (2.2)
2009	3.3 (2.2)	4.1 (2.4)
2010	14.2 (7.8)	5.7 (2.9)
2011	24.1 (14.1)	21.3 (11.1)
2012	28.9 (17.8)	15.7 (7.9)
2013	5.9 (2.5)	12.3 (4.7)
2014	19.1 (31.0)	14.7 (9.2)
2015	5.1 (4.8)	12.8 (8.5)
2016	0.9 (0.5)	12.4 (8.1)
2017	1.3 (1.2)	6.1 (4.2)
2018	22.5 (15.3)	5.8 (5.7)
2019	0.6 (0.4)	2.9 (2.0)
2021	3.1 (0.9)	1.1 (0.8)
2022	4.1 (2.6)	0.5 (0.4)
2023	19.0 (10.7)	0.8 (0.7)
2024	27.5 (15.7)	17.7 (13.2)
2025	95.3 (61.4)	112.9 (58.3)
2026	13.8 (15.6)	20.2 (10.0)

Hair crab tables

Table 35. -- Time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Sublegal male < 83 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 83 mm	Female
1988	631 (837)	618 (354)	168 (89)
1989	2,955 (5,105)	404 (240)	43 (40)
1990	2,540 (3,299)	783 (453)	255 (155)
1991	1,393 (1,086)	795 (434)	230 (130)
1992	778 (408)	591 (300)	80 (53)
1993	1,111 (503)	2,296 (1,588)	217 (148)
1994	1,324 (551)	2,413 (1,253)	194 (133)
1995	1,396 (770)	4,326 (2,791)	158 (84)
1996	1,152 (596)	3,163 (1,738)	277 (132)
1997	584 (252)	3,103 (1,289)	92 (56)
1998	213 (96)	1,984 (798)	361 (241)
1999	196 (109)	1,735 (510)	308 (125)
2000	180 (123)	2,873 (1,259)	331 (180)
2001	132 (96)	1,287 (521)	565 (243)
2002	65 (45)	1,375 (529)	101 (64)
2003	357 (319)	659 (275)	83 (49)
2004	204 (229)	491 (191)	83 (71)
2005	328 (252)	212 (132)	273 (134)
2006	357 (236)	661 (415)	877 (954)
2007	575 (298)	1,278 (519)	357 (168)
2008	623 (280)	1,346 (631)	387 (174)
2009	1,104 (426)	1,916 (731)	464 (250)
2010	903 (401)	1,610 (677)	469 (186)
2011	1,752 (868)	2,129 (935)	377 (162)
2012	3,626 (1,536)	2,878 (1,128)	534 (234)
2013	3,357 (1,287)	6,469 (2,626)	1,055 (433)
2014	1,144 (715)	3,391 (1,298)	304 (139)
2015	616 (424)	1,338 (511)	127 (74)
2016	217 (104)	728 (312)	73 (51)
2017	212 (142)	1,097 (368)	72 (46)
2018	338 (232)	900 (343)	199 (106)
2019	467 (389)	559 (240)	149 (91)
2021	608 (298)	551 (247)	597 (315)
2022	398 (151)	532 (230)	271 (135)
2023	751 (275)	584 (248)	394 (160)
2024	589 (254)	939 (363)	461 (278)
2025	341 (273)	801 (330)	474 (226)
2026	310 (183)	2,137 (664)	384 (155)

Table 36. -- Time series of abundance (in millions) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys. Listed sizes are carapace length. Contact authors for 1975-1987 data.

Year	Sublegal male < 83 mm	Legal male $\geq$ 83 mm	Female
1988	3.9 (6.1)	0.8 (0.4)	0.9 (0.7)
1989	12.6 (21.8)	0.5 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)
1990	10.1 (13.4)	1.2 (0.8)	1.0 (0.6)
1991	4.8 (3.5)	1.3 (0.7)	1.2 (0.7)
1992	2.5 (1.2)	1.1 (0.6)	0.5 (0.4)
1993	3.8 (1.9)	3.9 (2.6)	1.3 (1.0)
1994	5.0 (2.7)	4.0 (2.1)	1.3 (1.1)
1995	5.0 (2.9)	6.6 (4.3)	0.7 (0.3)
1996	3.6 (1.8)	5.1 (2.7)	1.0 (0.5)
1997	1.7 (0.7)	4.6 (1.8)	0.4 (0.2)
1998	0.6 (0.3)	2.9 (1.1)	1.3 (0.8)
1999	0.6 (0.3)	2.4 (0.7)	1.2 (0.4)
2000	0.5 (0.3)	4.1 (1.7)	1.2 (0.7)
2001	0.5 (0.3)	1.8 (0.7)	2.2 (1.0)
2002	0.3 (0.2)	2.0 (0.8)	0.5 (0.3)
2003	1.3 (1.0)	0.9 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)
2004	0.6 (0.6)	0.8 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)
2005	1.0 (0.7)	0.3 (0.2)	0.8 (0.5)
2006	1.2 (0.8)	1.0 (0.7)	3.6 (4.6)
2007	2.3 (1.3)	1.9 (0.7)	1.3 (0.9)
2008	2.3 (1.1)	2.2 (1.0)	1.4 (0.6)
2009	3.6 (1.4)	3.1 (1.1)	1.7 (0.9)
2010	3.3 (1.3)	2.5 (1.0)	2.2 (1.1)
2011	6.9 (3.8)	3.5 (1.4)	1.6 (0.6)
2012	11.8 (5.3)	4.6 (1.8)	2.2 (0.8)
2013	10.3 (3.9)	10.7 (4.6)	4.0 (1.7)
2014	3.3 (2.2)	5.4 (2.0)	1.0 (0.4)
2015	1.8 (1.3)	2.1 (0.8)	0.6 (0.3)
2016	0.6 (0.3)	1.2 (0.5)	0.3 (0.3)
2017	0.6 (0.4)	1.6 (0.6)	0.3 (0.2)
2018	1.1 (0.8)	1.4 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)
2019	1.8 (1.6)	0.8 (0.3)	0.5 (0.3)
2021	2.2 (1.3)	0.8 (0.3)	1.8 (1.0)
2022	1.1 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)
2023	2.2 (0.9)	1.0 (0.4)	1.2 (0.5)
2024	1.8 (0.9)	1.7 (0.7)	1.3 (0.7)
2025	1.5 (1.1)	1.4 (0.5)	1.8 (0.7)
2026	1.0 (0.6)	3.4 (1.1)	1.5 (0.6)

FIGURES

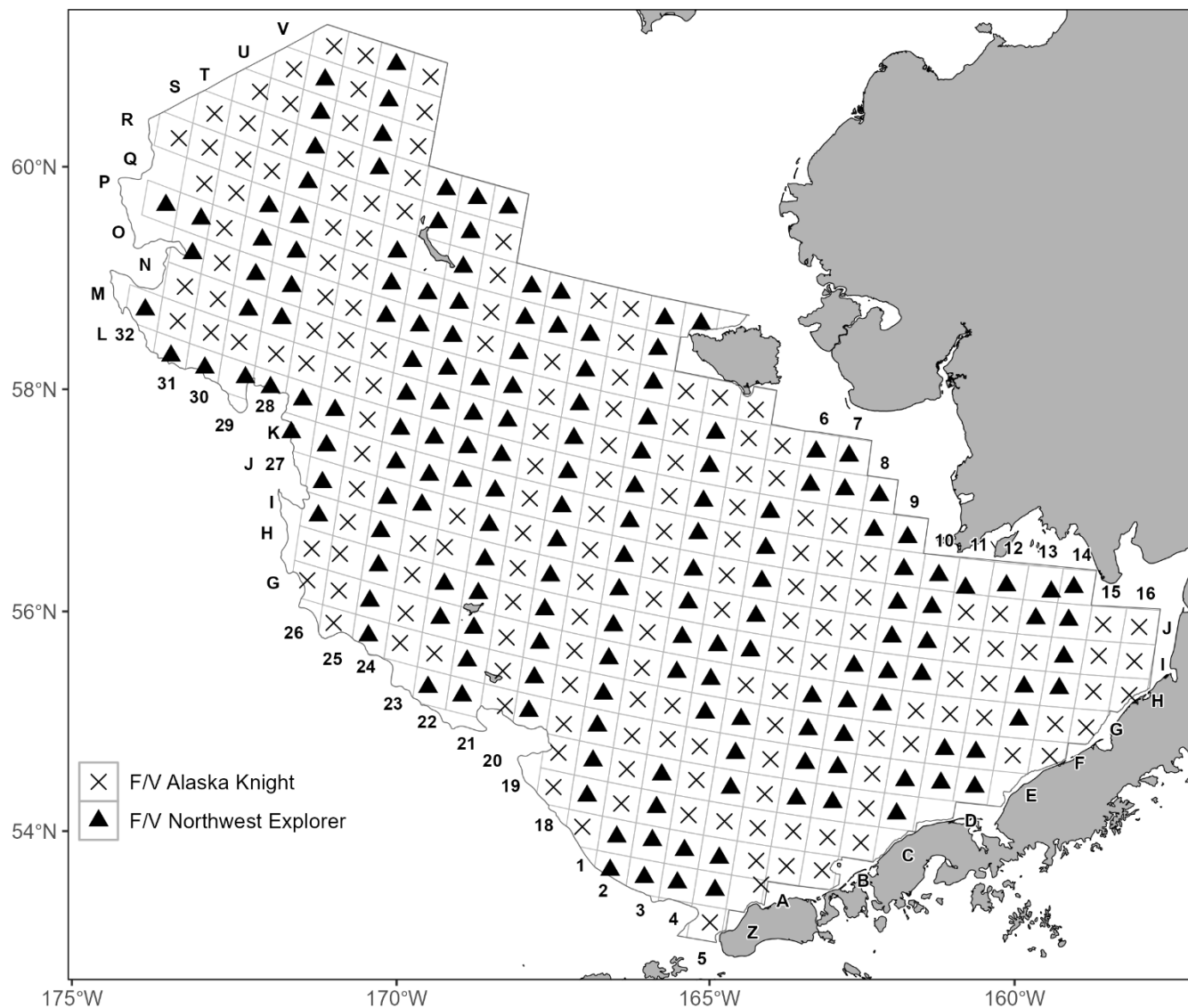


Figure 1. -- National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl area surveyed by the FV *Alaska Knight* and the FV *Northwest Explorer* from 2 June to 4 August 2026.

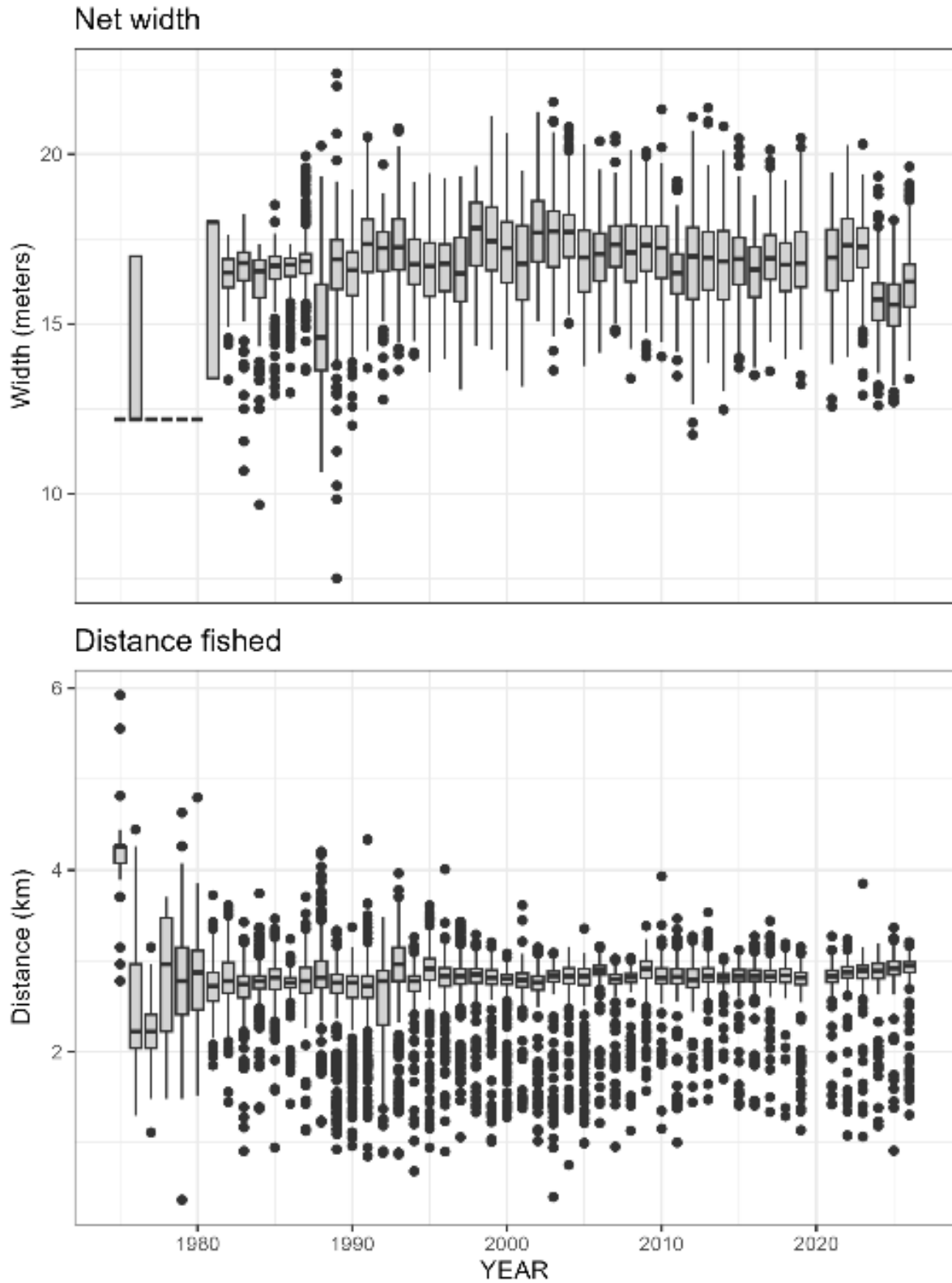


Figure 2. -- Time series of the net width and distance fished on the National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey.

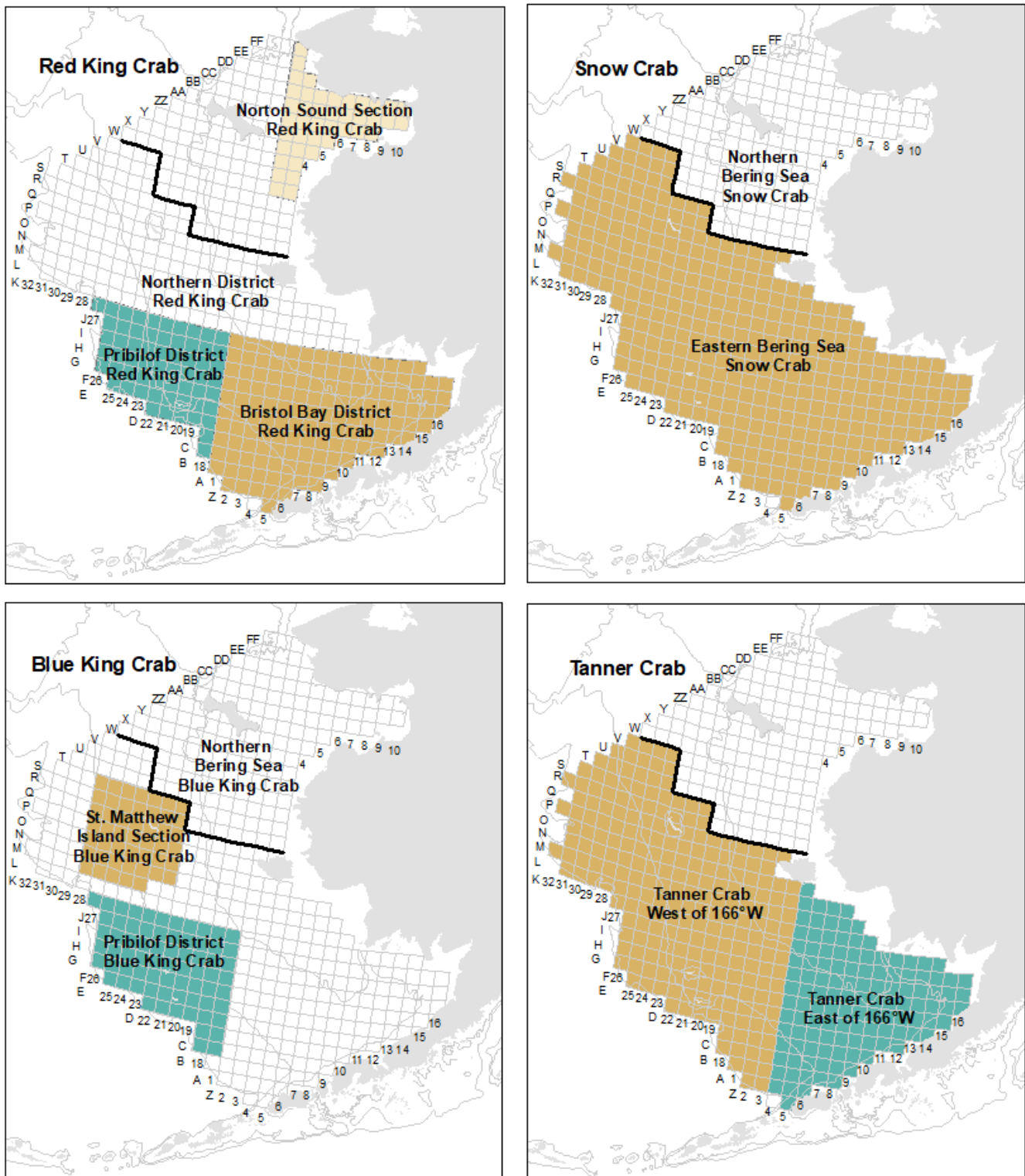


Figure 3. -- Stock boundaries used in this report for red king crab, blue king crab, Tanner crab, and snow crab. Stocks with colored stations are Fisheries Management Plan stocks, with stock assessments evaluated by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Stations used in this report are the same stations used in stock assessments, except for Norton Sound red king crab and Tanner crab.

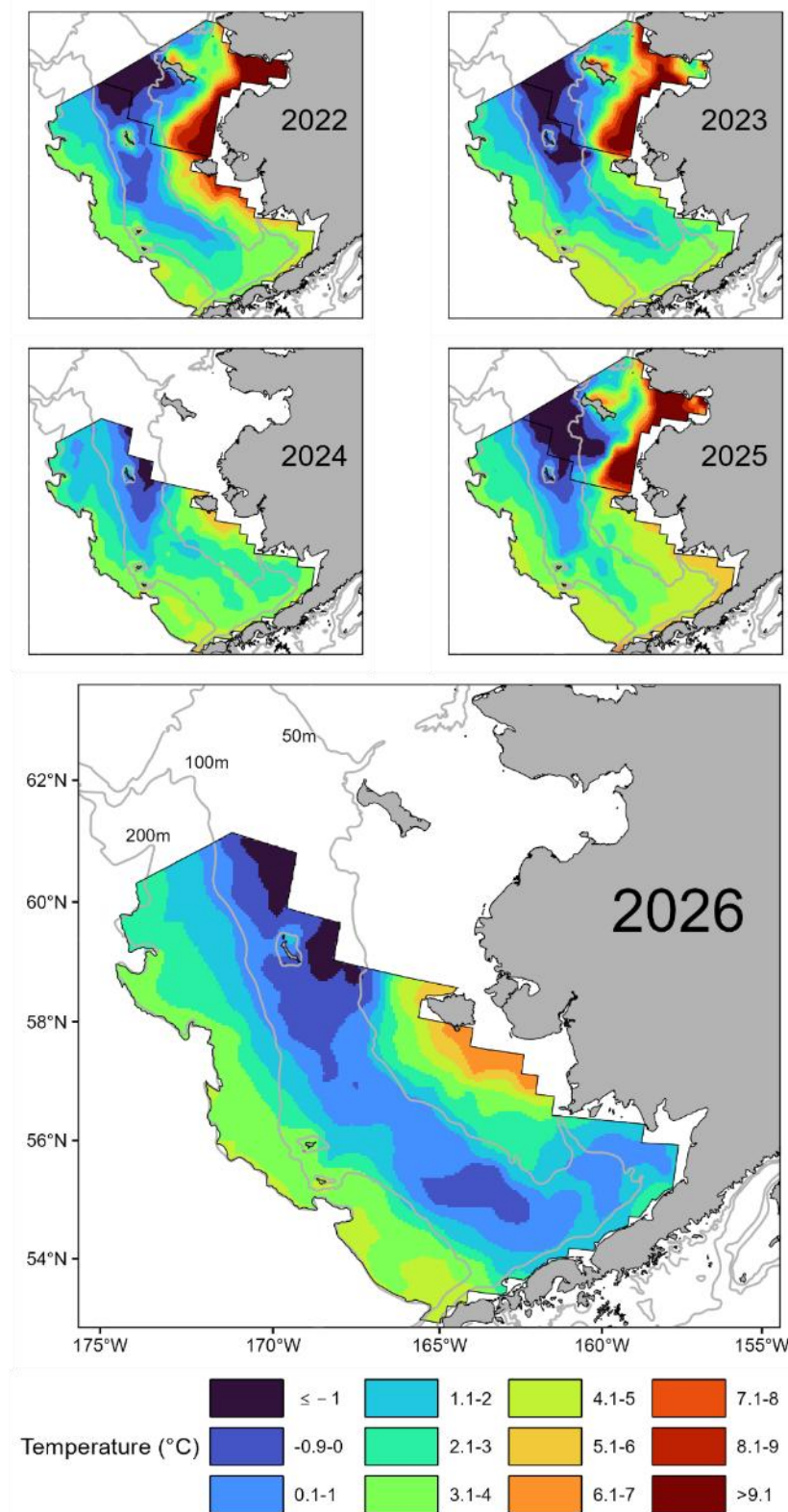


Figure 4. -- Bottom temperatures (°C) measured at stations from the National Marine Fisheries Service eastern and northern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys for the past five surveys. Surveys begin in Bristol Bay in late May to early June in each year and proceed north and west, concluding in August. Note that the northern Bering Sea was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

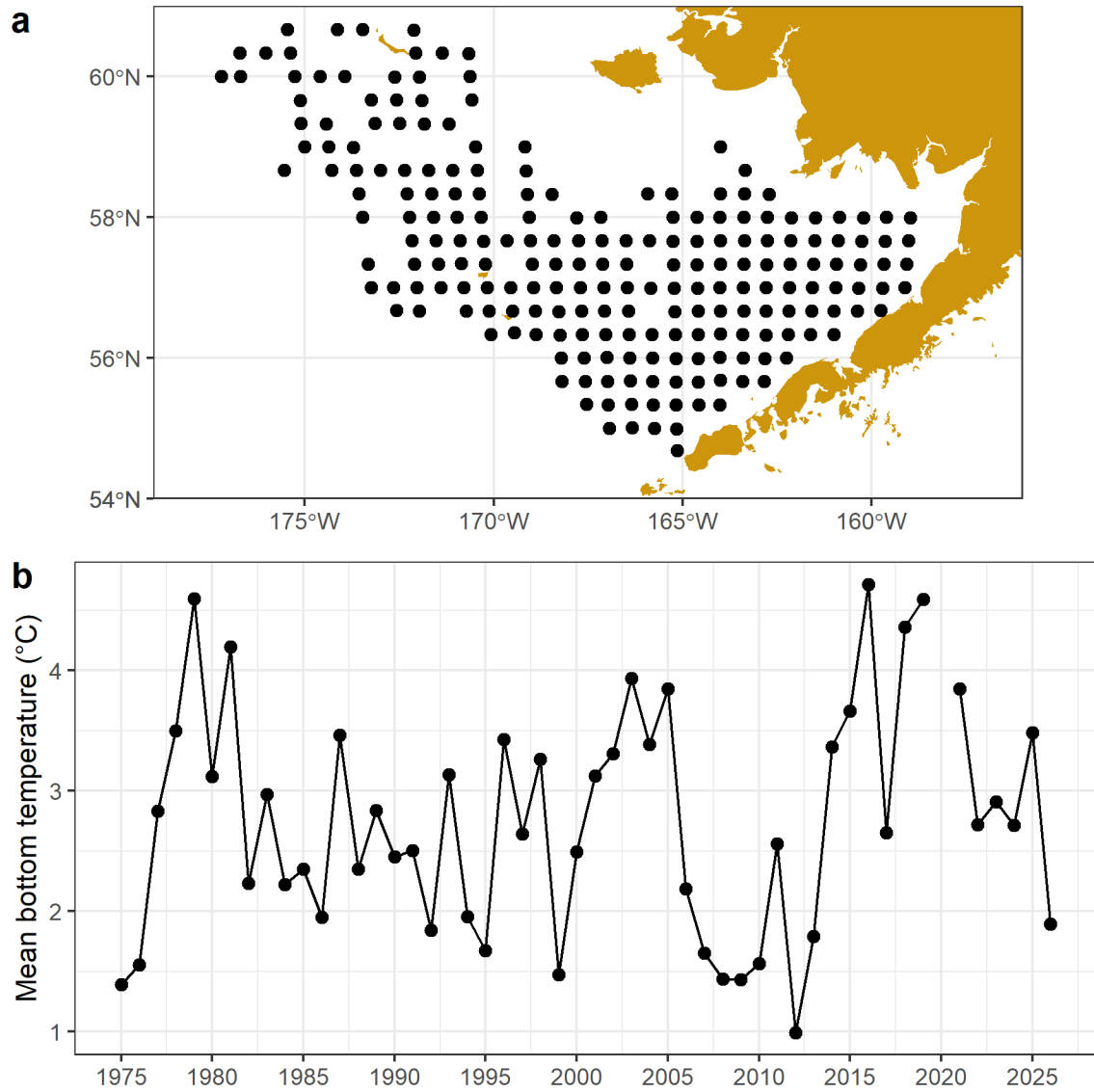


Figure 5. -- Eastern Bering Sea bottom temperature time series. (a) Stations with at least 46 bottom temperature measurements during the 51-year time series ($n = 212$). (b) Mean bottom temperature from these 212 stations, corrected for missing values and sampling date.

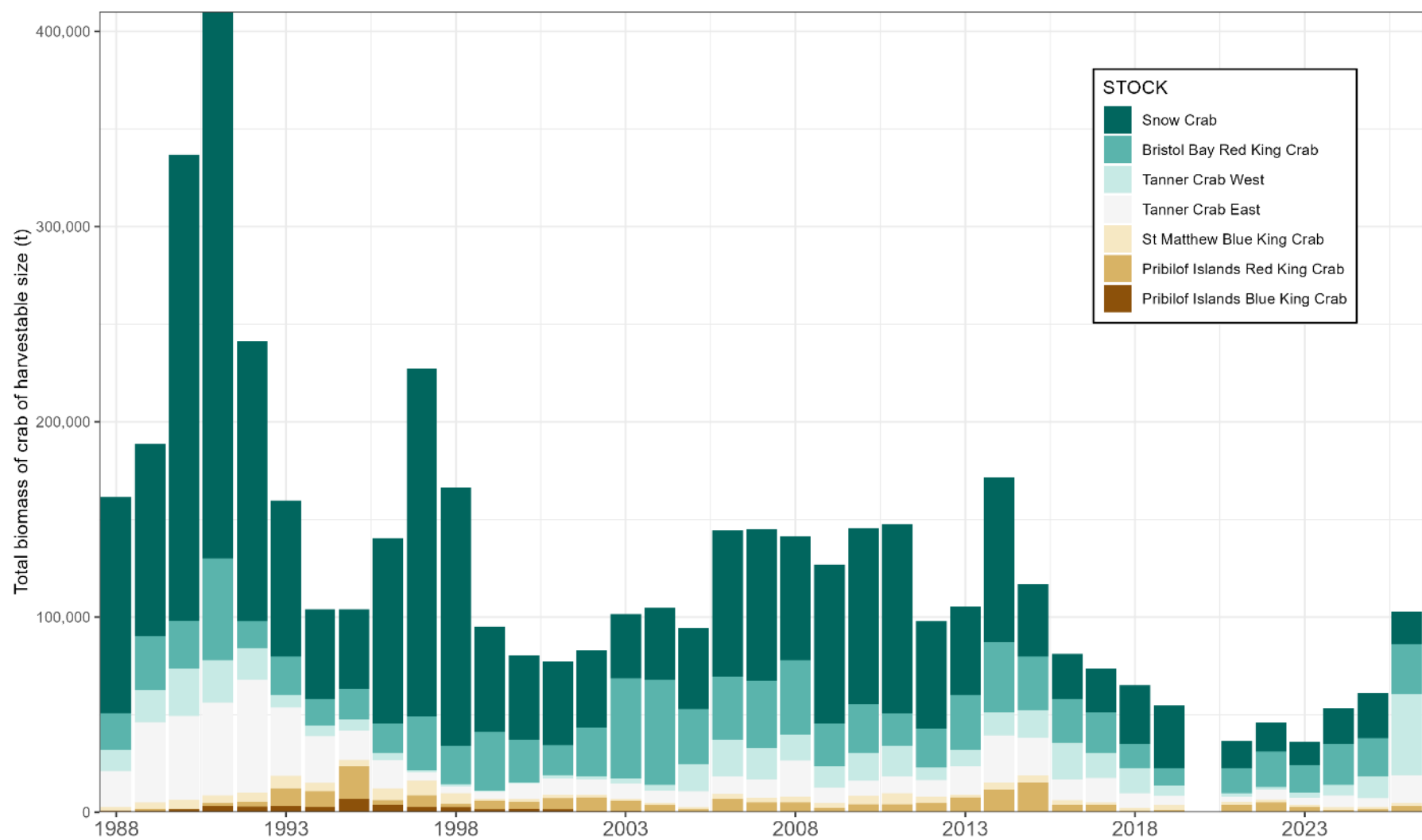


Figure 6. -- Biomass (t) of crab of harvestable size for four commercial species caught on National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys from 1988 through 2026, by stock. Harvestable size is defined by the legal size for *Paralithodes* species and the industry-preferred size for *Chionoecetes* species.

Red king crab figures

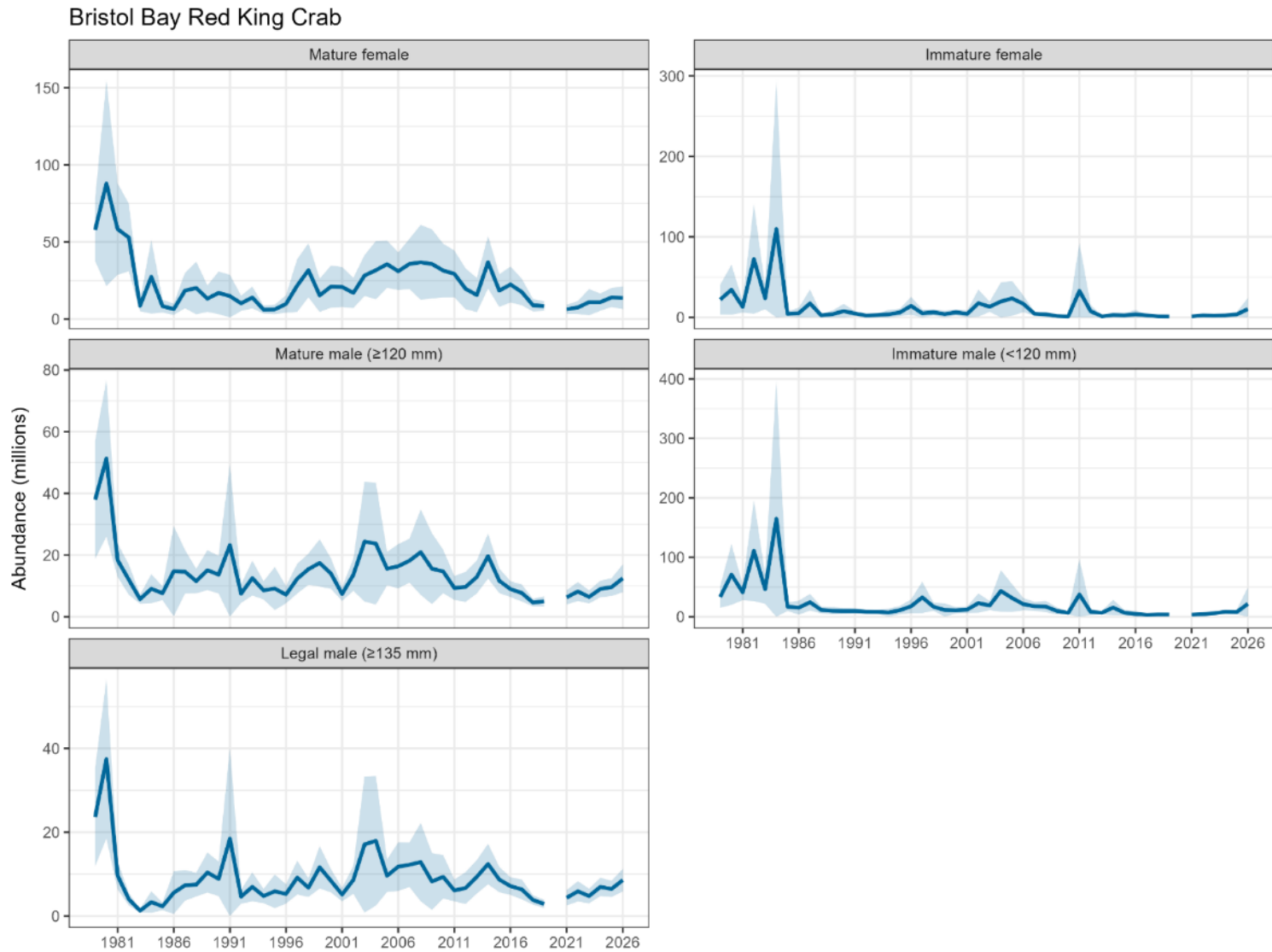


Figure 7. -- Historical abundance of red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in the Bristol Bay District. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled, the resample stations replace data from the original stations for females only. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

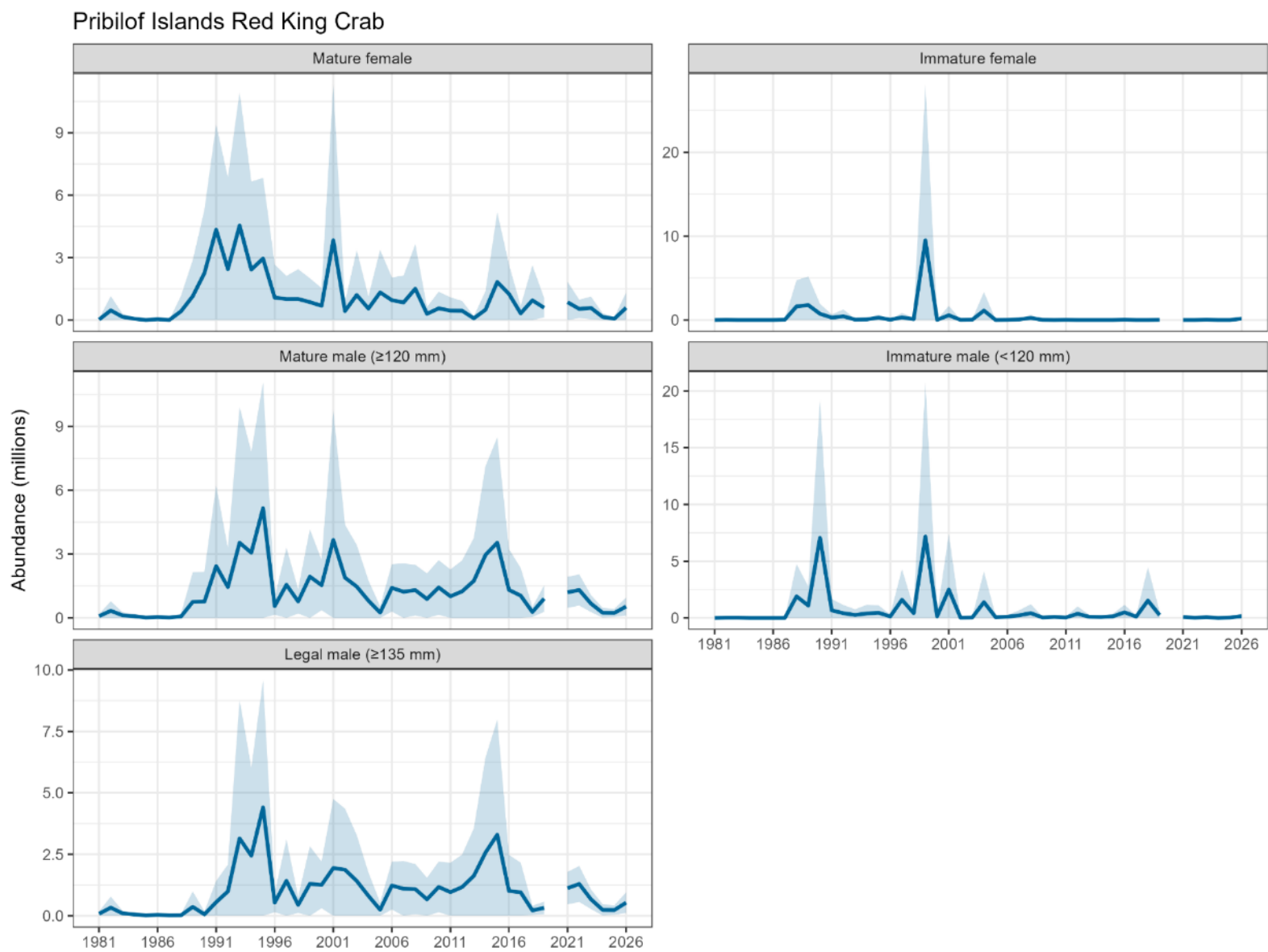


Figure 8. -- Historical abundance of red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in the Pribilof District. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

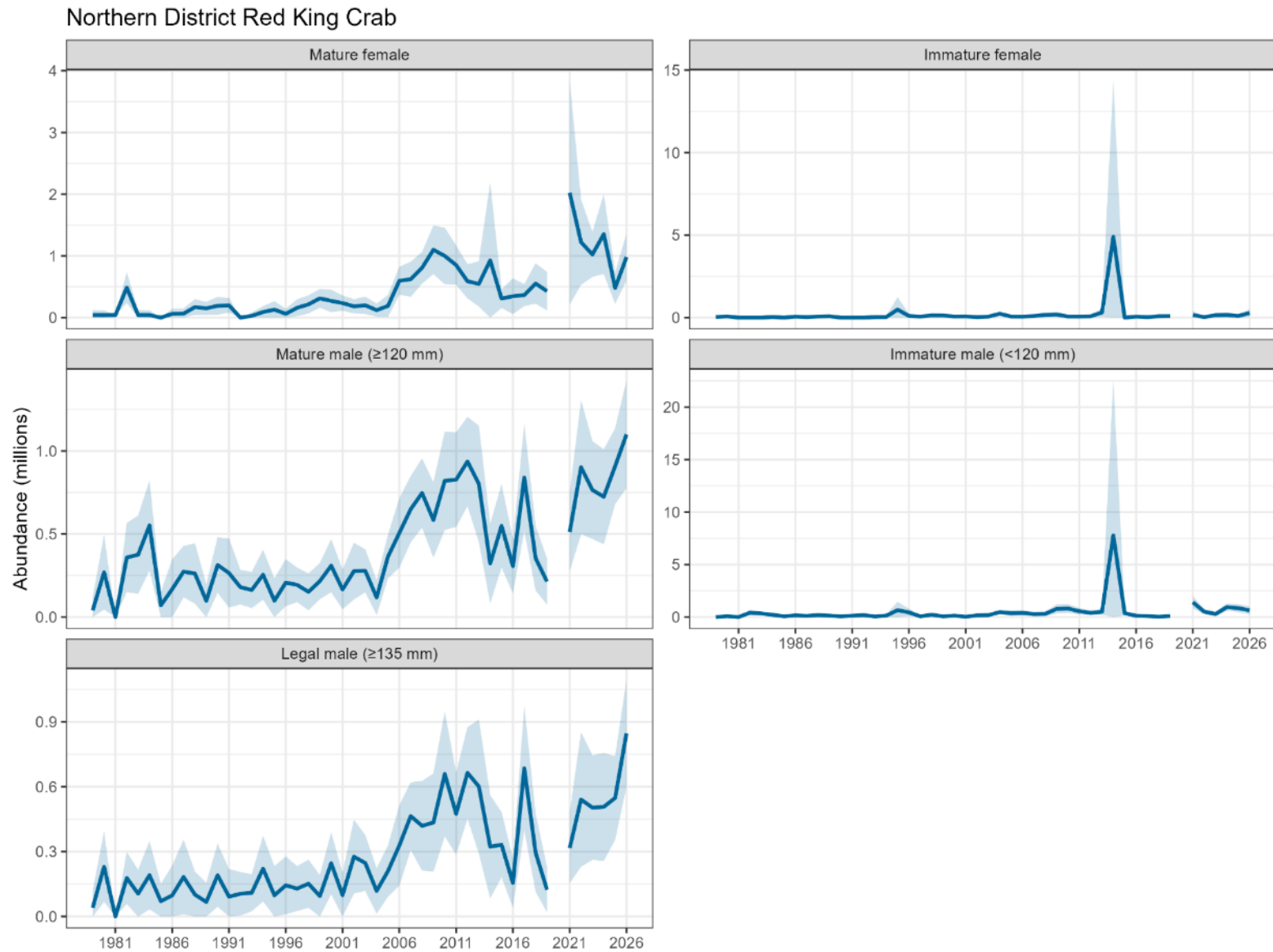


Figure 9. -- Historical abundance of red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) in the Northern District. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

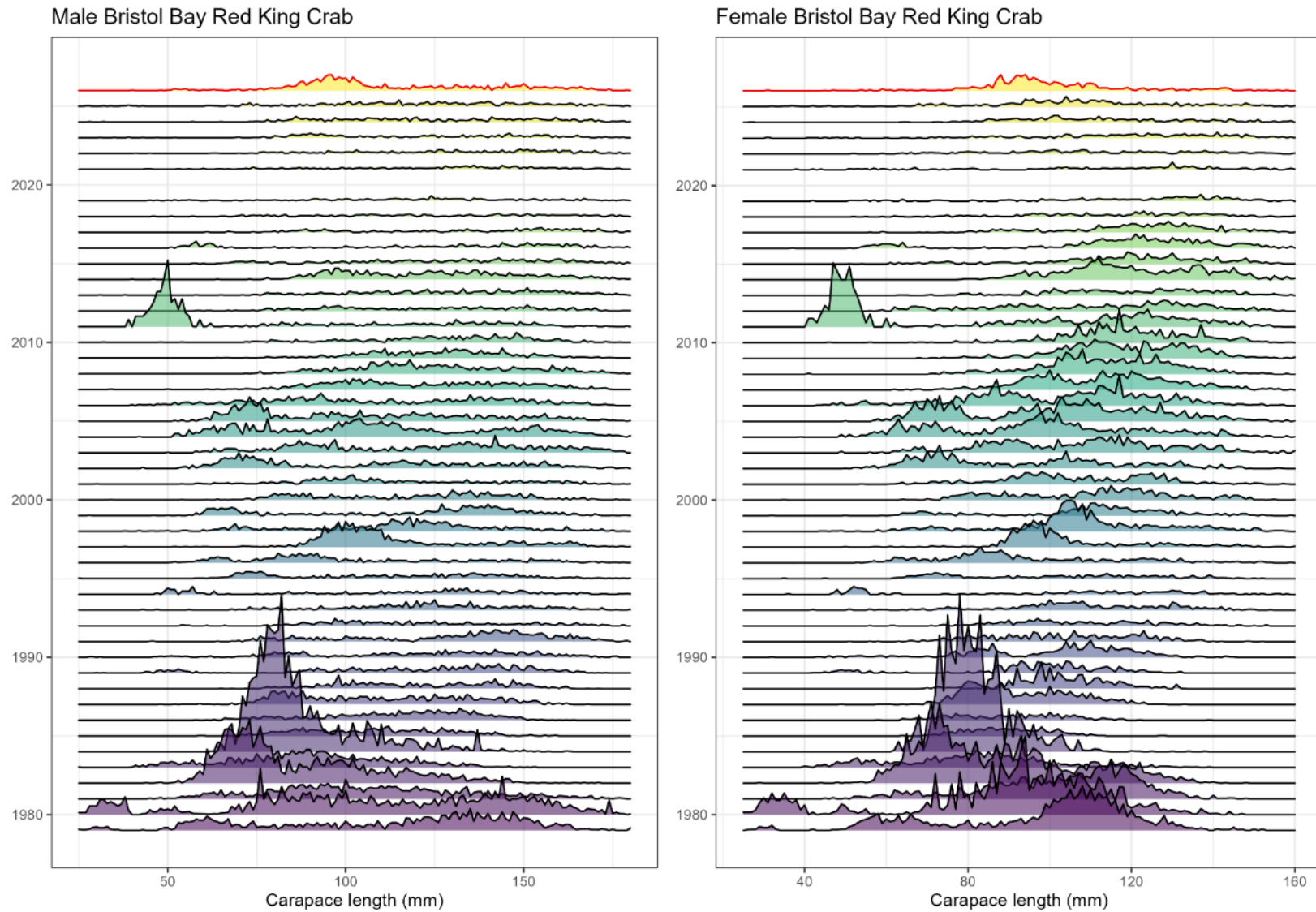


Figure 10. -- Historical size frequency for Bristol Bay District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*). For females only, in years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer the resample stations replace data from the original stations.

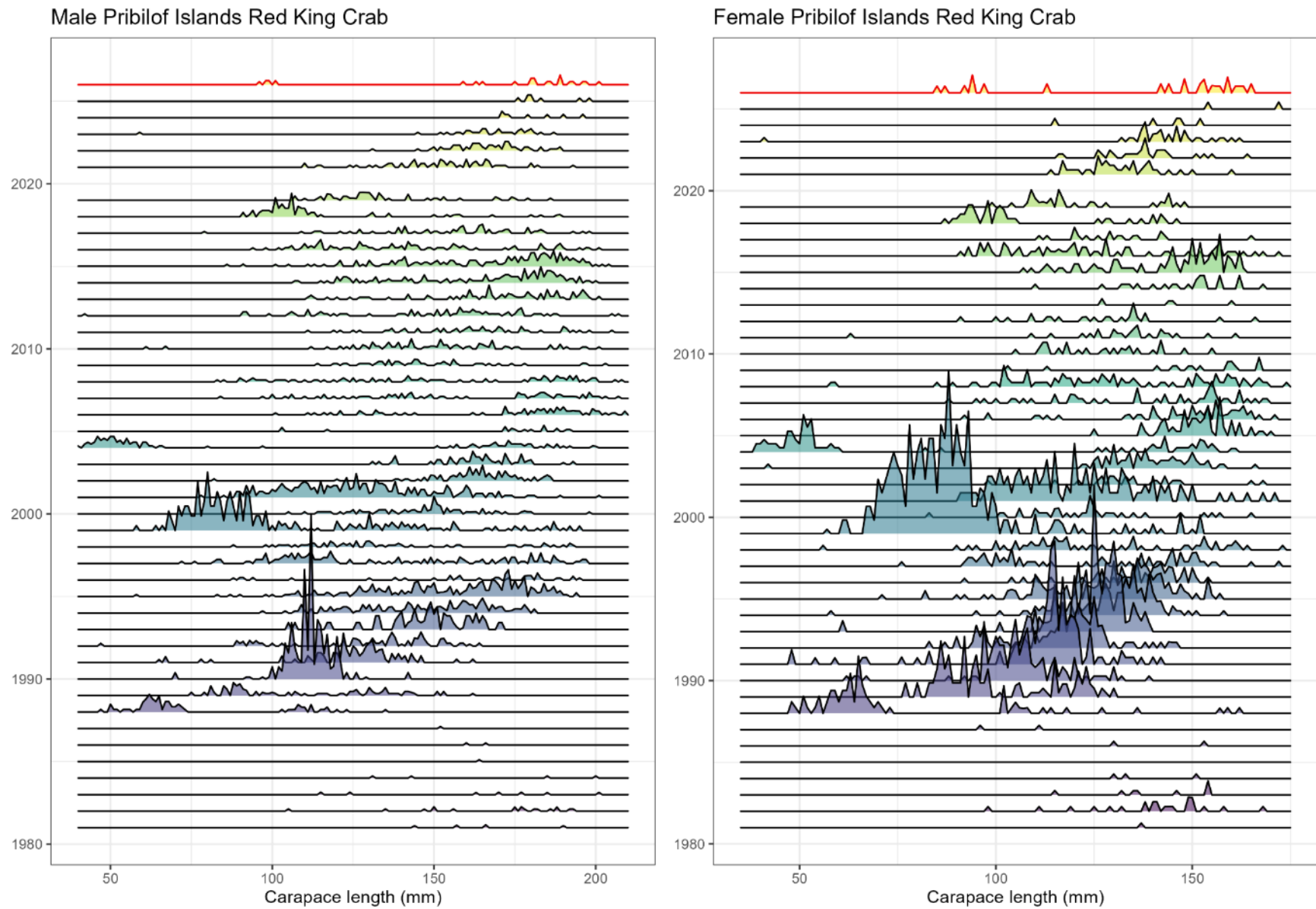


Figure 11. -- Historical size frequency for Pribilof District red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*).

Male Bristol Bay Red King Crab

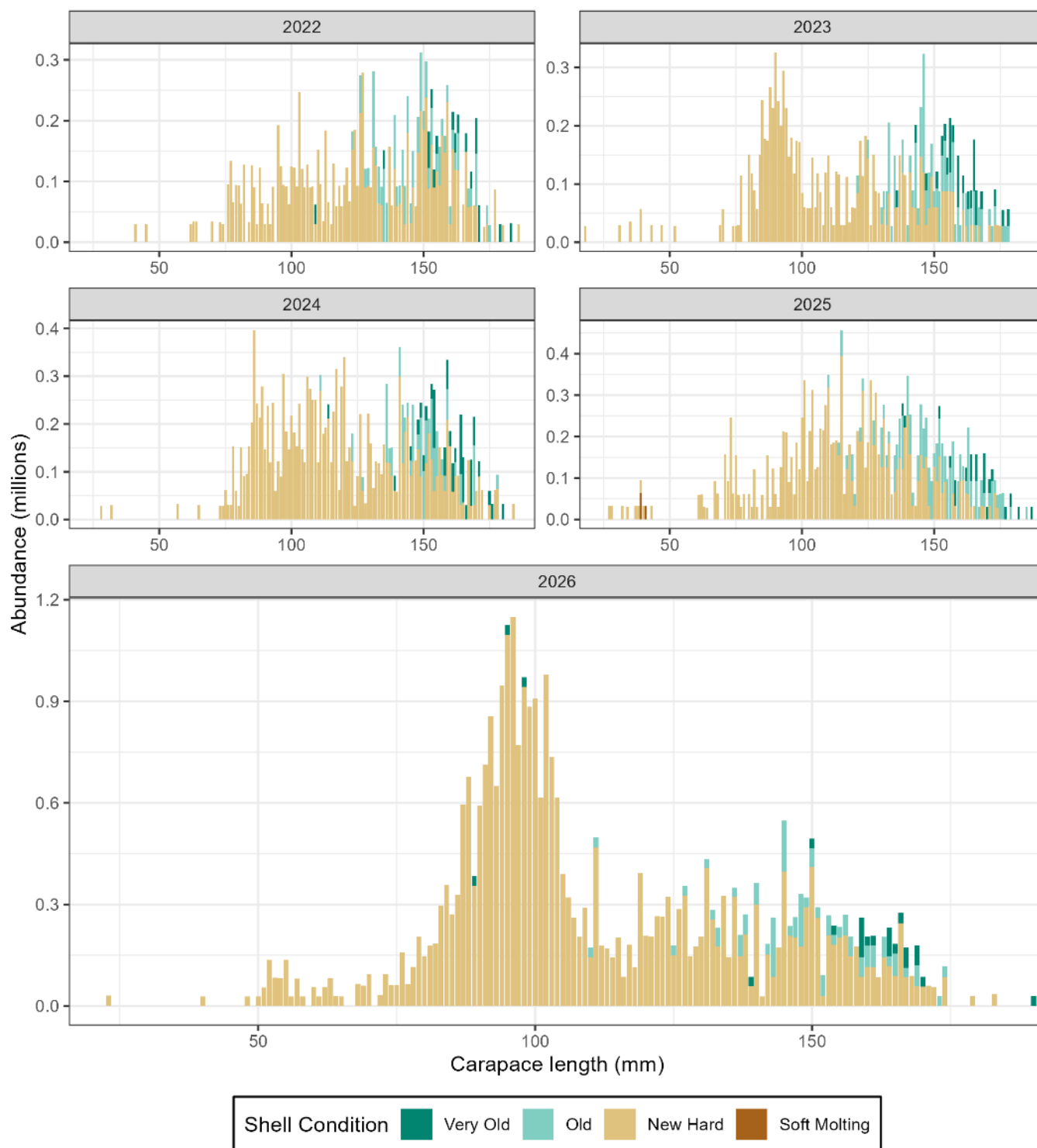


Figure 12. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Bristol Bay District male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

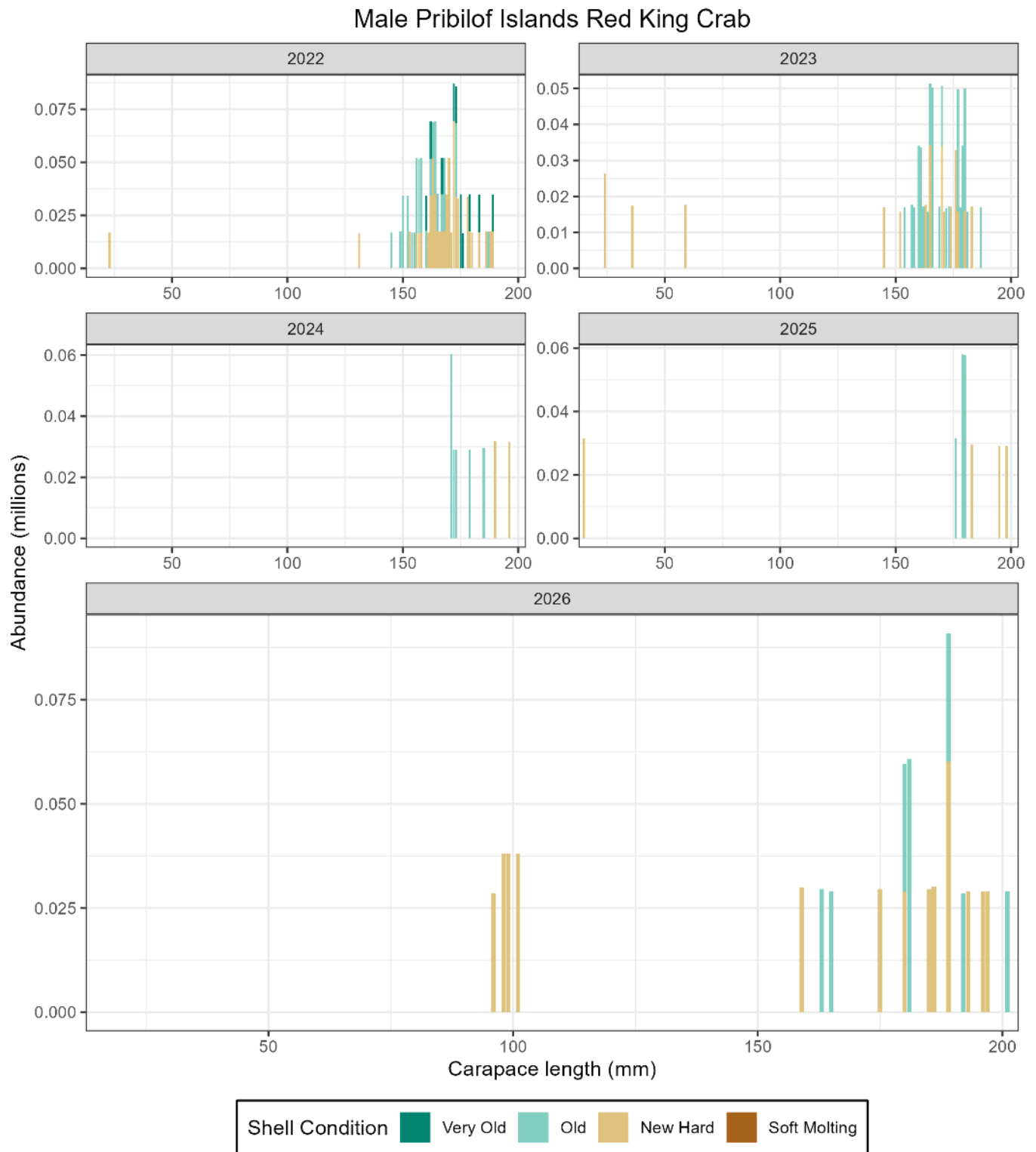


Figure 13. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Pribilof District male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

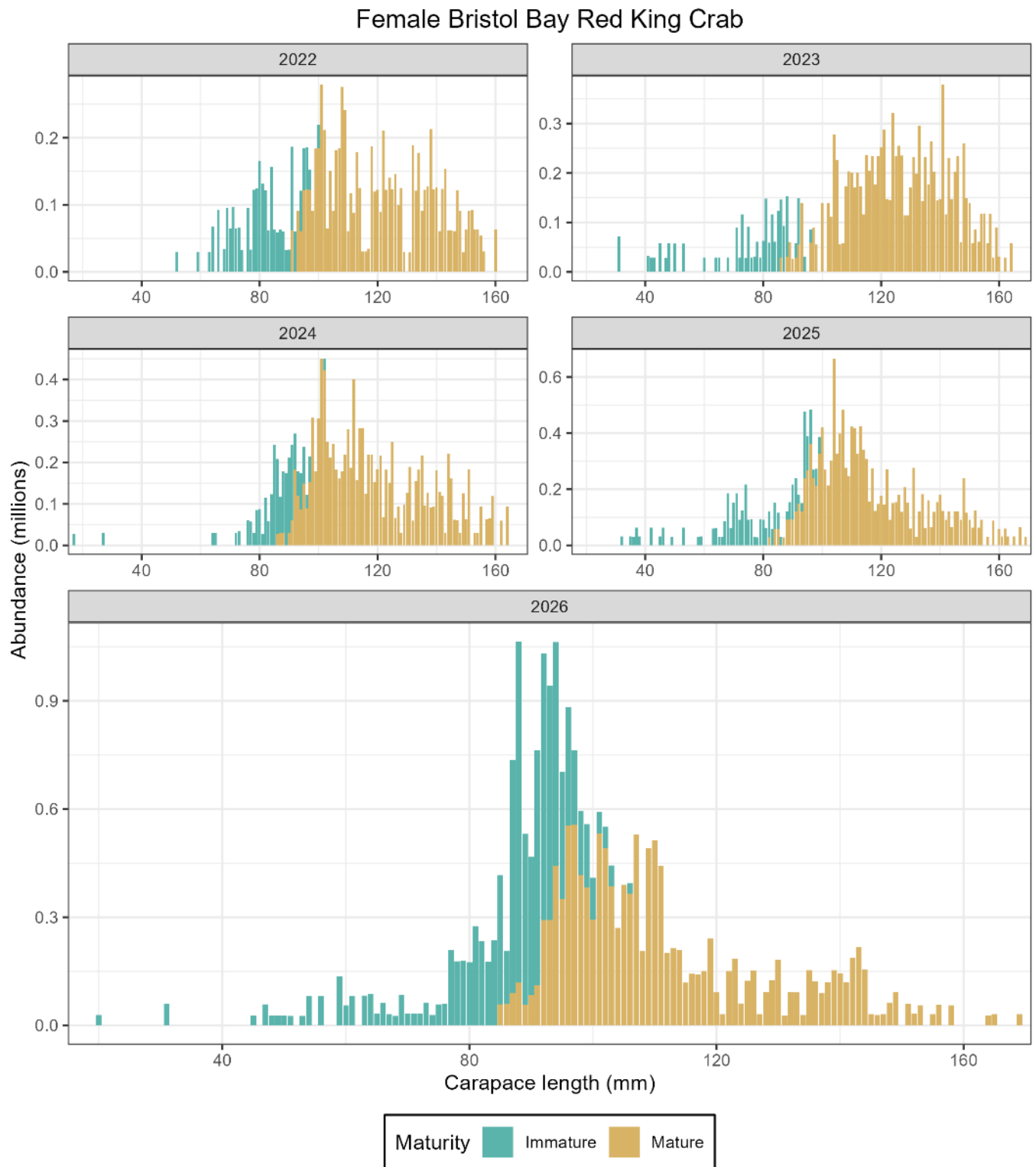


Figure 14. -- Abundance (millions) by maturity class of Bristol Bay District female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

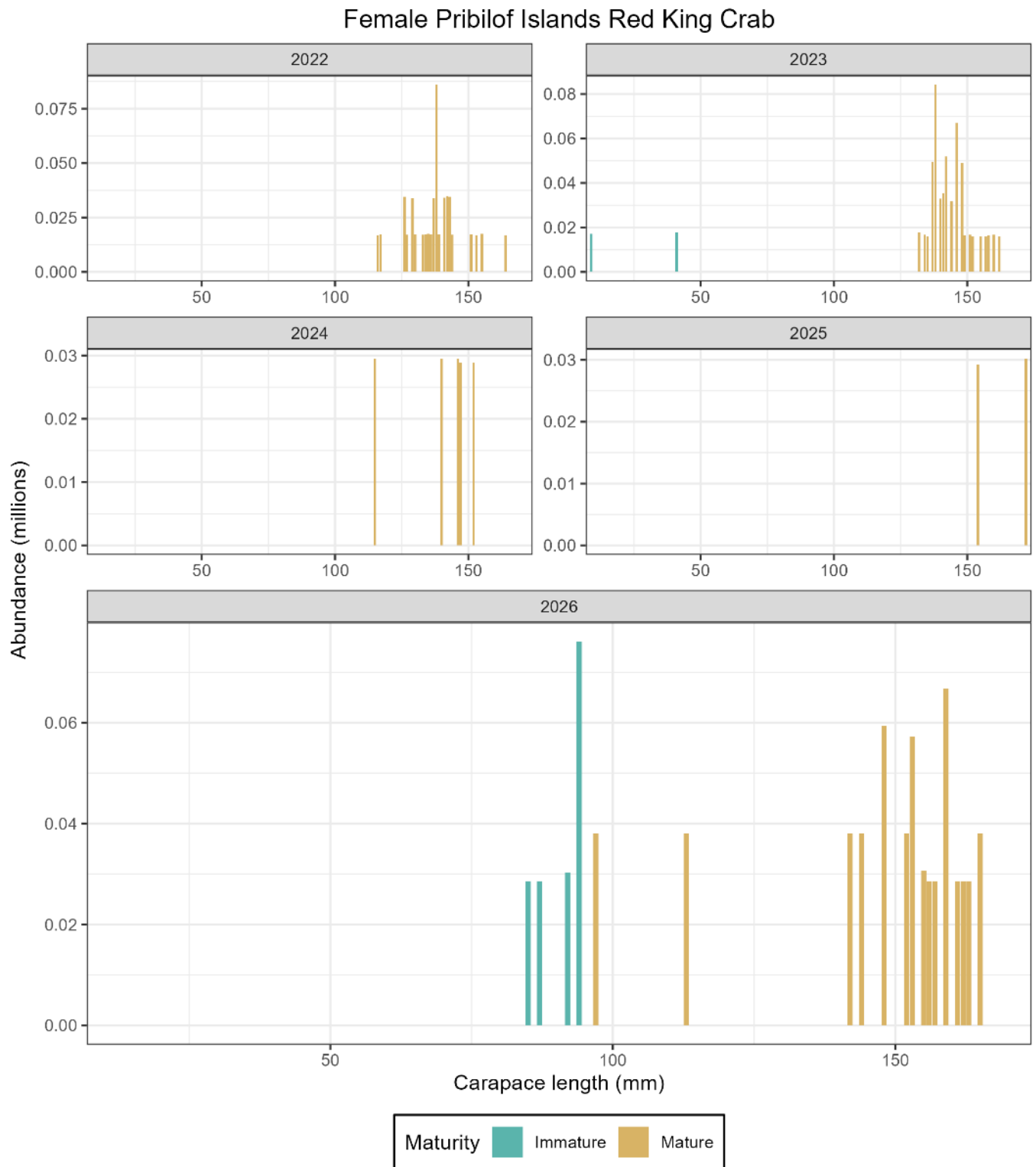


Figure 15. -- Abundance (millions) by maturity class of Pribilof District female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Bristol Bay Red King Crab

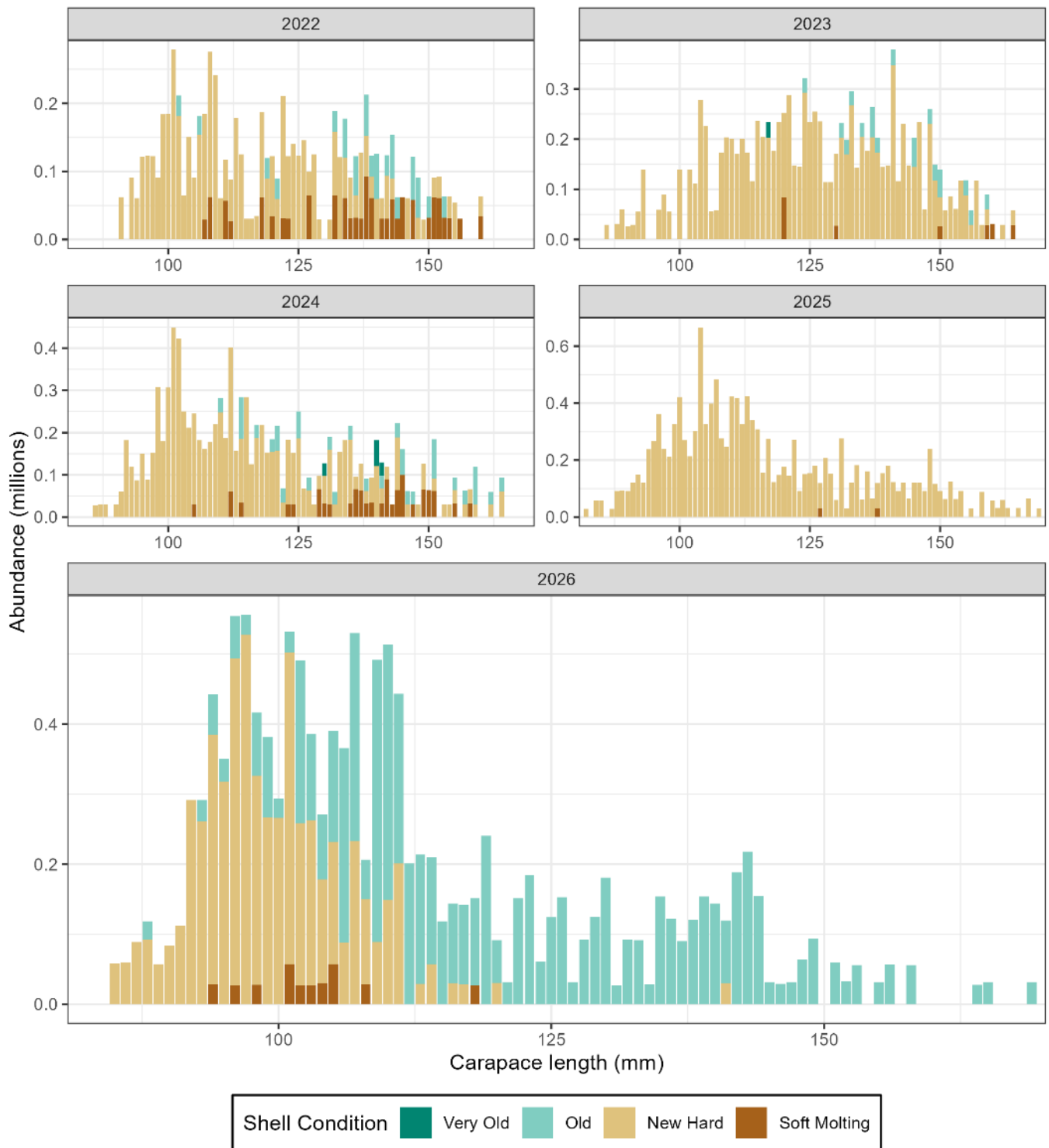


Figure 16. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Bristol Bay District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

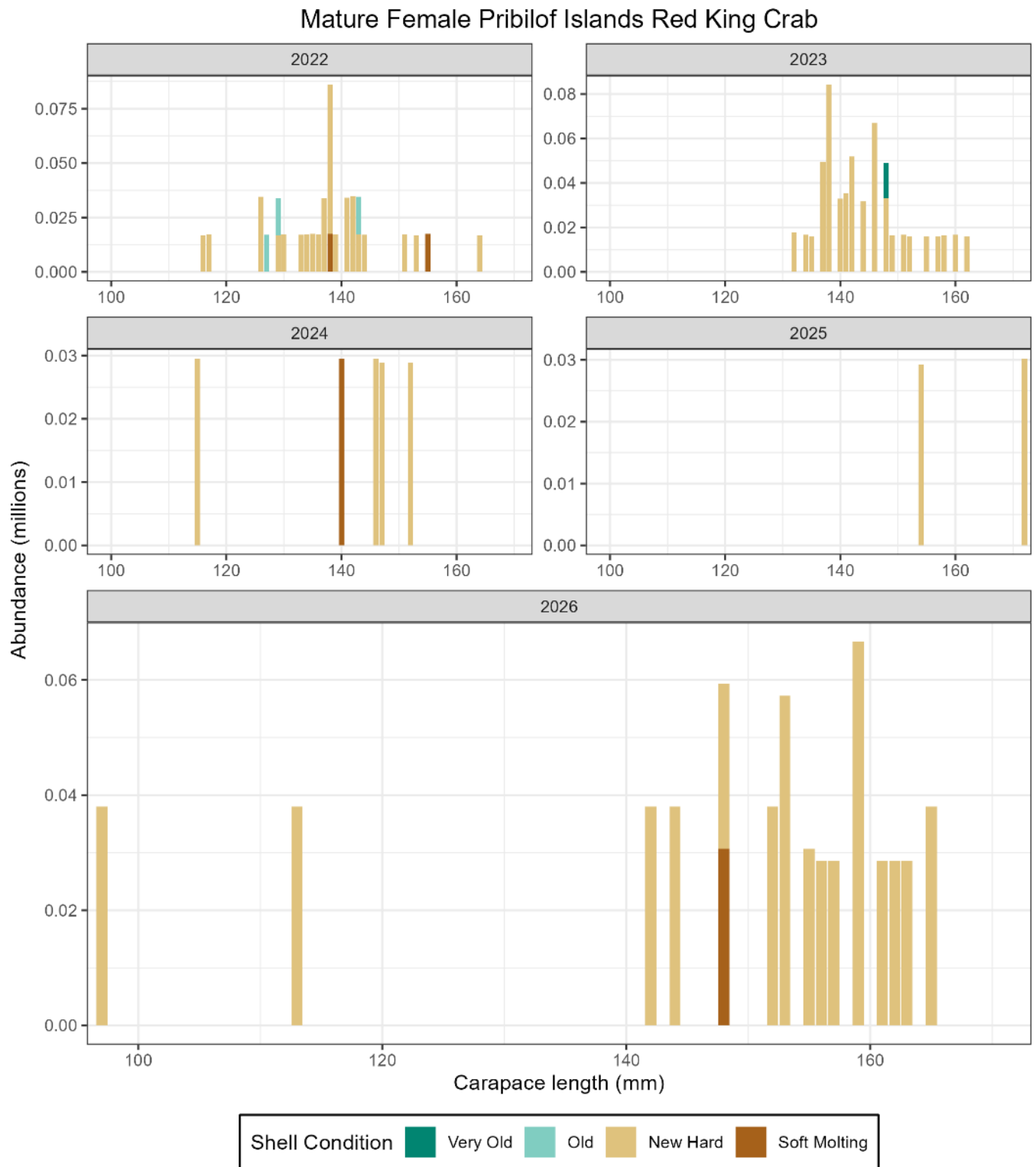


Figure 17. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Pribilof District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

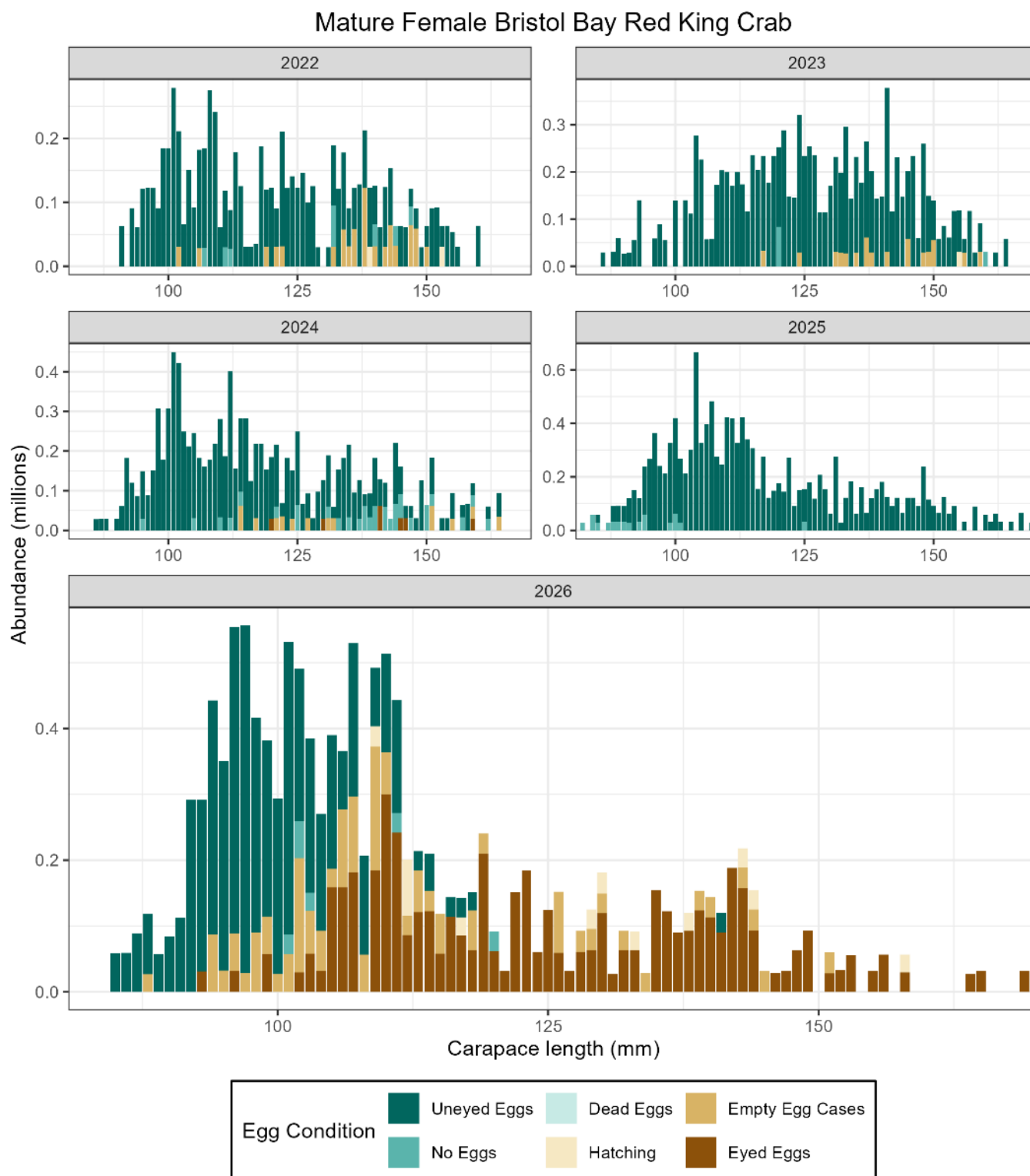


Figure 18. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of Bristol Bay District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

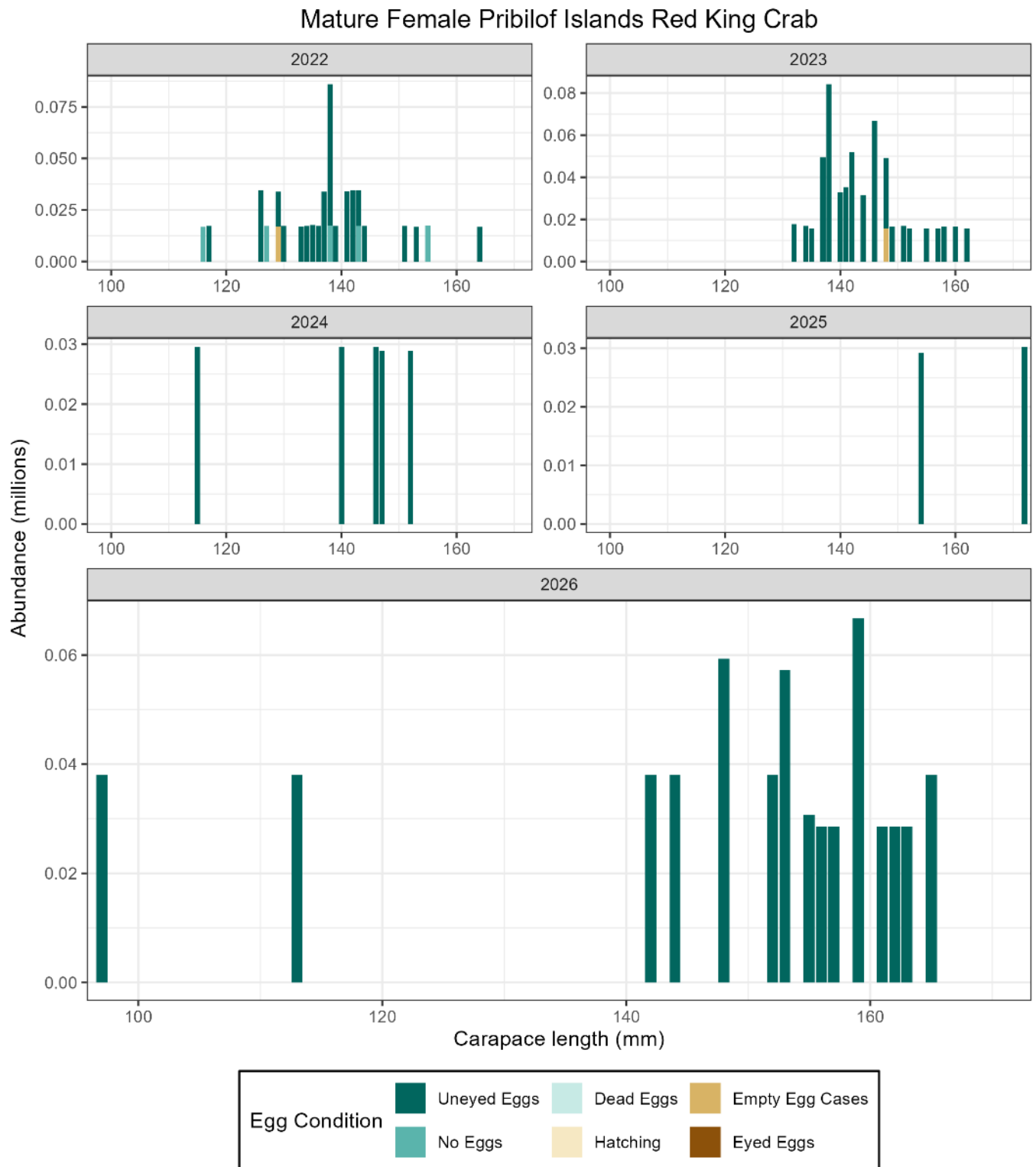


Figure 19. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of Pribilof District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Bristol Bay Red King Crab

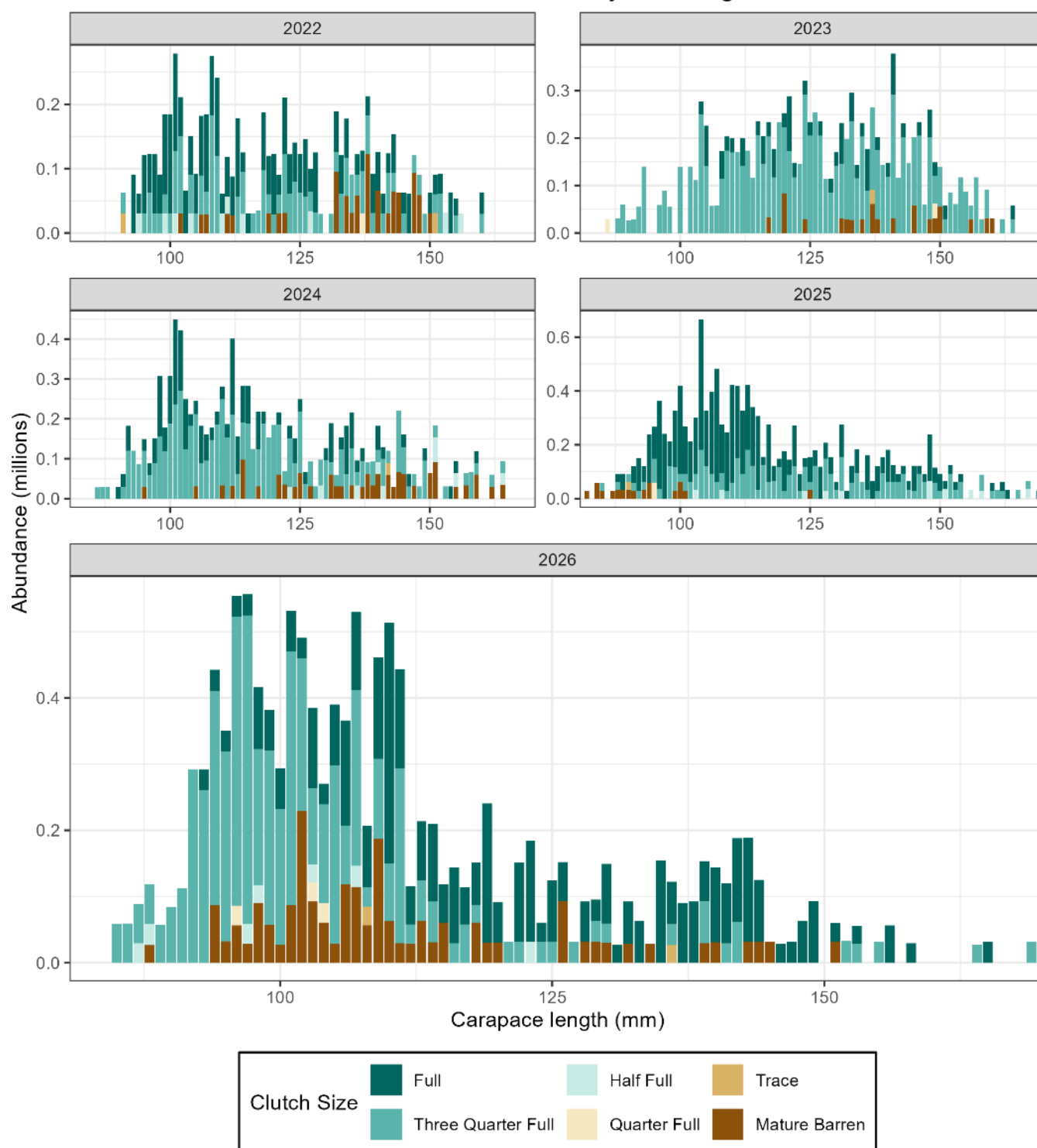


Figure 20. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of Bristol Bay District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. In years when a subset of stations in Bristol Bay were resampled later in the summer, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

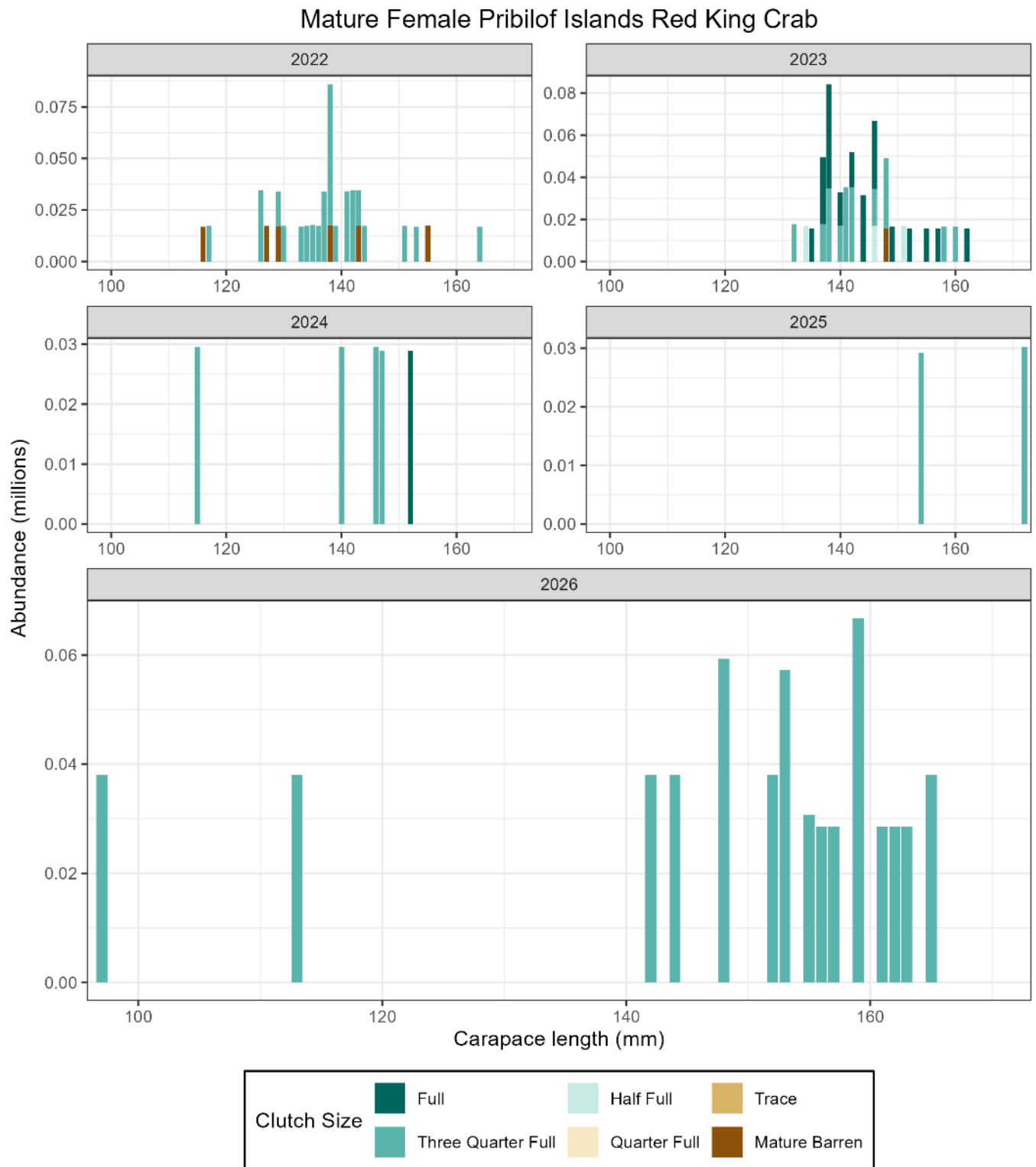


Figure 21. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of Pribilof District mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Bristol Bay Red King Crab

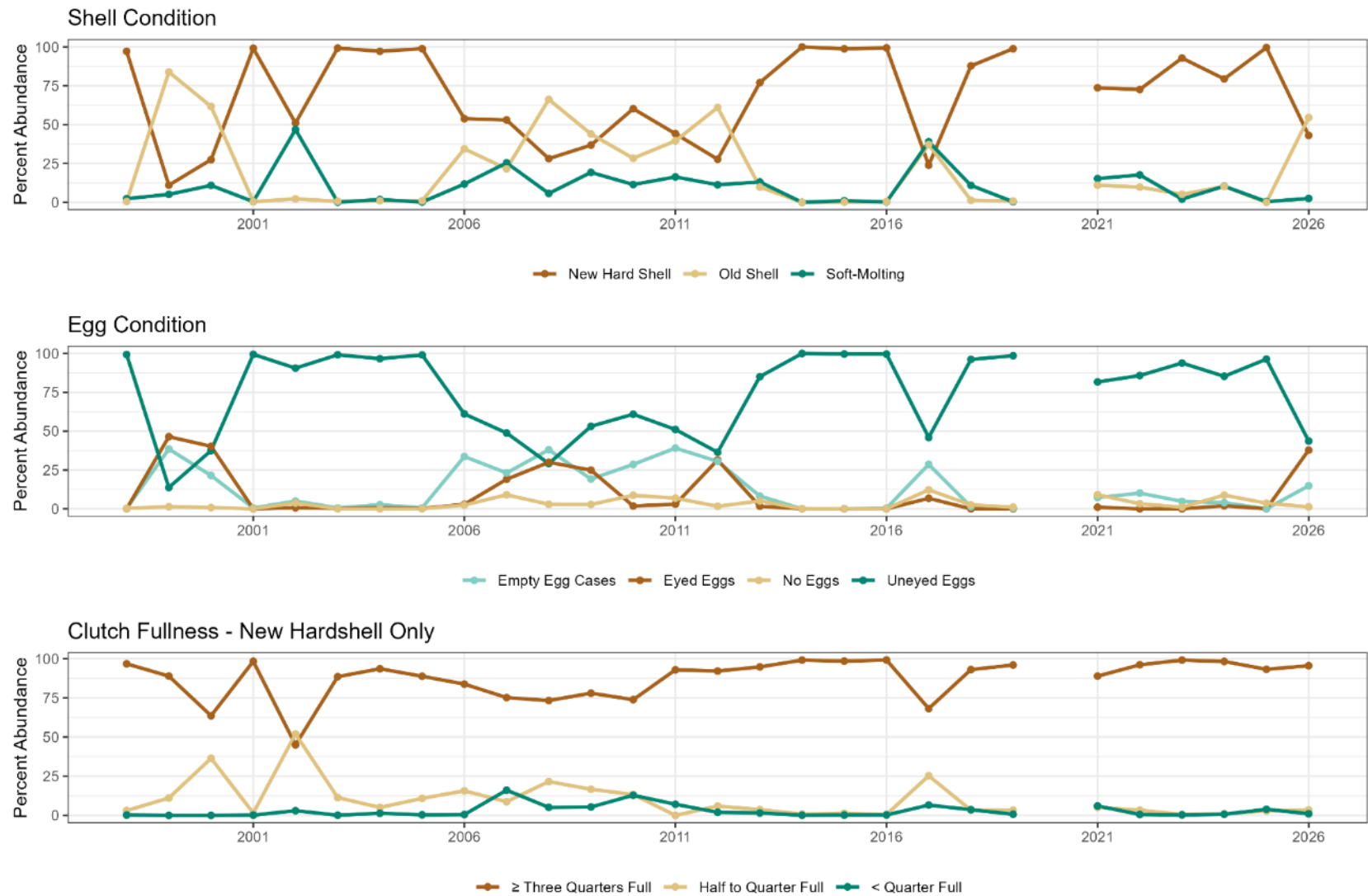


Figure 22. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female Bristol Bay red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*). Data from stations that are resampled later in the survey are **not** included.

Red King Crab Legal Male

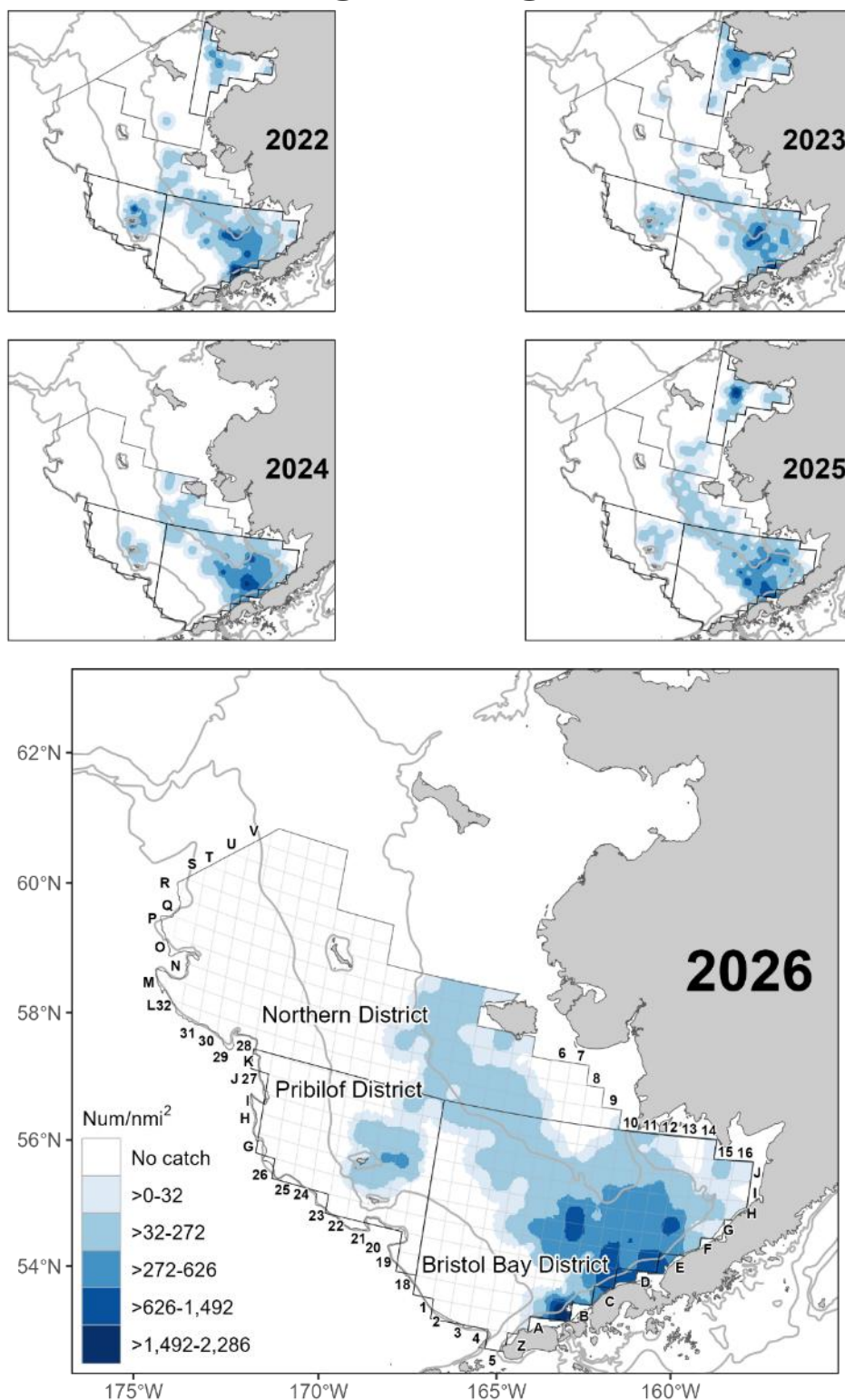


Figure 23. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace length ≥ 135 mm carapace length in EBS; carapace length ≥ 104 mm in NBS) male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Red King Crab Mature Male

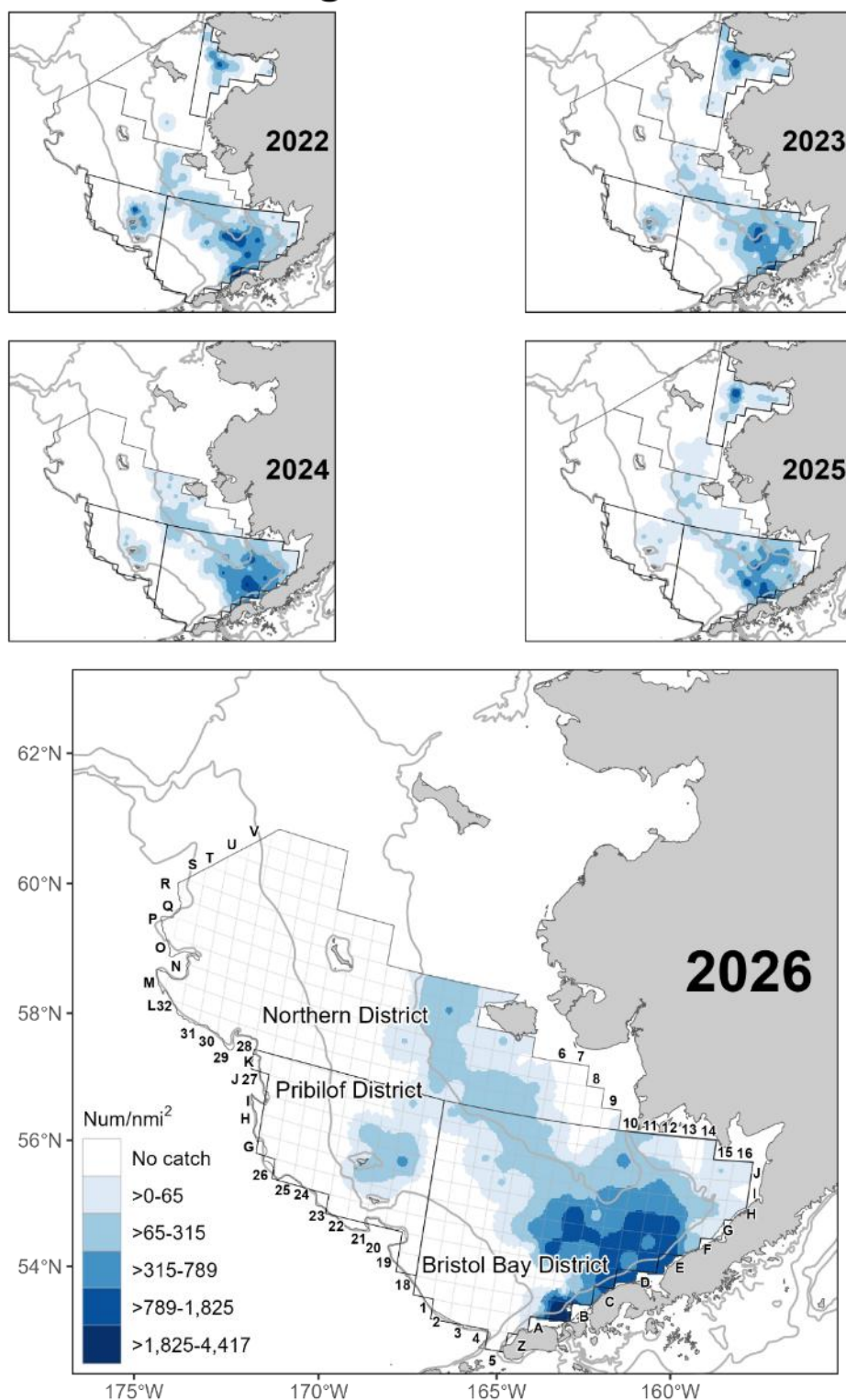


Figure 24. -- Estimated total density of mature-sized (carapace length ≥ 120 mm carapace length in EBS; carapace length ≥ 94 mm in NBS) male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Red King Crab Immature Male

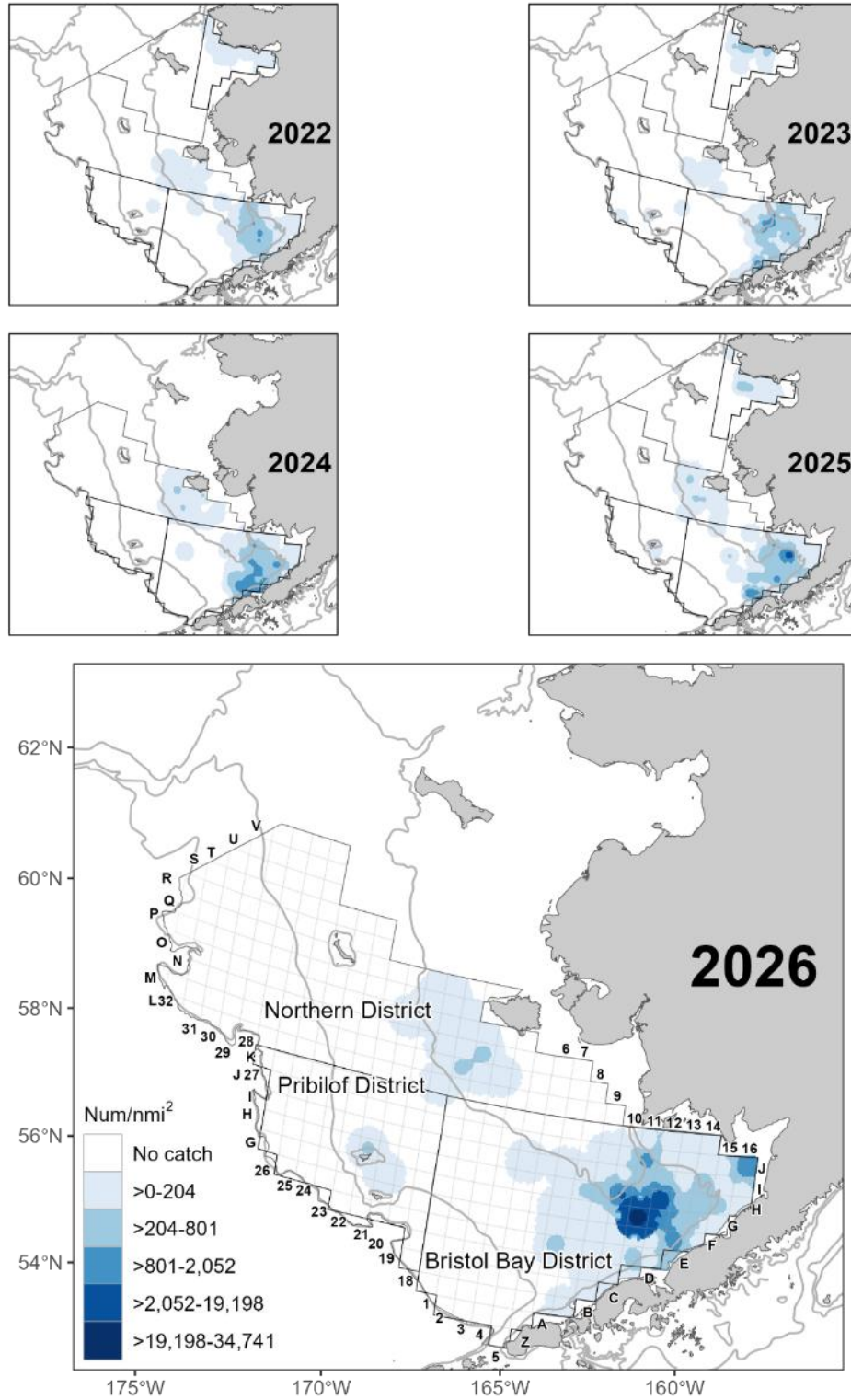


Figure 25. -- Estimated total density of immature-sized (carapace length < 120 mm carapace length in EBS; carapace length < 94 mm in NBS) male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Red King Crab Mature Female

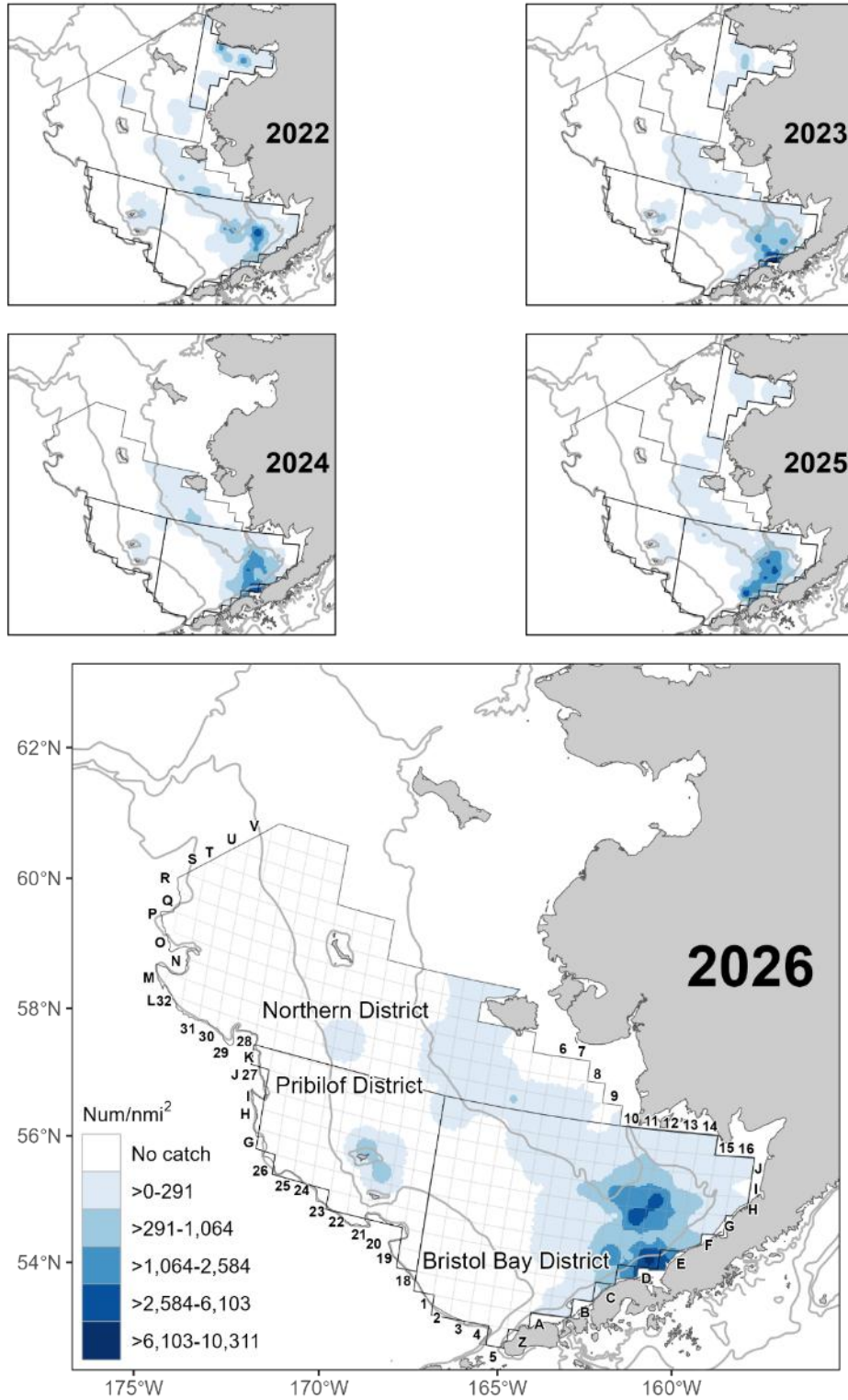


Figure 26. -- Estimated total density of mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. In years when a subset of stations were resampled, the resample stations replace data from the original stations. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Red King Crab Immature Female

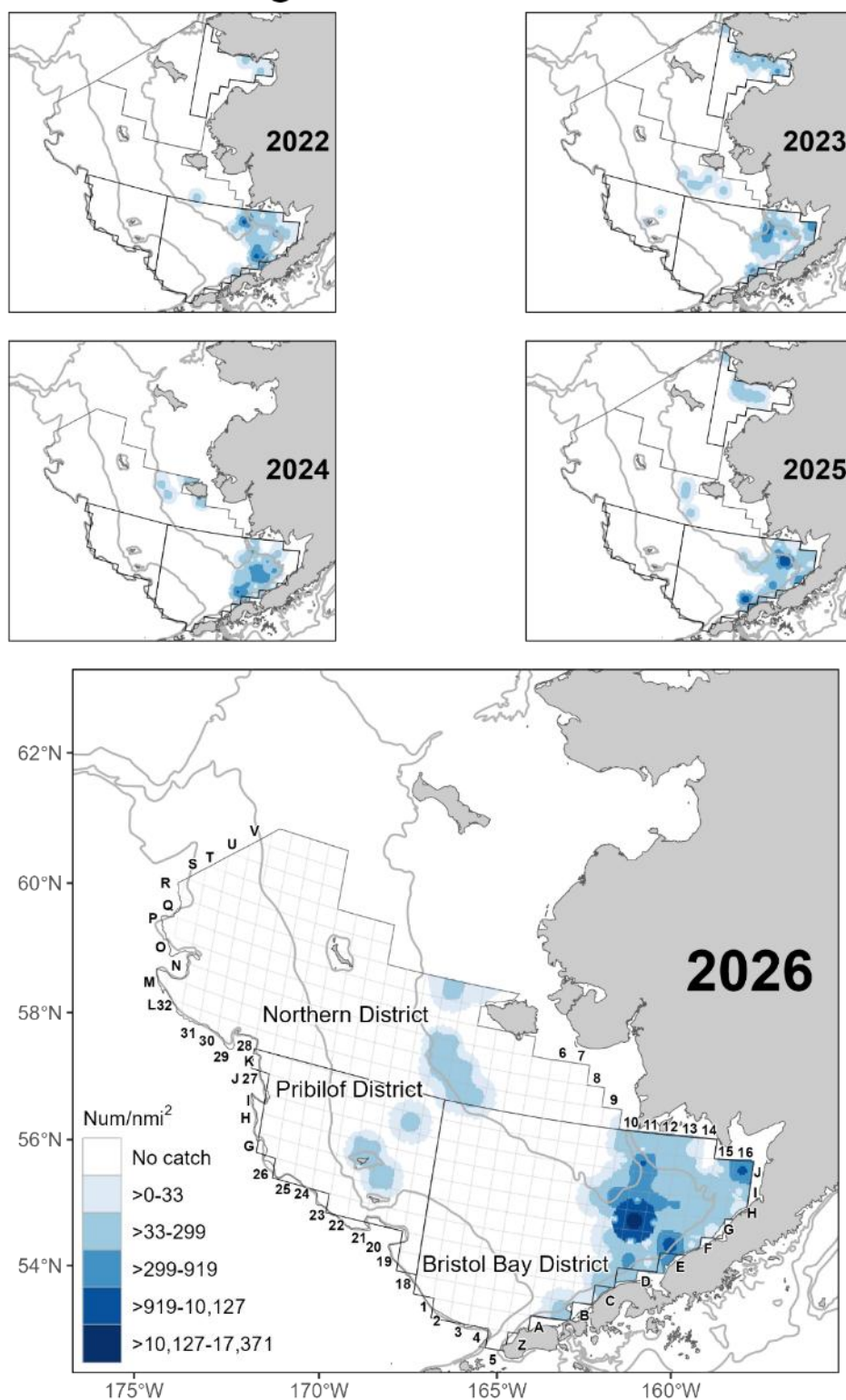


Figure 27. -- Estimated total density of immature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. In years when a subset of stations were resampled, the resample stations replace data from original stations. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

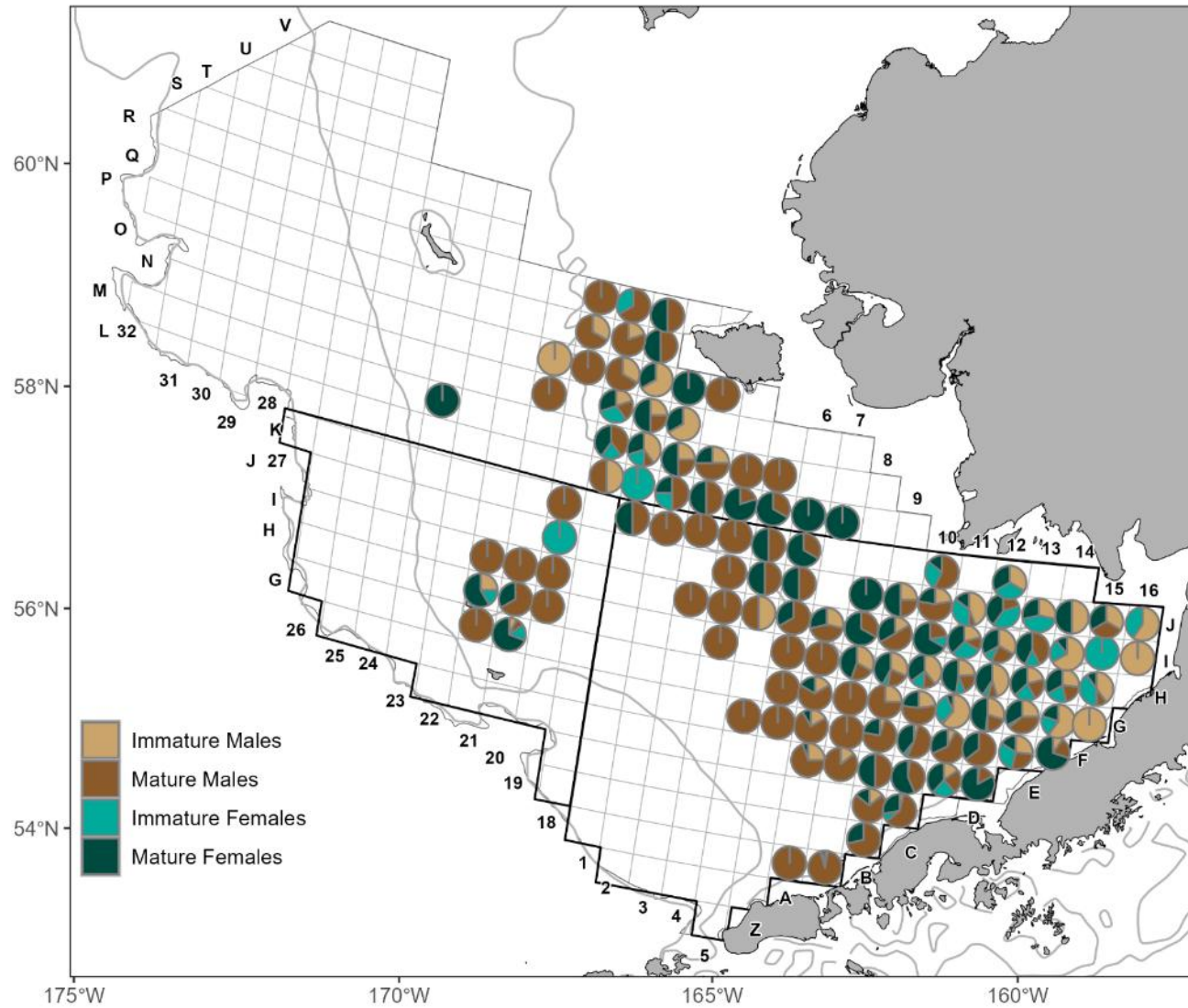


Figure 28. -- Proportion of male and female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) maturity classes caught at each station sampled in 2026. Males are categorized as mature at ≥ 120 mm carapace length in the EBS. Outlined areas depict management districts.

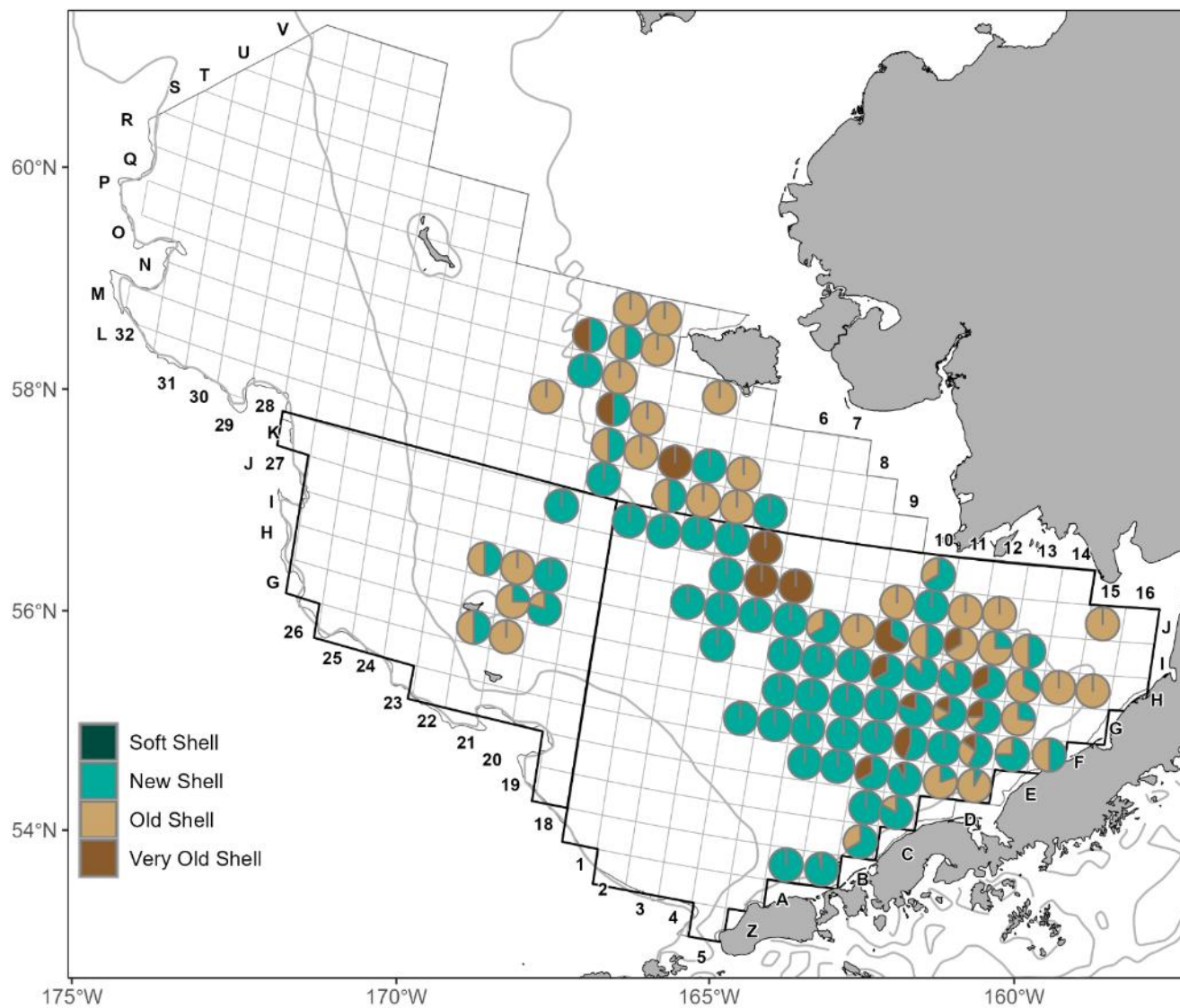
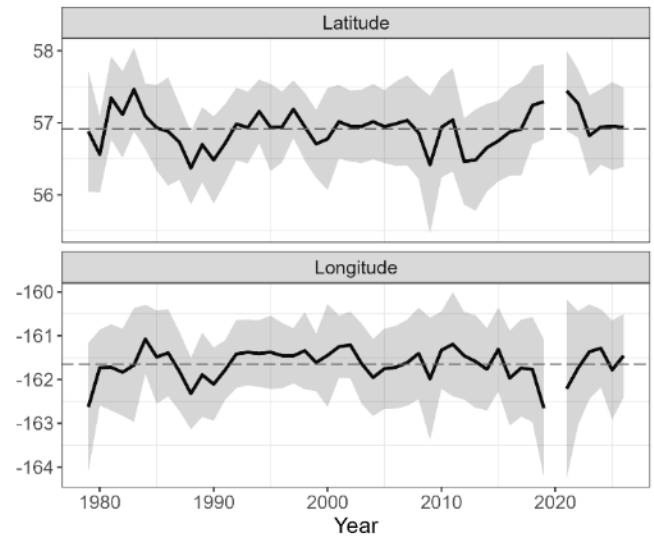
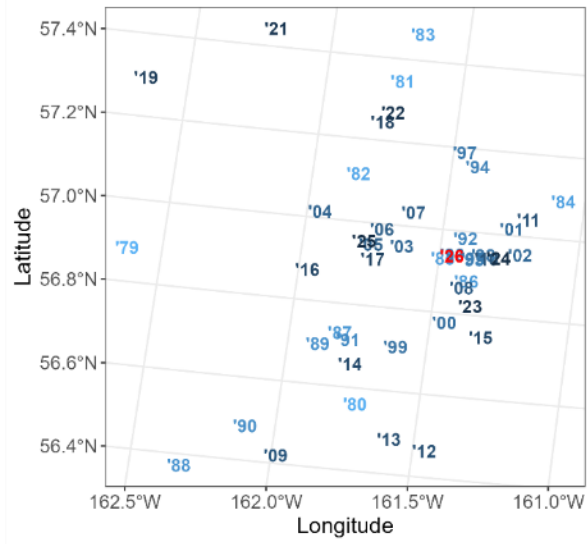


Figure 29. -- Proportion of legal-sized (≥ 135 mm carapace length), male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) shell condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2026. Outlined areas depict management districts.

Bristol Bay Red King Crab Mature Female



Bristol Bay Red King Crab Legal Male

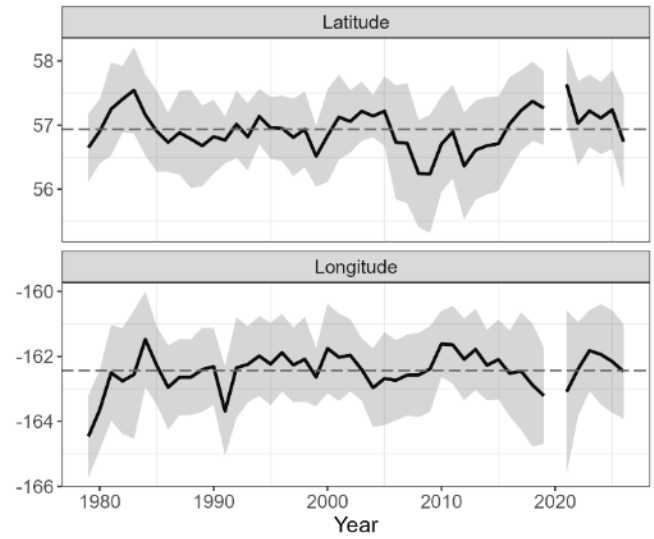
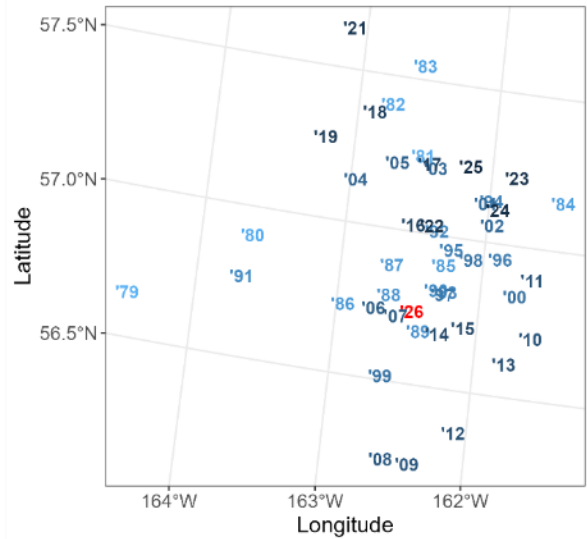


Figure 30. -- CPUE-weighted centers of stock abundance of Bristol Bay District mature female and legal male red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) from 1979 to 2026. Data are from standard survey stations only (resampled stations **do not** replace data from original stations). Years get darker blue with time in left panel maps, with the most recent year denoted in red.

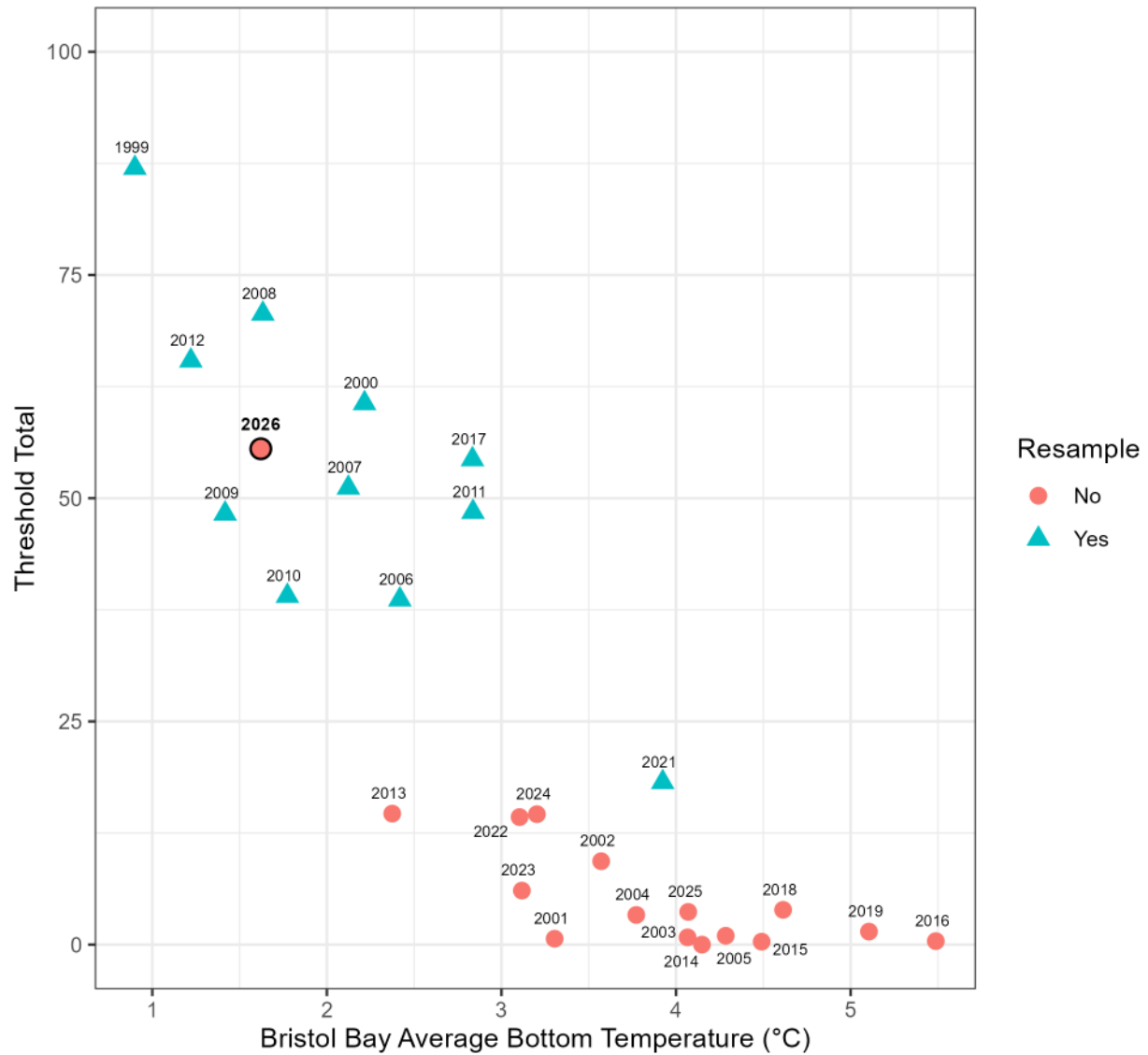


Figure 31. -- Relationship between Bristol Bay average bottom temperature relative to the status of the female red king crab reproductive cycle and whether resampling was conducted in Bristol Bay. Average bottom water temperature is spatially subset for the Bristol Bay District during the standard National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea trawl survey. Females are considered to have an incomplete reproductive cycle if they have eggs with eyed embryos, hatching eggs, empty egg cases, or no clutch (barren).

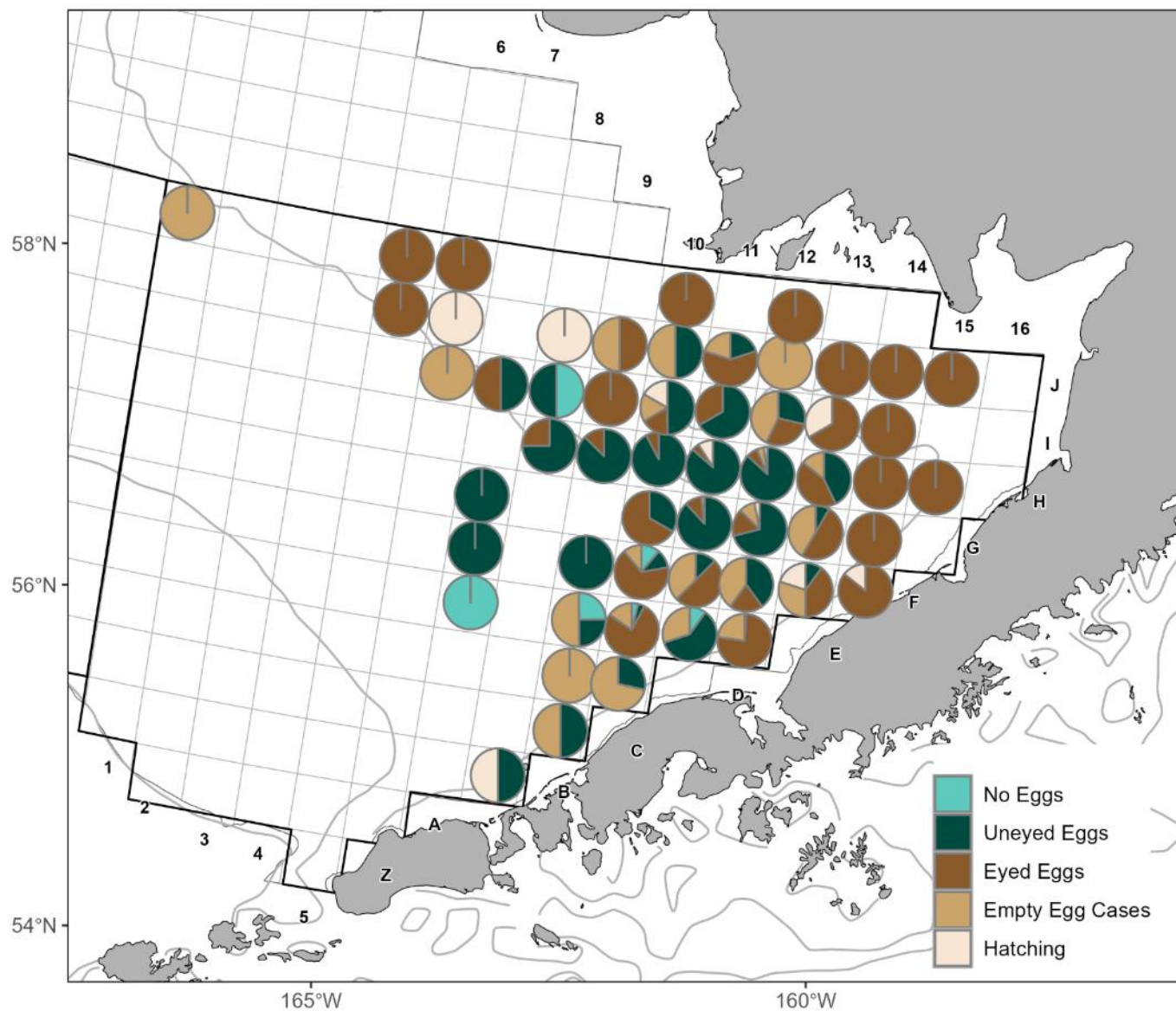


Figure 32. -- Proportion of mature female red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) egg condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2026 in the Bristol Bay District. The black outlined area depicts the management district.

Blue king crab figures

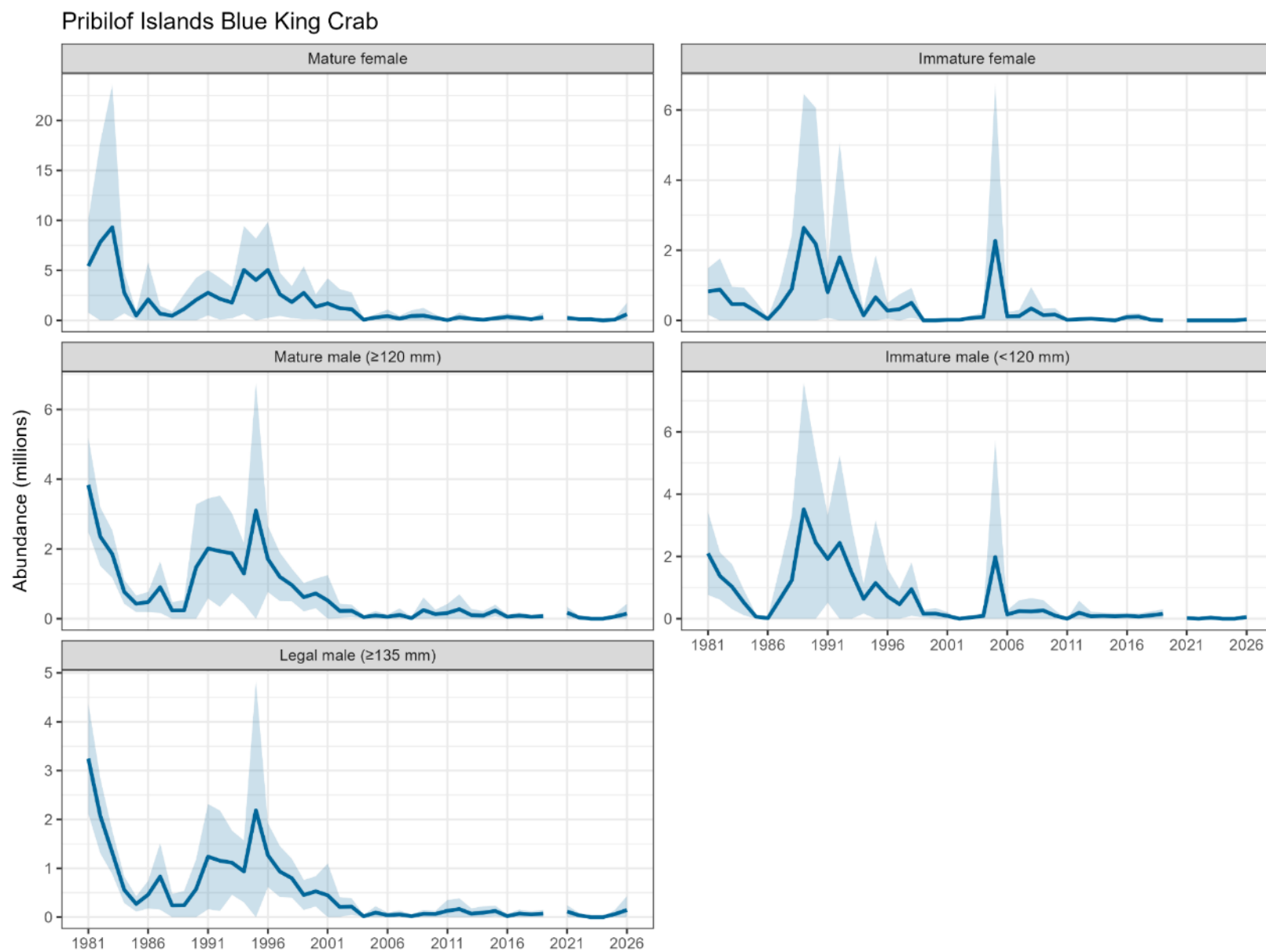


Figure 33. -- Historical abundance of blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Pribilof District. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

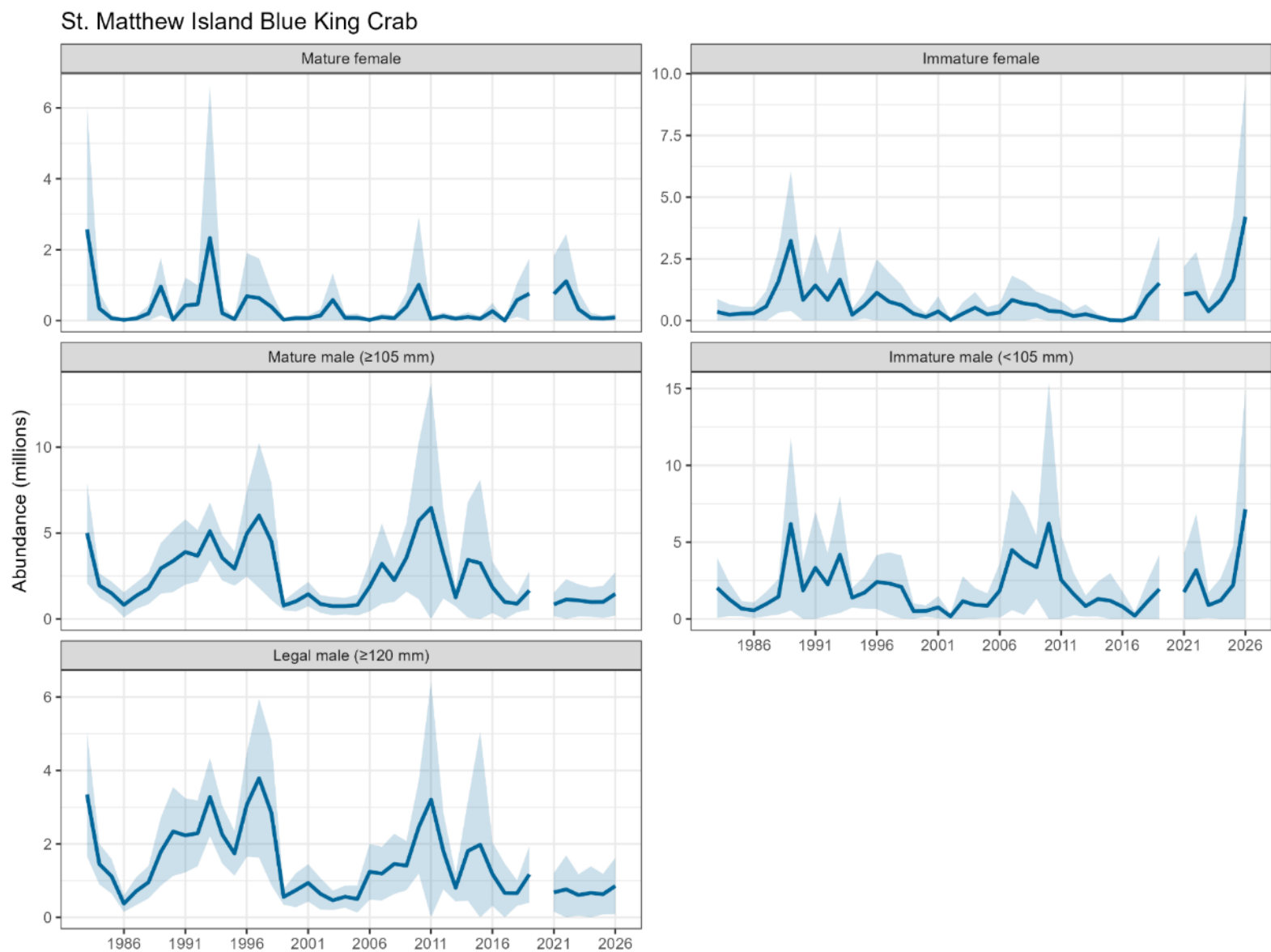


Figure 34. -- Historical abundance of blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Saint Matthew Island Section. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

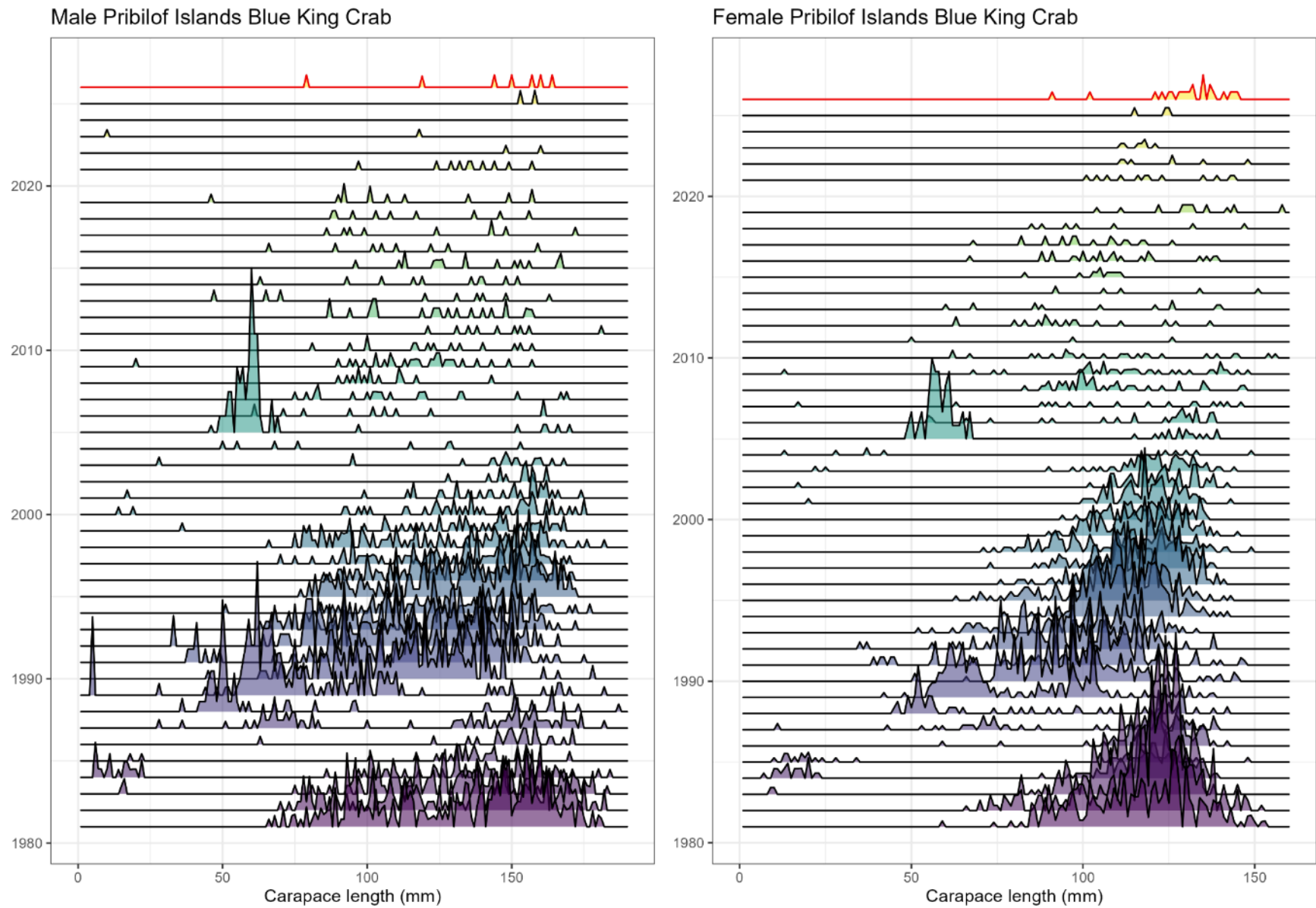


Figure 35. -- Historical size frequency for Pribilof District blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*).

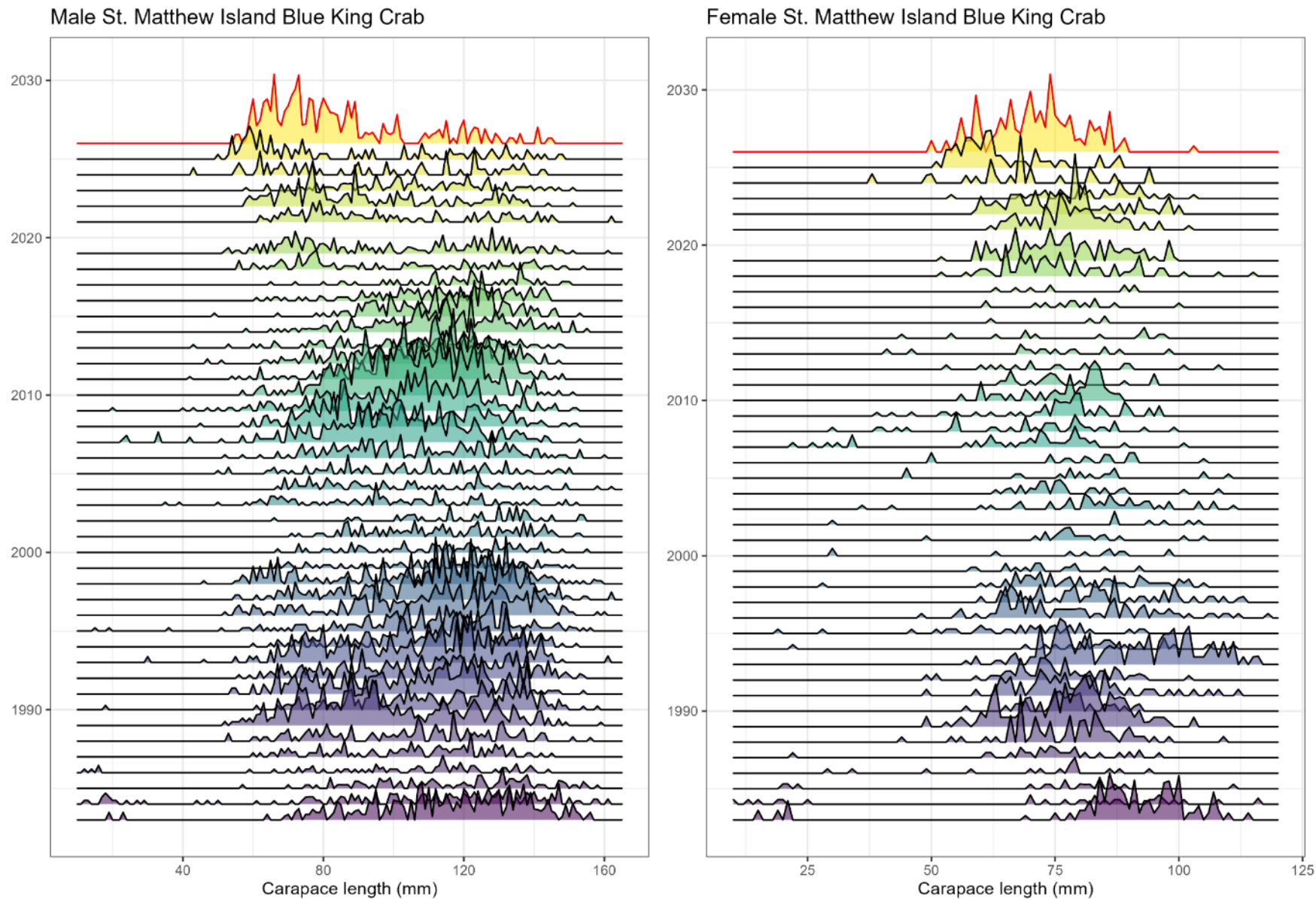


Figure 36. -- Historical size frequency for Saint Matthew Island Section blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*).

Male St. Matthew Island Blue King Crab

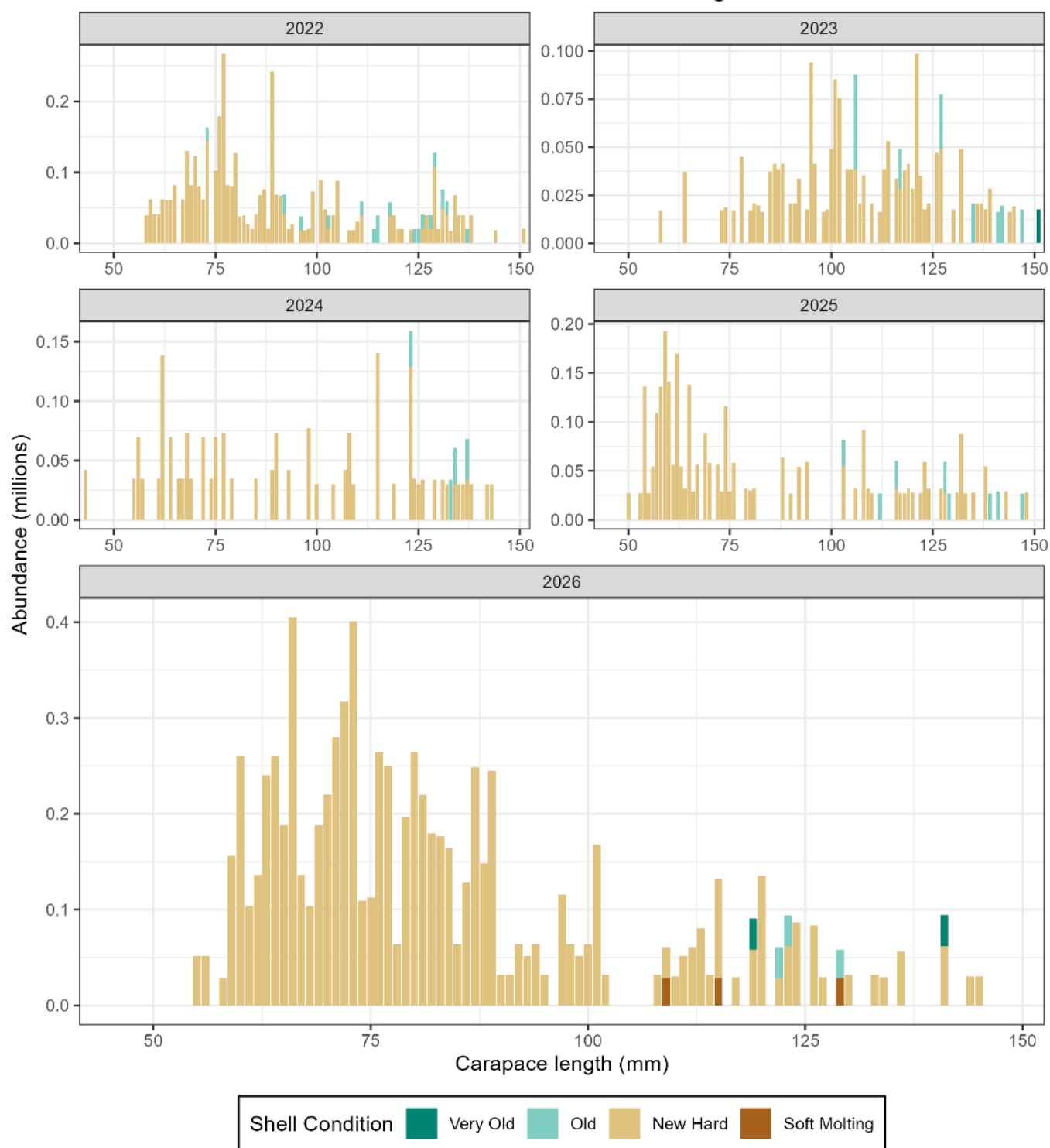


Figure 37. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Saint Matthew Island Section male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Female St. Matthew Island Blue King Crab

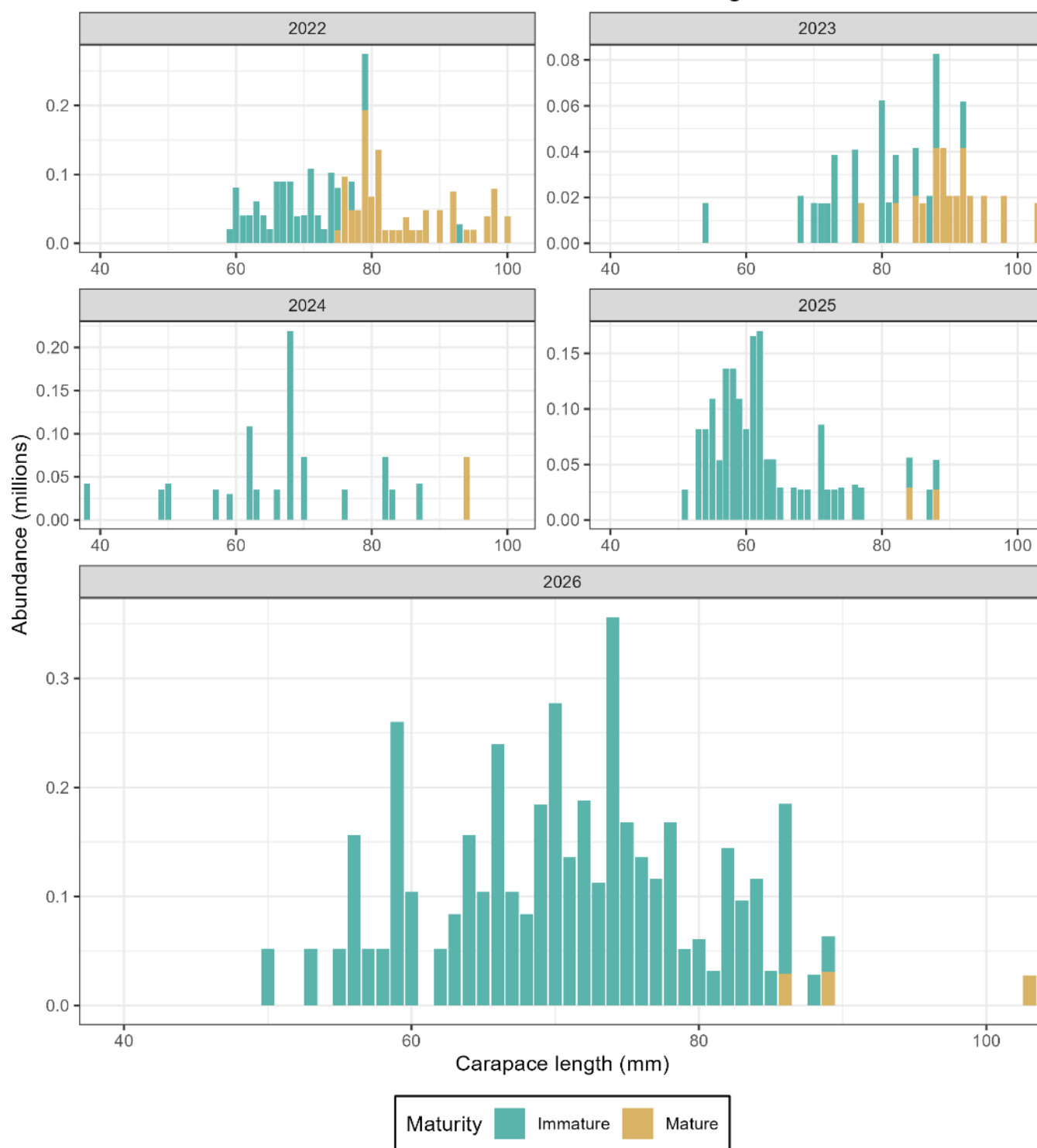


Figure 38. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of Saint Matthew Island Section female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

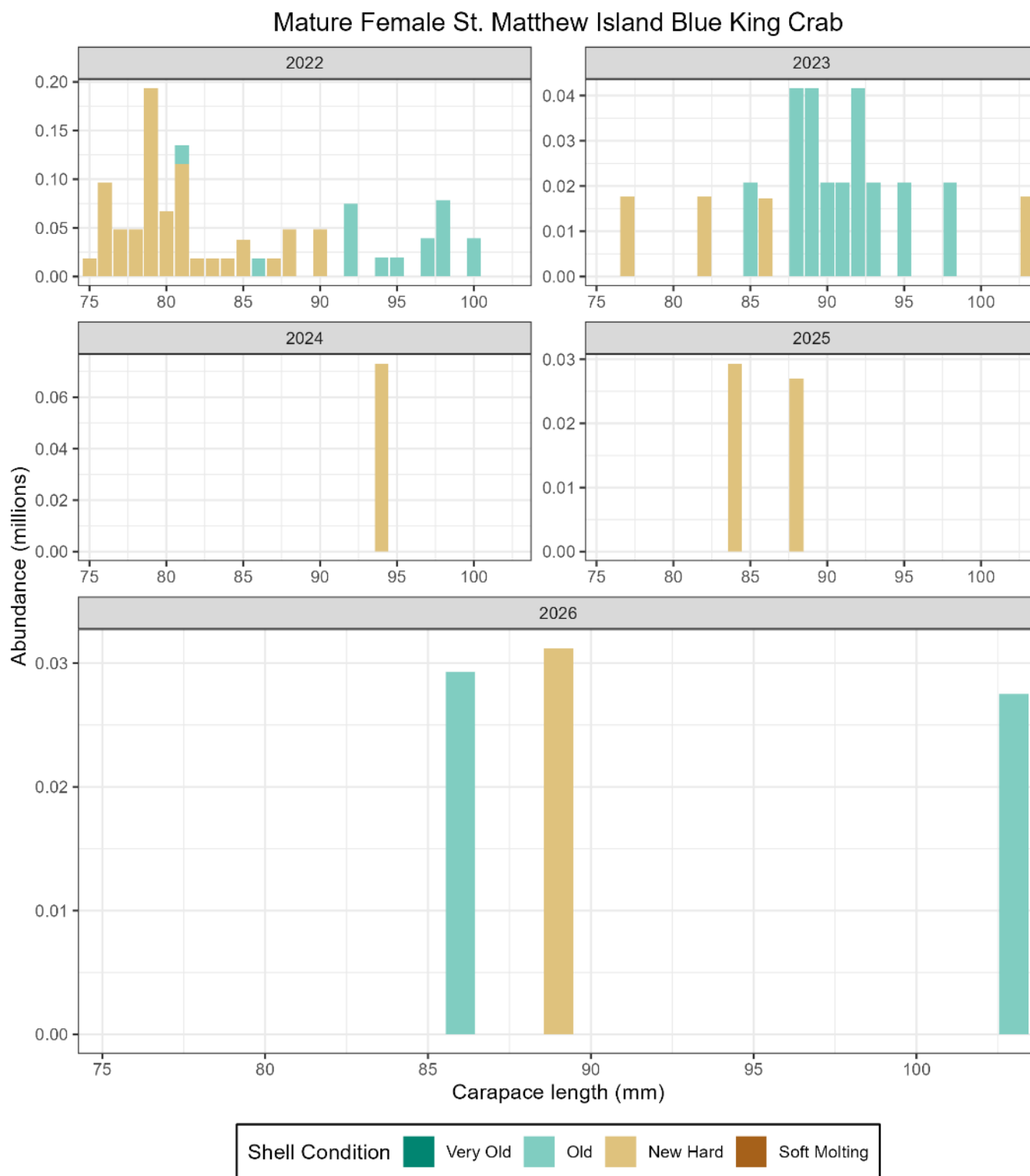


Figure 39. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of Saint Matthew Island Section mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

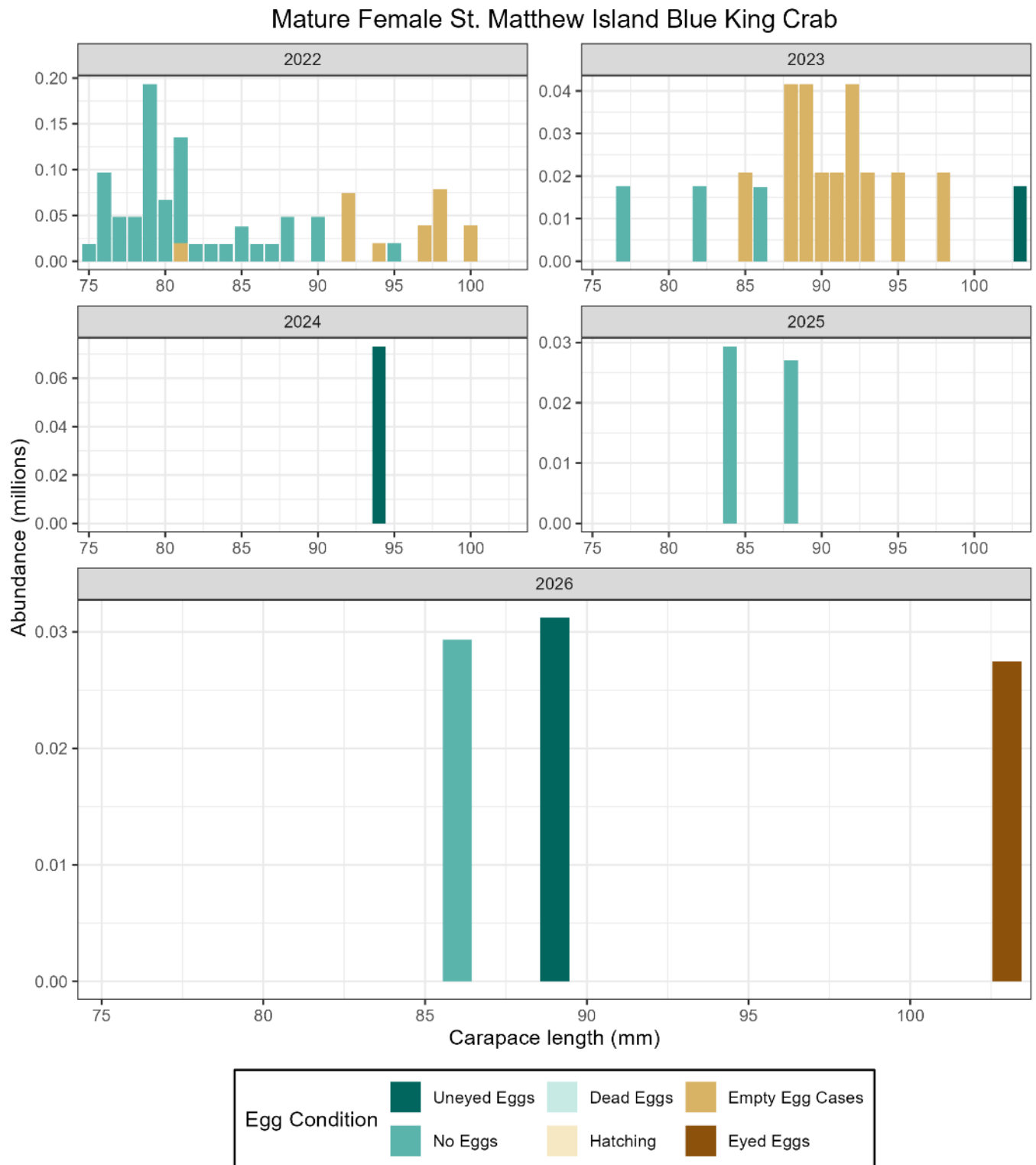


Figure 40. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of Saint Matthew Island Section mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

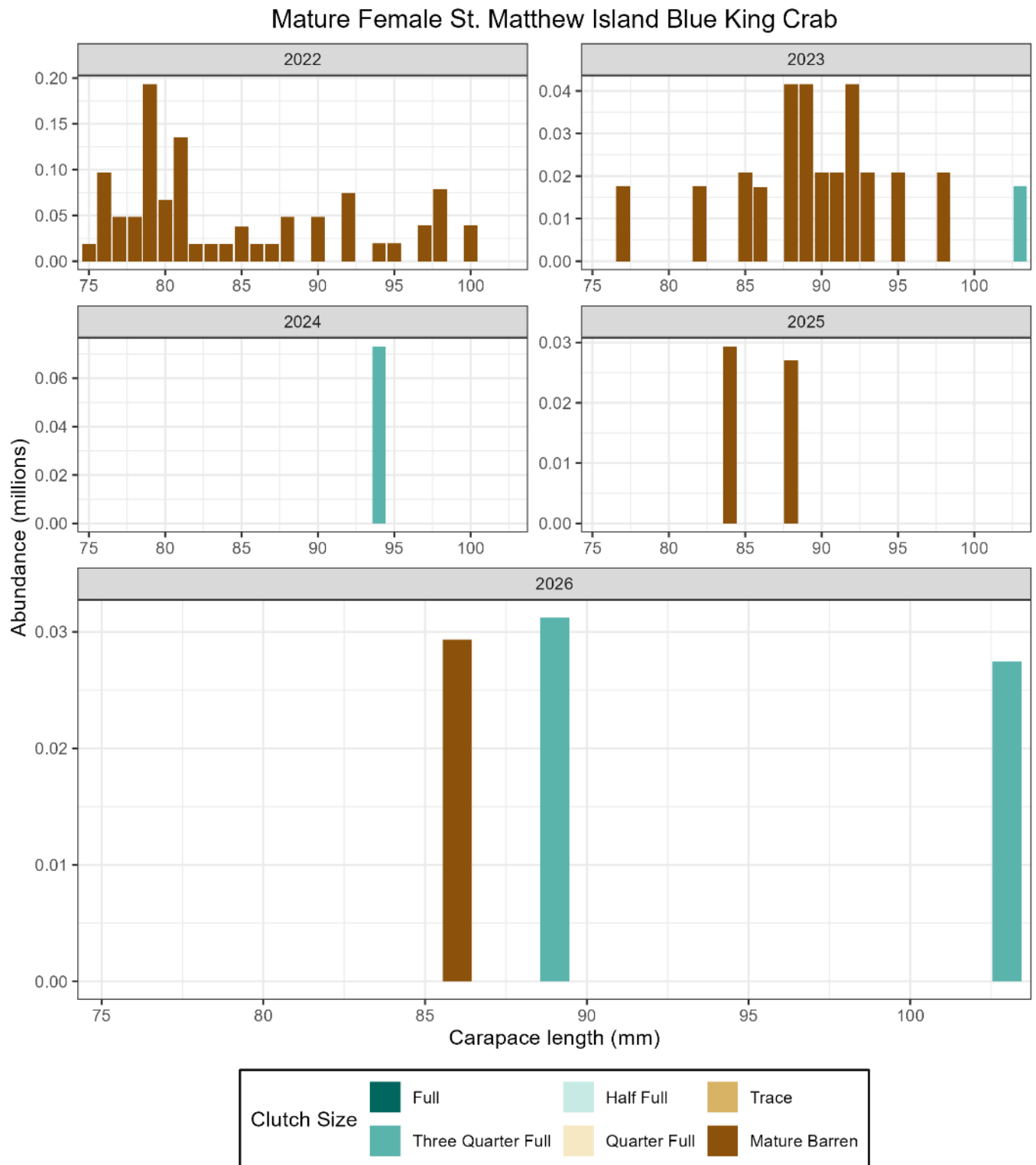


Figure 41. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of Saint Matthew Island Section mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) using 1 mm length classes. Sampling effort was reduced around islands beginning in 2024. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Blue King Crab Legal Male

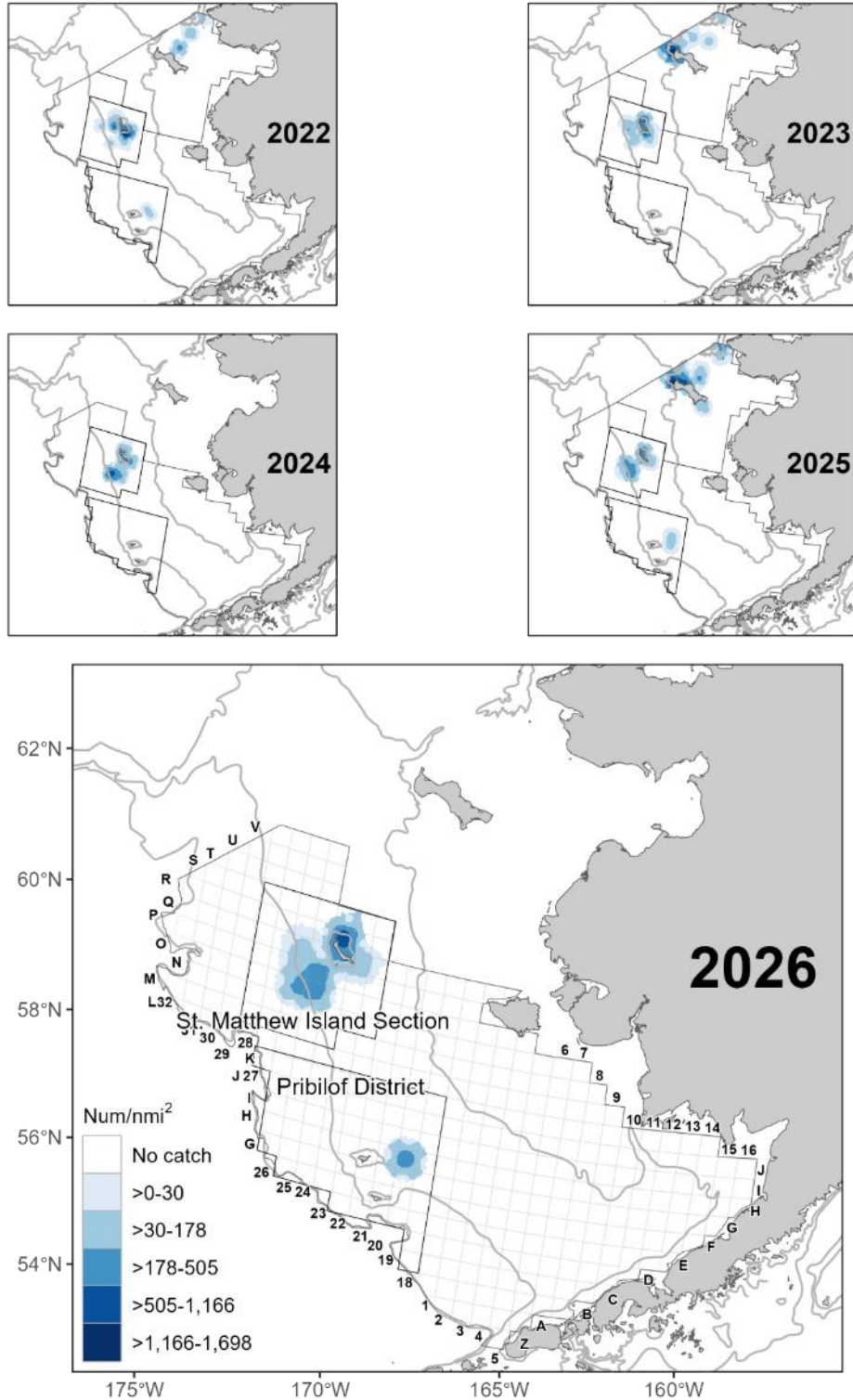


Figure 42. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace length ≥ 135 mm for Pribilof District; carapace length ≥ 120 mm for Saint Matthew Island Section; carapace length ≥ 104 mm for NBS) male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Blue King Crab Mature Male

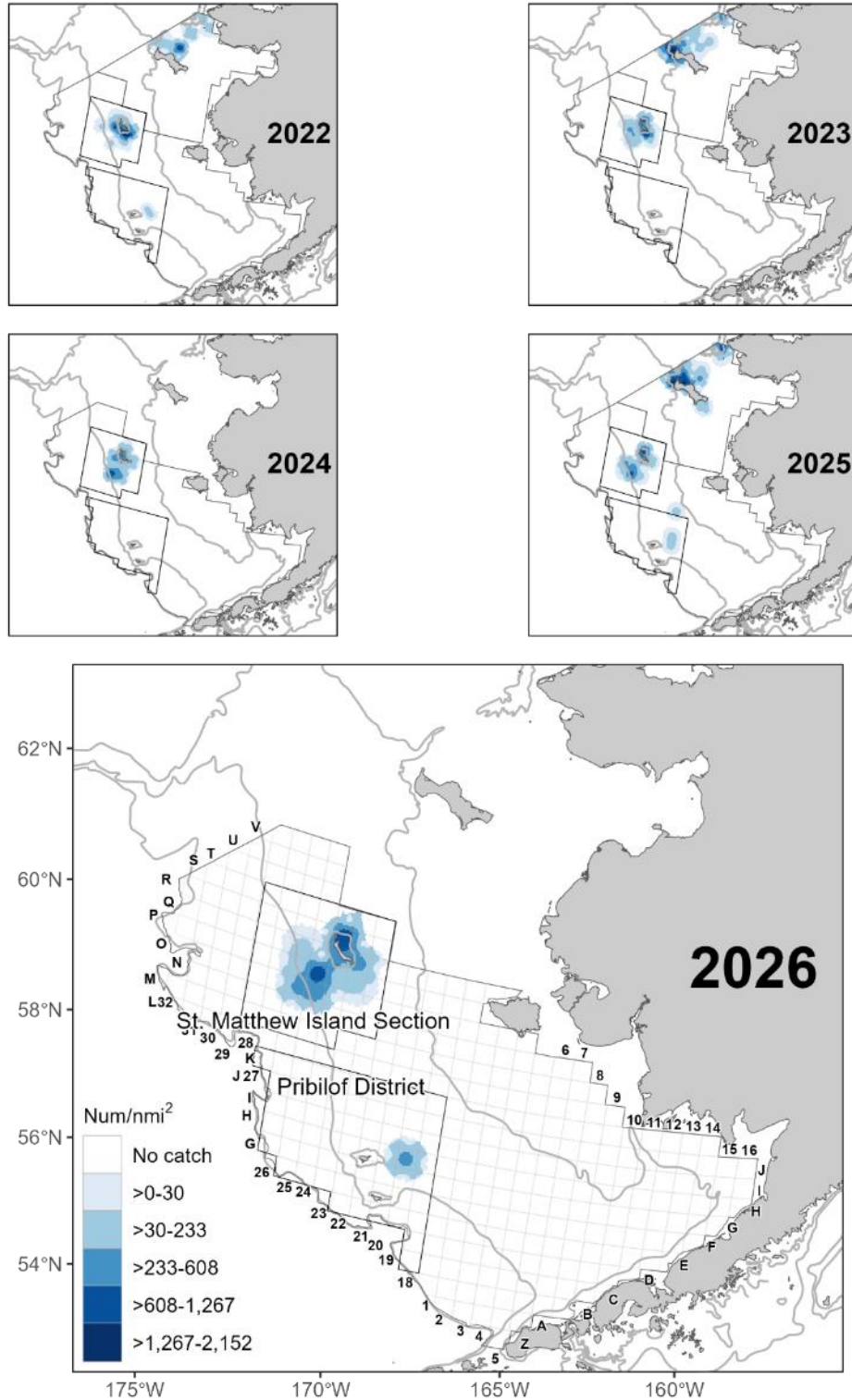


Figure 43. -- Estimated total density of mature-sized (carapace length ≥ 120 mm for Pribilof District; carapace length ≥ 105 mm for Saint Matthew Island Section; carapace length ≥ 94 for NBS) male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Blue King Crab Immature Male

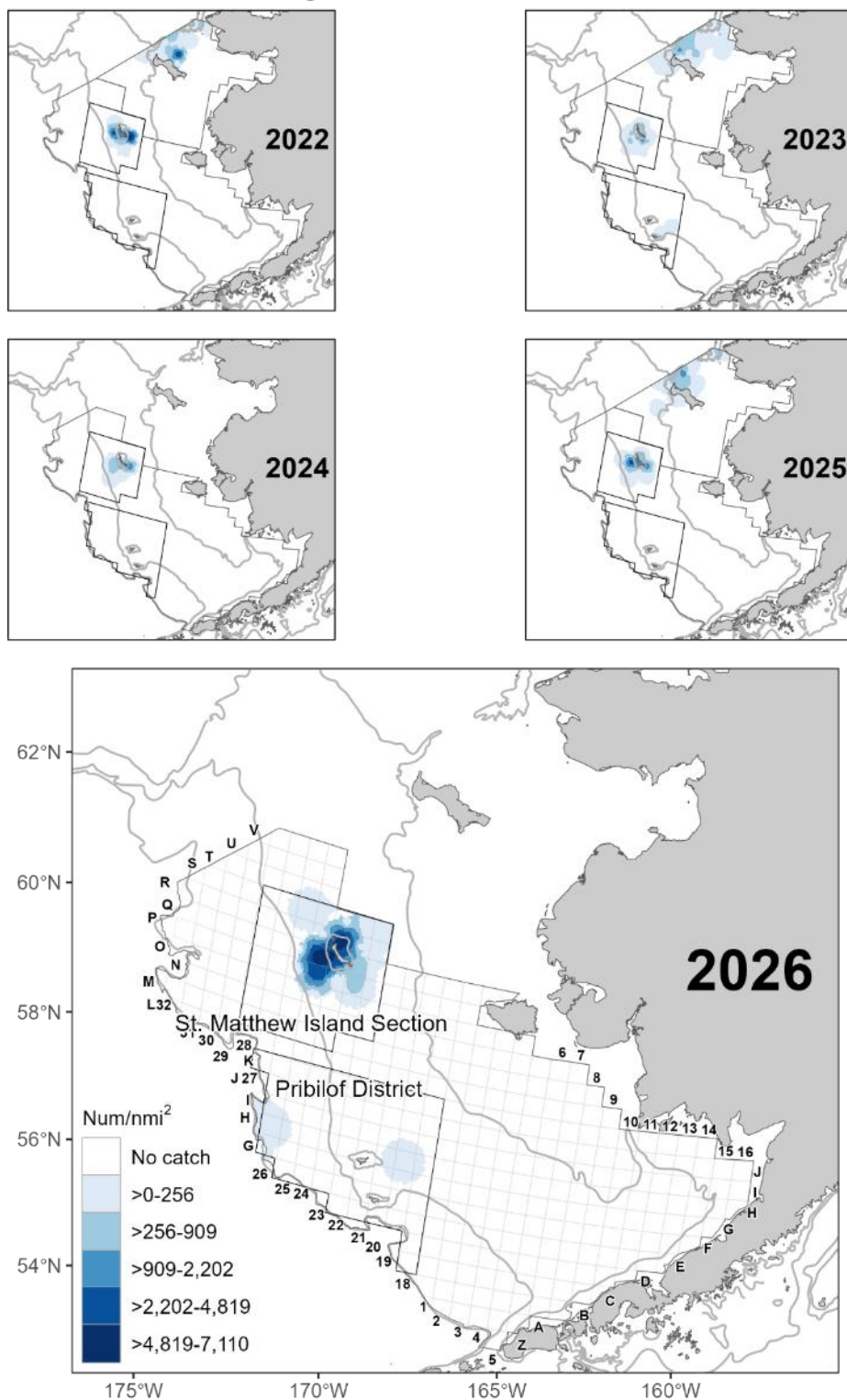


Figure 44. -- Estimated total density of immature-sized (carapace length < 120 mm for Pribilof District; carapace length < 105 mm for Saint Matthew Island Section; carapace length < 94 mm for NBS) male blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Blue King Crab Mature Female

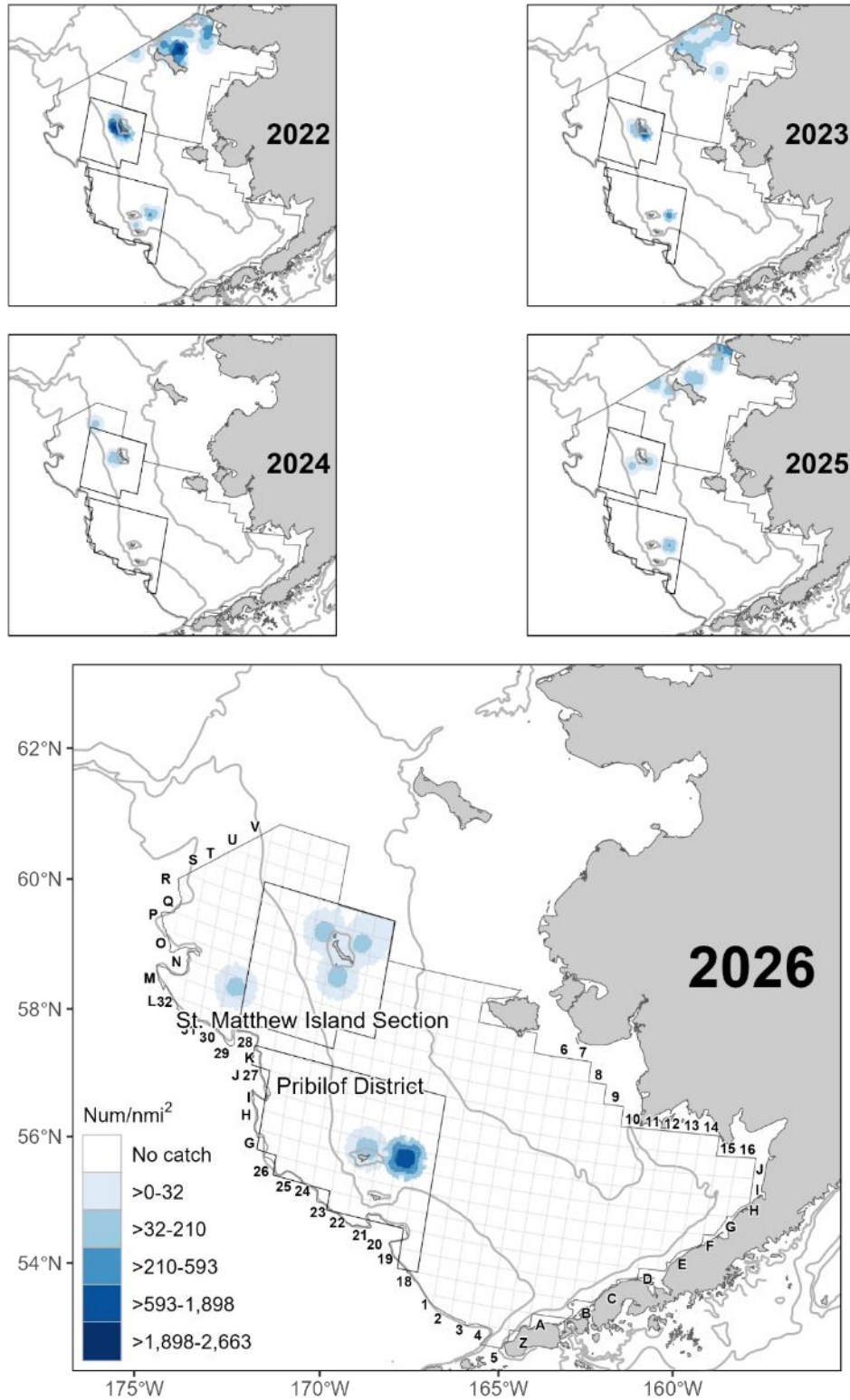


Figure 45. -- Estimated total density of mature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Blue King Crab Immature Female

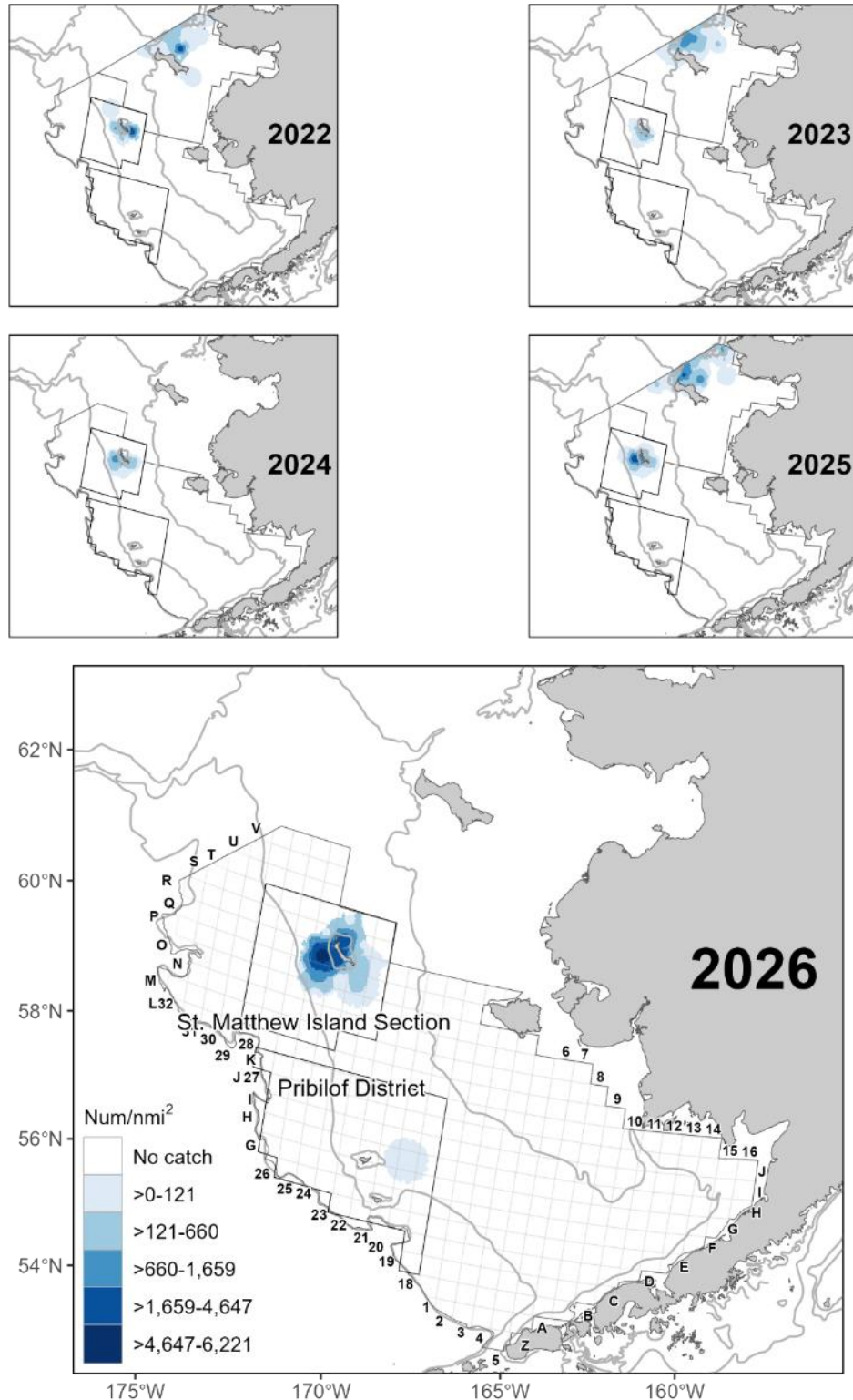


Figure 46. -- Estimated total density of immature female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) for the past five survey years. Outlined areas depict management districts. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

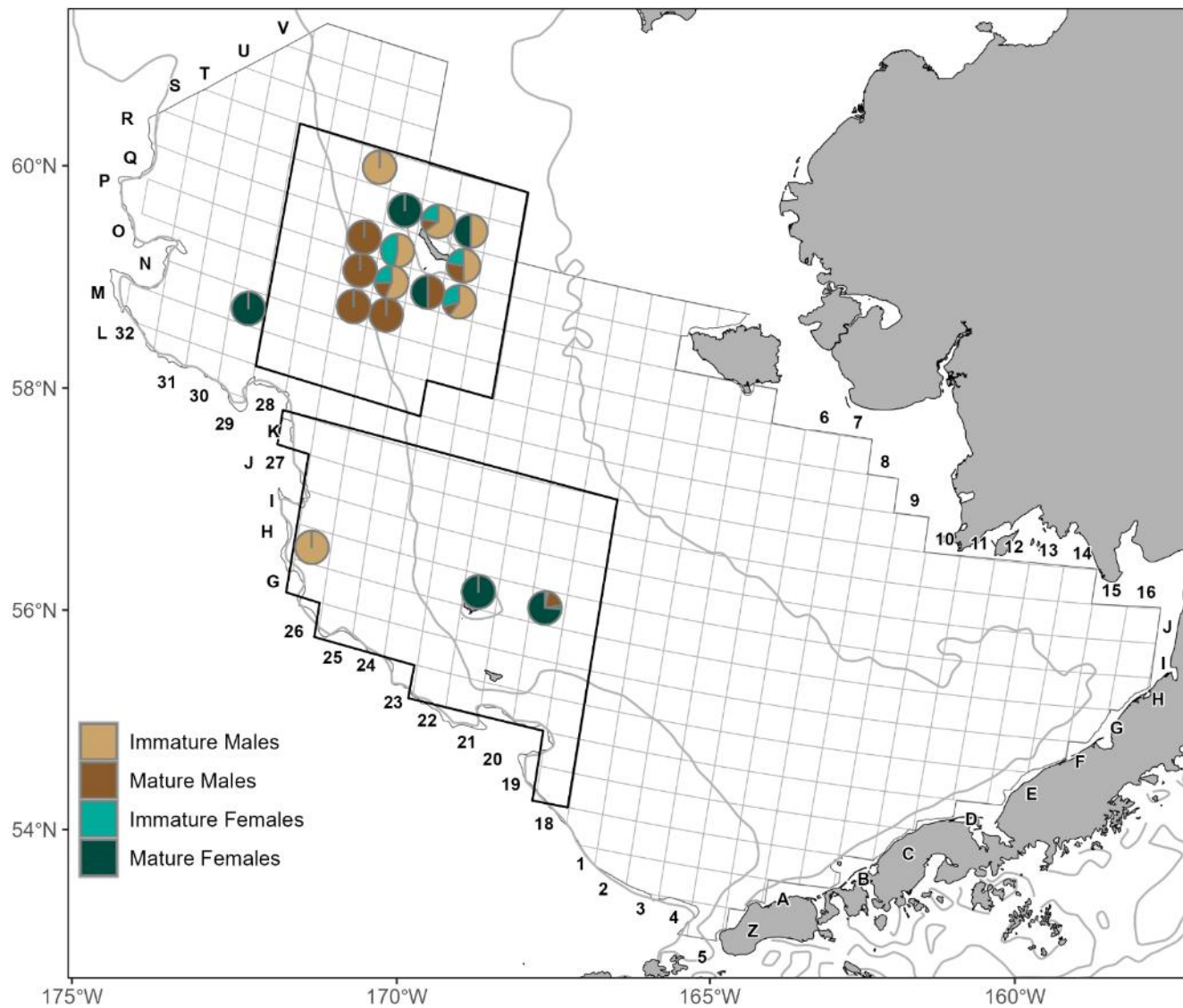


Figure 47. -- Proportion of male and female blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) maturity classes caught at each station sampled in 2026. Males are categorized as mature at carapace lengths ≥ 120 mm for the Pribilof District and ≥ 105 mm for the Saint Matthew Island Section. Outlined areas depict management district.

Tanner crab figures

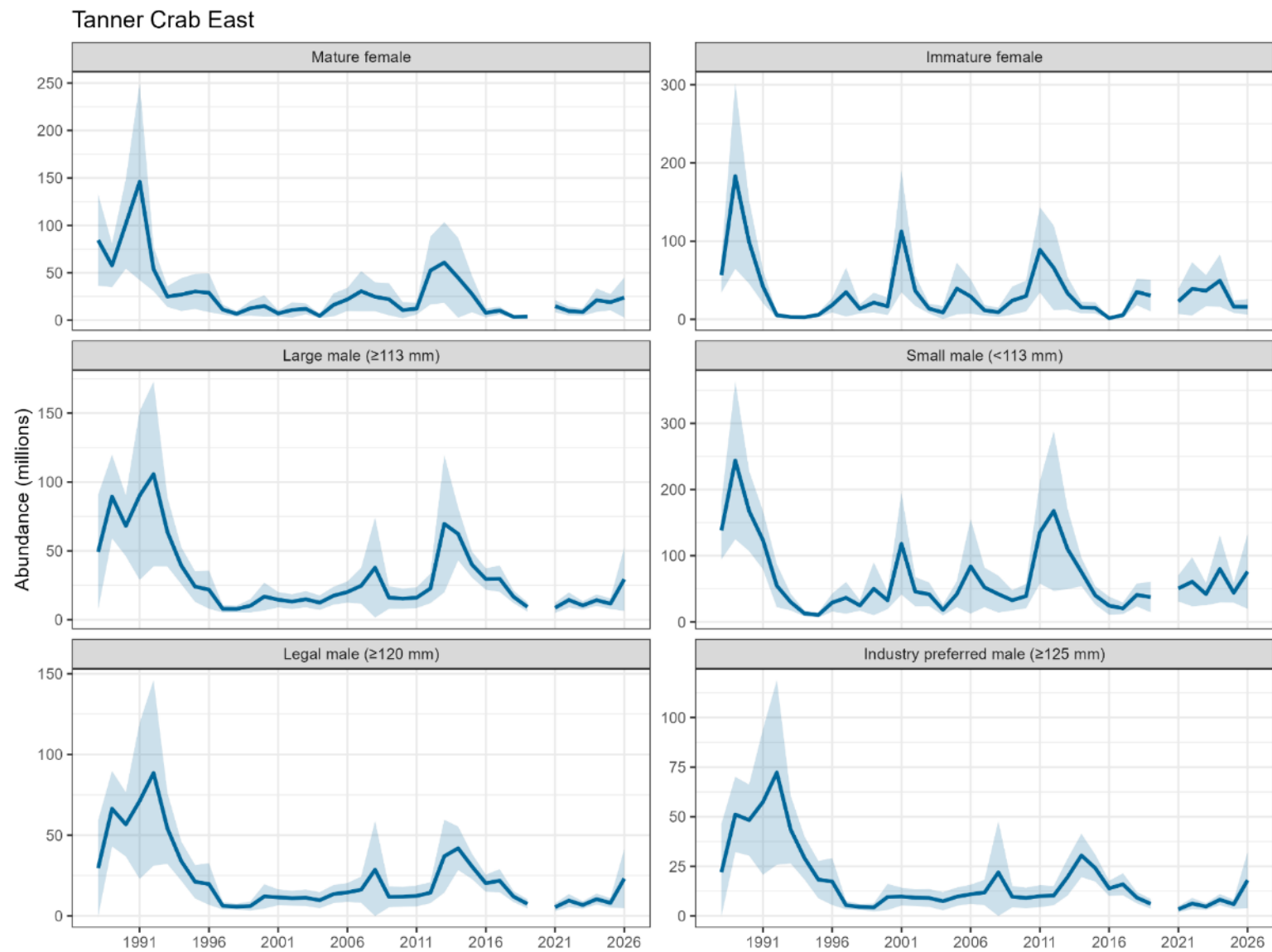


Figure 48. -- Historical abundance of Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

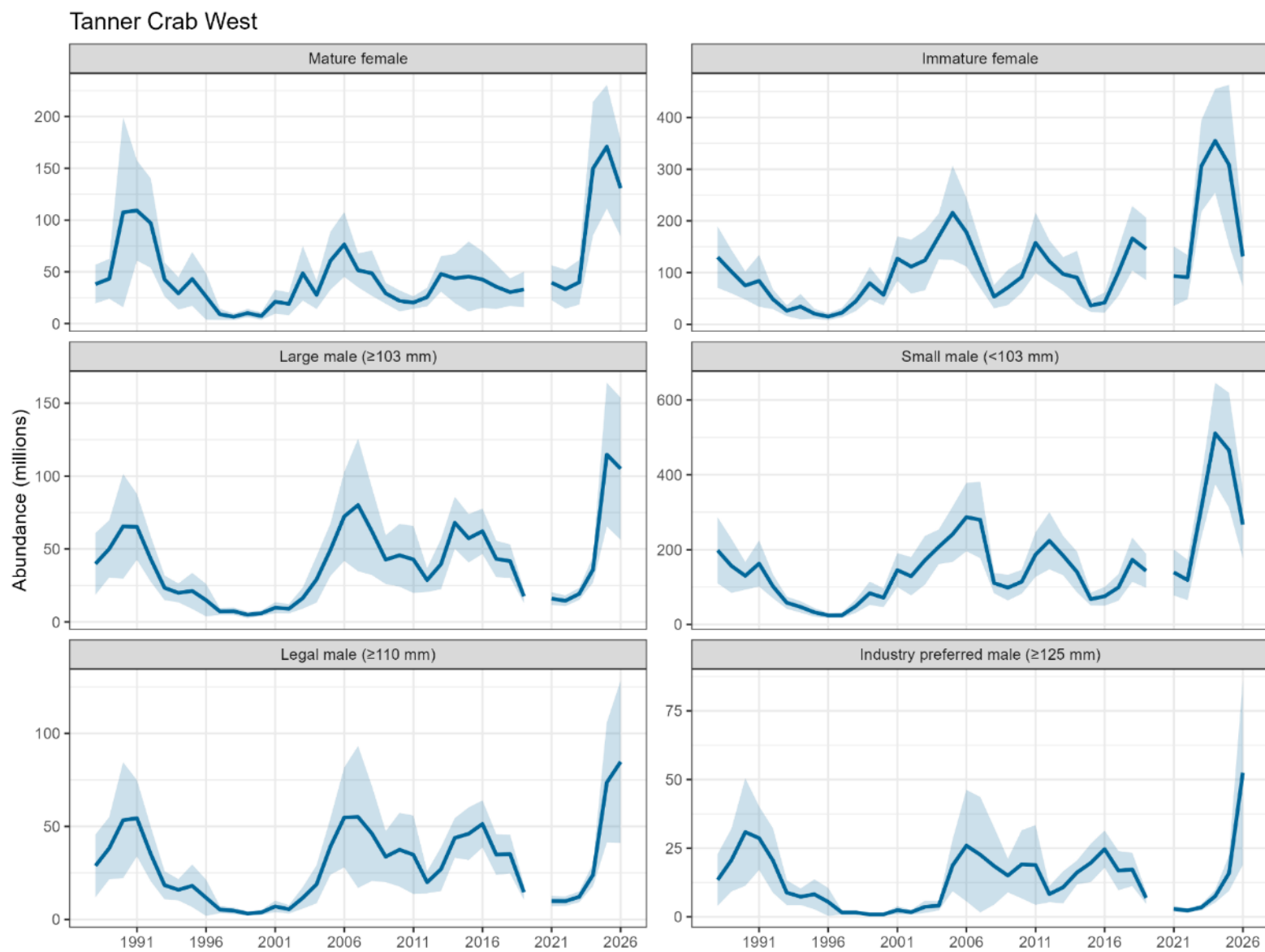


Figure 49. -- Historical abundance of Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

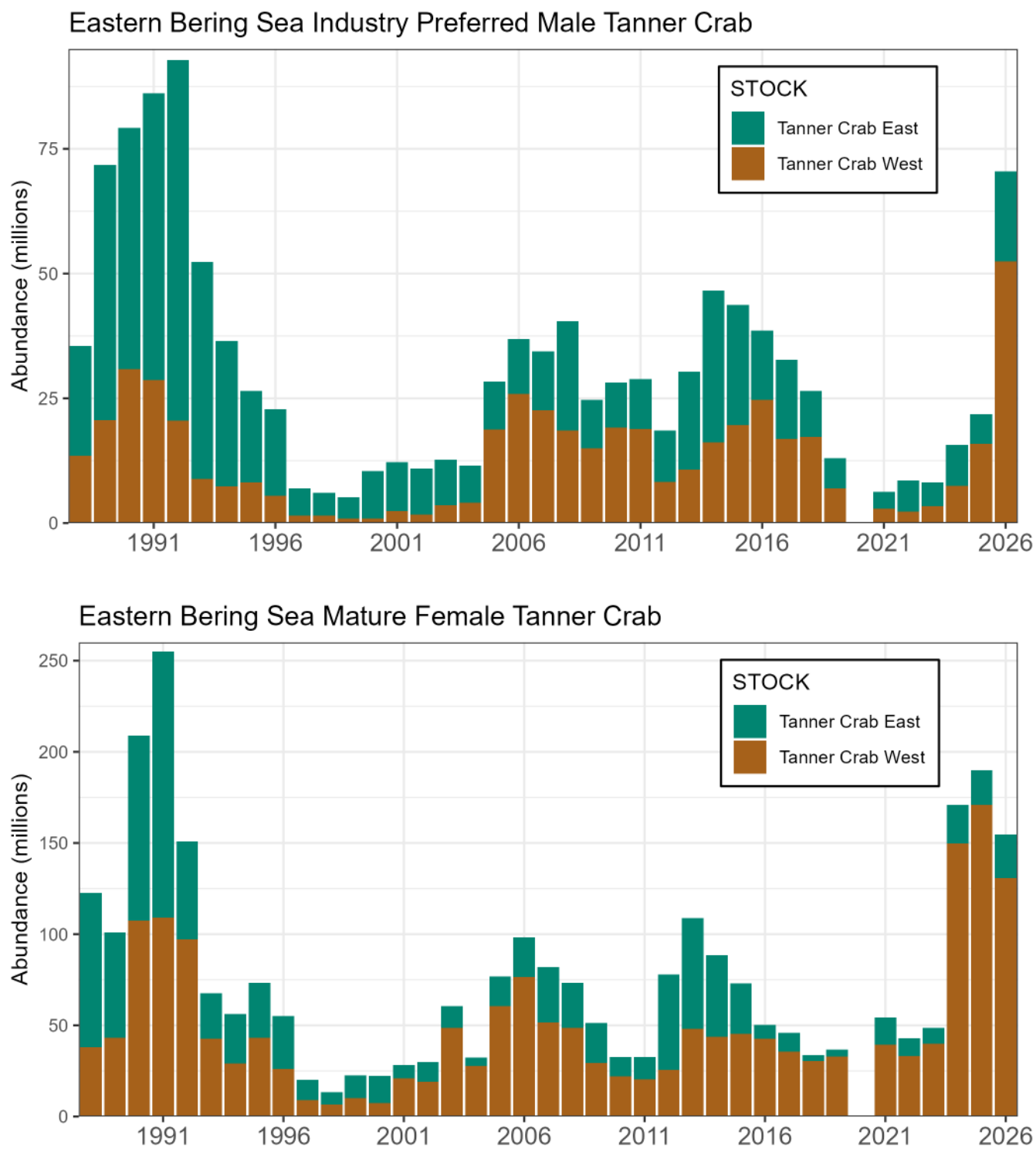


Figure 50. -- Combined historical abundance of mature female and industry preferred size male (carapace width ≥ 125 mm) Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) in the eastern Bering Sea.

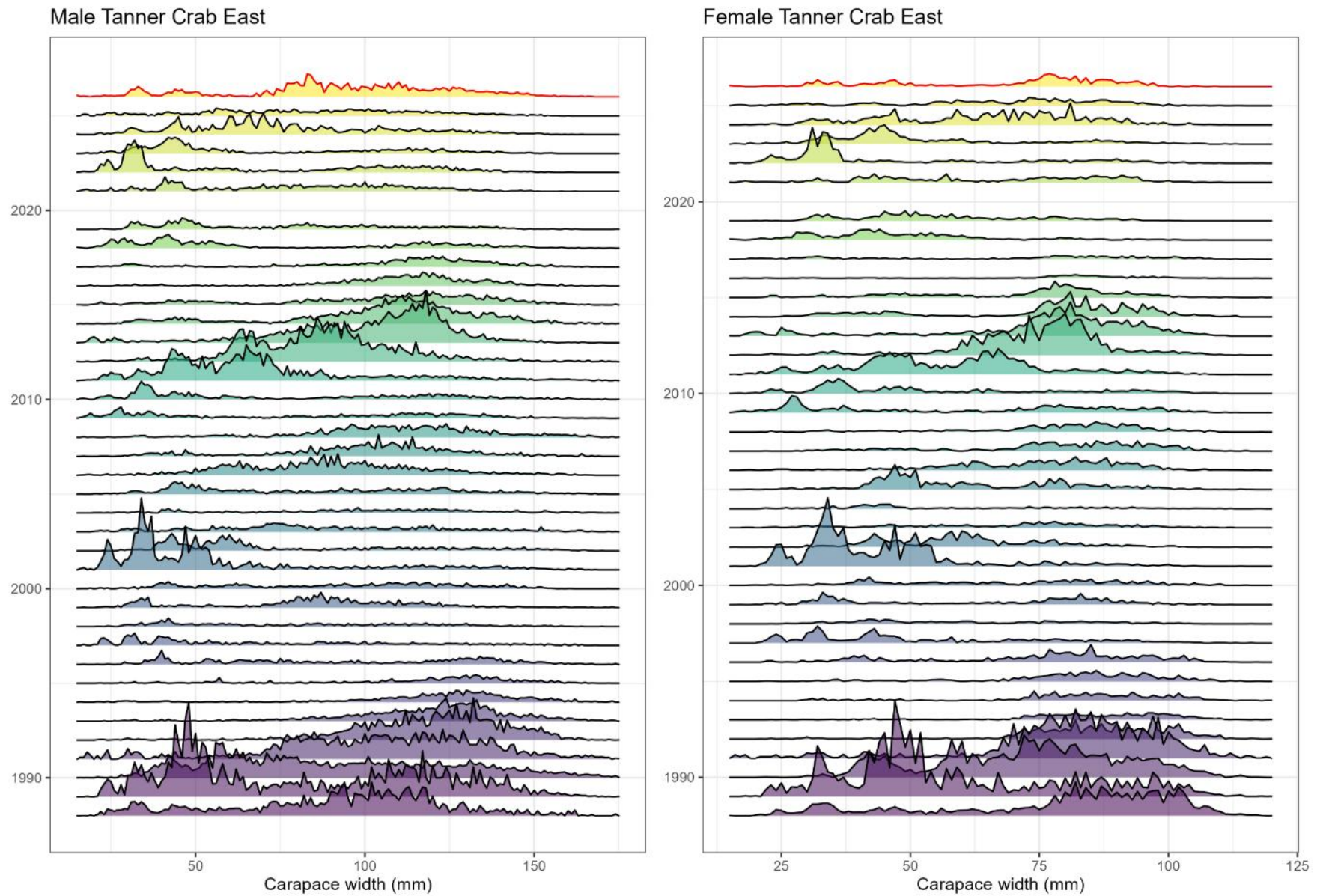


Figure 51. -- Historical size frequency for Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

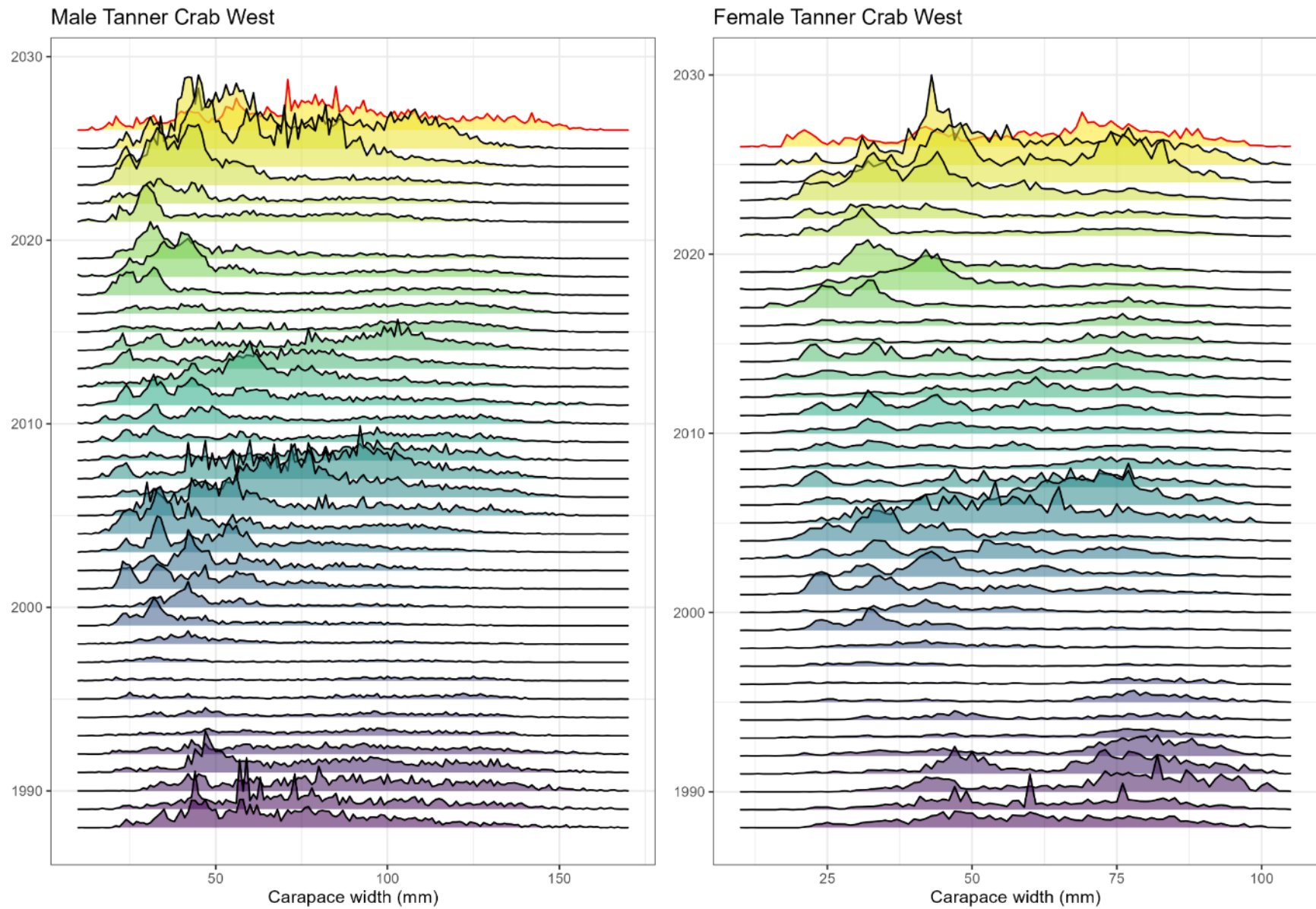


Figure 52. -- Historical size frequency for Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

New Hardshell Male Tanner Crab East

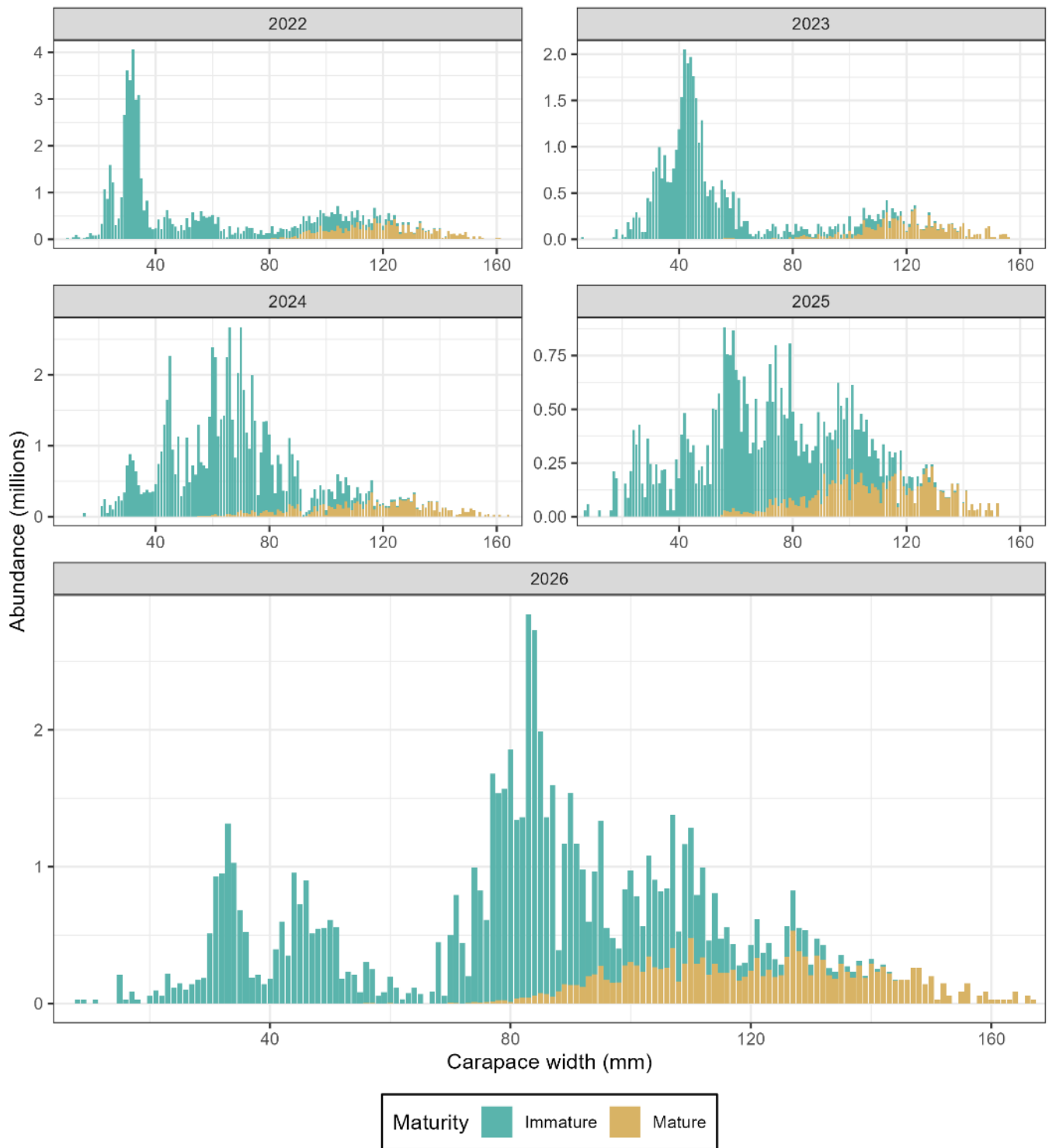


Figure 53. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width size classes. **Note that the Y-axis scale varies among years.**

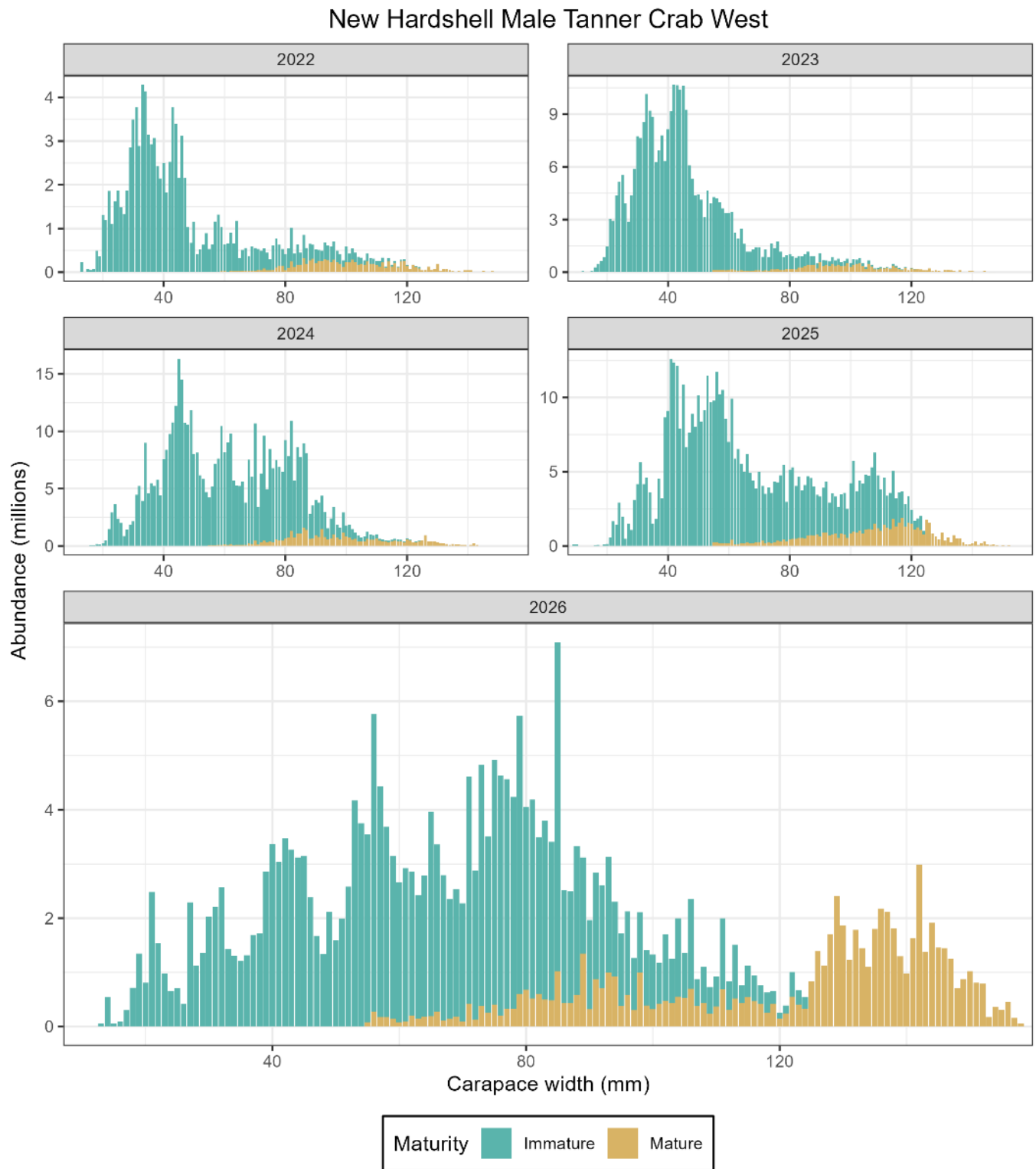


Figure 54. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width size classes. **Note that the Y-axis scale varies among years.**

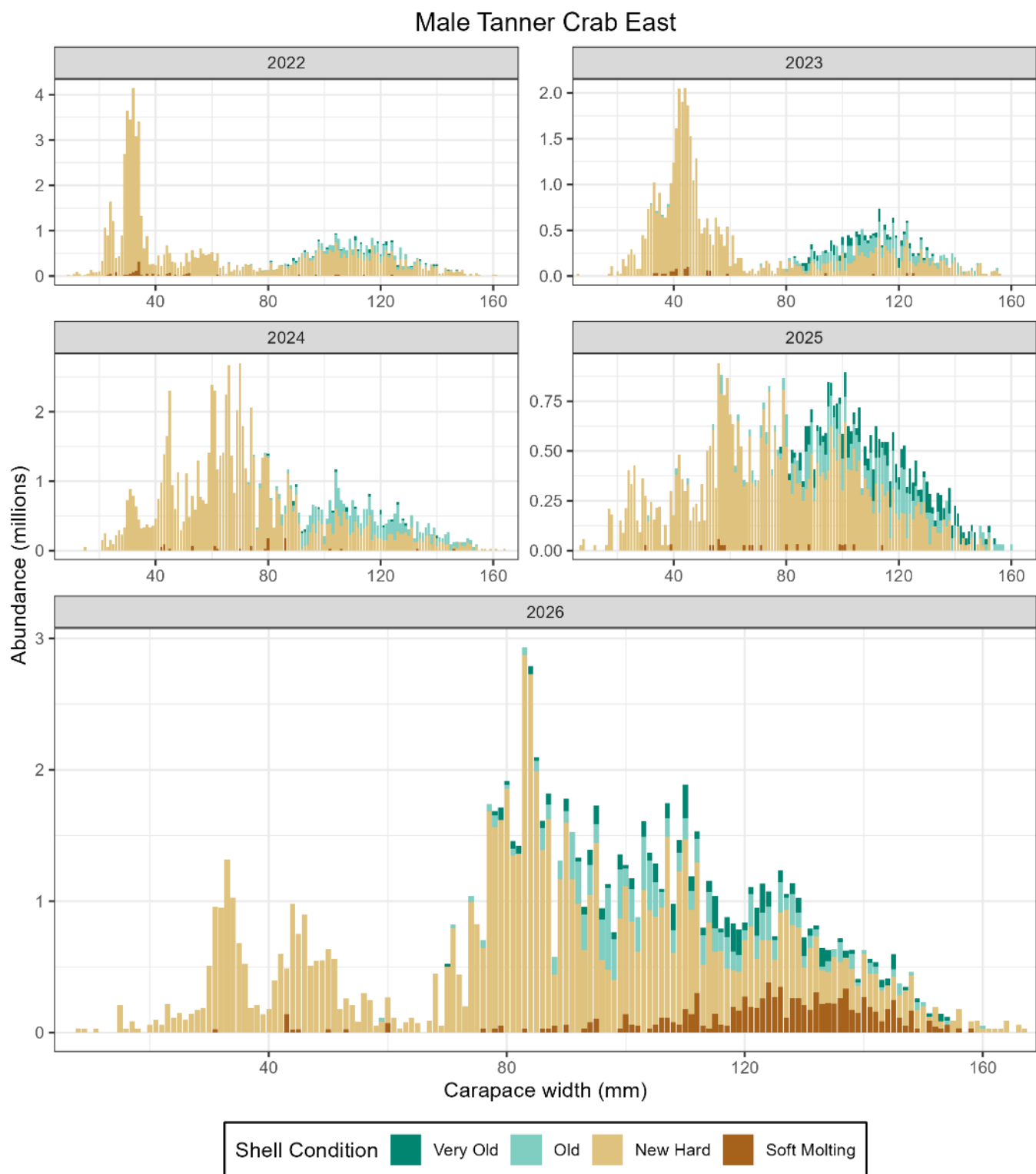


Figure 55. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Male Tanner Crab West

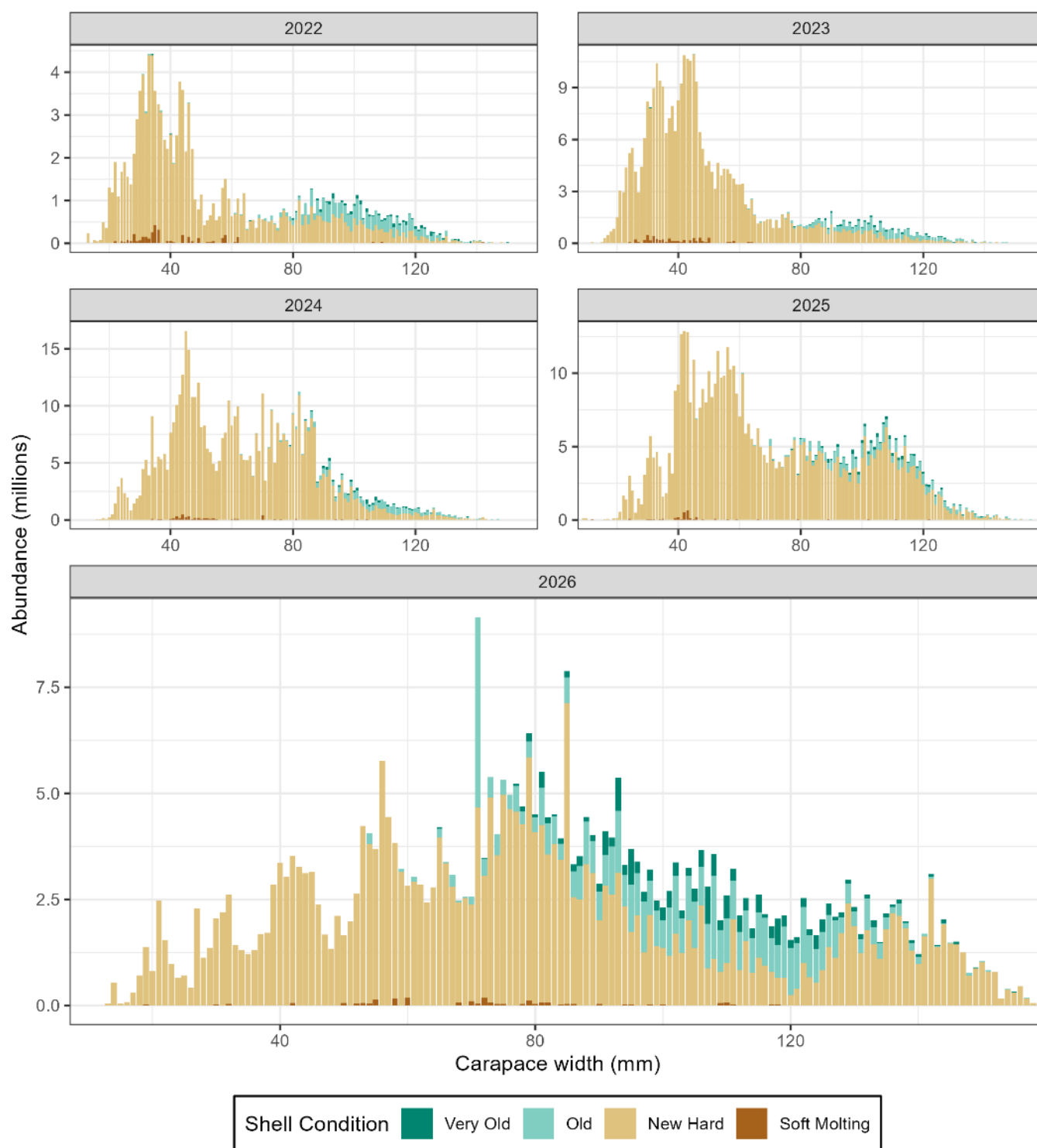


Figure 56. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**



Figure 57. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**



Figure 58. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Tanner Crab East

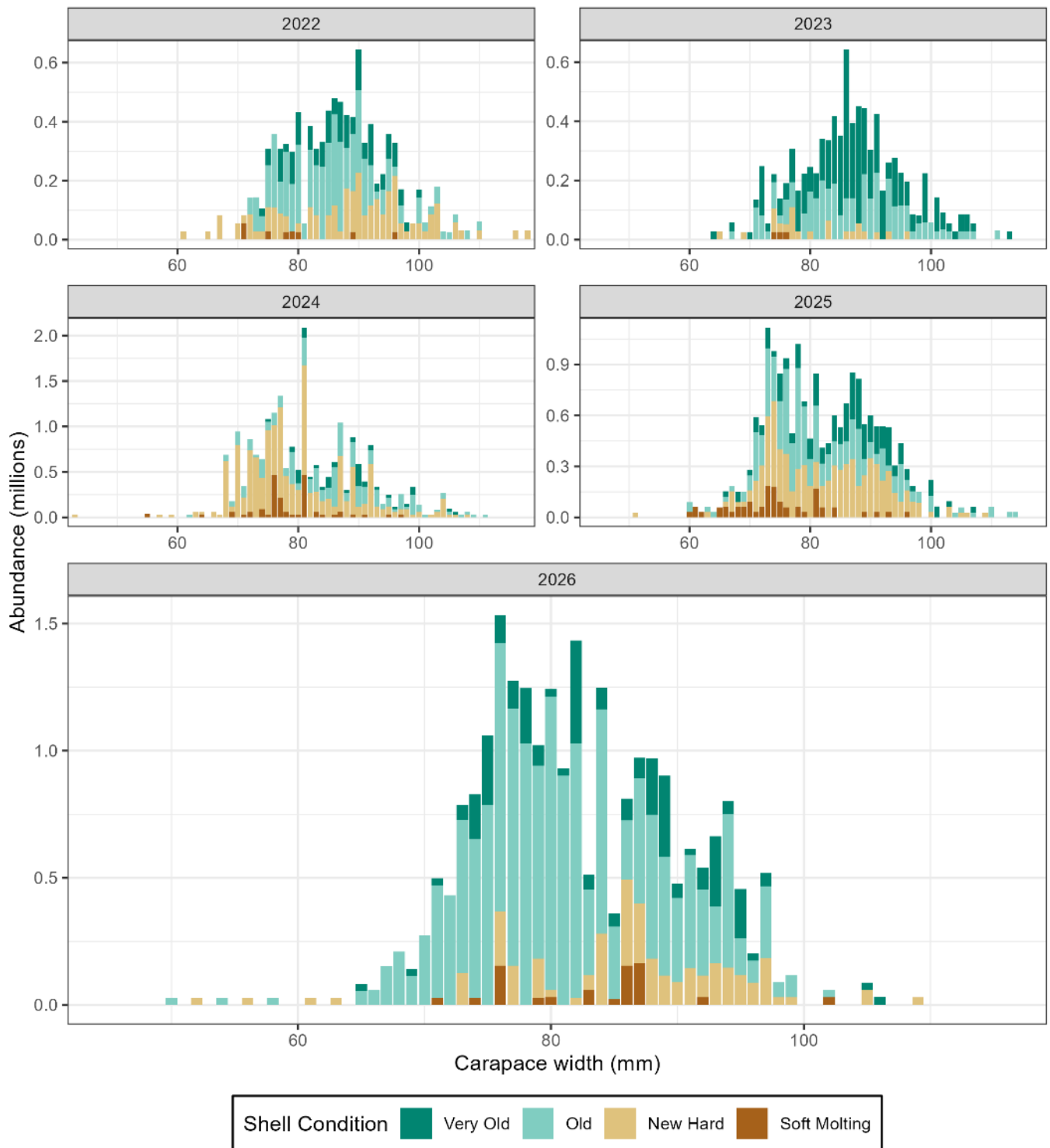


Figure 59. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Tanner Crab West

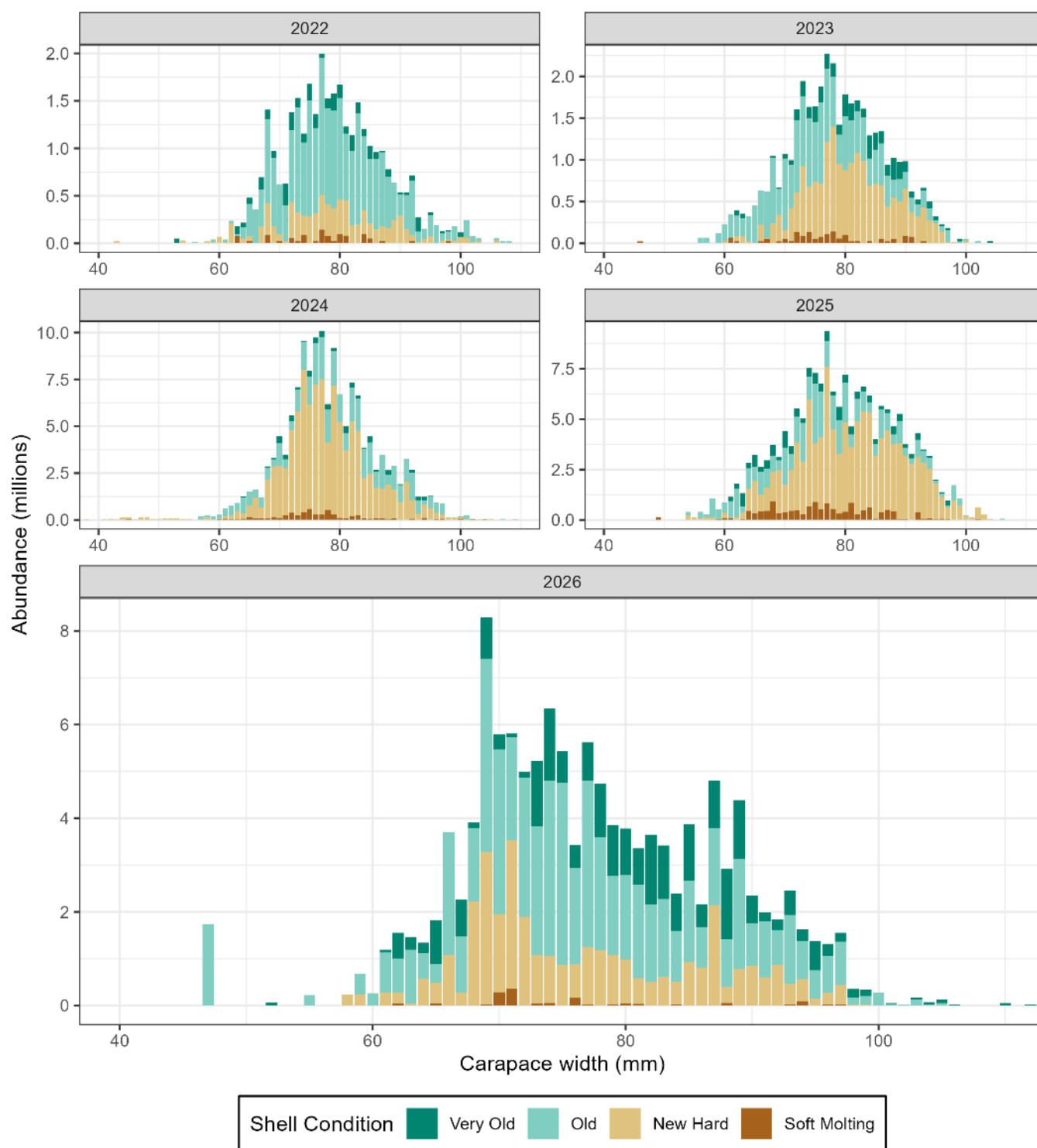


Figure 60. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.

Mature Female Tanner Crab East

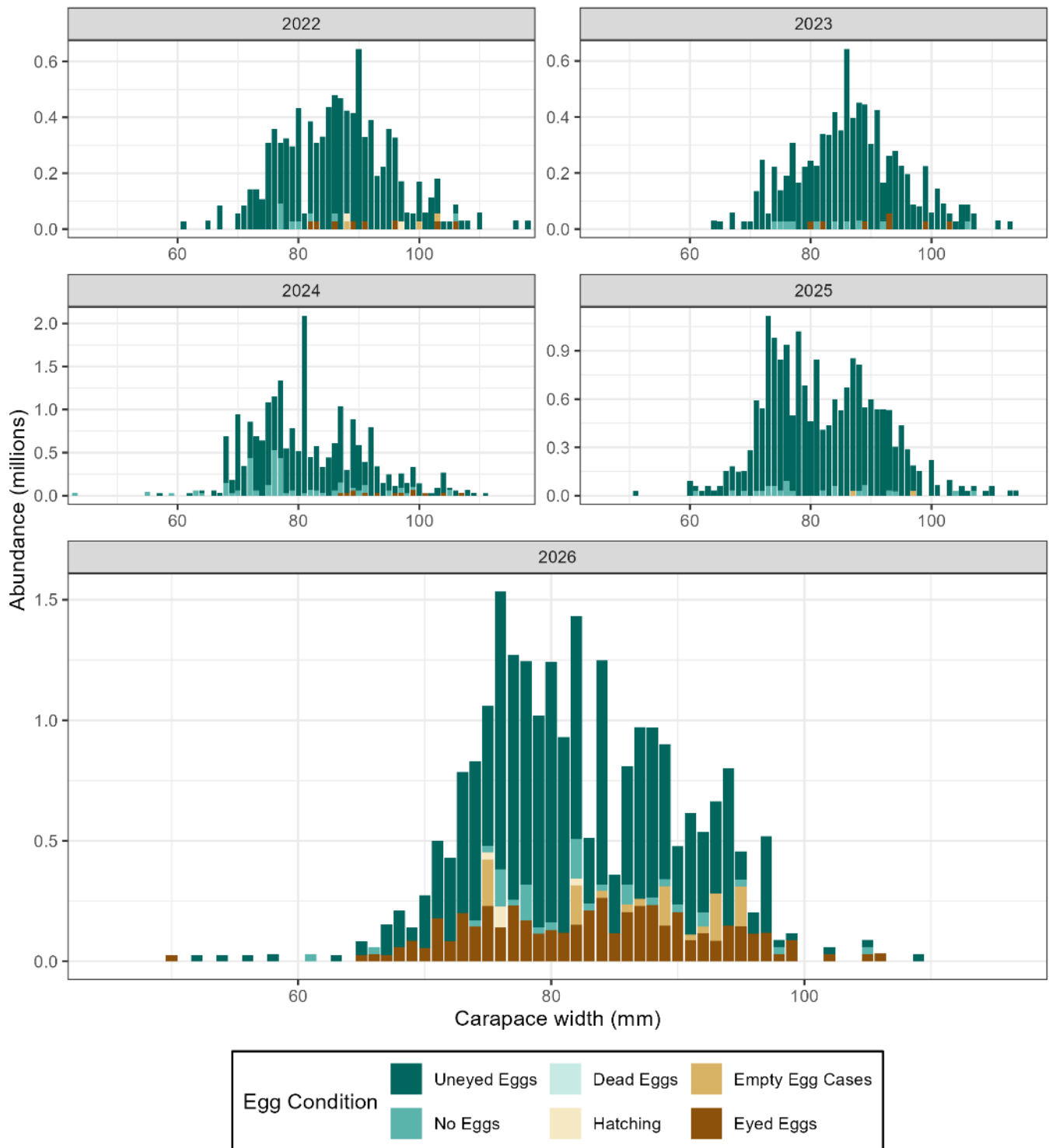


Figure 61. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Tanner Crab West

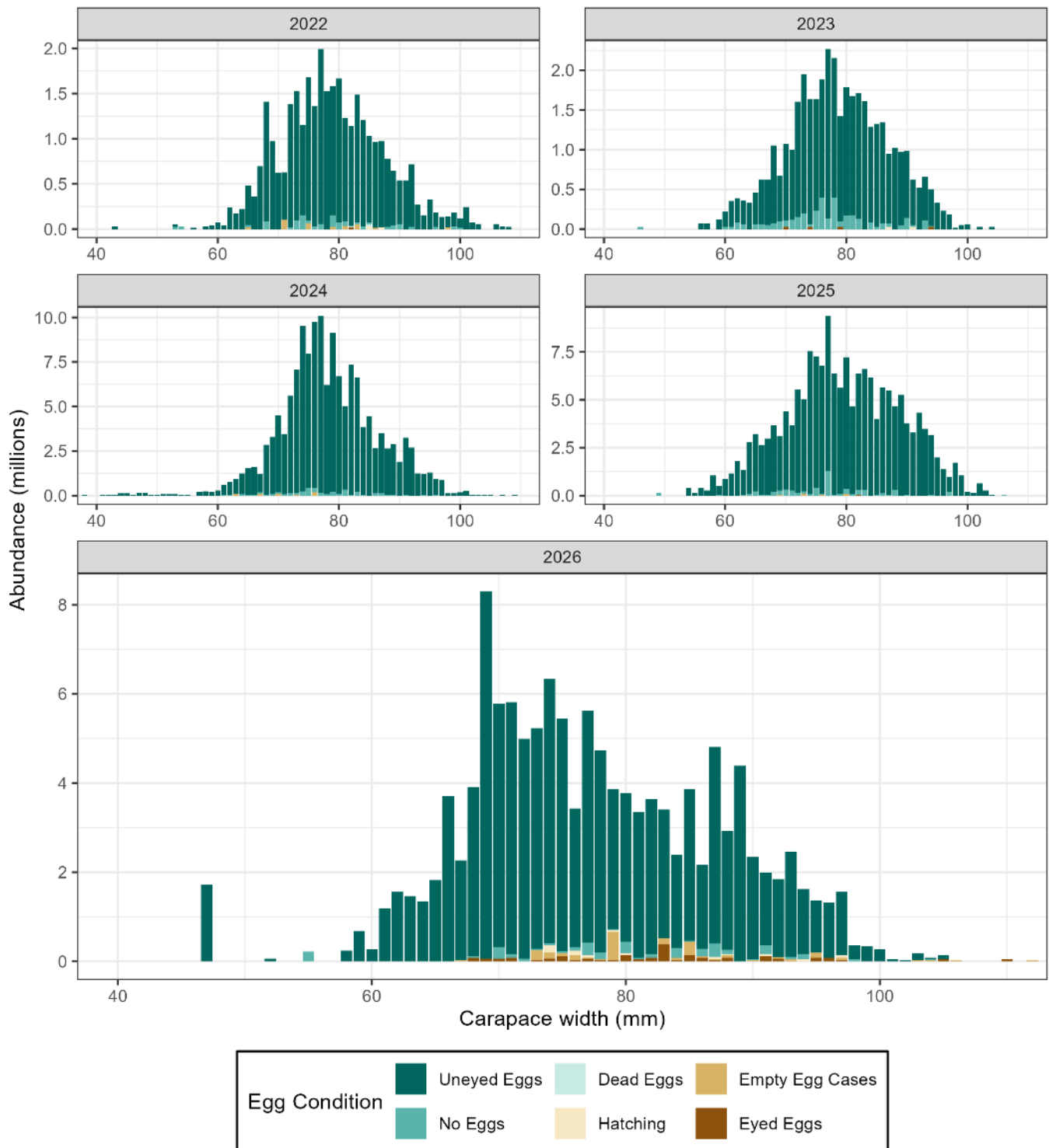


Figure 62. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Tanner Crab East

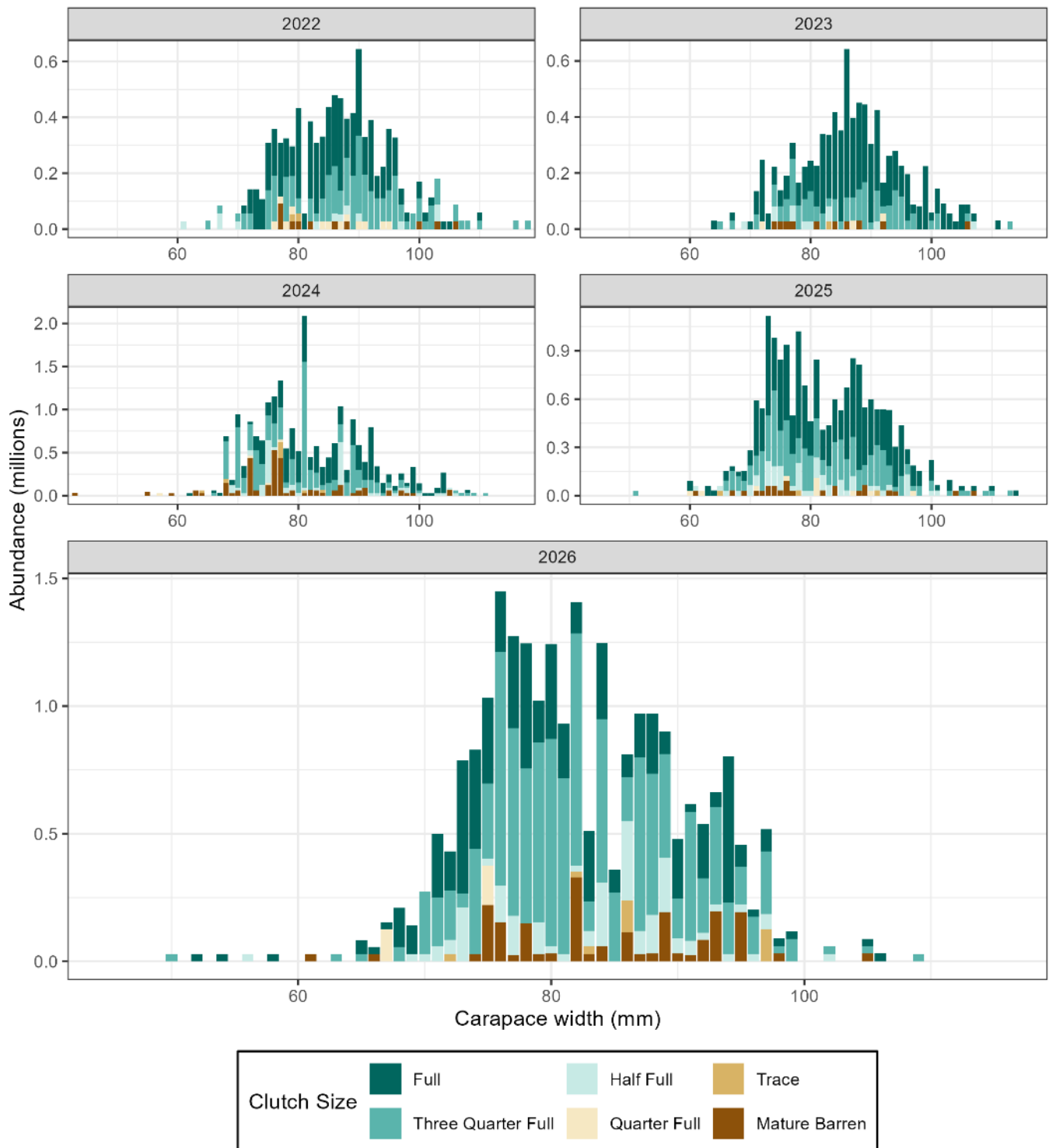


Figure 63. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Tanner Crab West

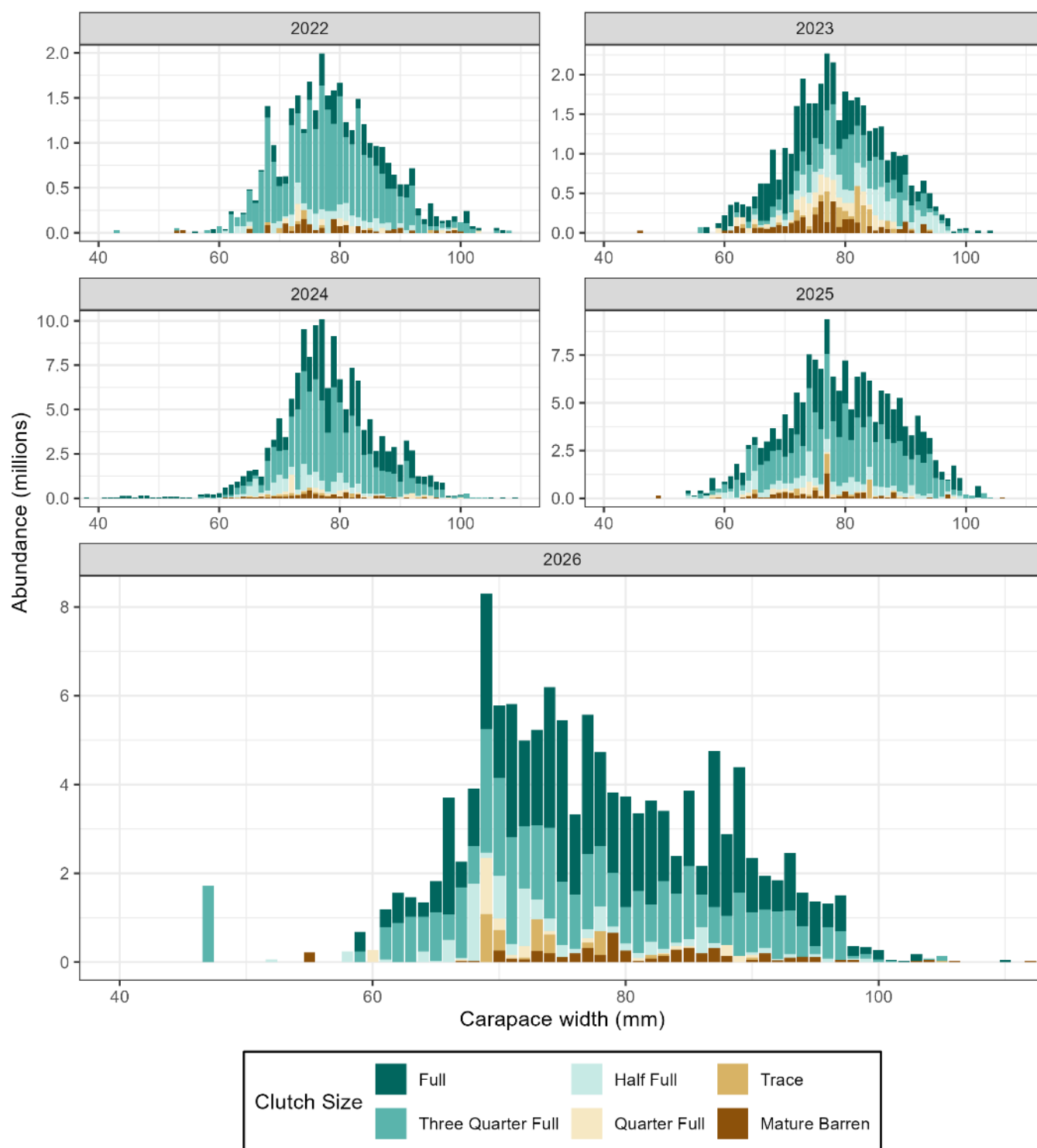


Figure 64. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Tanner Crab East

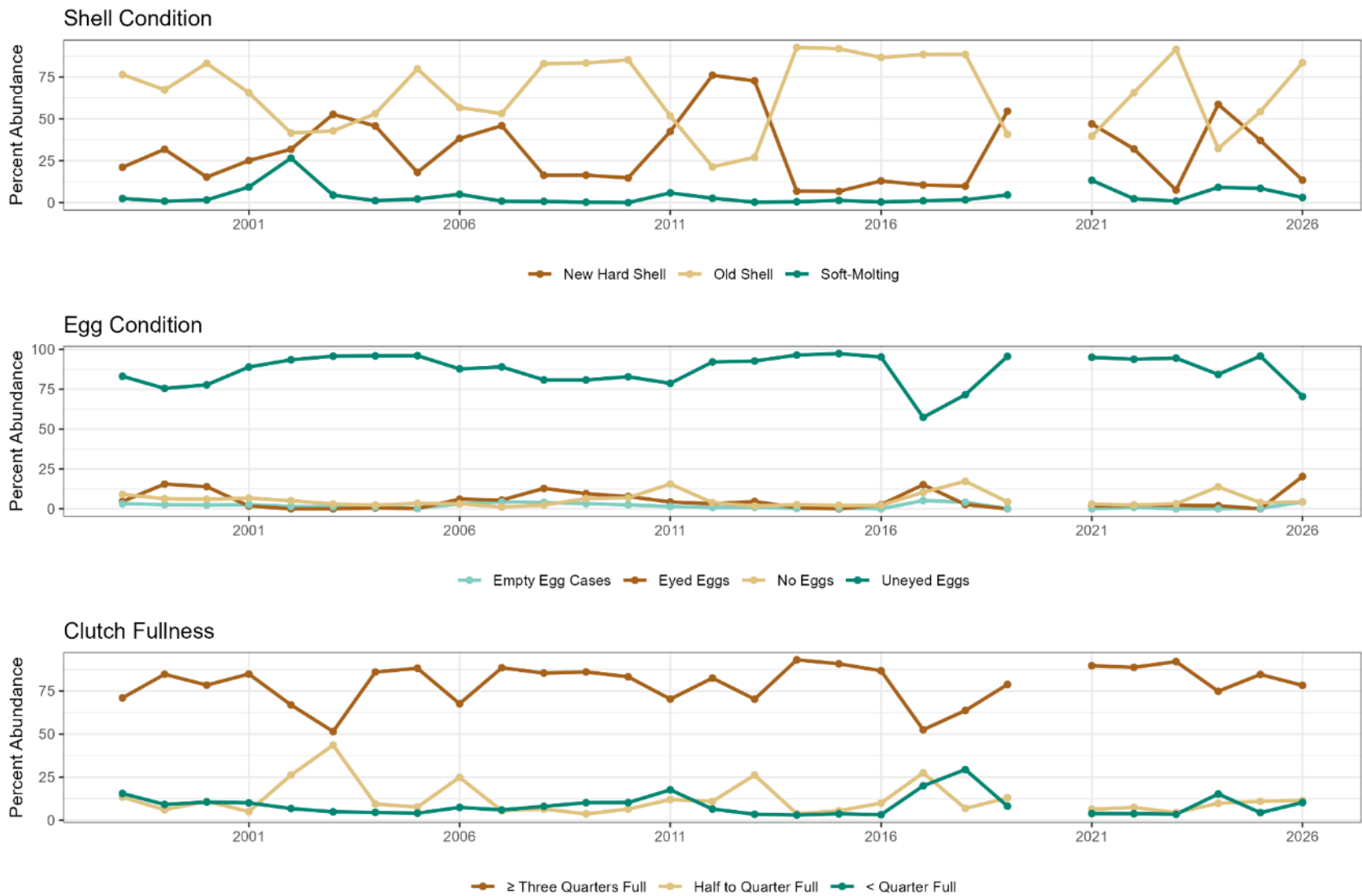


Figure 65. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

Mature Female Tanner Crab West

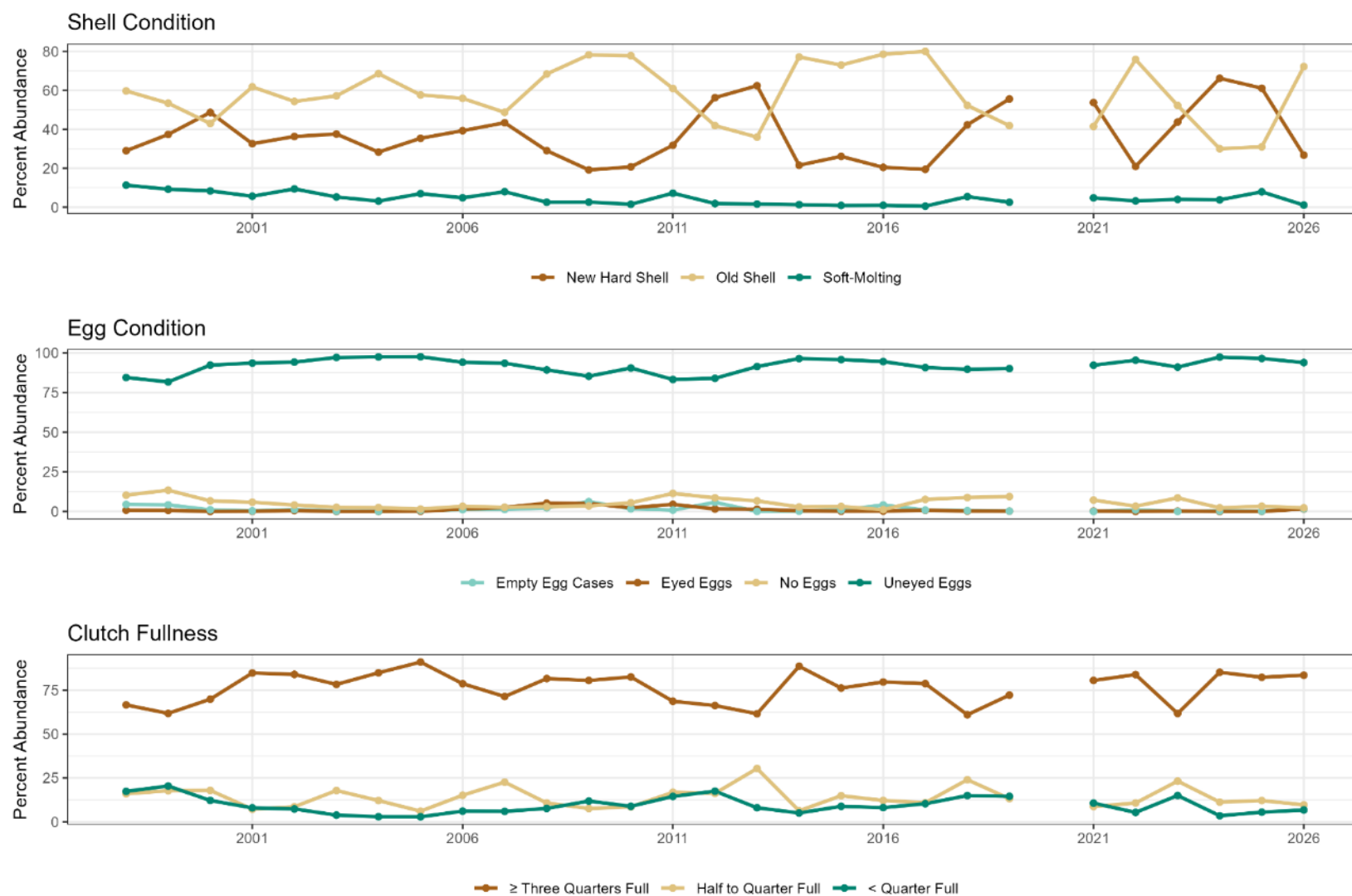


Figure 66. – Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea.

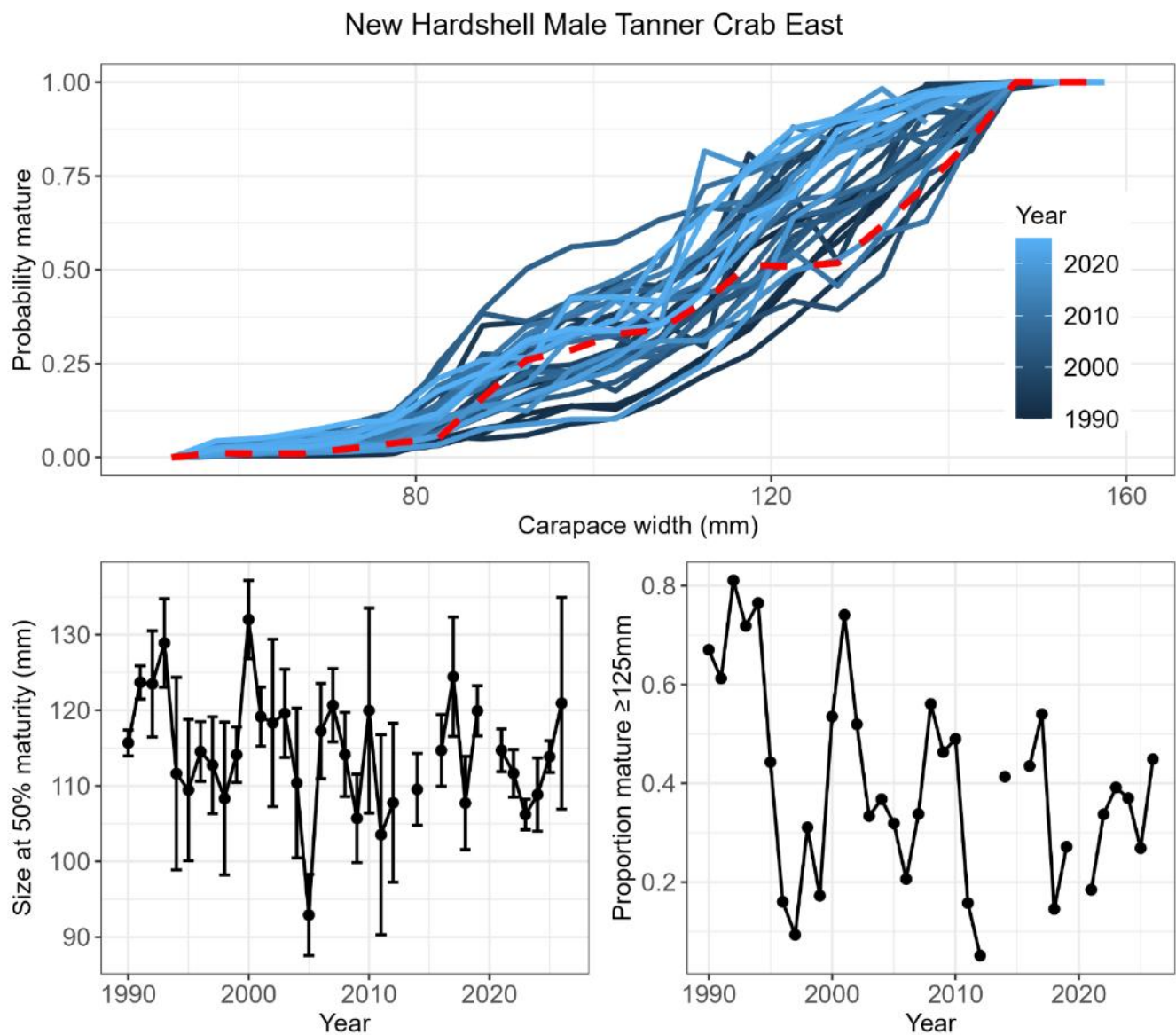


Figure 67. – Maturity estimates for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) east of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea. Upper panel: Estimated proportion of the population that is mature by carapace width. Each fitted curve represents a year when chela measurements were taken, with 2026 shown in red. Lower left panel: Estimated size at which 50% of males are mature using chela morphometrics ($\pm$ 95% CI). Lower right panel: Estimated proportion of mature males at industry-preferred size (≥ 125 mm).

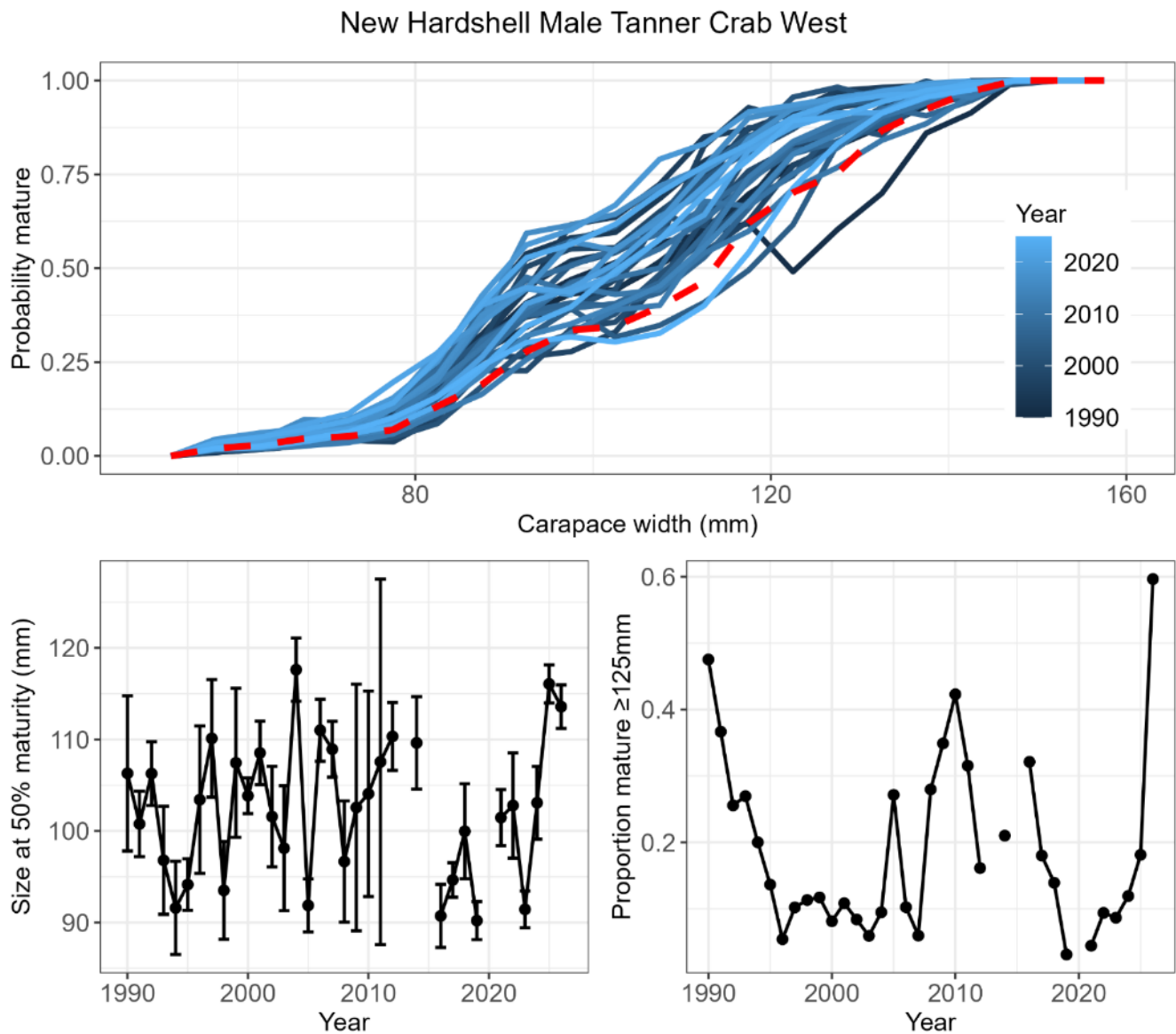


Figure 68. – Maturity estimates for new hardshell male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) west of 166°W in the eastern Bering Sea. Upper panel: Estimated proportion of the population that is mature by carapace width. Each fitted curve represents a year when chela measurements were taken, with 2026 shown in red. Lower left panel: Estimated size at which 50% of males are mature using chela morphometrics ($\pm$ 95% CI). Lower right panel: Estimated proportion of mature males at industry-preferred size (≥ 125 mm).

Tanner Crab Industry Preferred Male

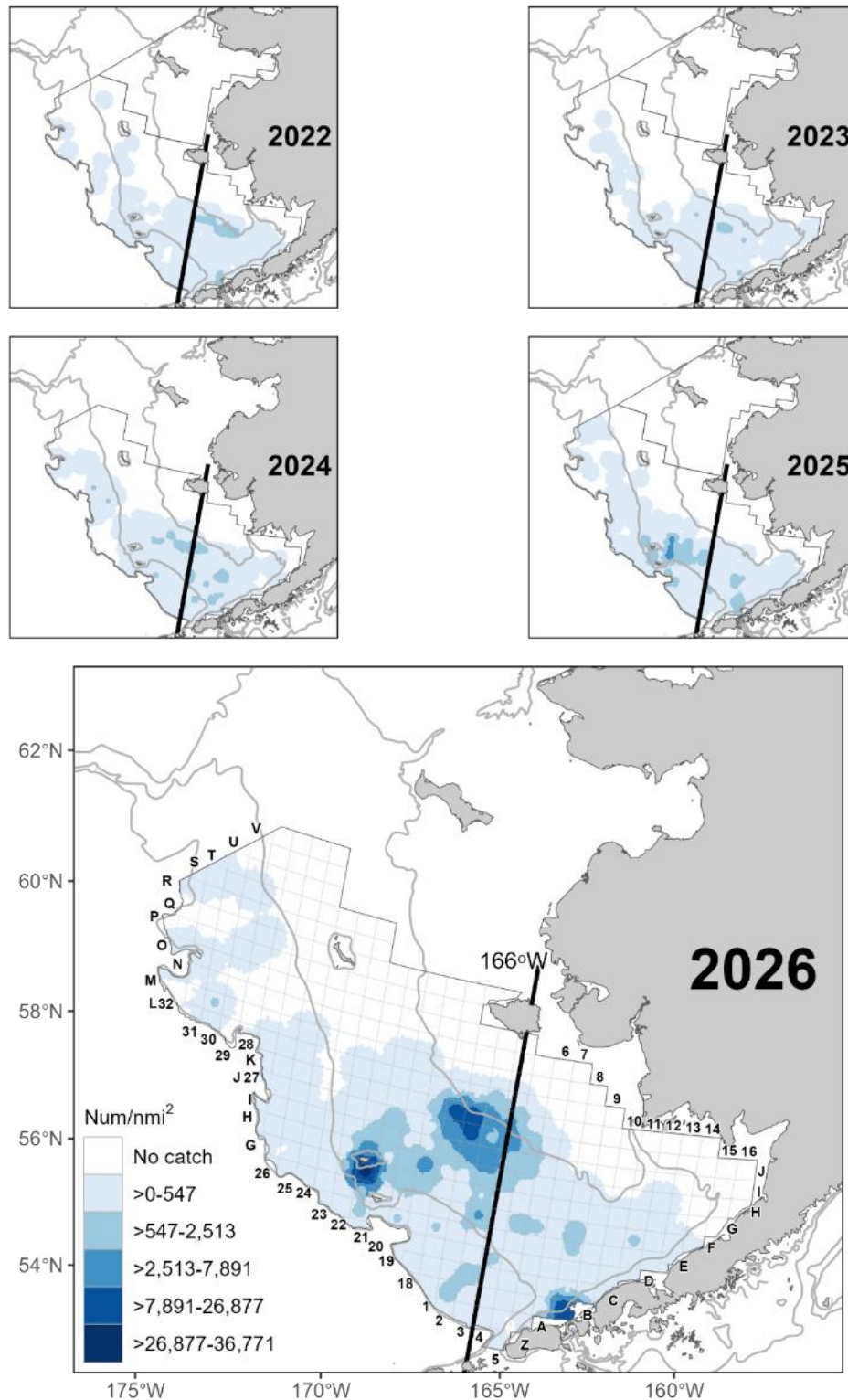


Figure 69. -- Estimated total density of industry preferred-sized (carapace width ≥ 125 mm) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026. Black line shows division between eastern and western EBS Tanner crab stocks.

Tanner Crab Legal Male

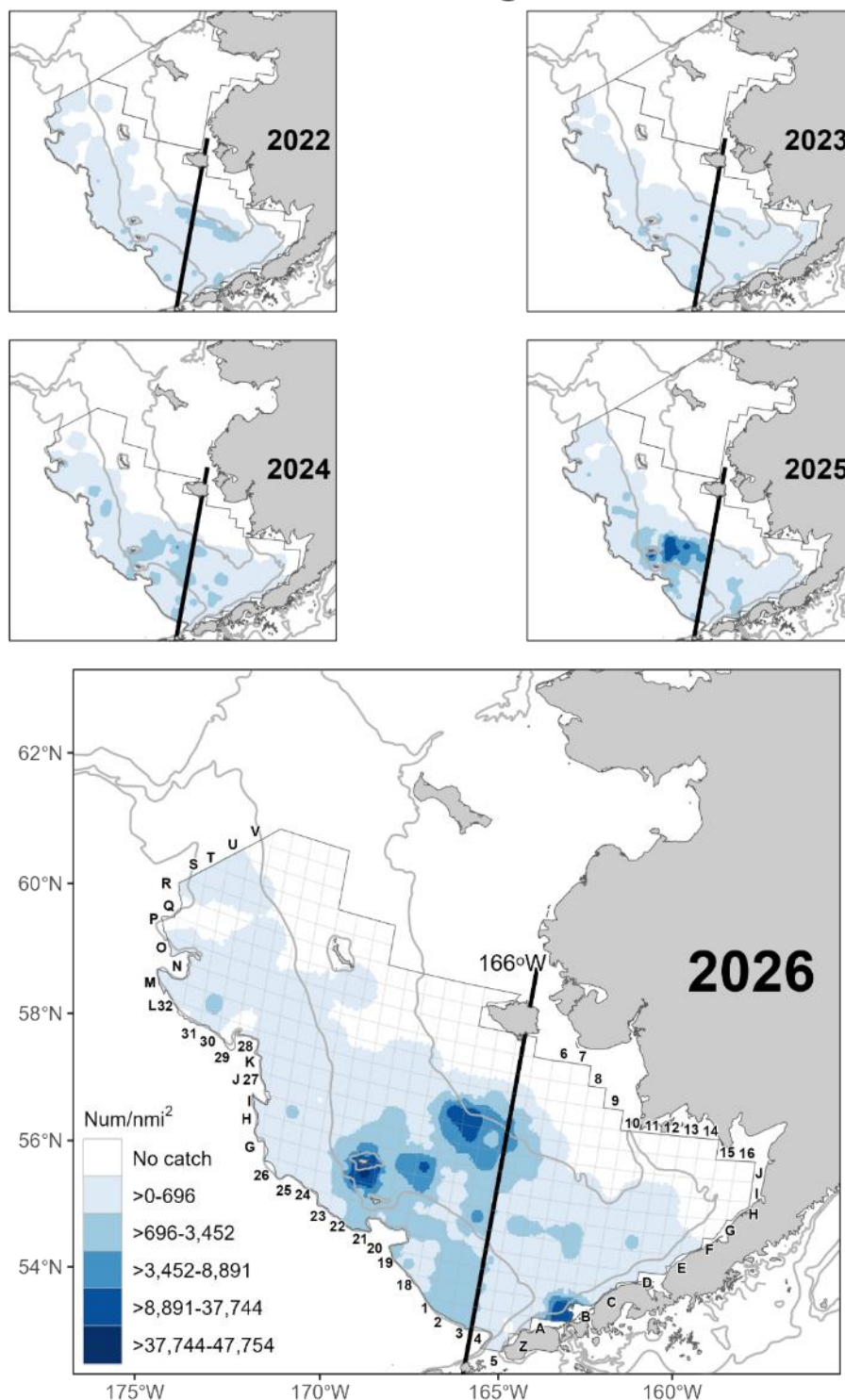


Figure 70. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 120 mm east of 166°W in EBS; carapace width ≥ 110 mm west of 166°W in EBS and in NBS) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026. Black line shows division between eastern and western EBS Tanner crab stocks.

Tanner Crab Large Male

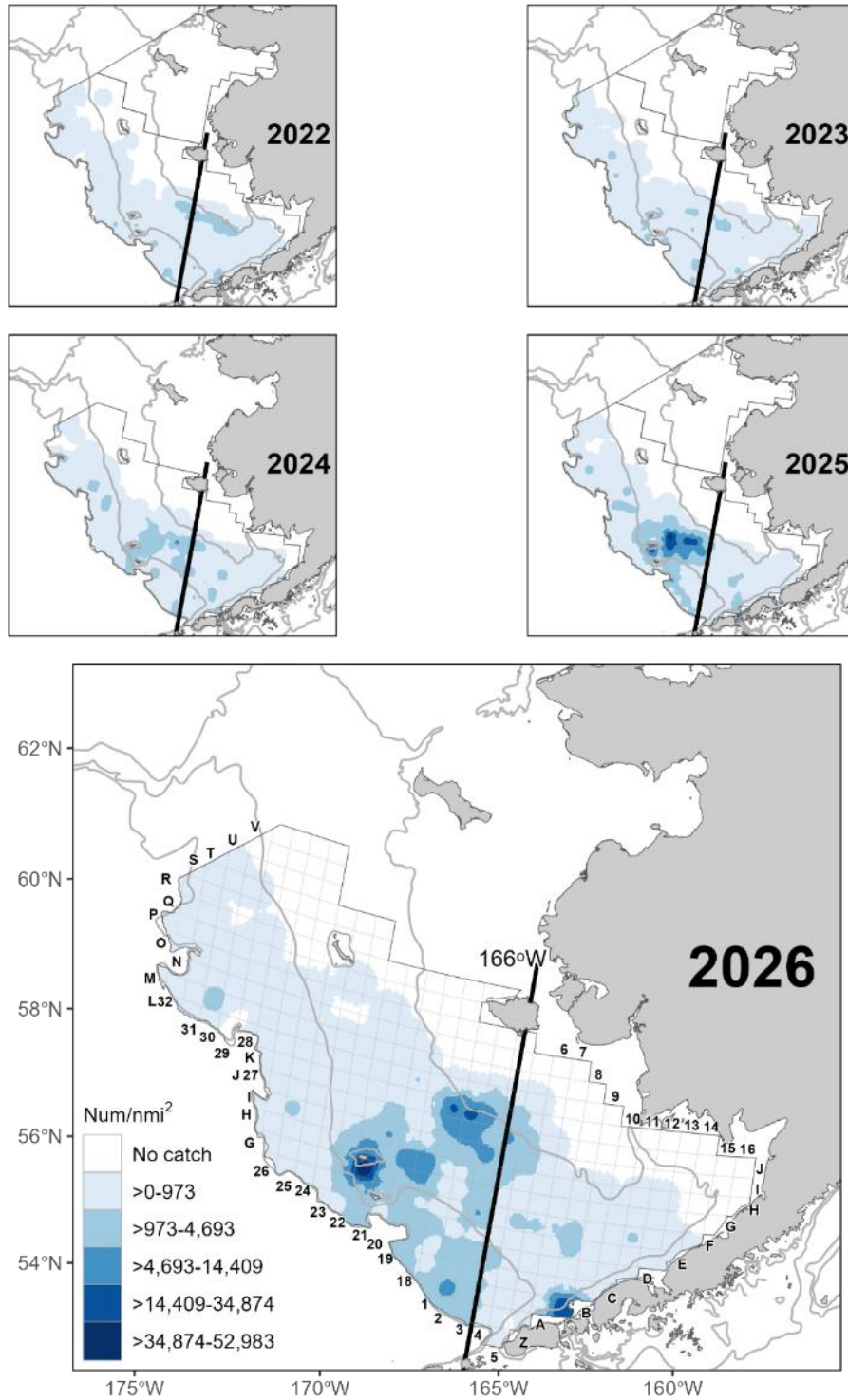


Figure 71. -- Estimated total density of large-sized (carapace width ≥ 113 mm east of 166°W in EBS; carapace width ≥ 103 mm west of 166°W in EBS and in NBS) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026. Black line shows division between eastern and western EBS Tanner crab stocks.

Tanner Crab Small Male

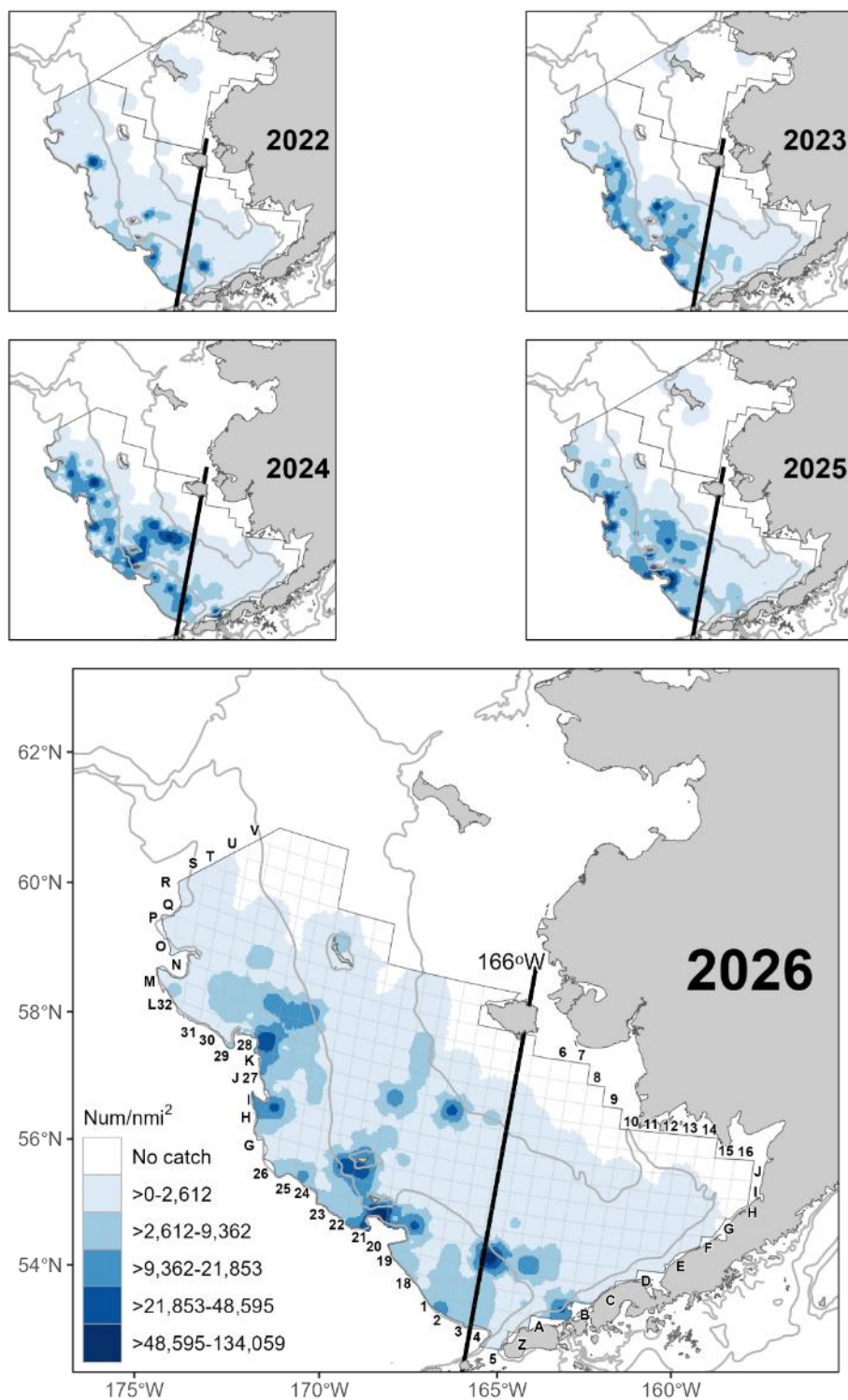


Figure 72. -- Estimated total density of small-sized (carapace width < 113 mm east of 166°W in EBS; carapace width < 103 mm west of 166°W in EBS and in NBS) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026. Black line shows division between eastern and western EBS Tanner crab stocks.

Tanner Crab Mature Female

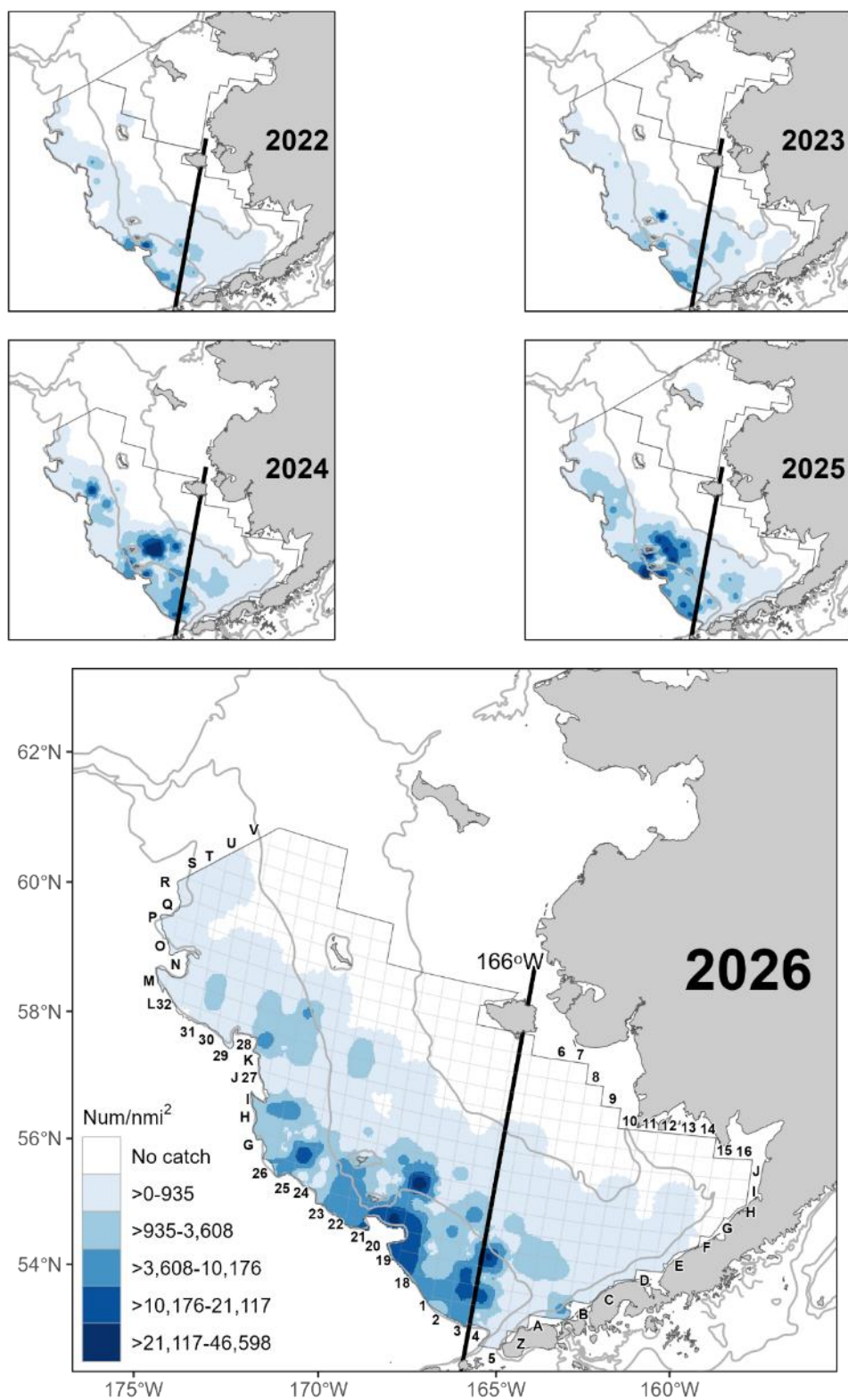


Figure 73. -- Estimated total density of mature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026. Black line shows division between eastern and western EBS Tanner crab stocks.

Tanner Crab Immature Female

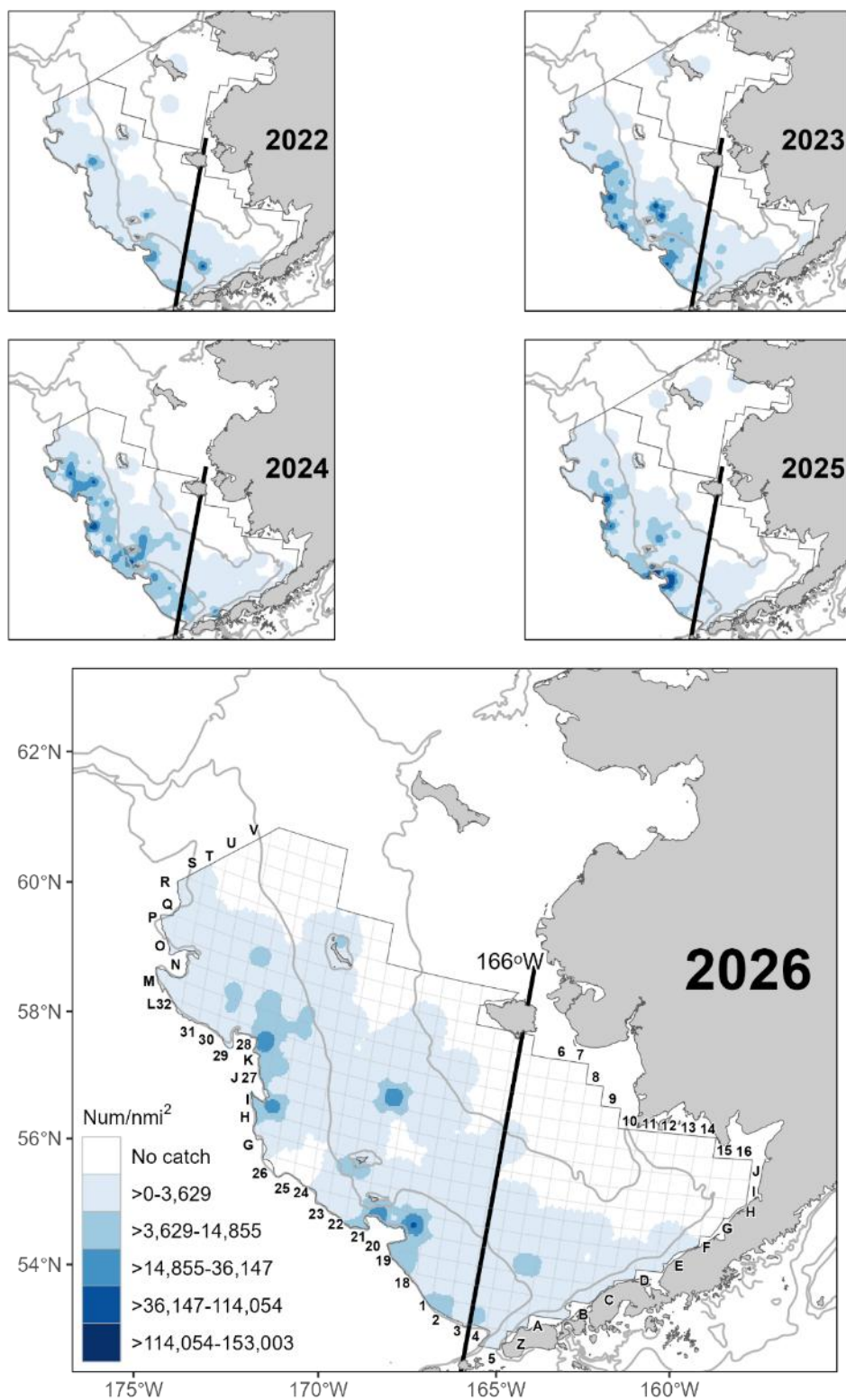


Figure 74. -- Estimated total density of immature female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026. Black line shows division between eastern and western EBS Tanner crab stocks.

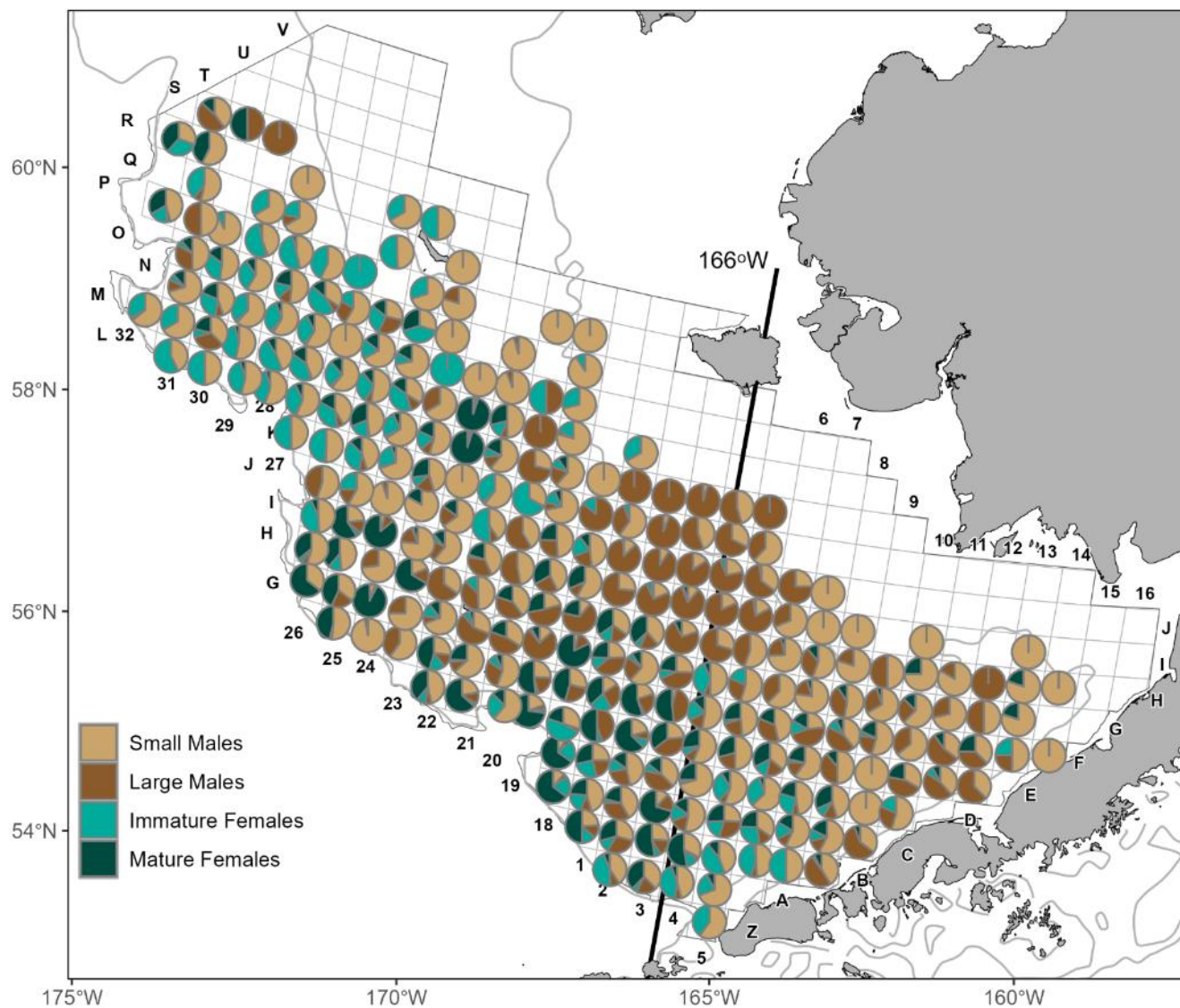


Figure 75. -- Proportion of male and female Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) maturity/size classes caught at each station sampled in 2026. Males are considered large with carapace widths ≥ 113 mm east of 166°W and carapace widths ≥ 103 mm west of 166°W. Black line shows division between eastern and western EBS Tanner crab stocks.

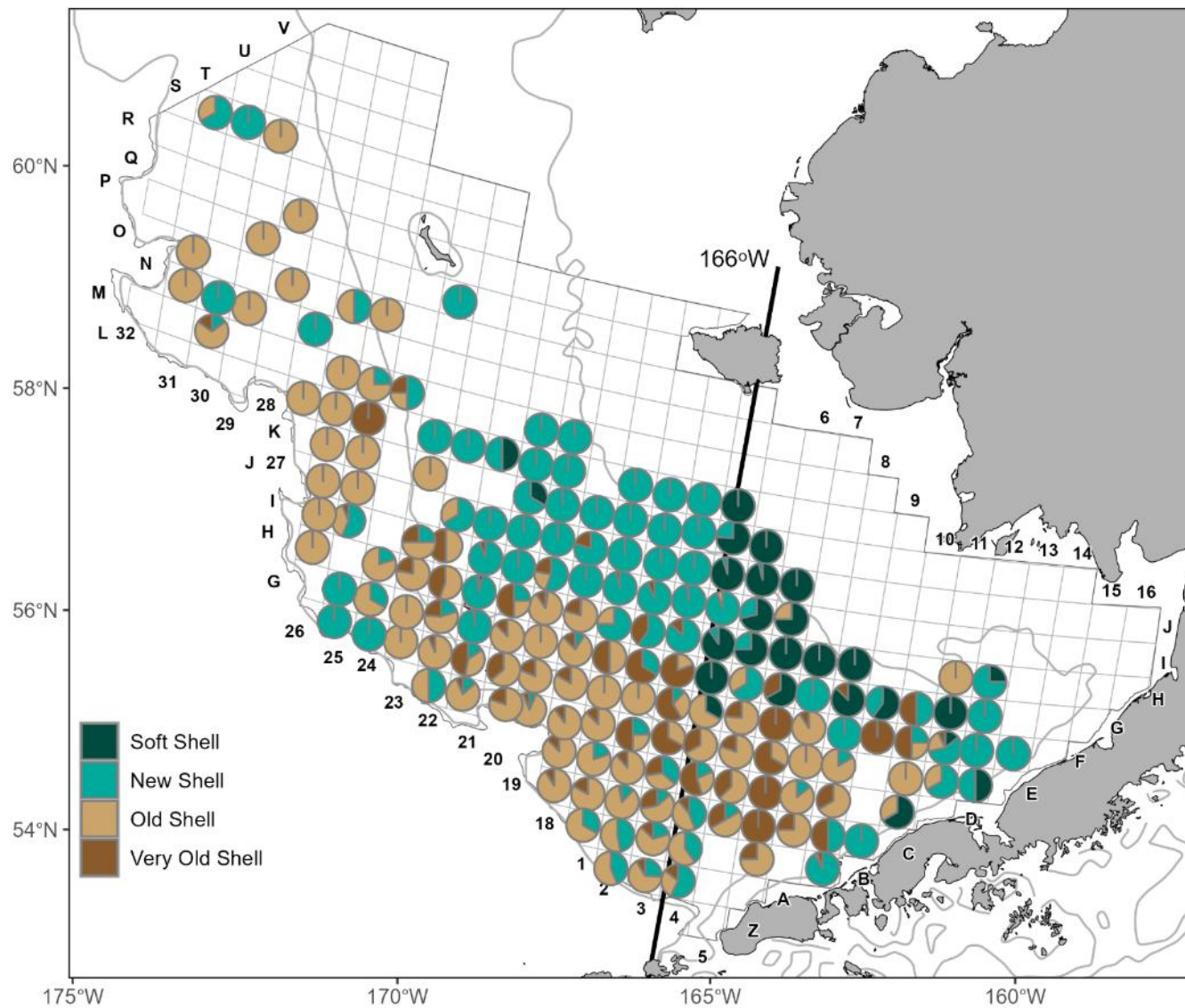
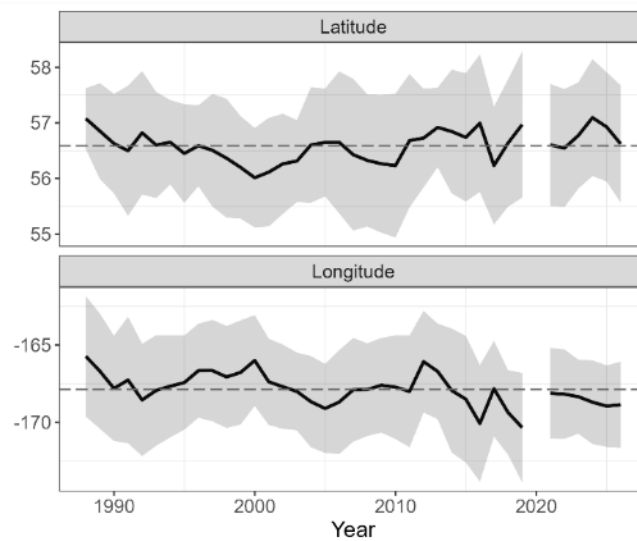
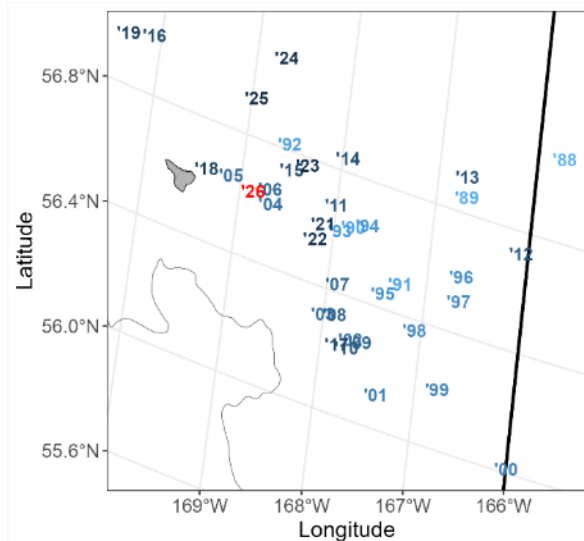


Figure 76. -- Proportion of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 120 mm east of 166°W; carapace width ≥ 110 mm west of 166°W) male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) shell condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2026. Black line shows division between eastern and western Tanner crab stocks.

Tanner Crab Mature Female



Tanner Crab Industry Preferred Male

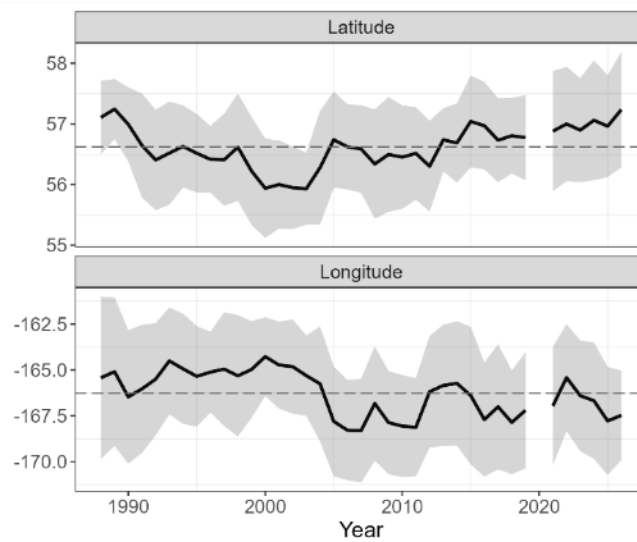
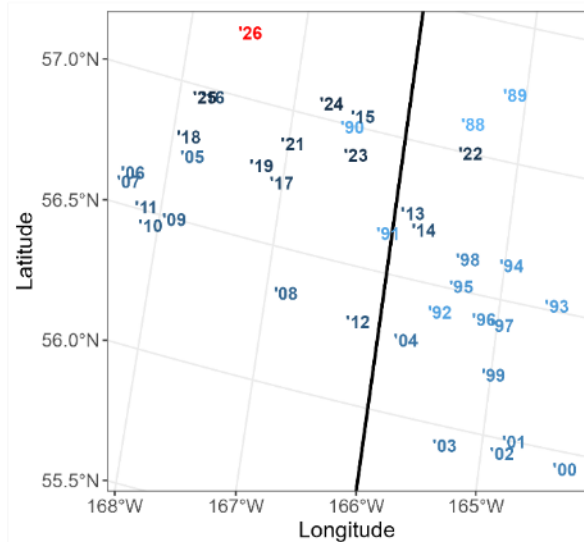


Figure 77. -- CPUE-weighted centers of stock abundance of mature female and industry preferred size male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from 1988 to 2026 in the eastern Bering Sea. Bold black line in left panels indicates 166°W. Years get darker blue with time in left panel maps, with the most recent year denoted in red.

Snow crab figures

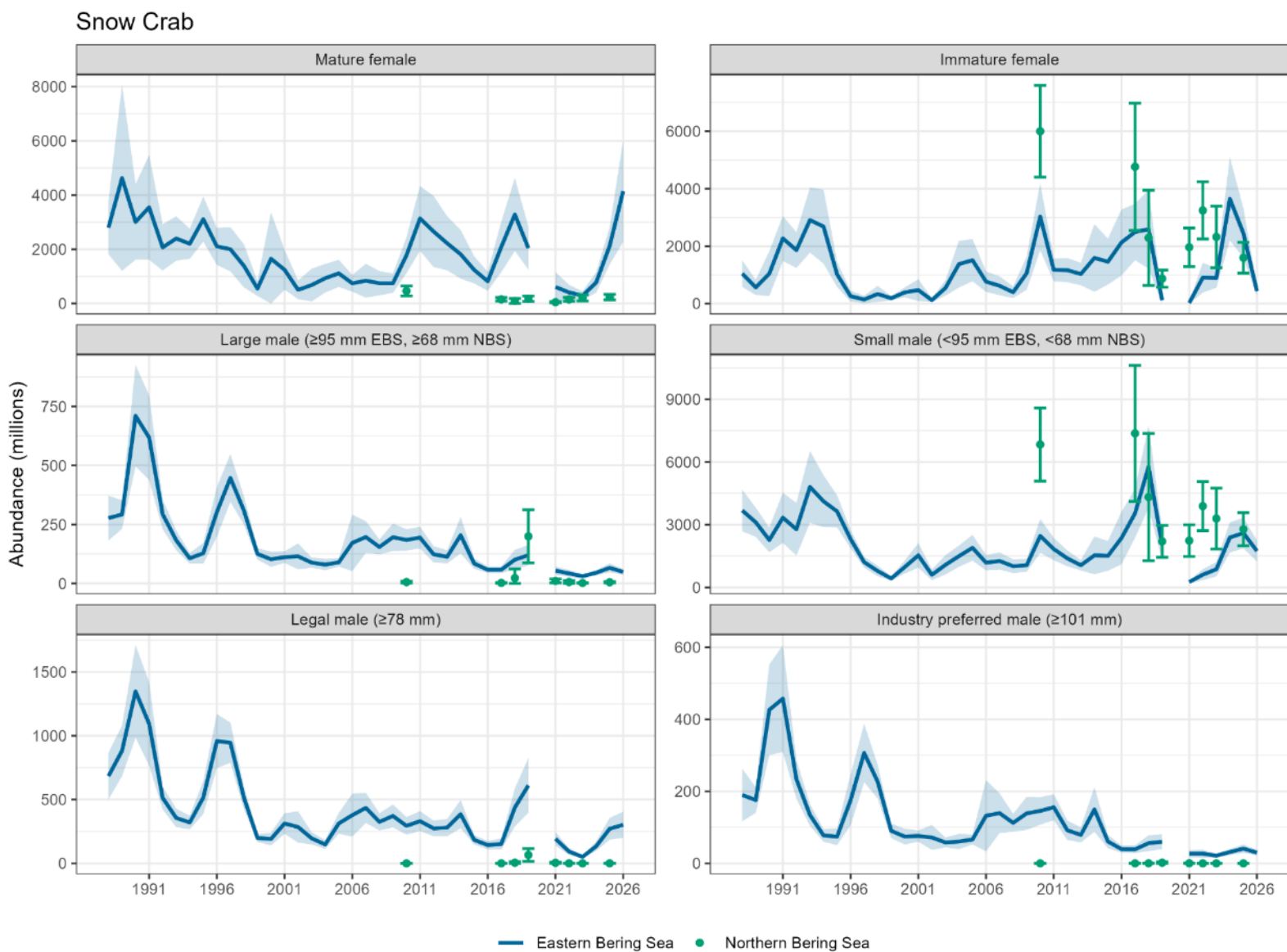


Figure 78. -- Historical abundance of snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern and northern Bering Sea. Light blue area and green error bars indicate $\pm 95\%$ CI.

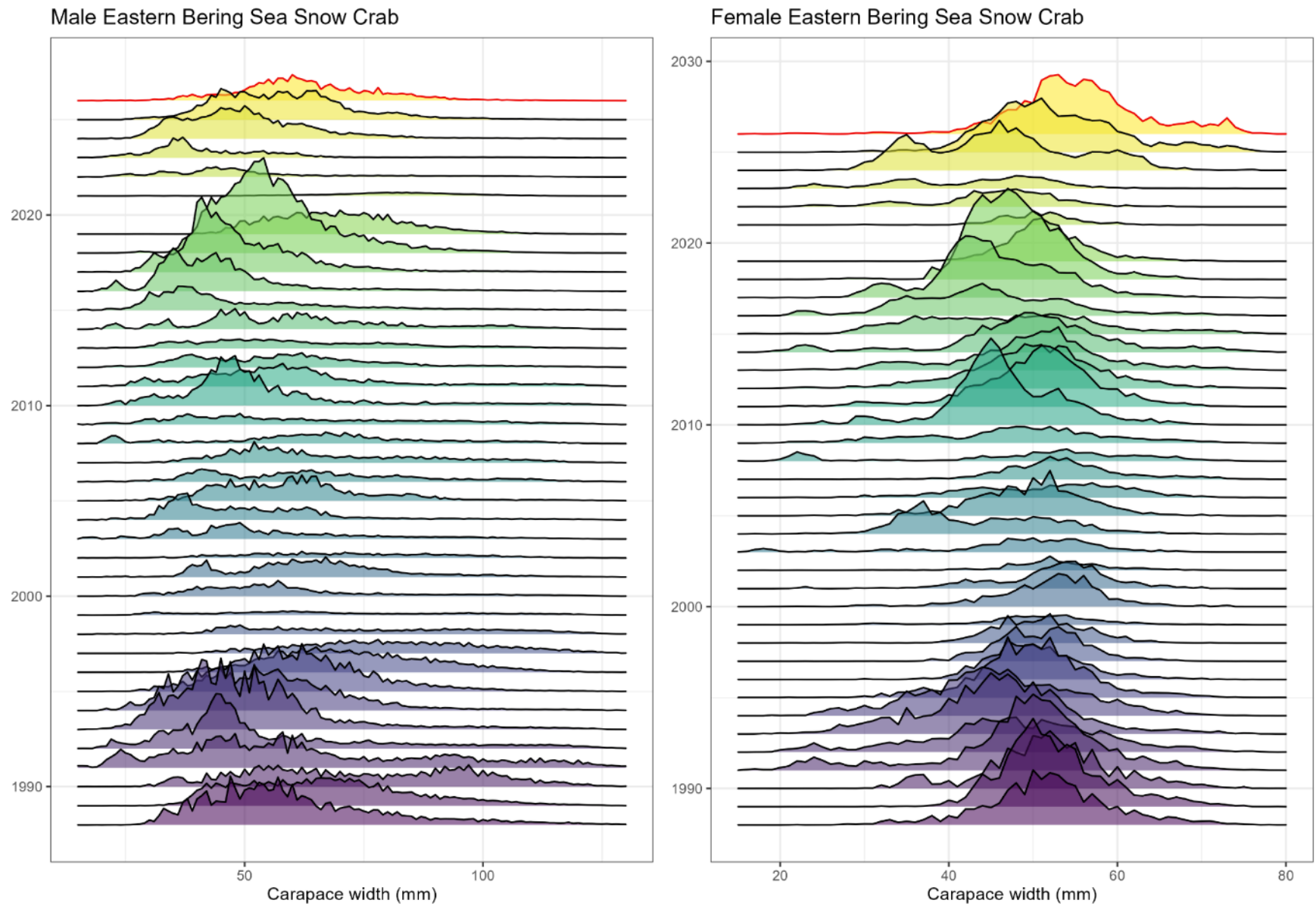


Figure 79. -- Historical size frequency for snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea.

New Hardshell Male Snow Crab

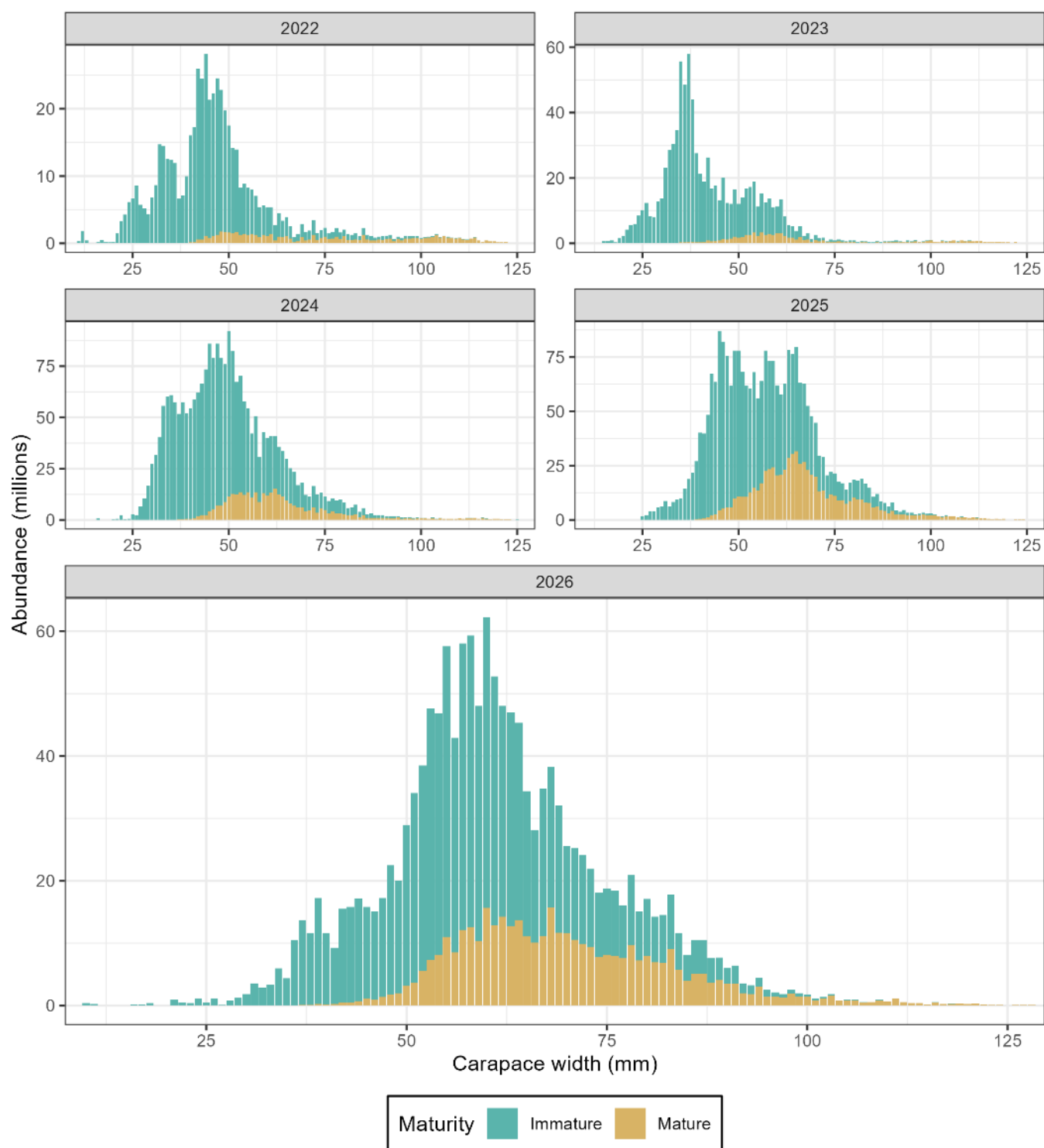


Figure 80. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of new hardshell male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

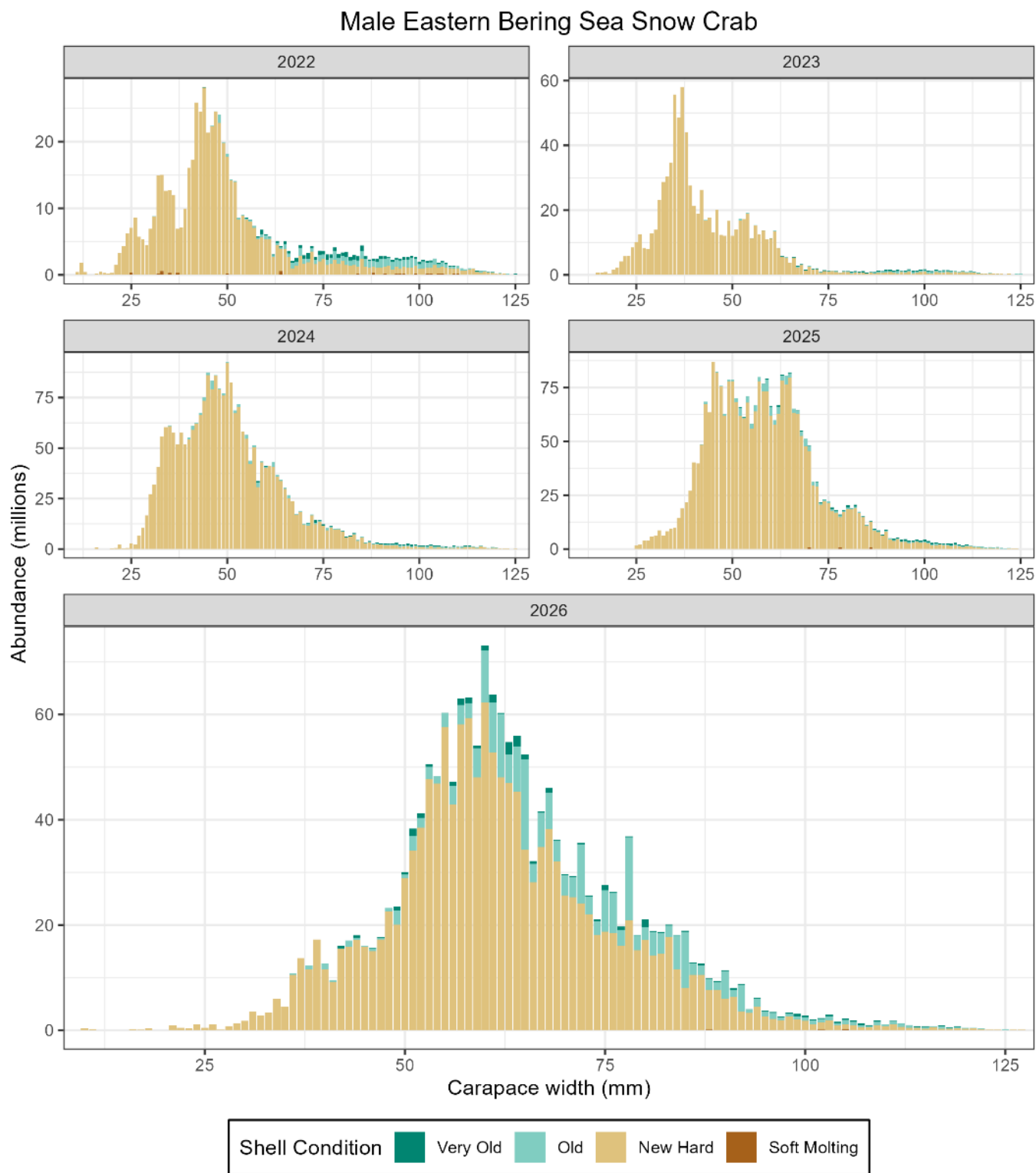


Figure 81. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Female Eastern Bering Sea Snow Crab

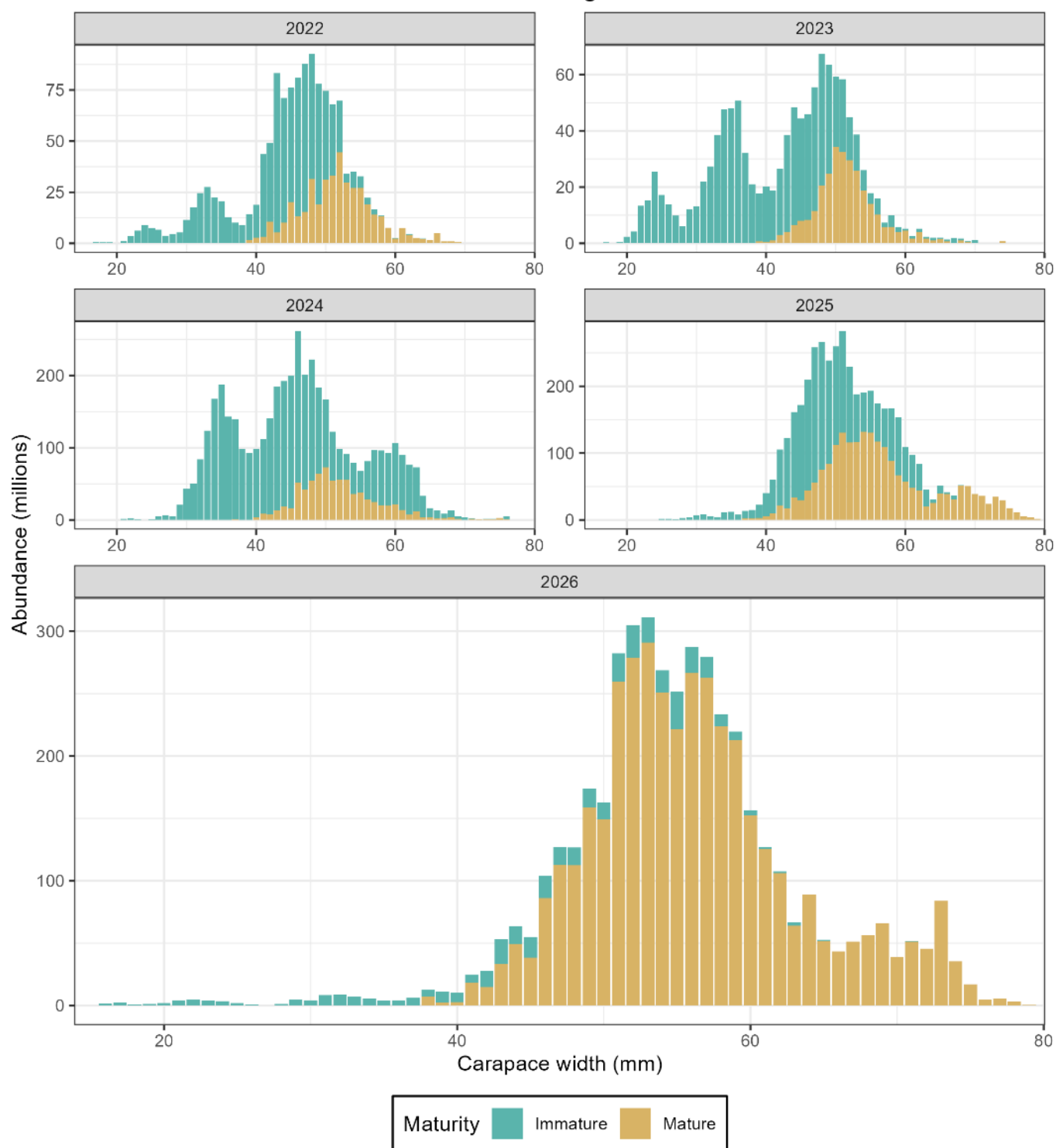


Figure 82. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

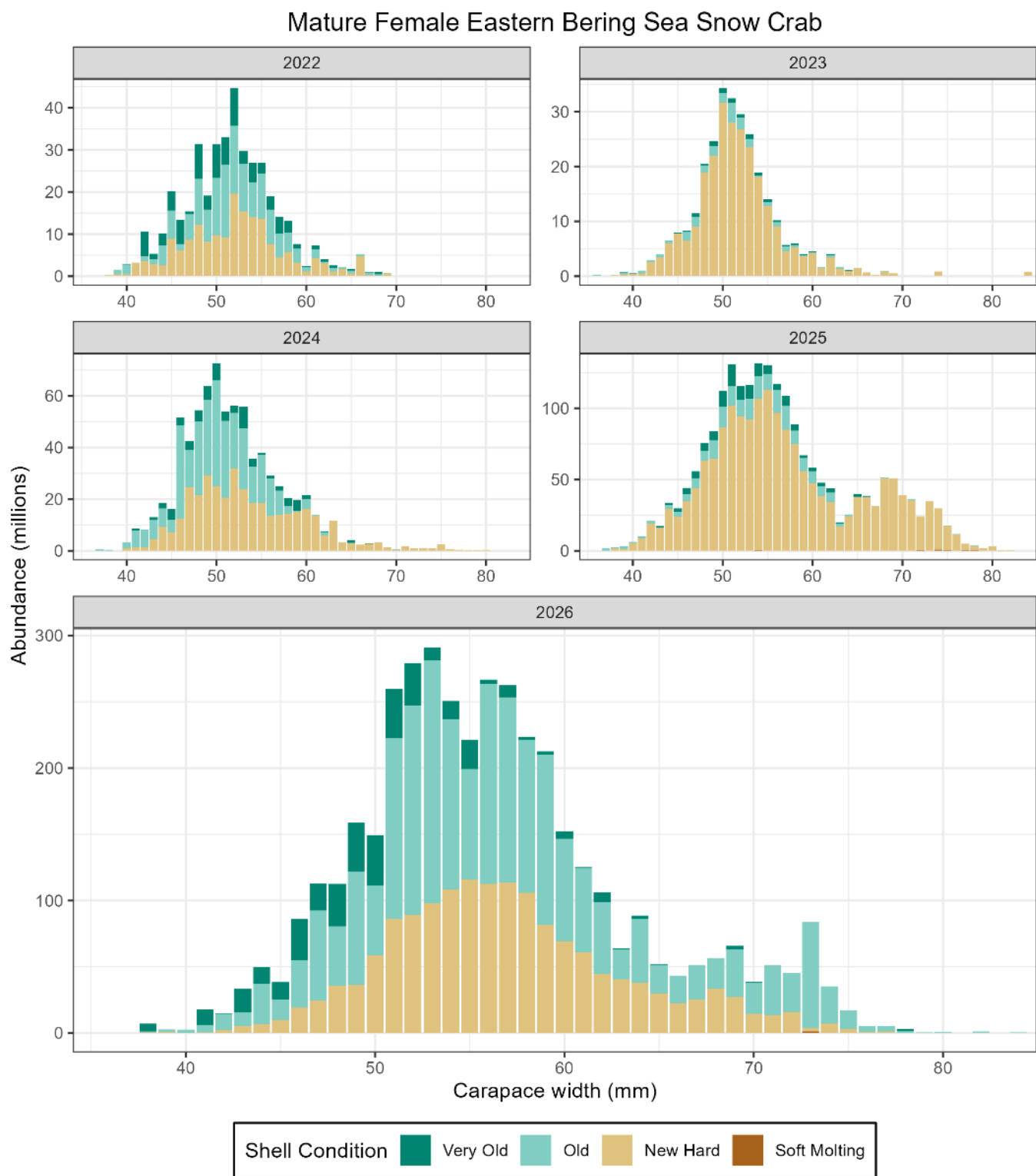


Figure 83. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Eastern Bering Sea Snow Crab

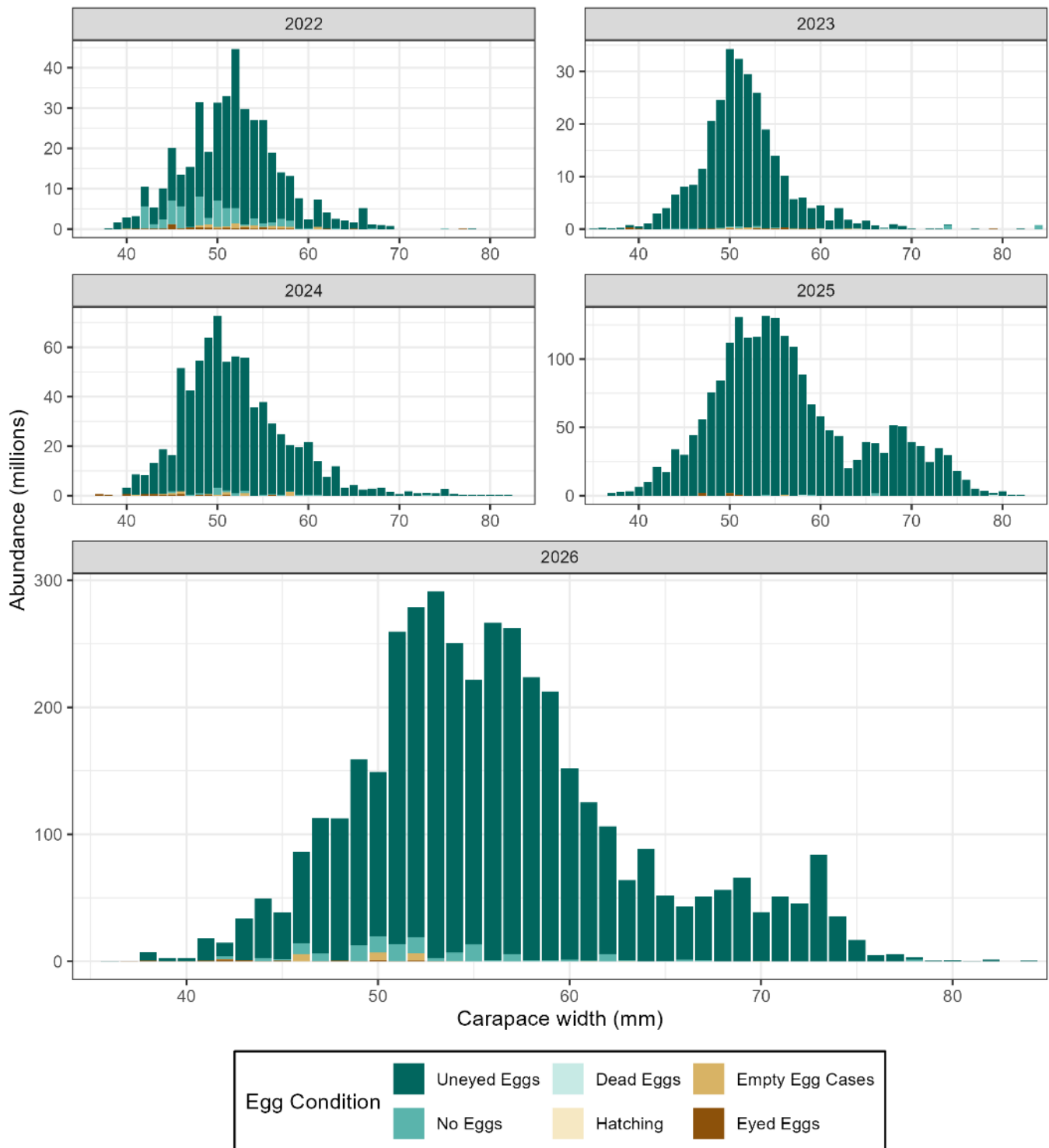


Figure 84. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

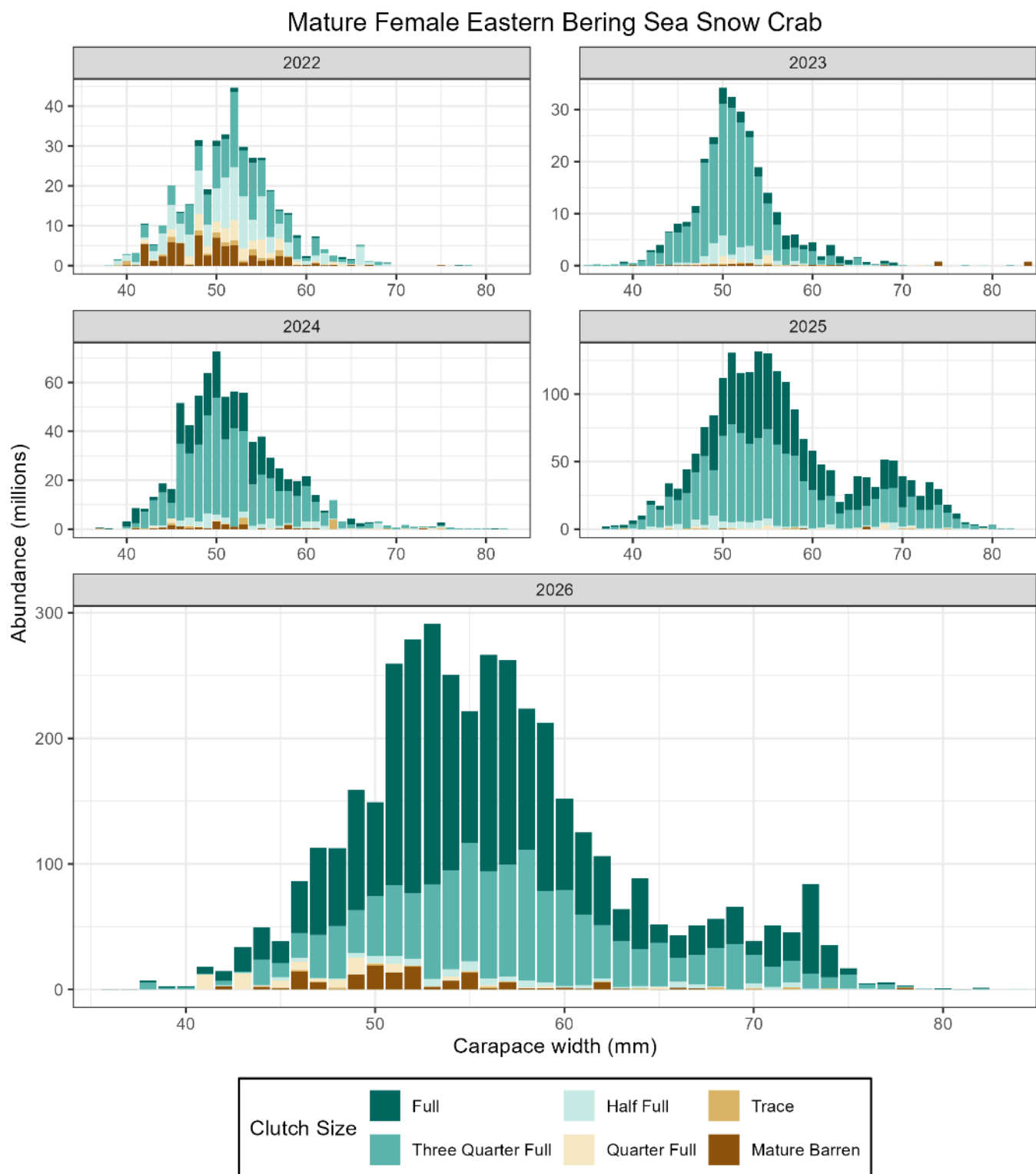


Figure 85. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Eastern Bering Sea Snow Crab

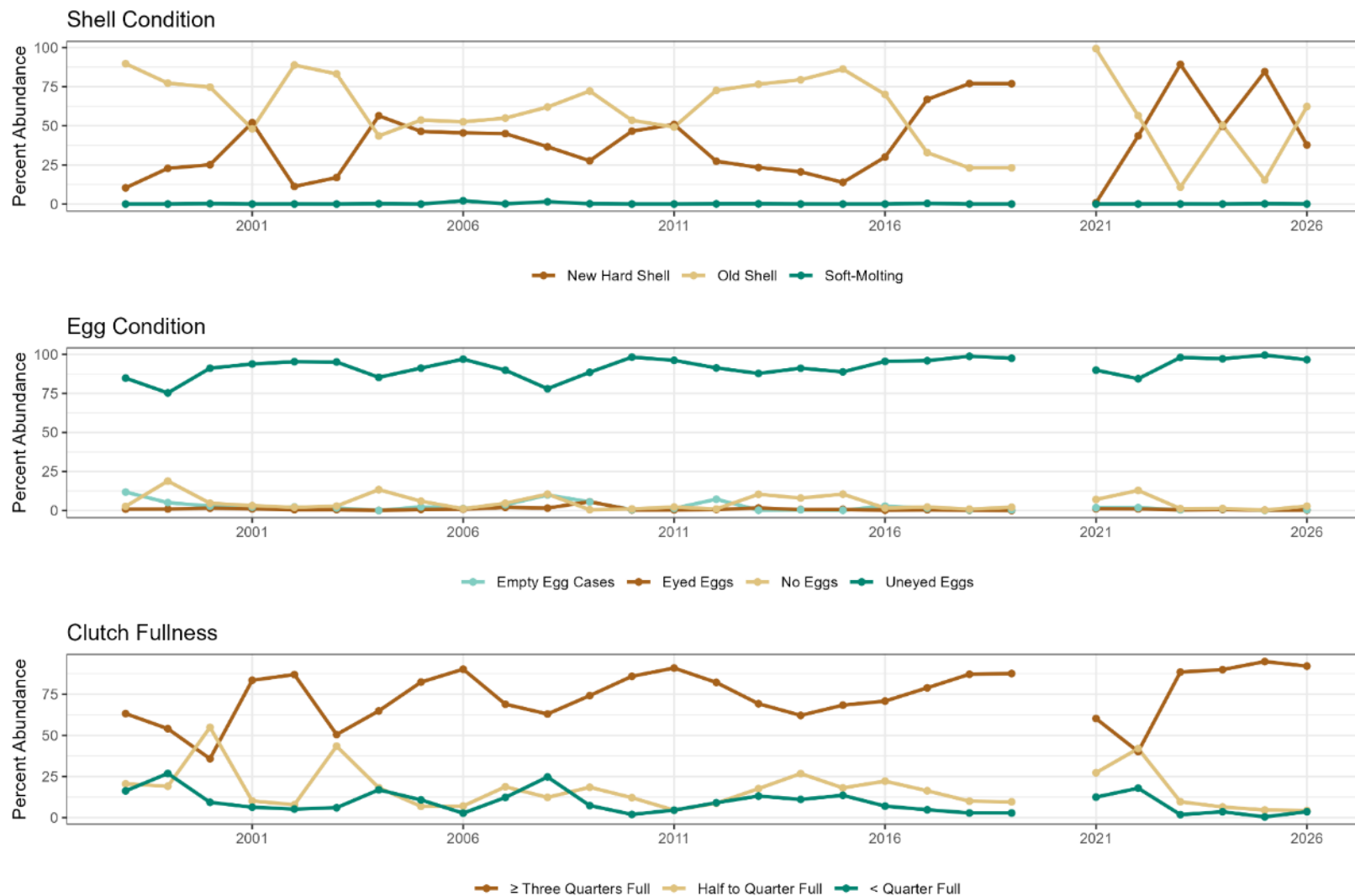


Figure 86. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea.

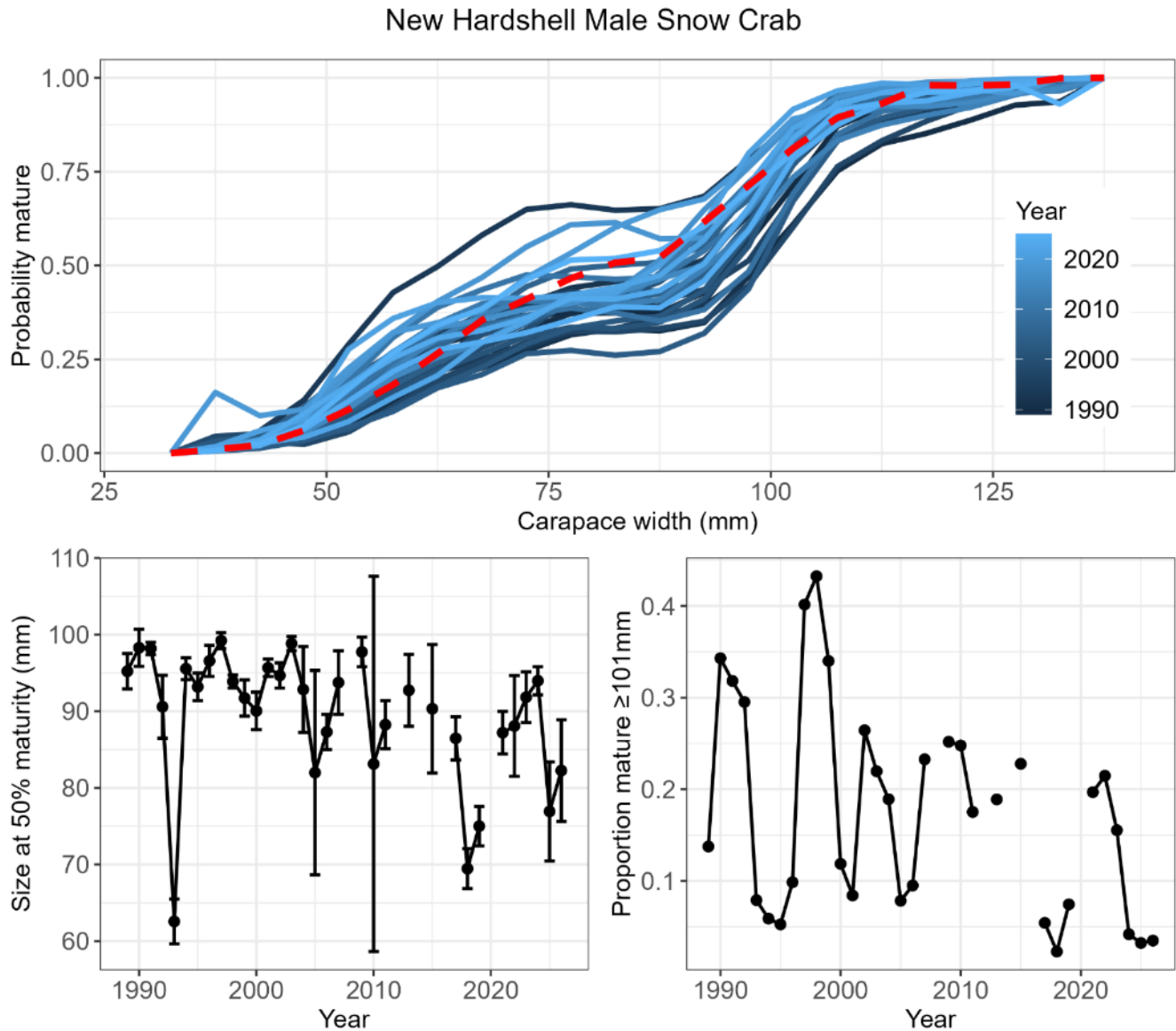


Figure 87. -- Maturity estimates for new hardshell male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) in the eastern Bering Sea. Upper panel: Estimated proportion of the population that is mature by carapace width. Each fitted curve represents a year when chela measurements were taken, with 2026 shown in red. Lower left panel: Estimated size at which 50% of males are mature using chela morphometrics ($\pm$ 95% CI). Lower right panel: Estimated proportion of mature males at industry-preferred size (≥ 101 mm).

Snow Crab Industry Preferred Male

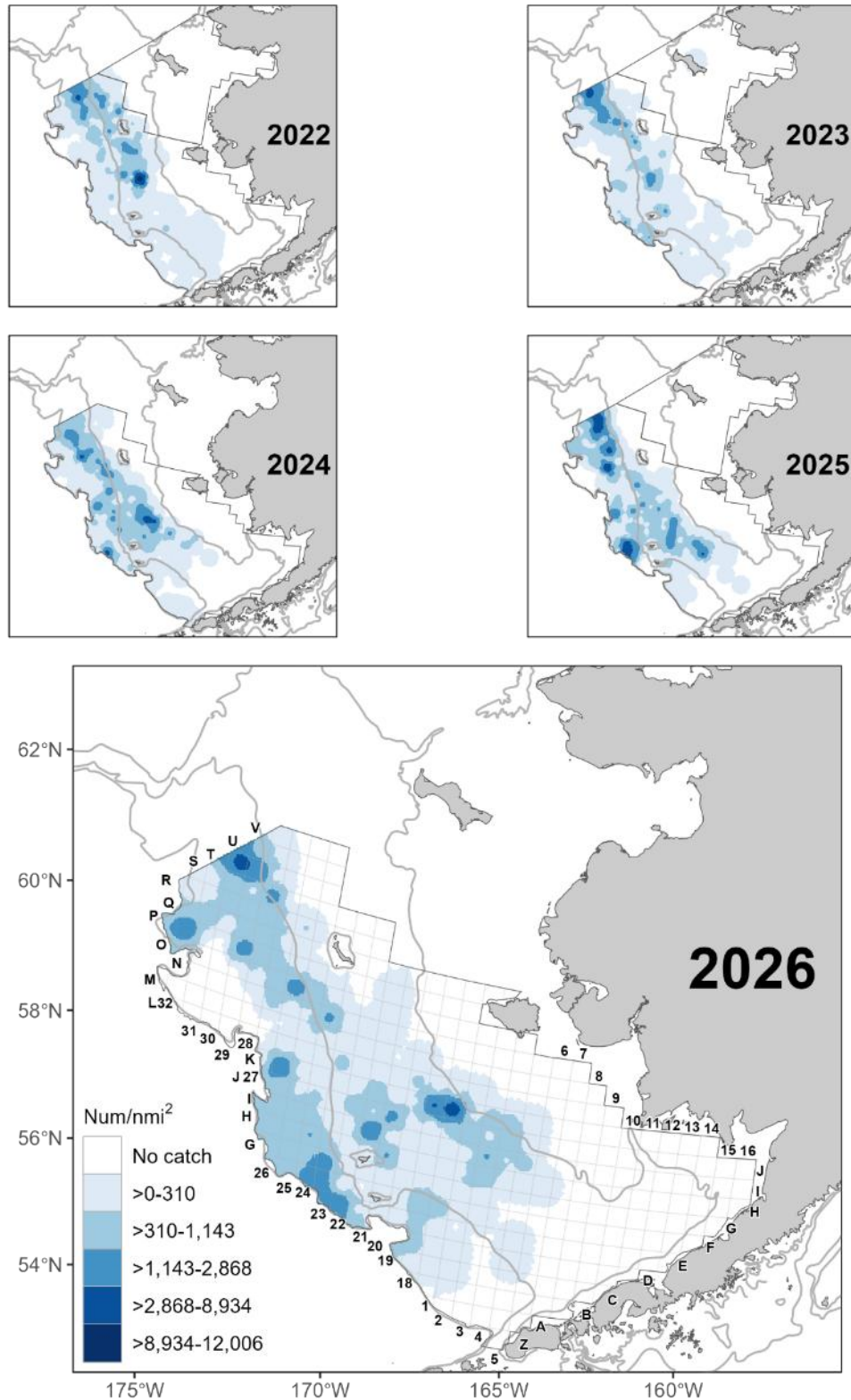


Figure 88. -- Estimated total density of industry preferred-sized (carapace width ≥ 101 mm) snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Snow Crab Legal Male

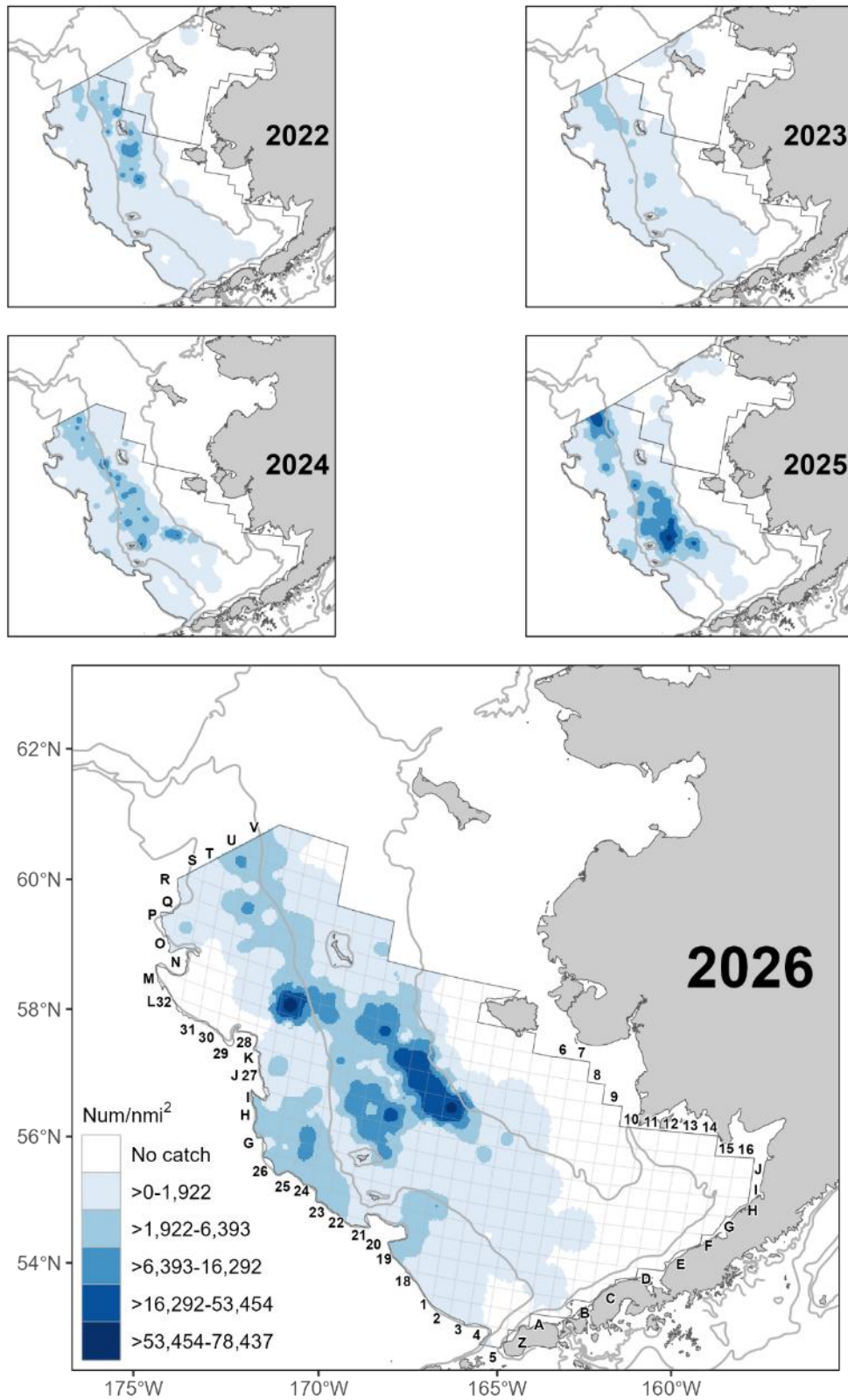


Figure 89. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 78 mm) snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Snow Crab Large Male

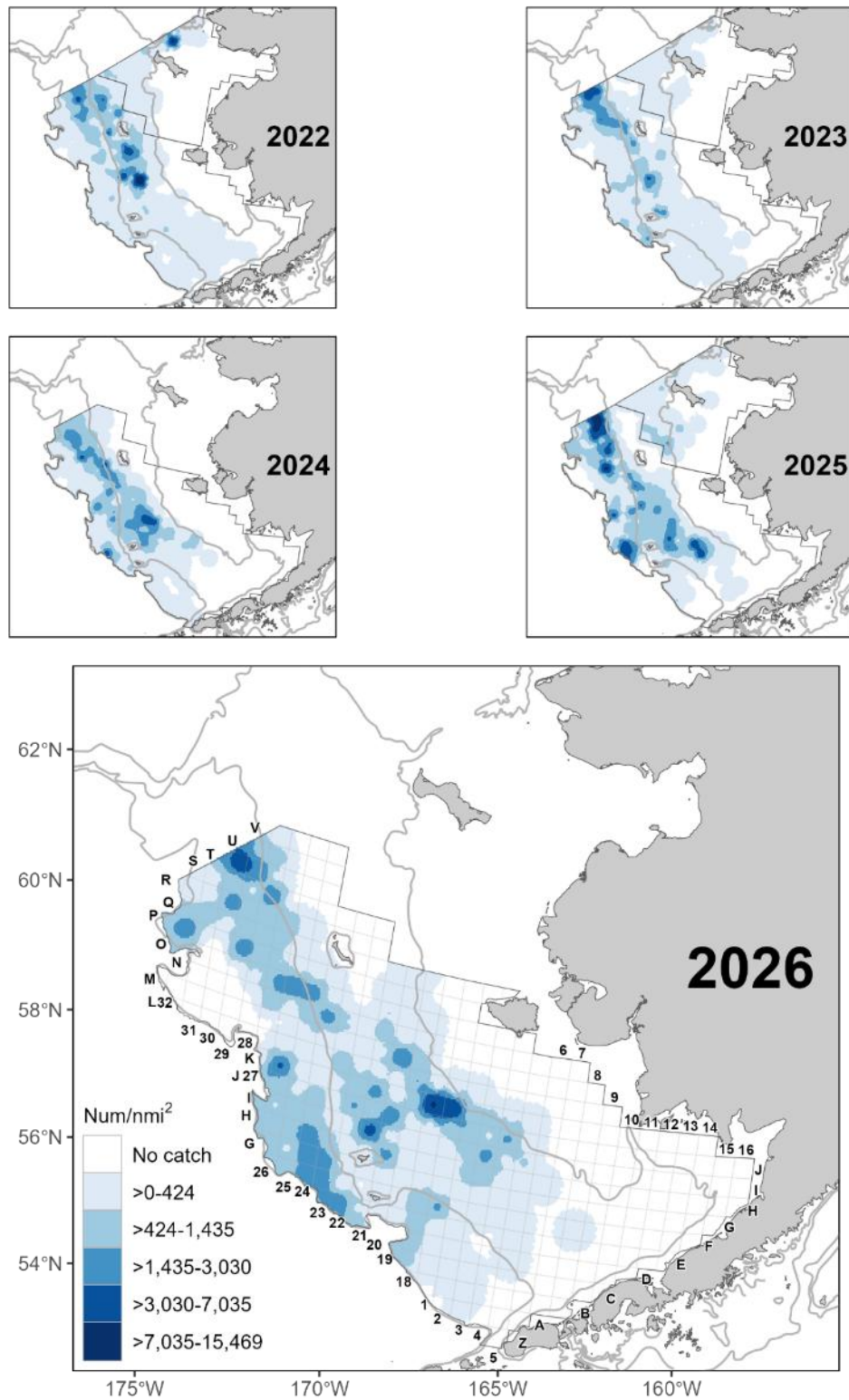


Figure 90. -- Estimated total density of large-sized (carapace width ≥ 95 mm in EBS; carapace width ≥ 68 mm in NBS) male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Snow Crab Small Male

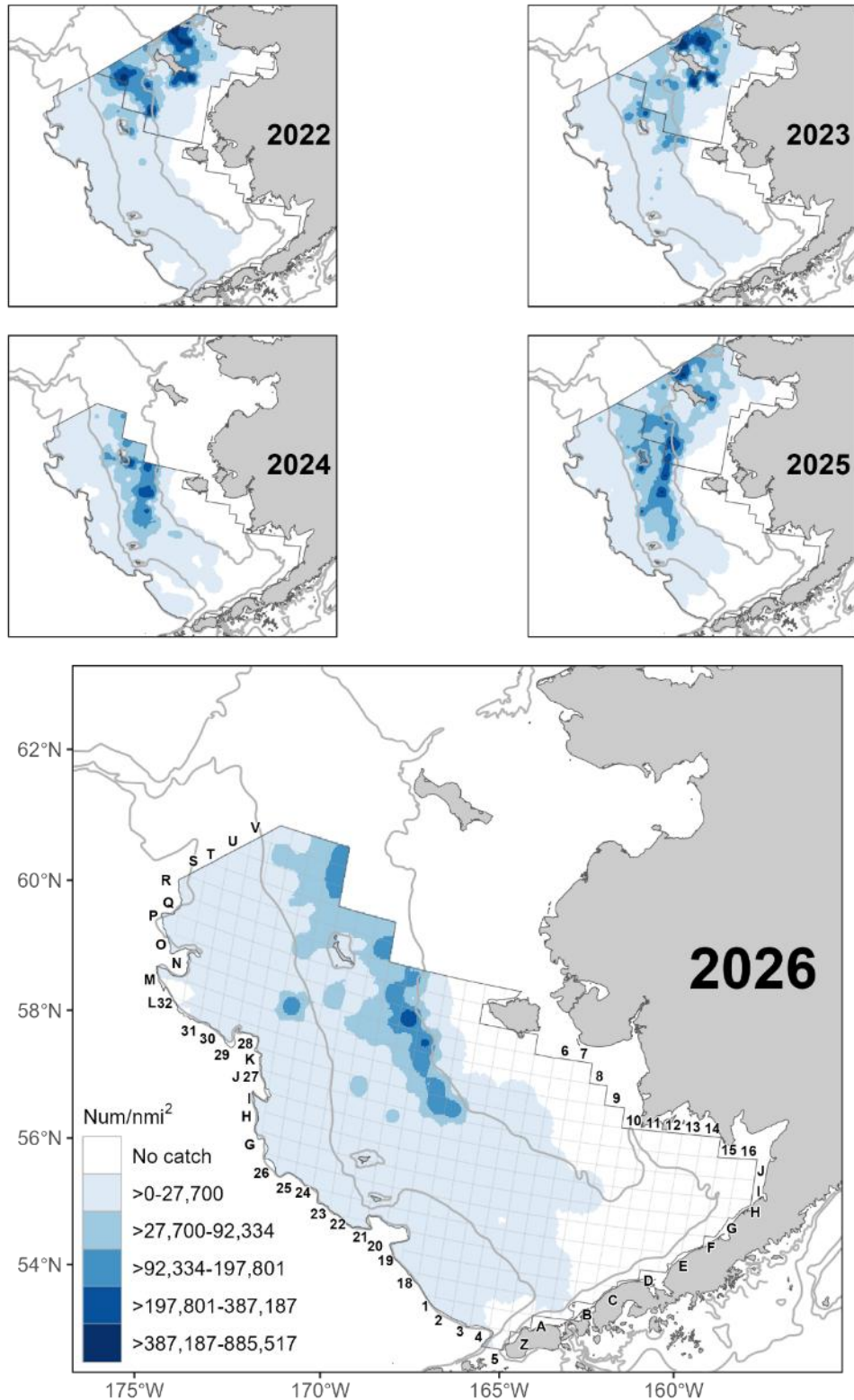


Figure 91. -- Estimated total density of small-sized (carapace width < 95 mm in EBS; carapace width < 68 mm in NBS) male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Snow Crab Mature Female

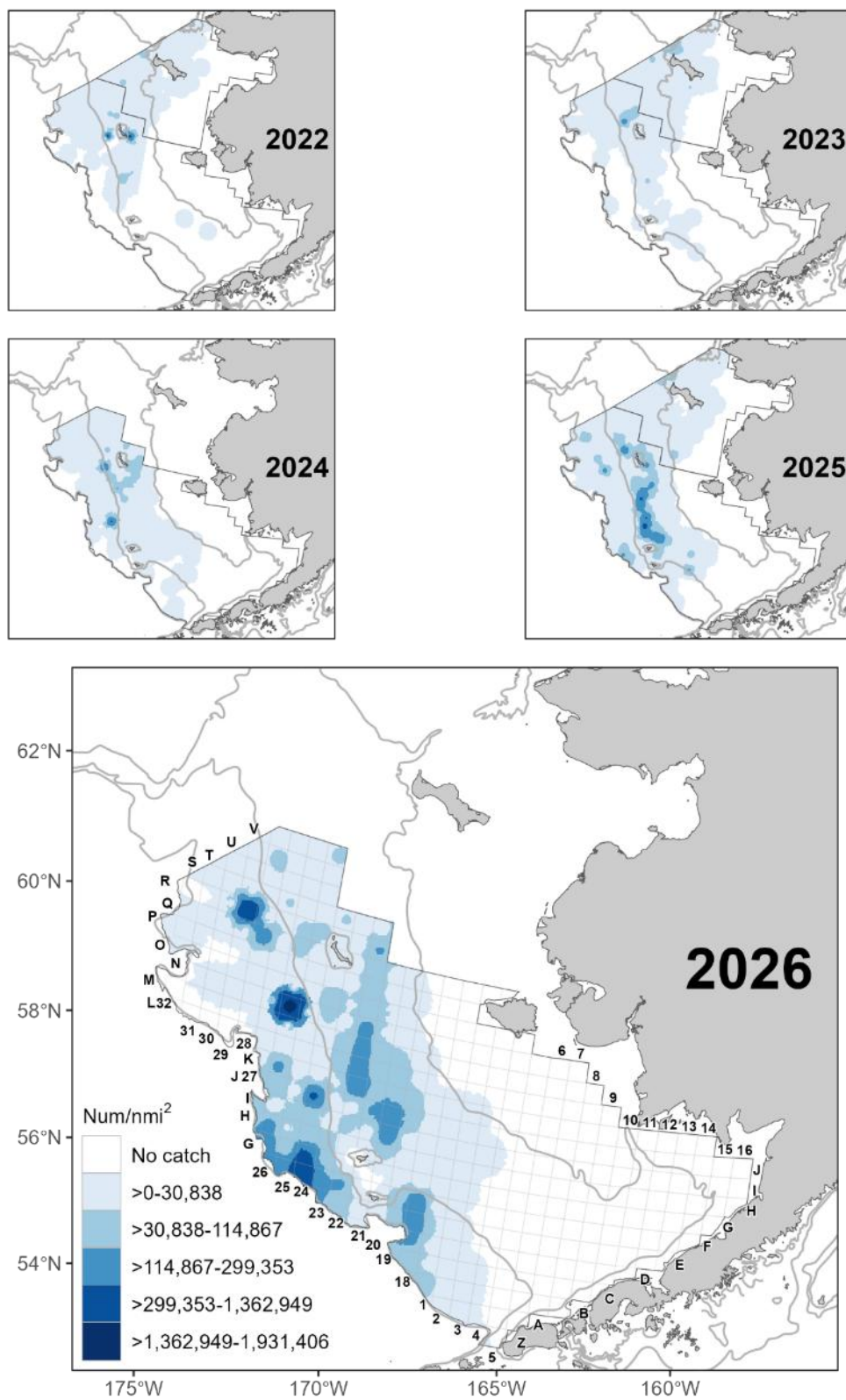


Figure 92. -- Estimated total density of mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Snow Crab Immature Female

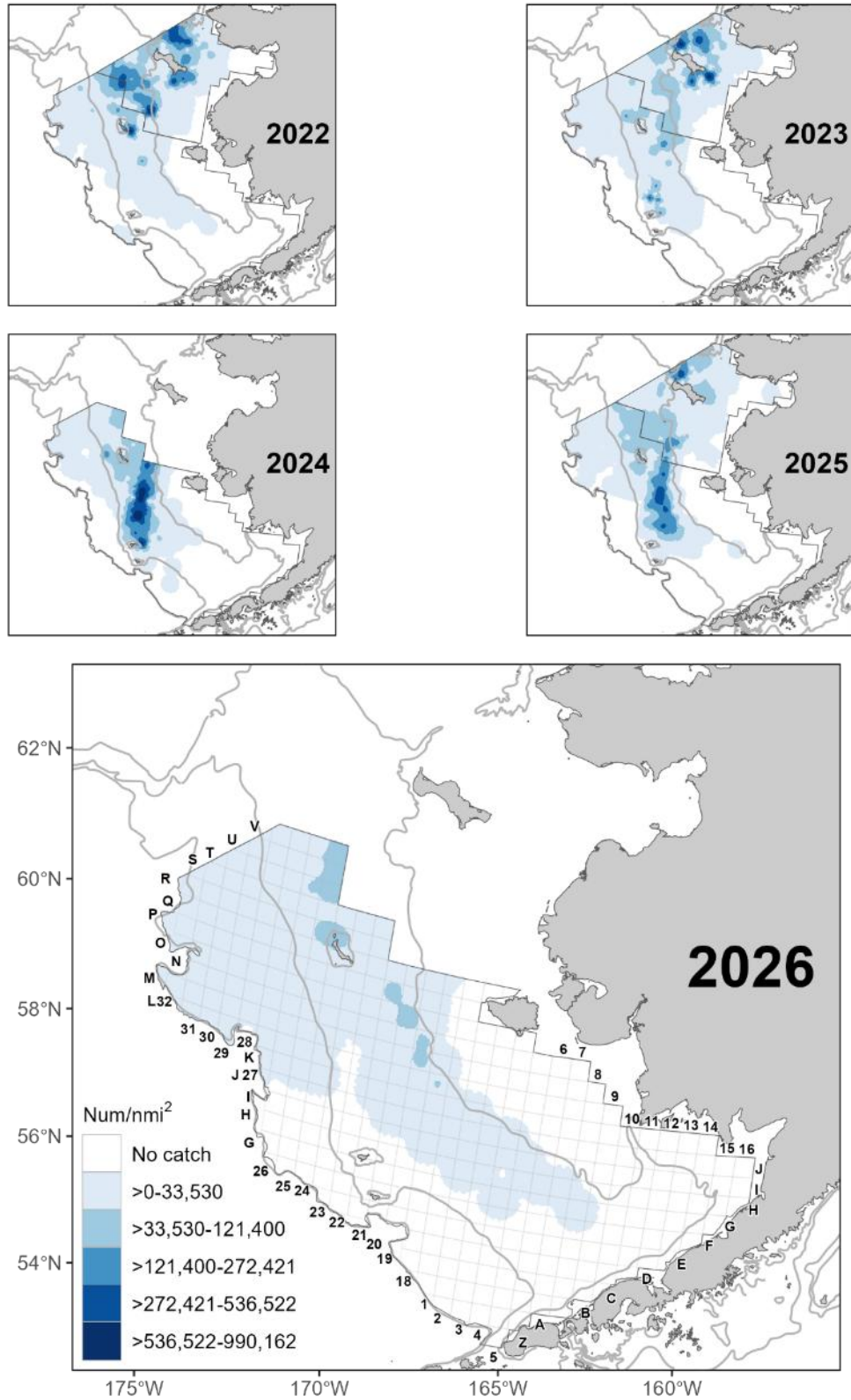


Figure 93. -- Estimated total density of immature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

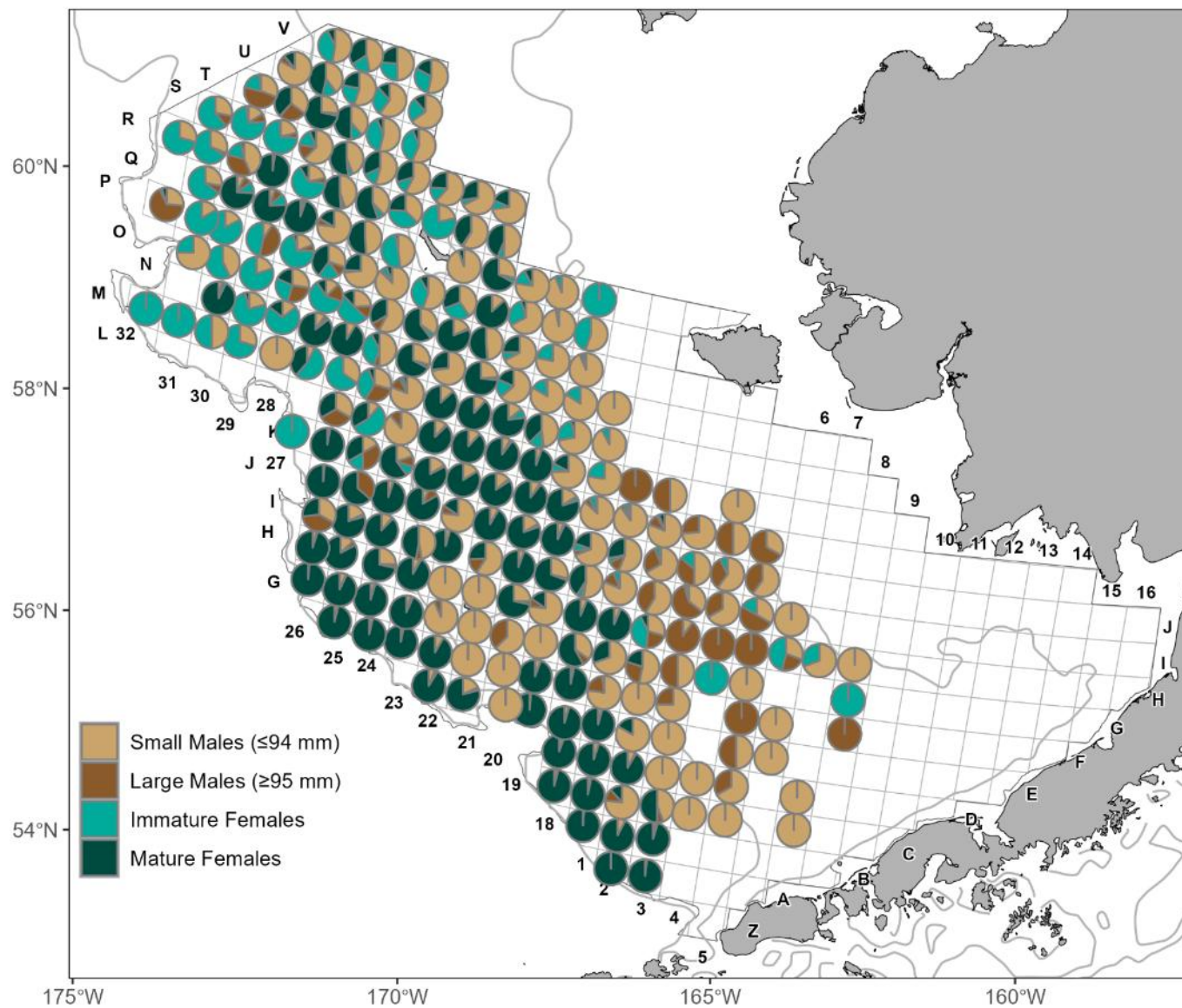


Figure 94. -- Proportion of male and female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) maturity/size classes caught at each station sampled in 2026. Males are considered large with carapace widths ≥ 95 mm in the EBS.

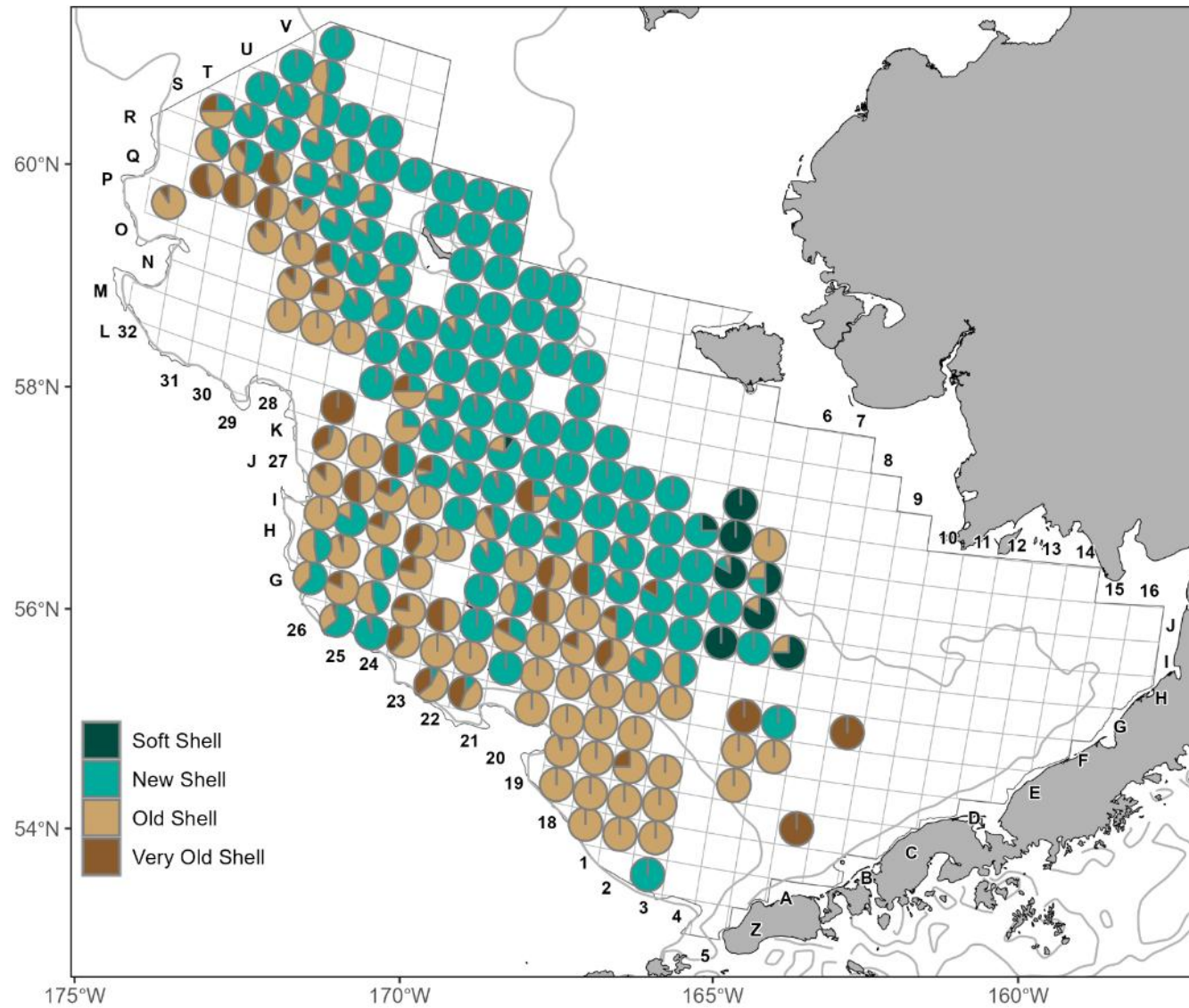
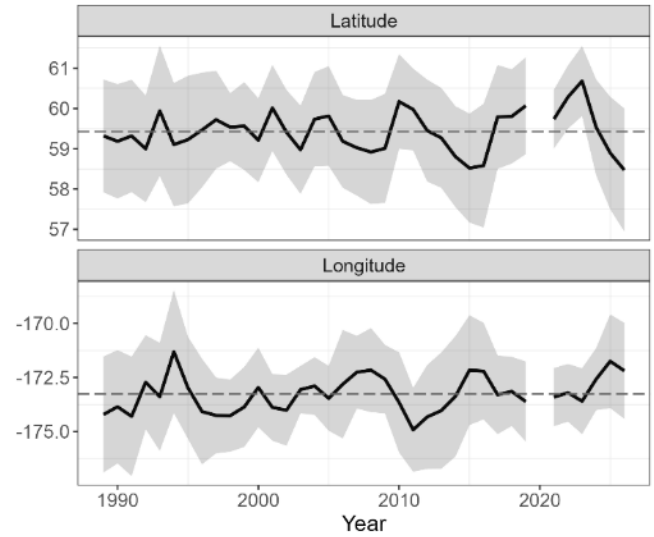
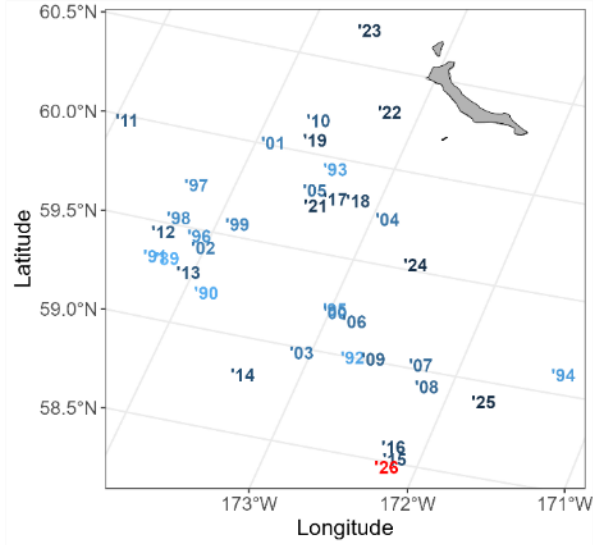


Figure 95. -- Proportion of legal-sized (carapace width ≥ 78) male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) shell condition classes caught at each station sampled in 2026.

Snow Crab Mature Female



Snow Crab Industry Preferred Male

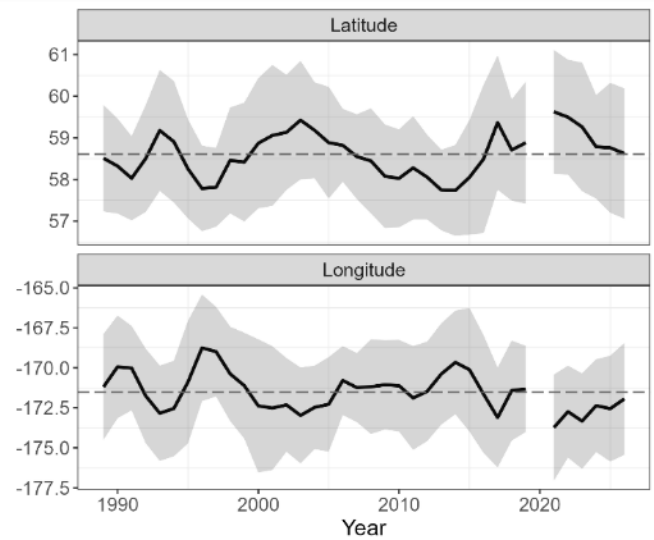
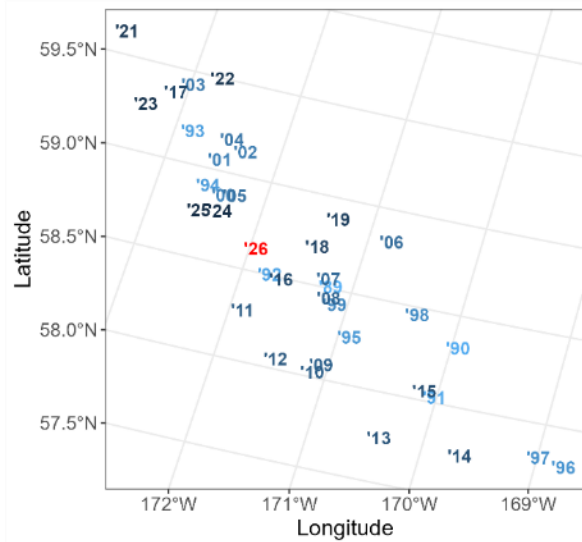


Figure 96. – CPUE-weighted centers of stock abundance of mature female and industry-preferred male snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from 1988 to 2026 in the eastern Bering Sea. Years get darker blue with time in left panel maps, with the most recent year denoted in red.

Hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. figures

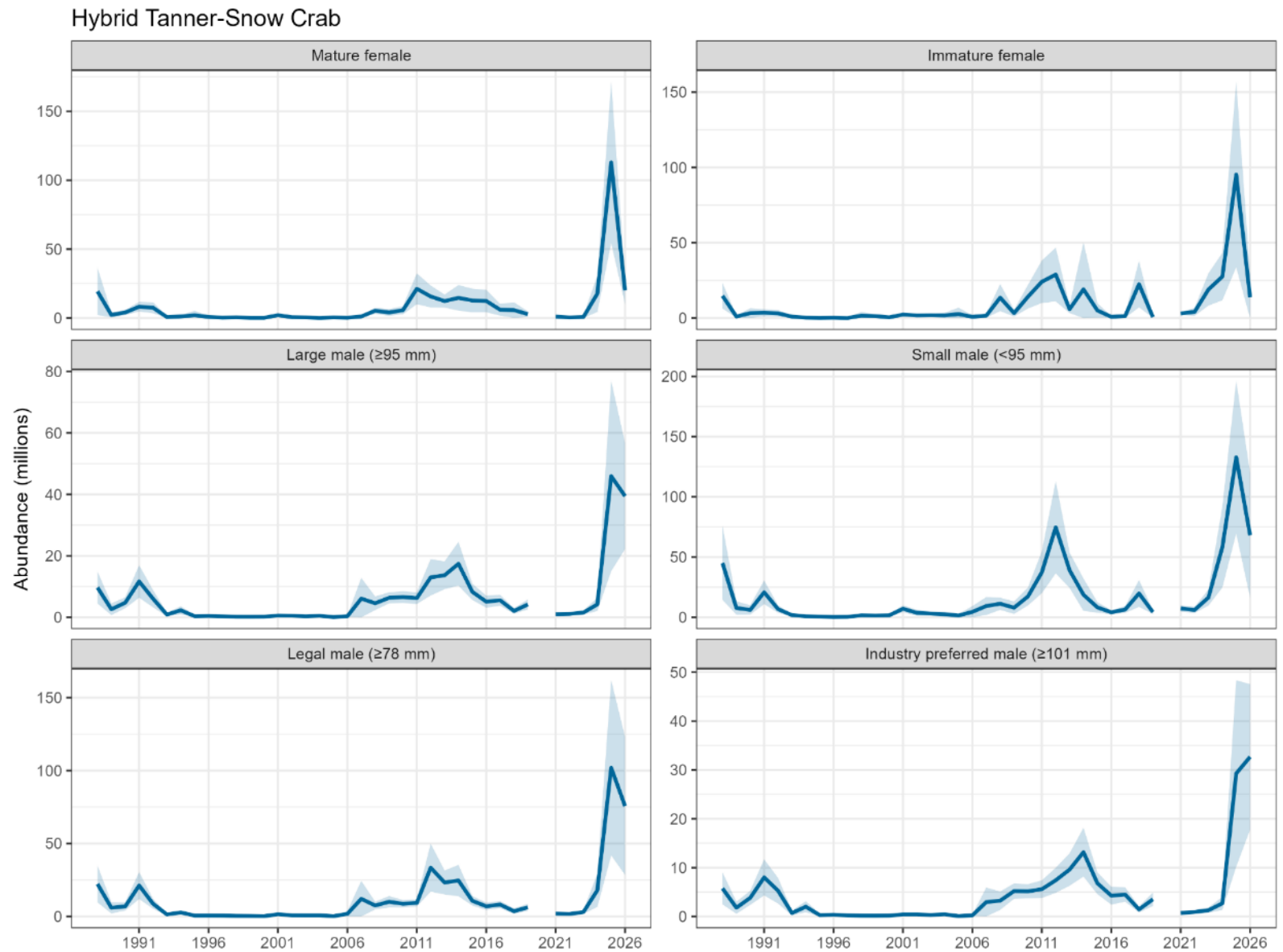


Figure 97. -- Historical abundance of hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

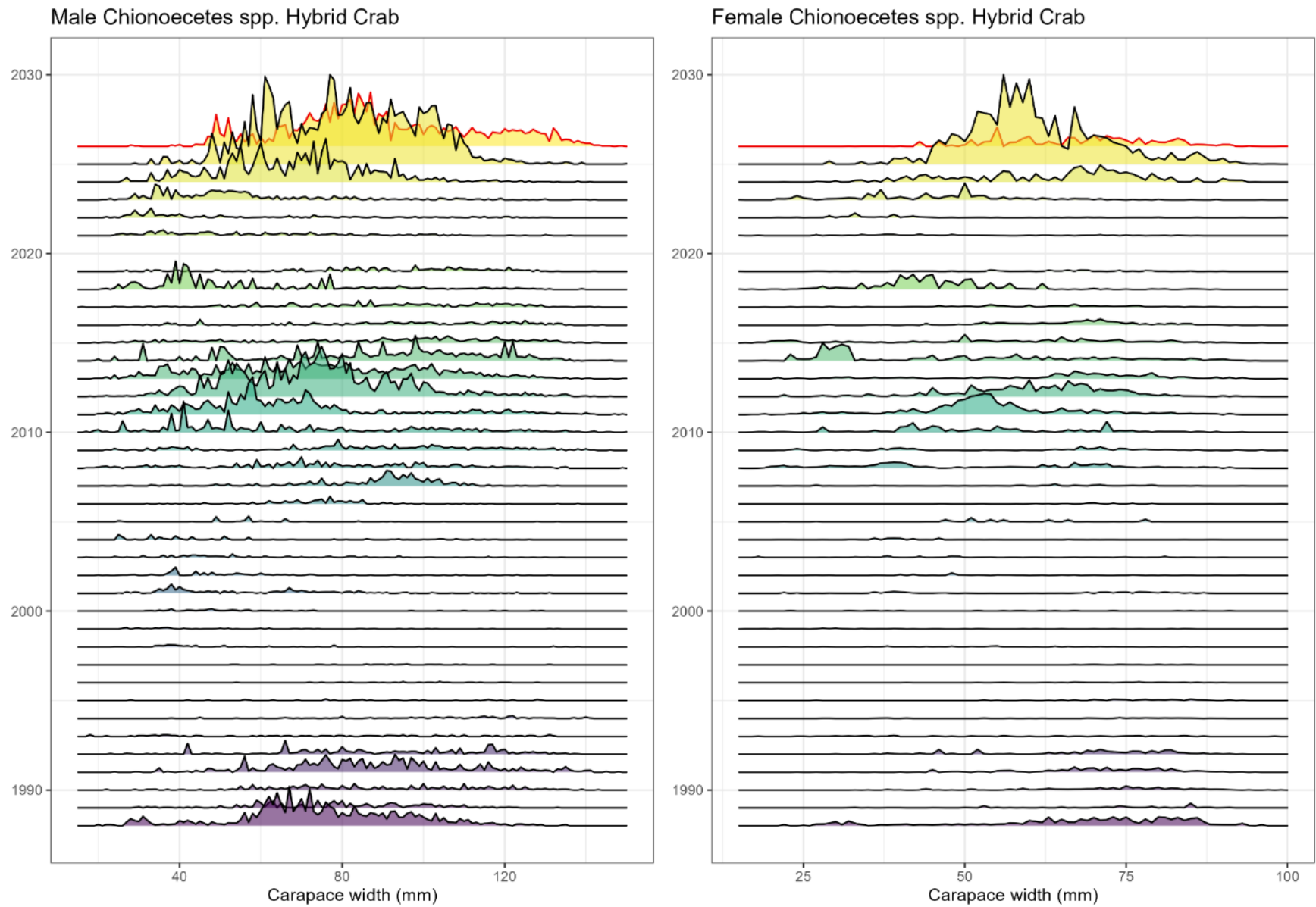


Figure 98. -- Historical size frequency for snow crab hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea.

Tanner, Snow, and Hybrid Crabs



Figure 99. -- Relative abundance of *Chionoecetes opilio* (snow crab), *Chionoecetes bairdi* (Tanner crab) and hybrids of the two species that are males ≥ 101 mm CW (industry preferred size for snow crab) and mature females in the eastern Bering Sea.

Male Hybrid Tanner-Snow Crab

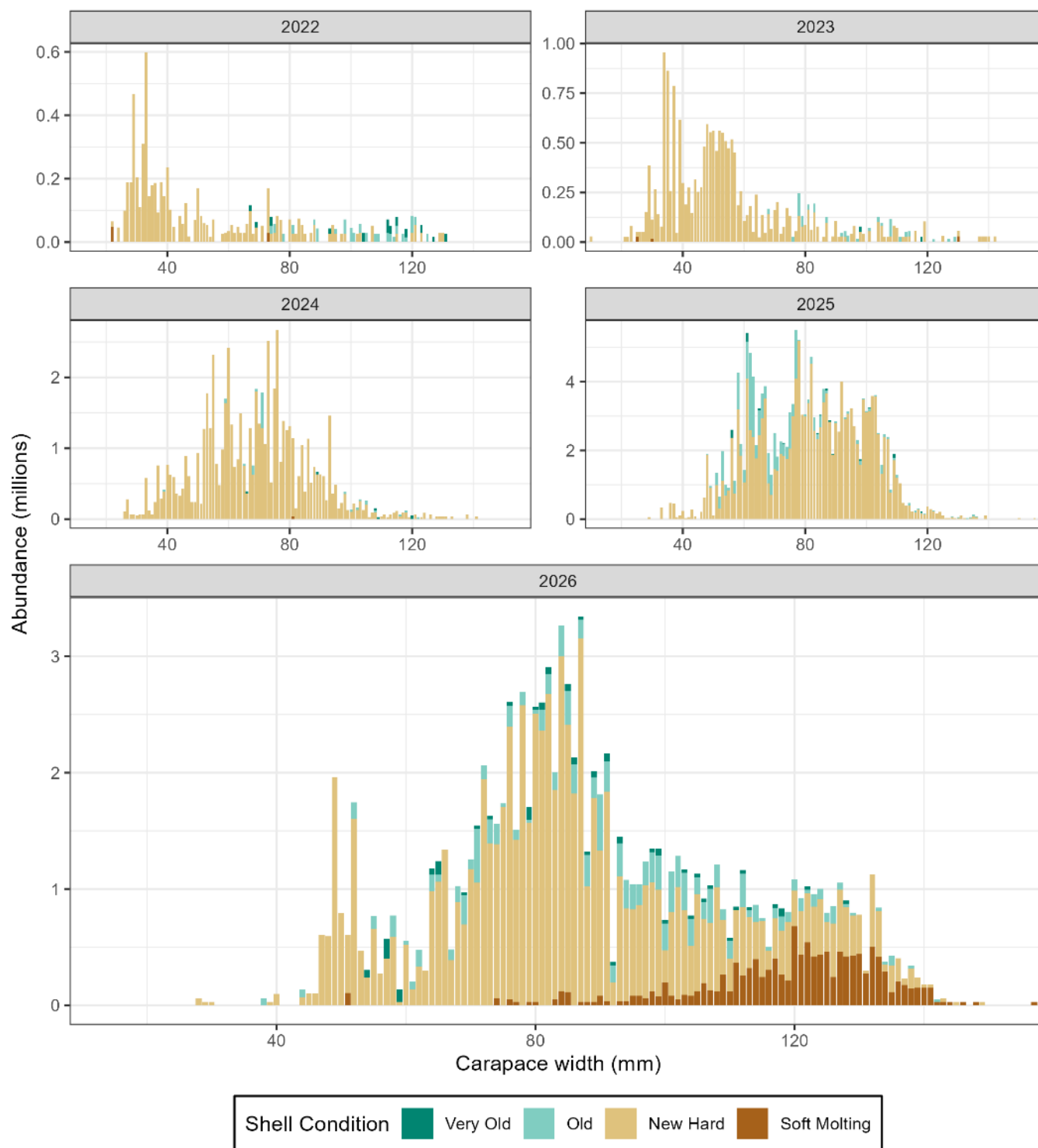


Figure 100. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

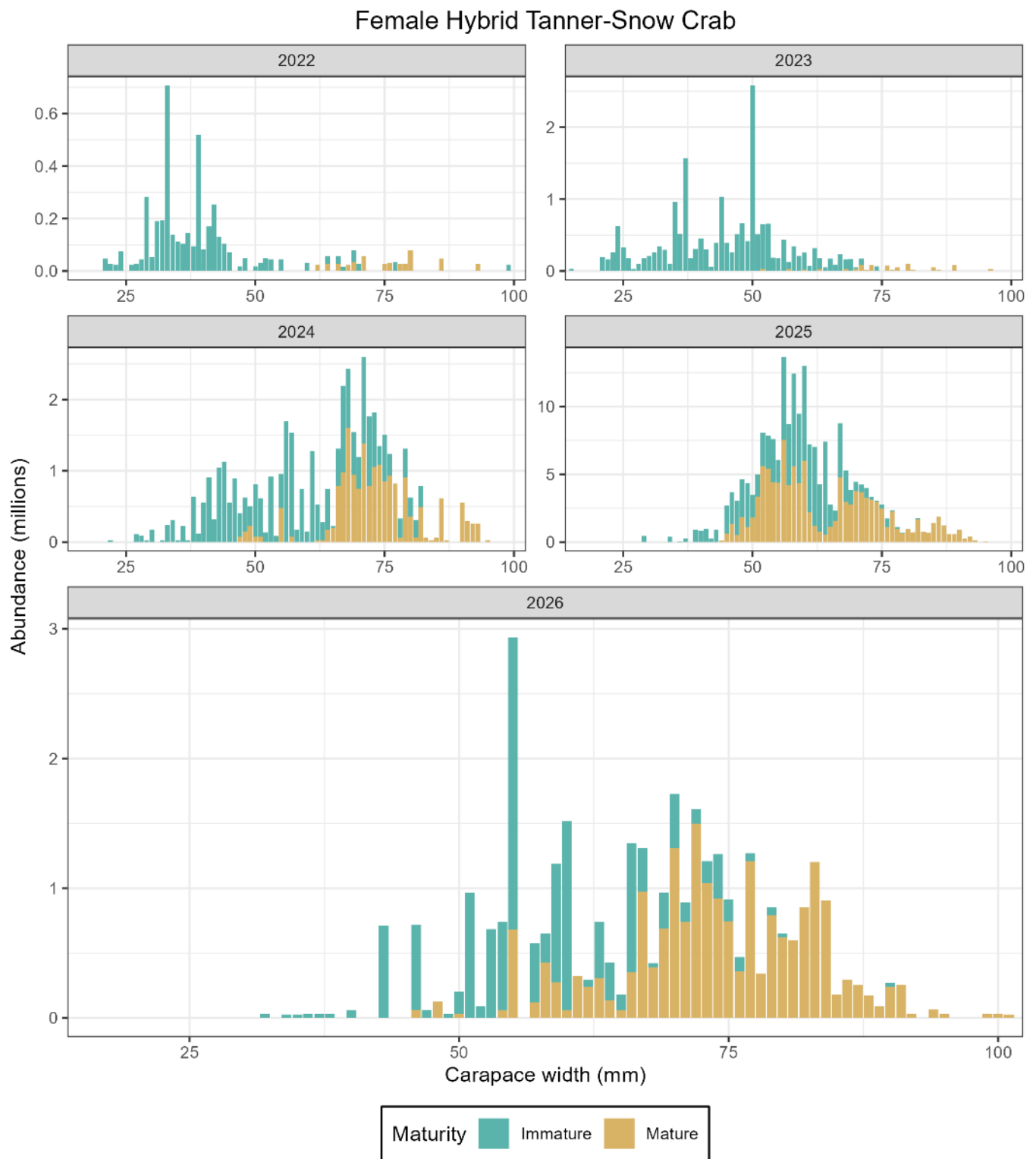


Figure 101. -- Abundance (millions) by size and maturity status of female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

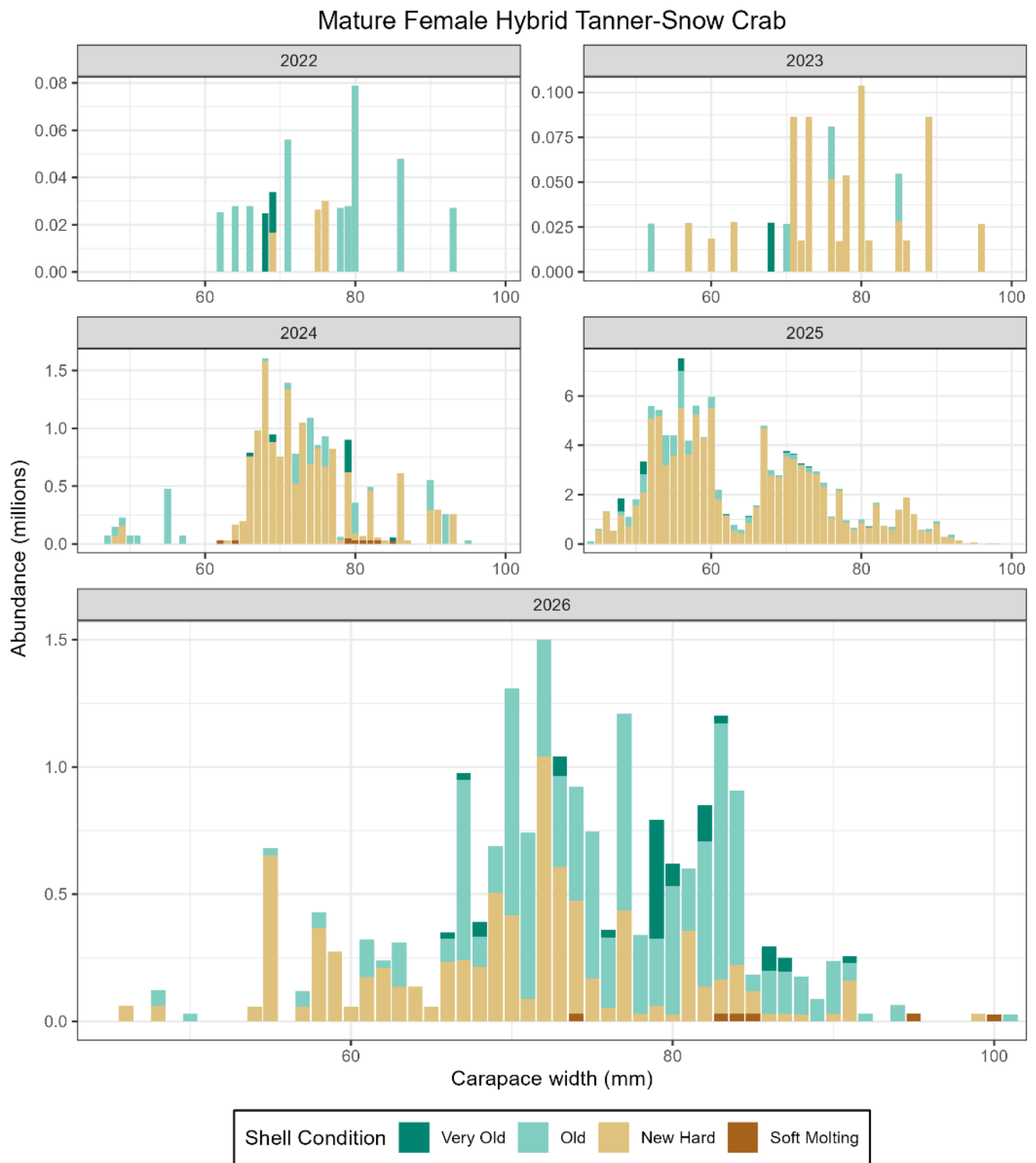


Figure 102. -- Abundance (millions) by size and shell condition of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

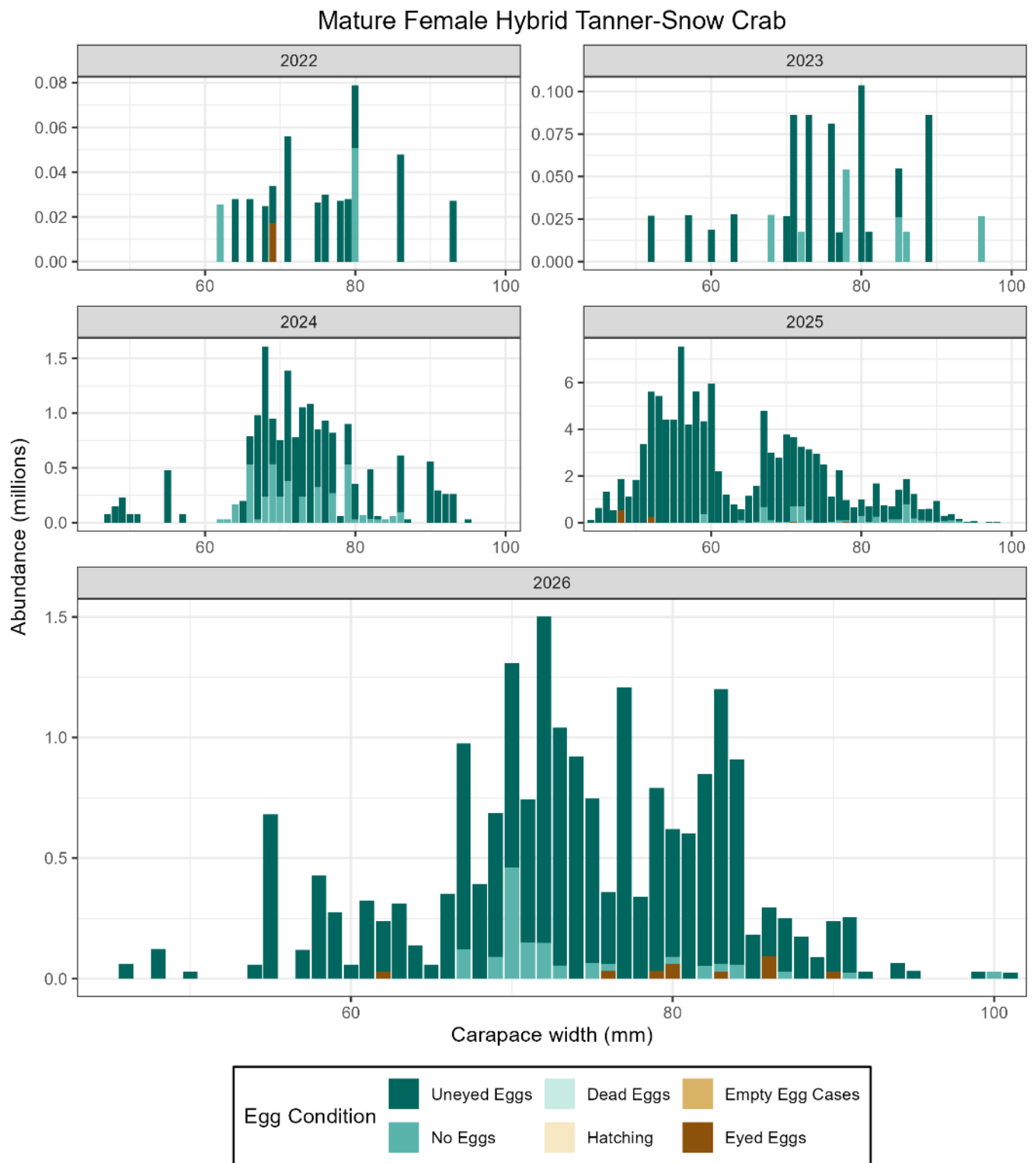


Figure 103. -- Abundance (millions) by size and egg condition of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

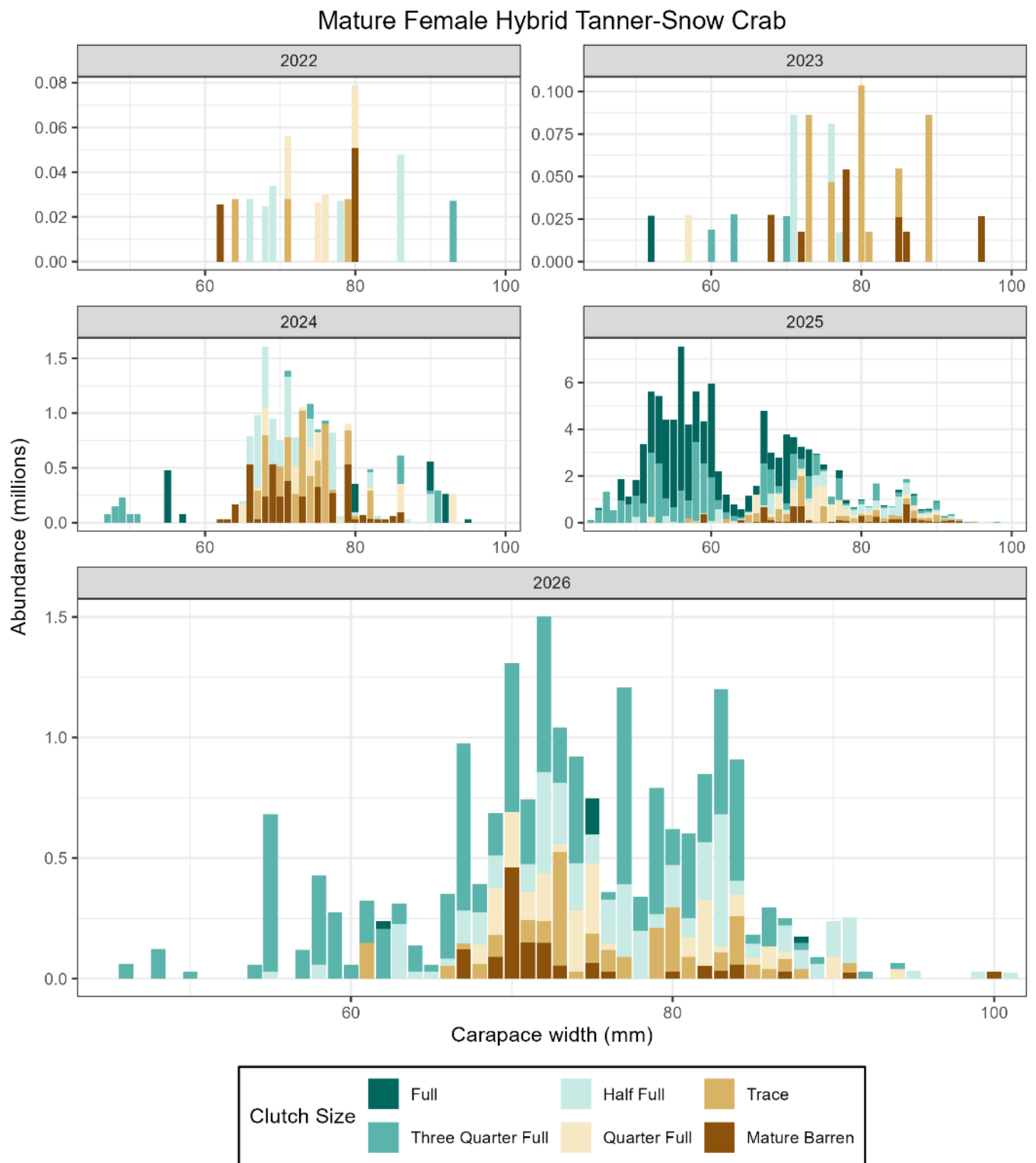


Figure 104. -- Abundance (millions) by size and clutch fullness of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea using 1 mm width classes. **Note that Y-axis scale varies among years.**

Mature Female Hybrid Tanner-Snow Crab



Figure 105. -- Time series of shell condition, egg condition, and clutch fullness for mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. in the eastern Bering Sea.

Chionoecetes spp. Hybrid Industry Preferred Male

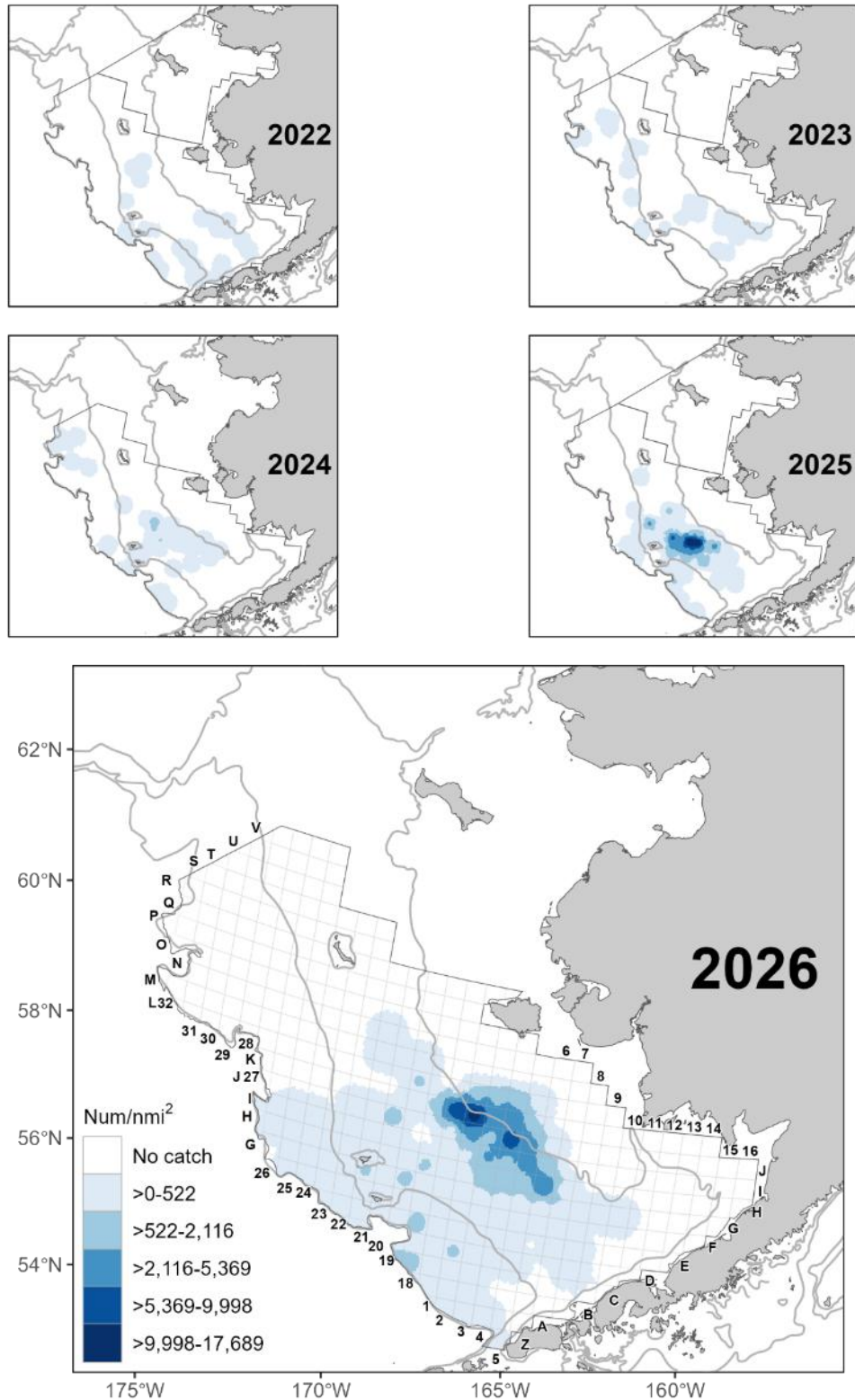


Figure 106. -- Estimated total density industry preferred-size (≥ 101 mm carapace width) male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Chionoecetes spp. Hybrid Legal Male

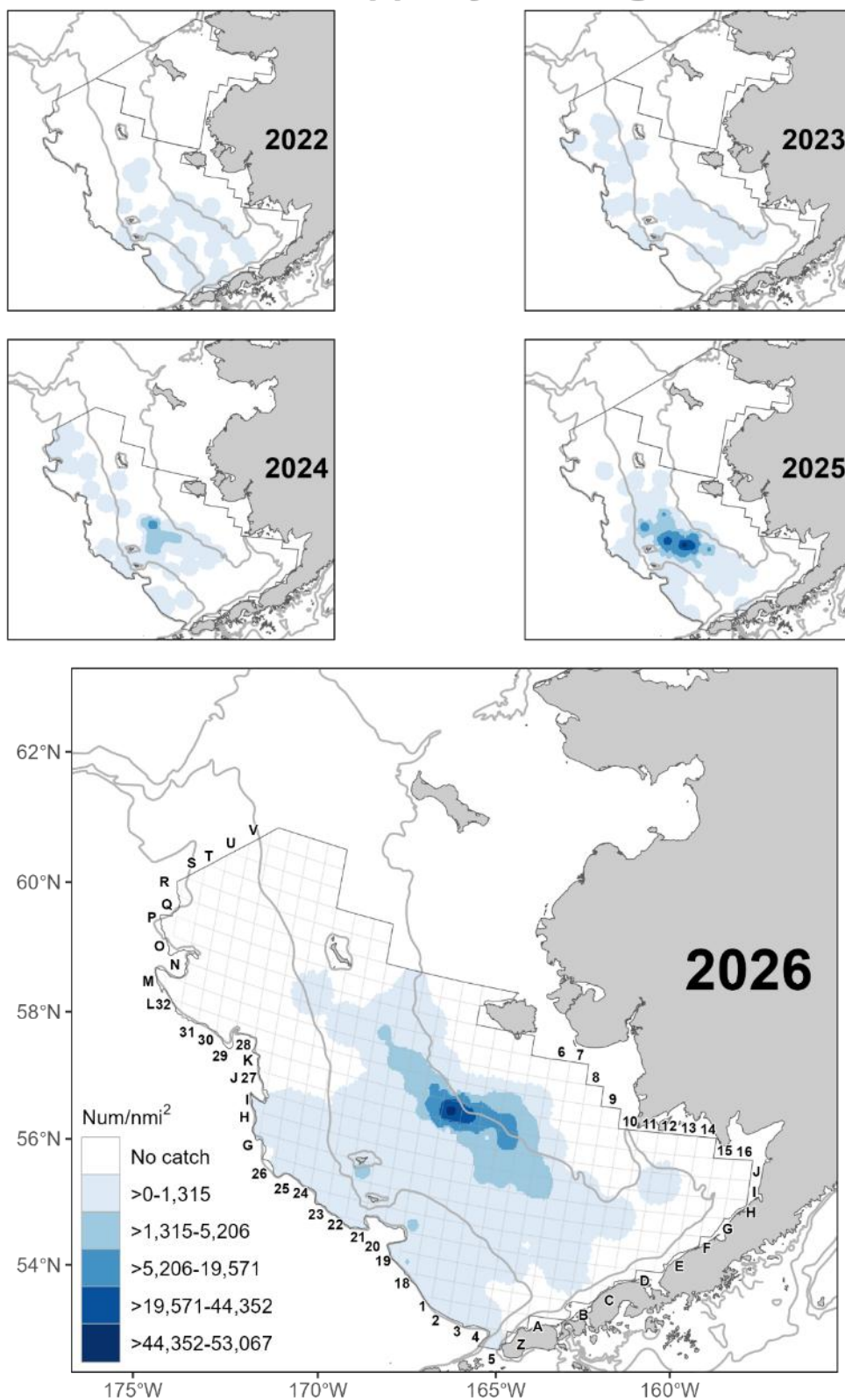


Figure 107. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (≥ 78 mm carapace width) male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 or 2026.

Chionoecetes spp. Hybrid Large Male

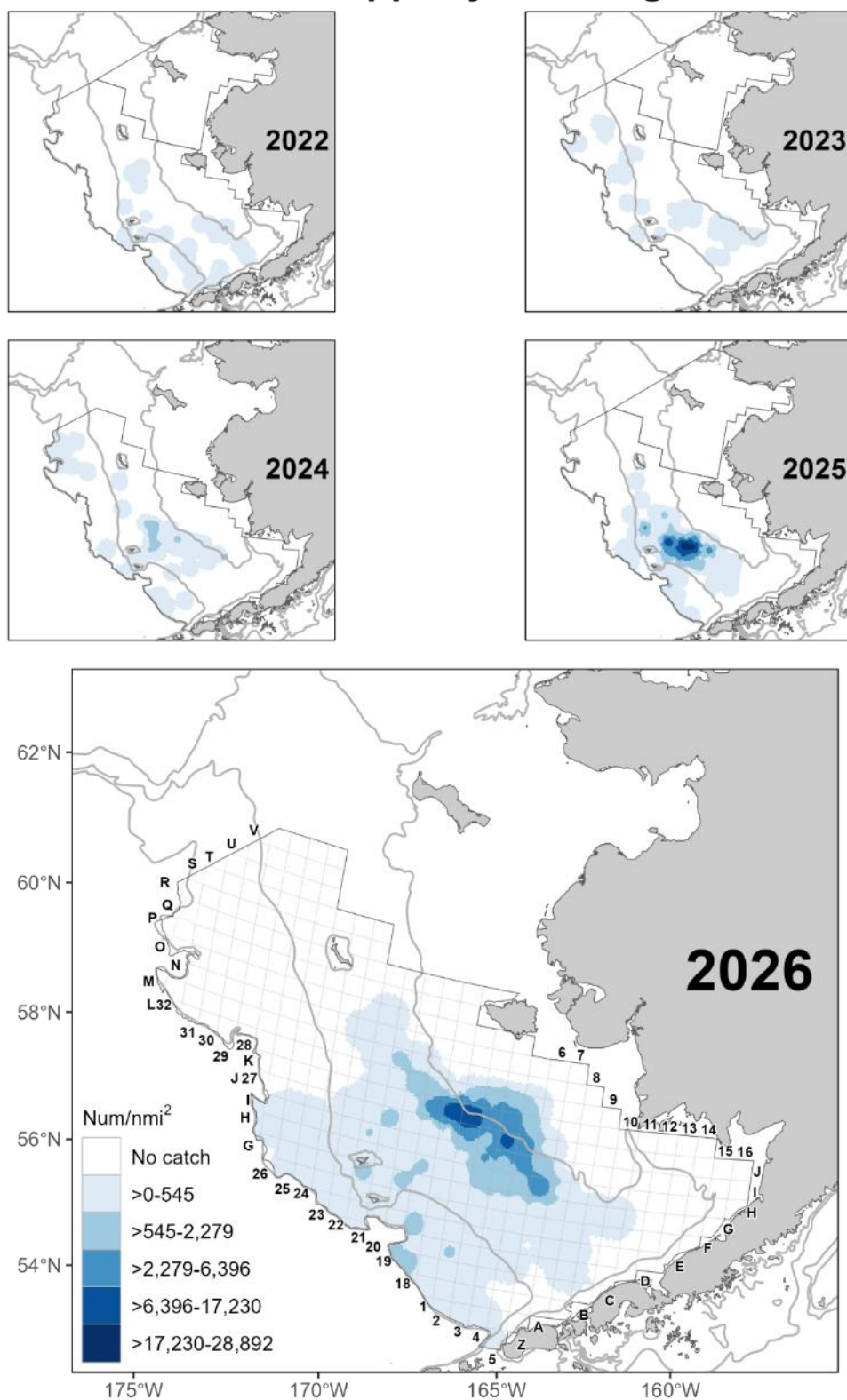


Figure 108. -- Estimated total density of large-sized (carapace width ≥ 95 mm in EBS; carapace width ≥ 68 mm in NBS) male hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Chionoecetes spp. Hybrid Small Male

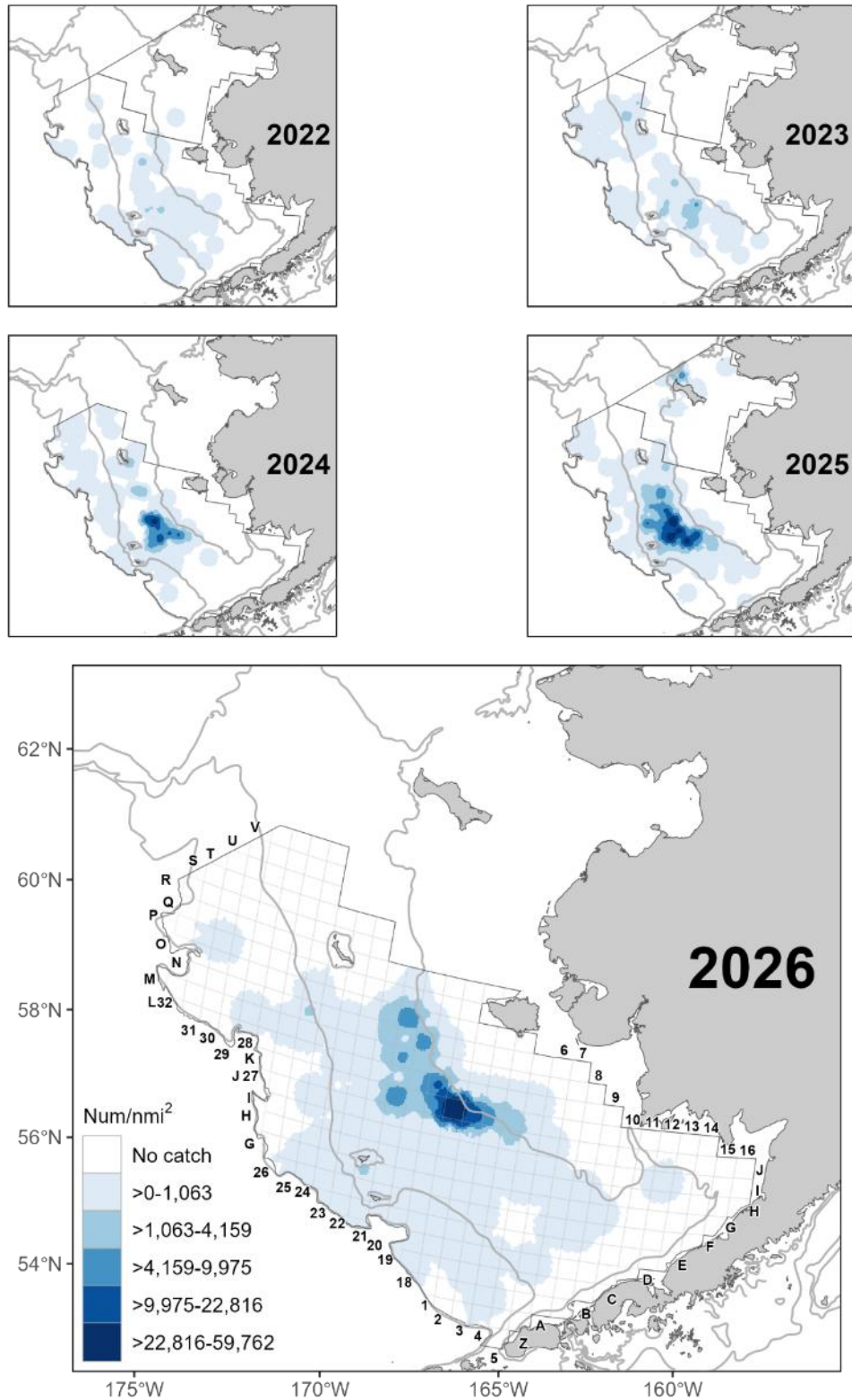


Figure 109. -- Estimated total density of small-sized (carapace width < 95 mm in EBS; carapace width < 68 mm in NBS) male hybrid *Chionoecetes* for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Chionoecetes spp. Hybrid Mature Female

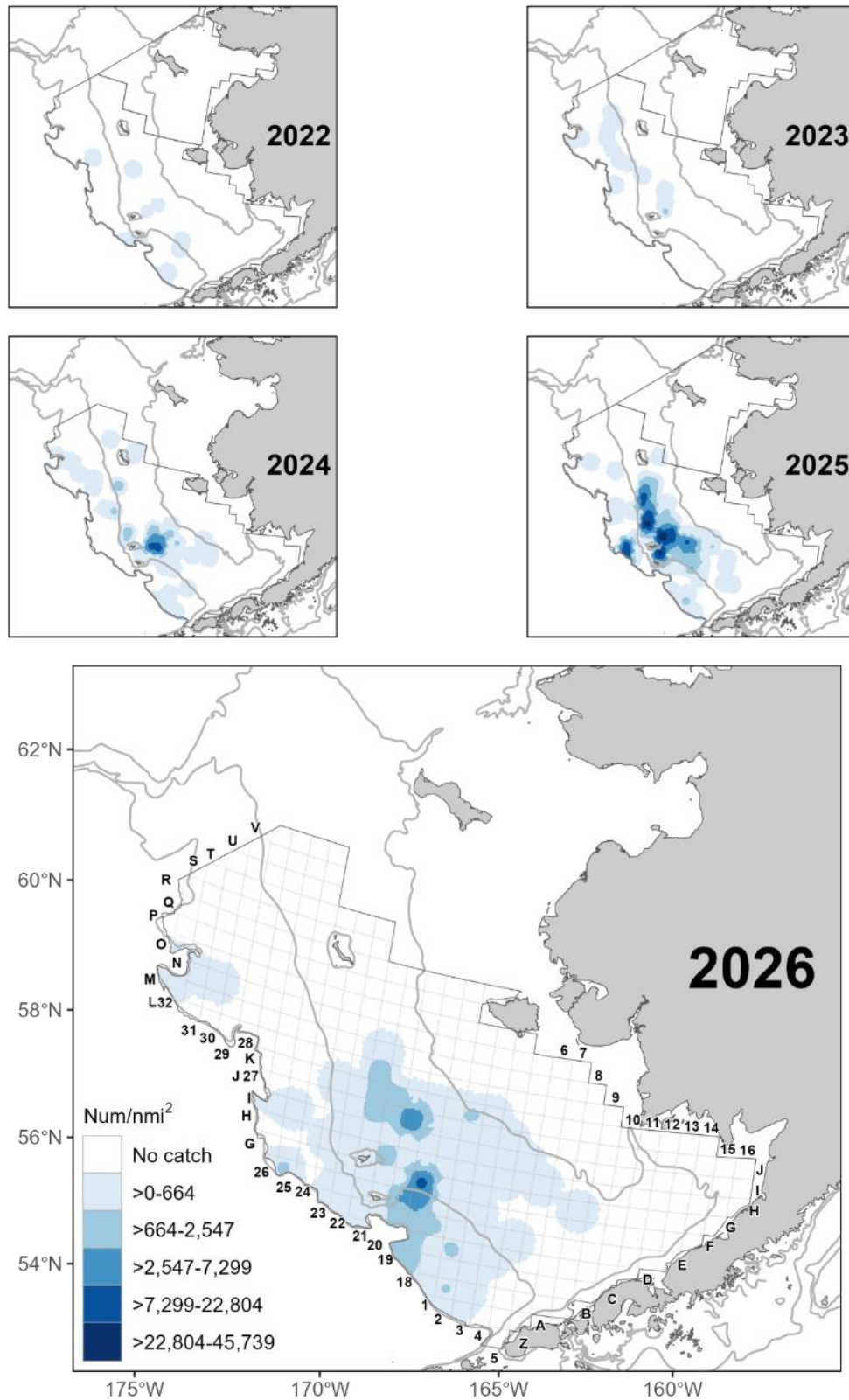


Figure 110. --Estimated total density of mature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Chionoecetes spp. Hybrid Immature Female

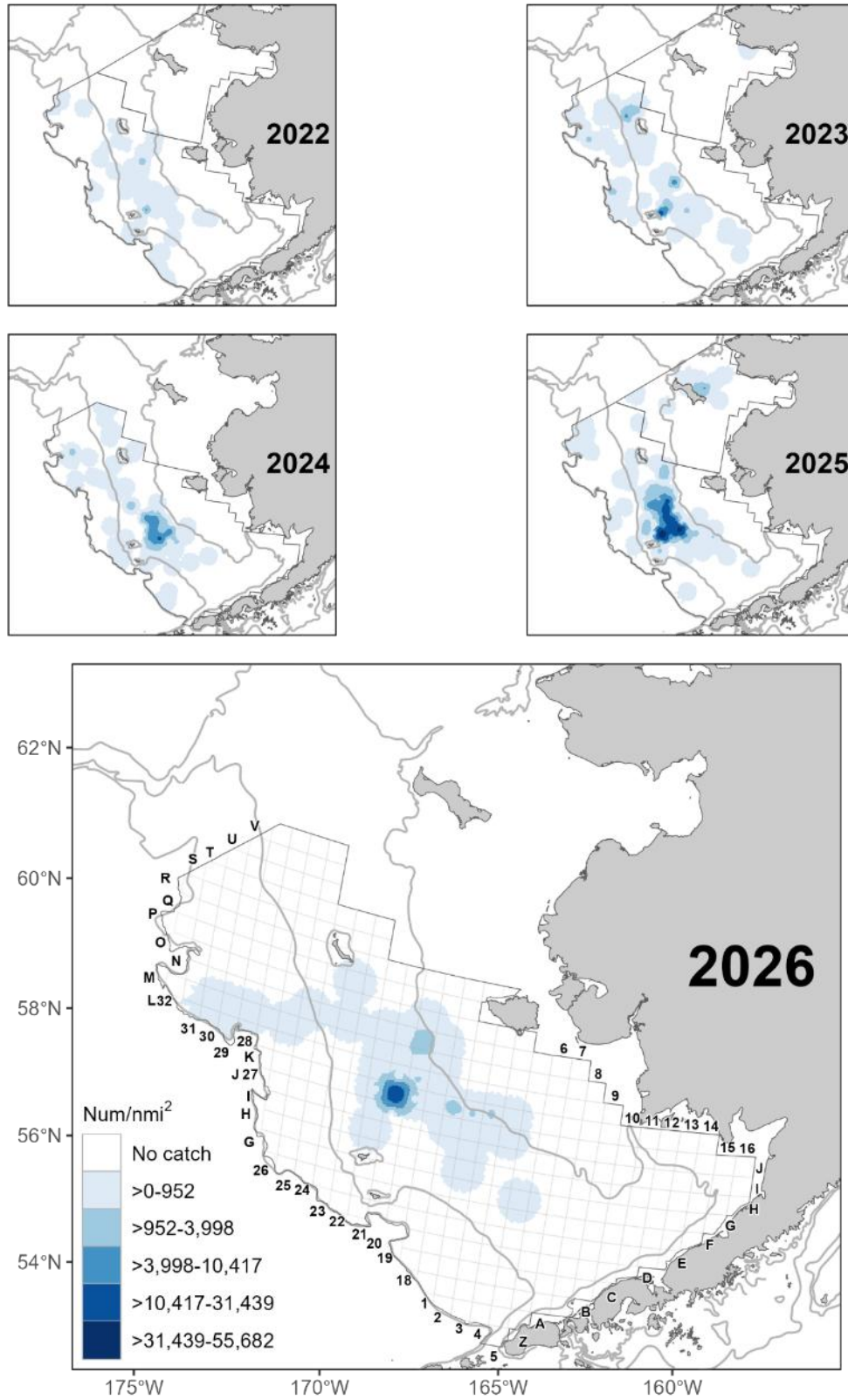


Figure 111. --Estimated total density of immature female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

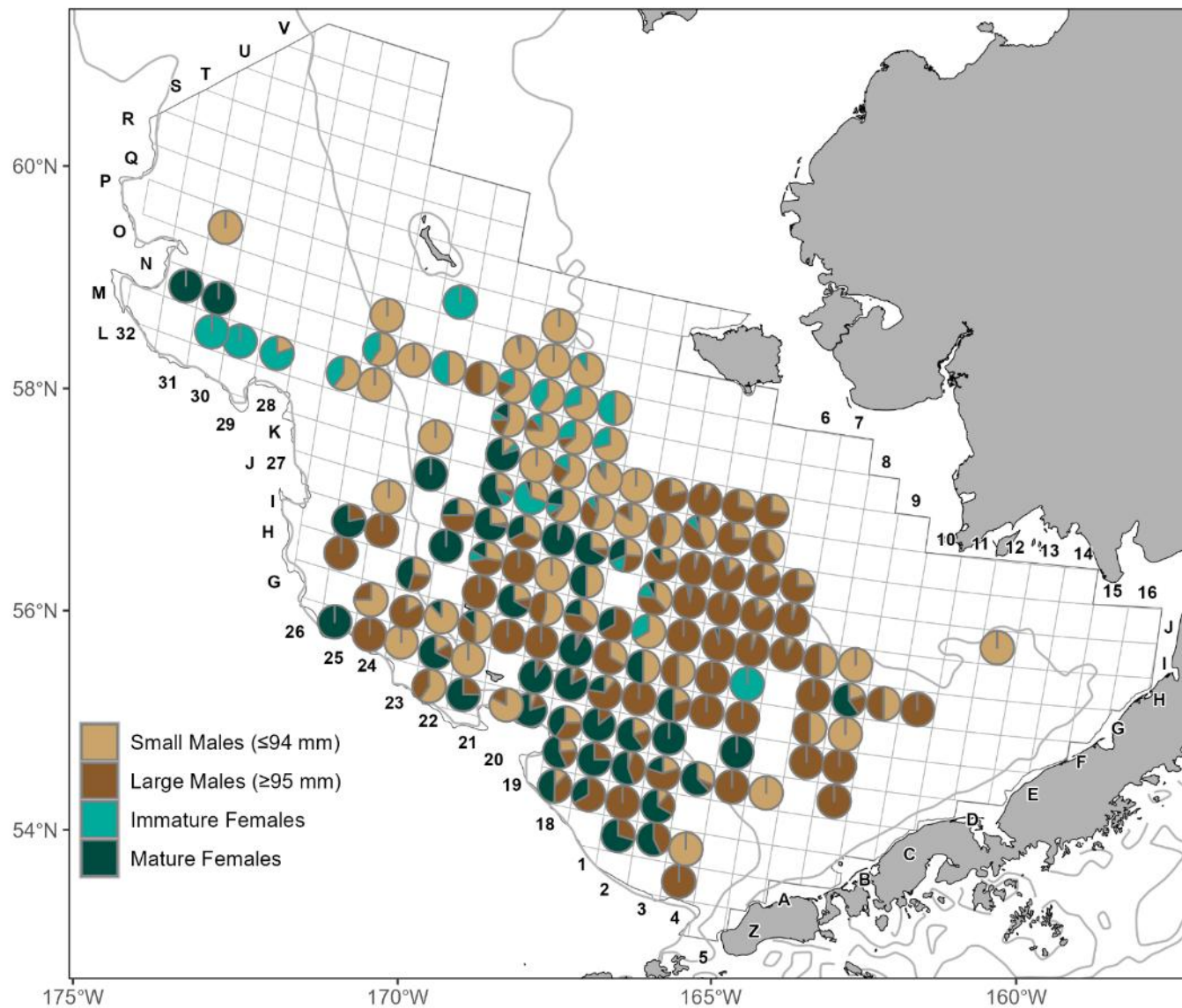


Figure 112. -- Proportion of male and female hybrid *Chionoecetes* spp. maturity/size classes caught at each station sampled in 2026. Males are considered large with carapace widths ≥ 95 mm in the EBS

Hair crab figures

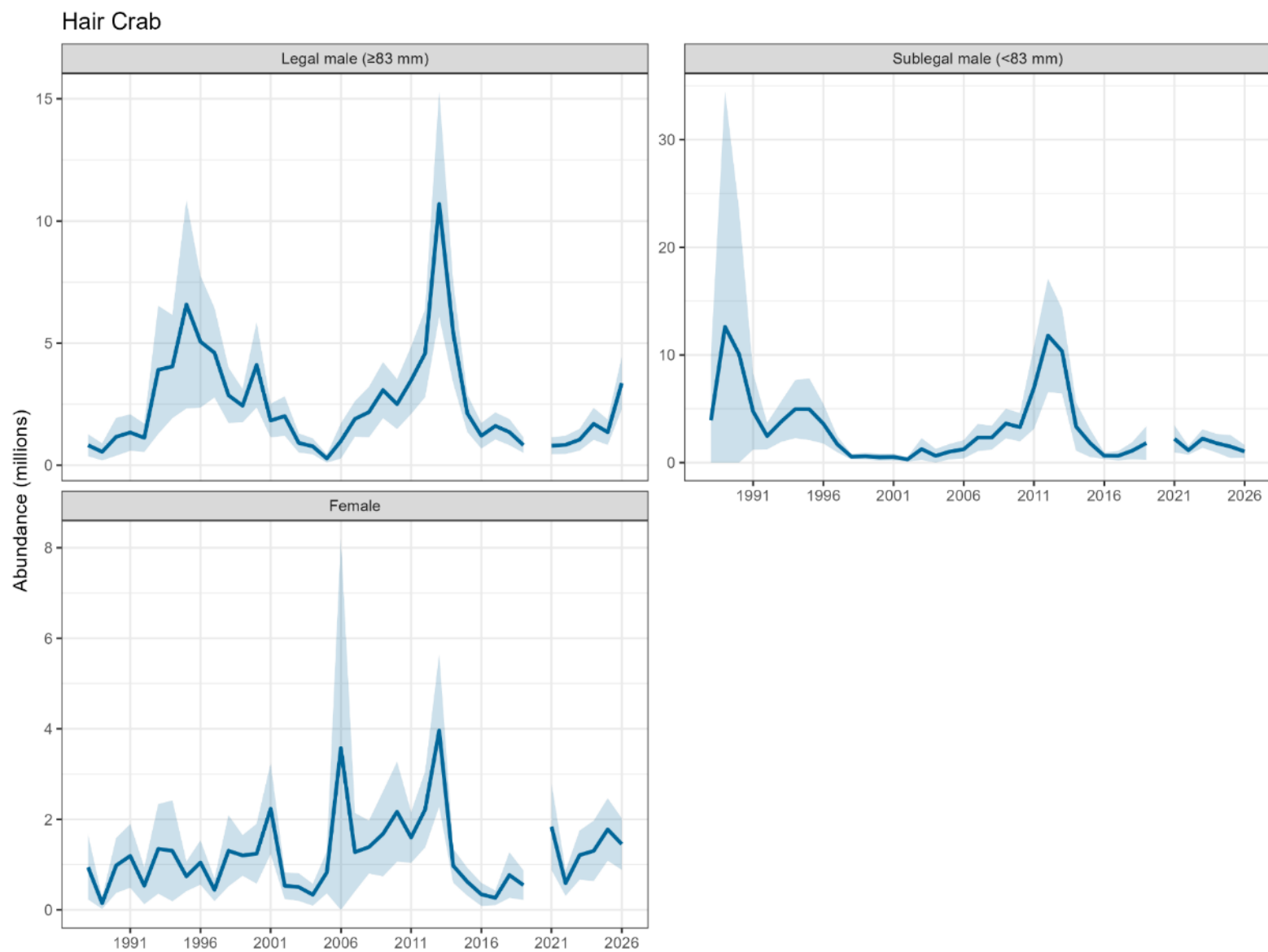


Figure 113. -- Historical abundance of hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) in the eastern Bering Sea. Light blue area indicates 95% CI.

Hair Crab Legal Male

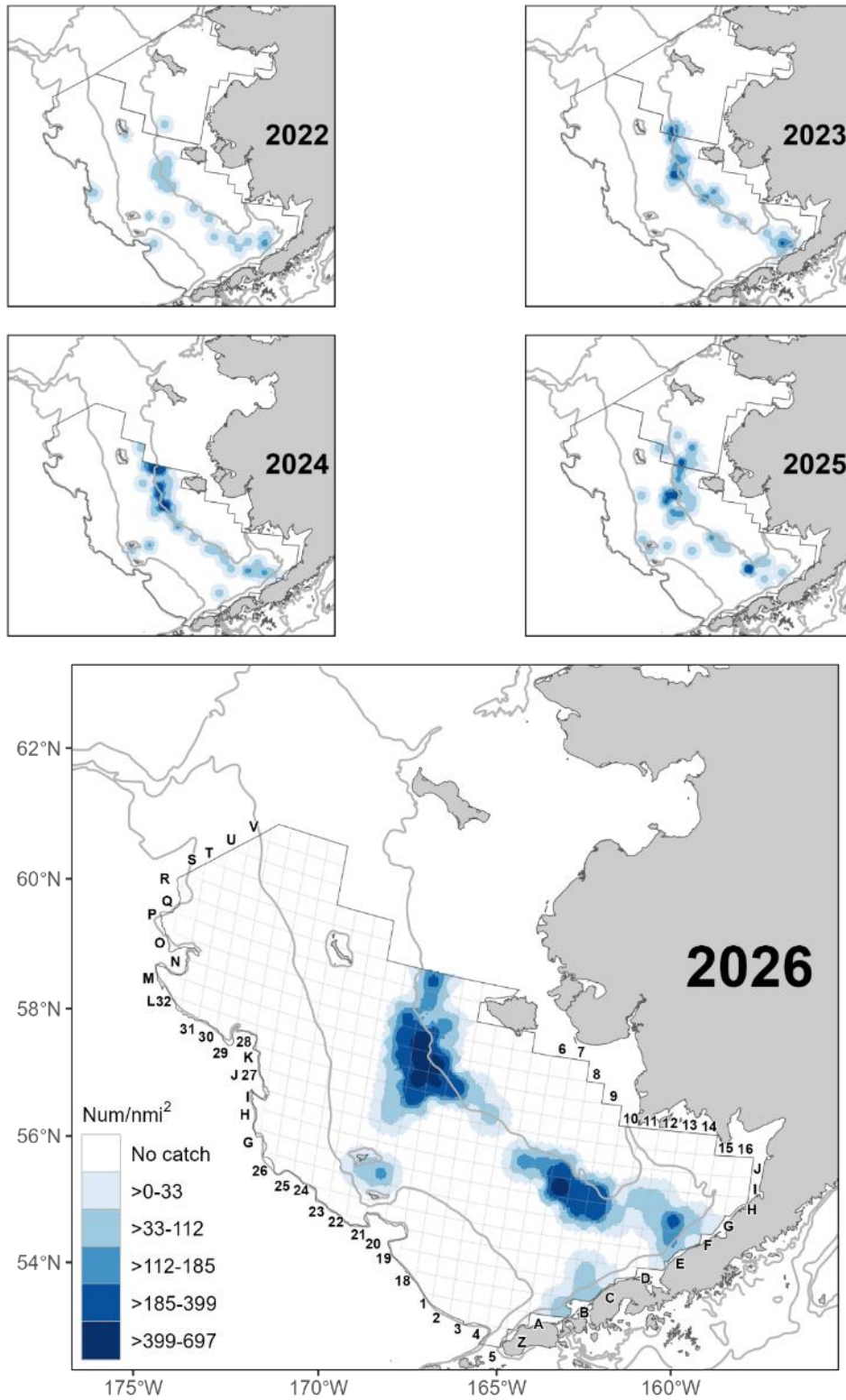


Figure 114. -- Estimated total density of legal-sized (≥ 83 mm carapace length) male hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Hair Crab Sublegal Male

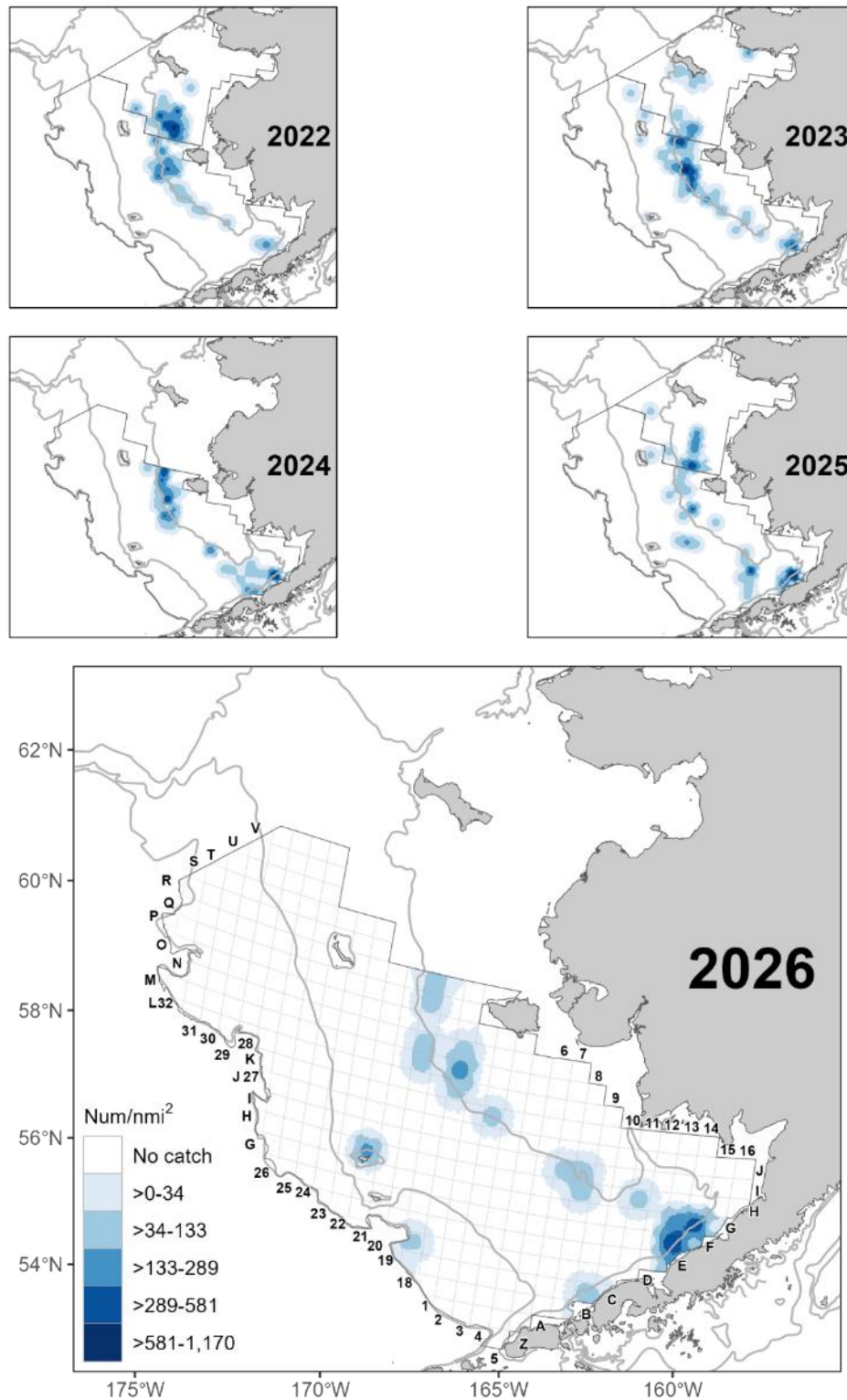


Figure 115. -- Estimated total density of sublegal-sized (< 83 mm carapace length) male hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

Hair Crab Female

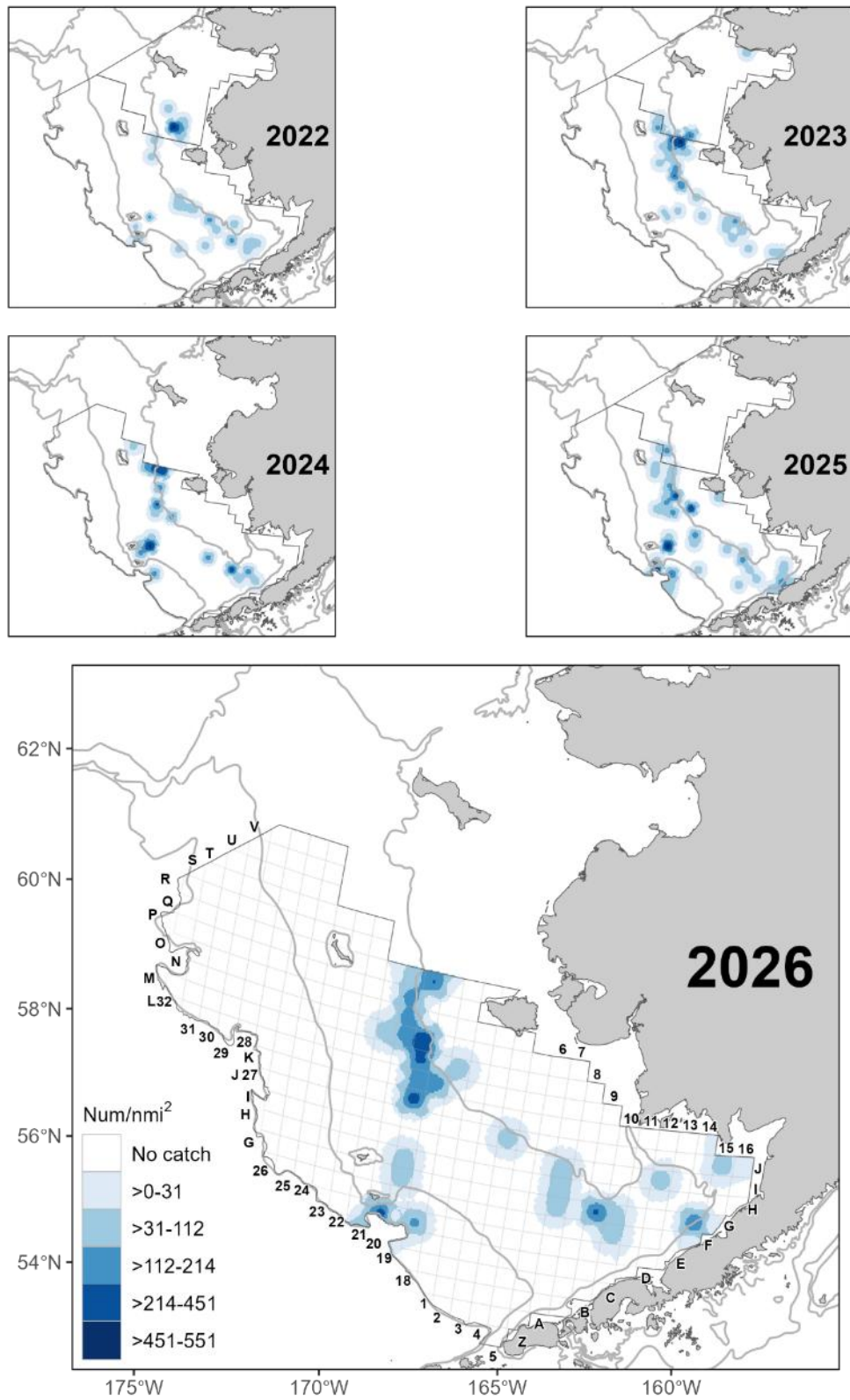


Figure 116. -- Estimated total density of female hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) for the past five survey years. Note that the NBS was not surveyed in 2024 and 2026.

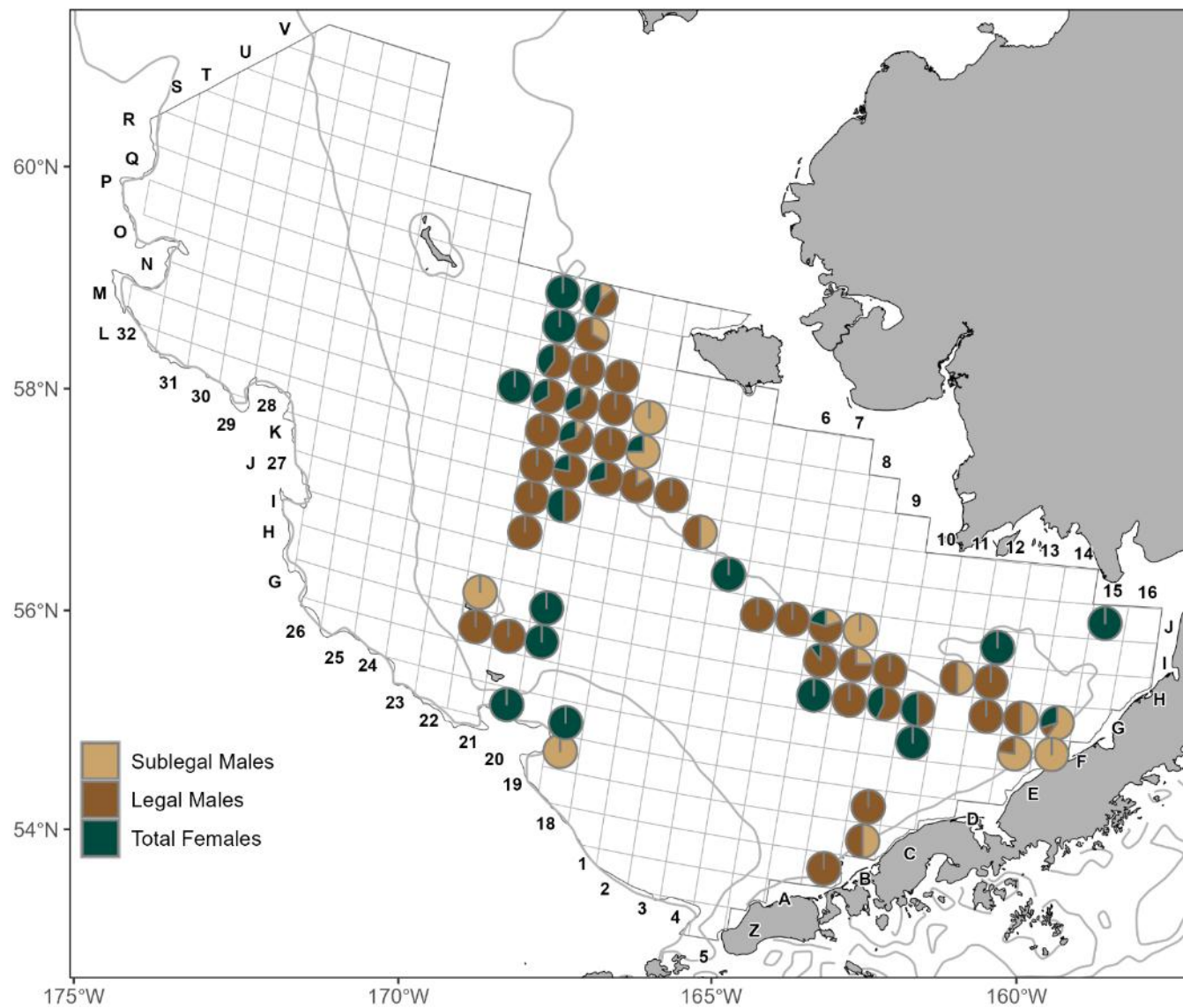


Figure 117. -- Proportion of male and female hair crab (*Erimacrus isenbeckii*) size/sex classes caught at each station sampled in 2026.

APPENDICES

Table A.1. -- Number of stations surveyed in the eastern Bering Sea from 1975 to 2026.

Year	Number of Survey Stations		
	Entire Survey Grid	Survey Grid Excluding Corner Stations	Corner Stations
1975	136	136	0
1976	214	214	0
1977	155	155	0
1978	230	230	0
1979	307	302	5
1980	320	320	0
1981	305	291	14
1982	342	327	15
1983	353	327	26
1984	355	329	26
1985	353	327	26
1986	353	327	26
1987	355	331	24
1988	370	345	25
1989	373	347	26
1990	370	345	25
1991	371	345	26
1992	355	329	26
1993	374	349	25
1994	374	349	25
1995	375	349	26
1996	374	348	26
1997	375	349	26
1998	374	349	25
1999	372	346	26
2000	371	346	25
2001	374	348	26
2002	374	348	26
2003	375	349	26
2004	374	348	26
2005	372	346	26
2006	375	349	26
2007	375	349	26
2008	374	348	26
2009	375	349	26
2010	375	349	26
2011	375	349	26
2012	375	349	26
2013	375	349	26
2014	375	349	26
2015	375	349	26
2016	375	349	26
2017	375	349	26
2018	375	349	26
2019	375	349	26

Table A.1. – Continued.

Year	Number of Survey Stations		
	Entire Survey Grid	Survey Grid Excluding Corner Stations	Corner Stations
2021	375	349	26
2022	375	349	26
2023	375	349	26
2024	349	349	0
2025	349	349	0
2026	349	349	0

Survey footprint: eastern Bering Sea shelf

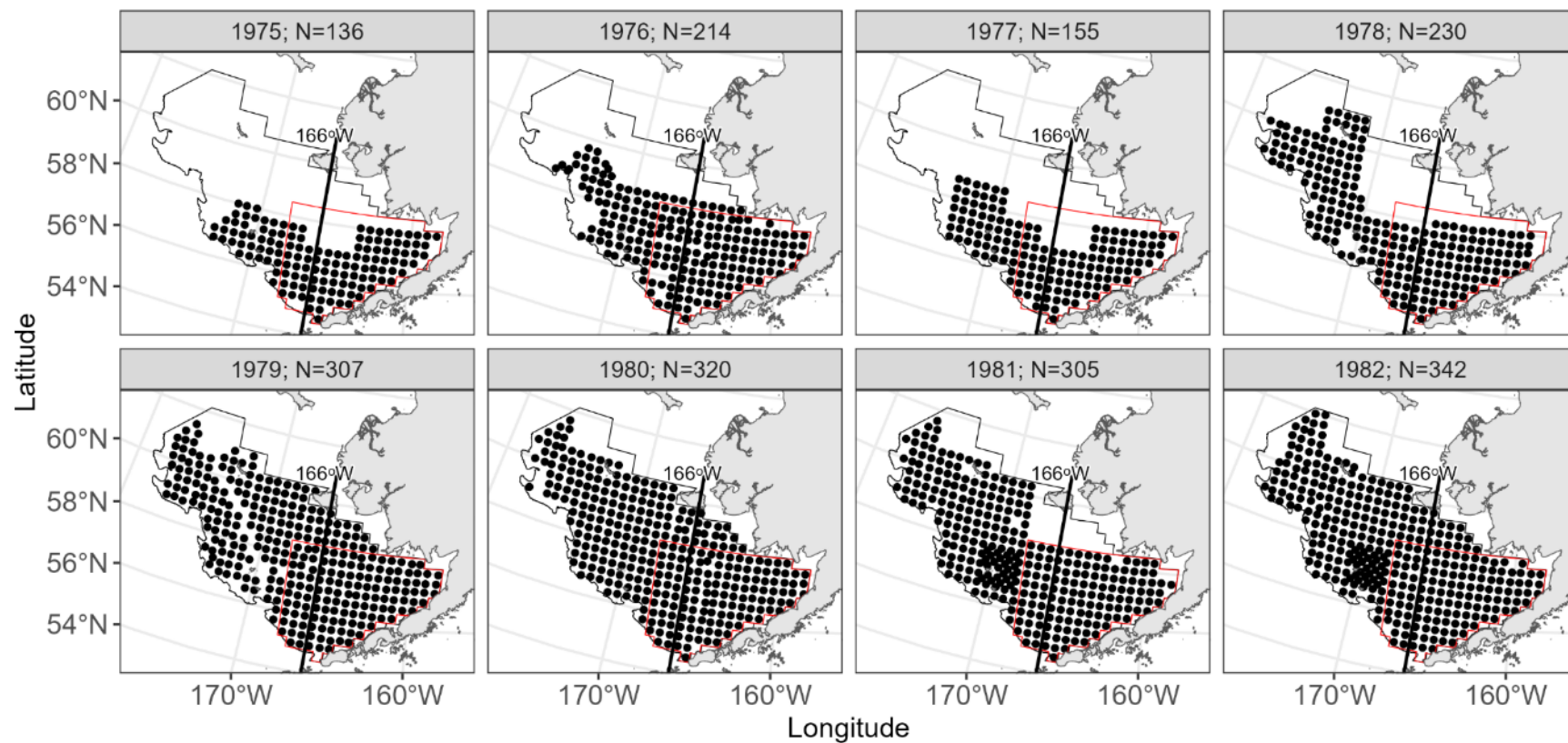


Figure A.1. -- Eastern Bering Sea trawl survey stations sampled from 1975 – 2026. Black outline is the 1988 – present day survey footprint. Red outline encompasses the stations used for the Bristol Bay red king crab stock assessment.

Survey footprint: eastern Bering Sea shelf

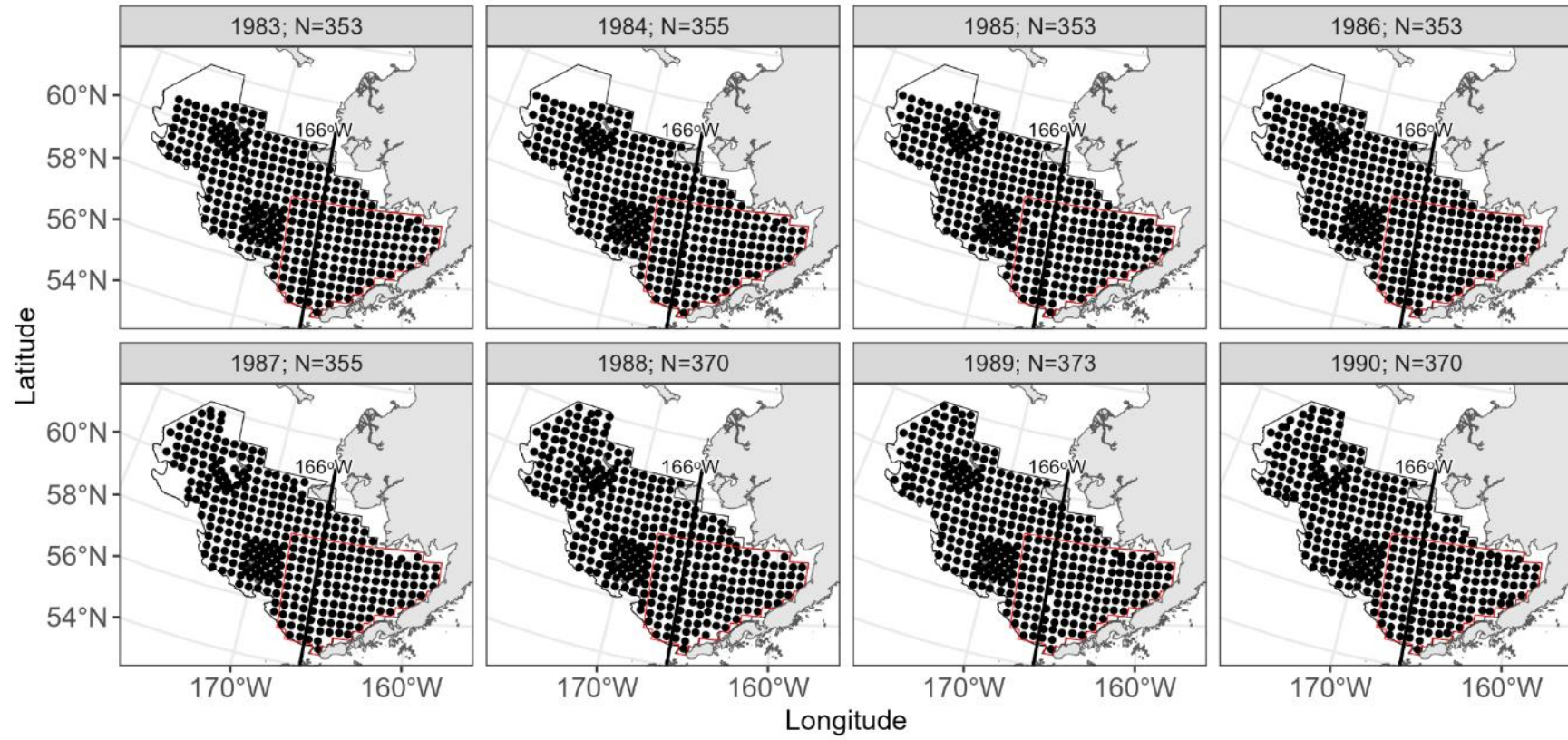


Figure A.1. – Continued.

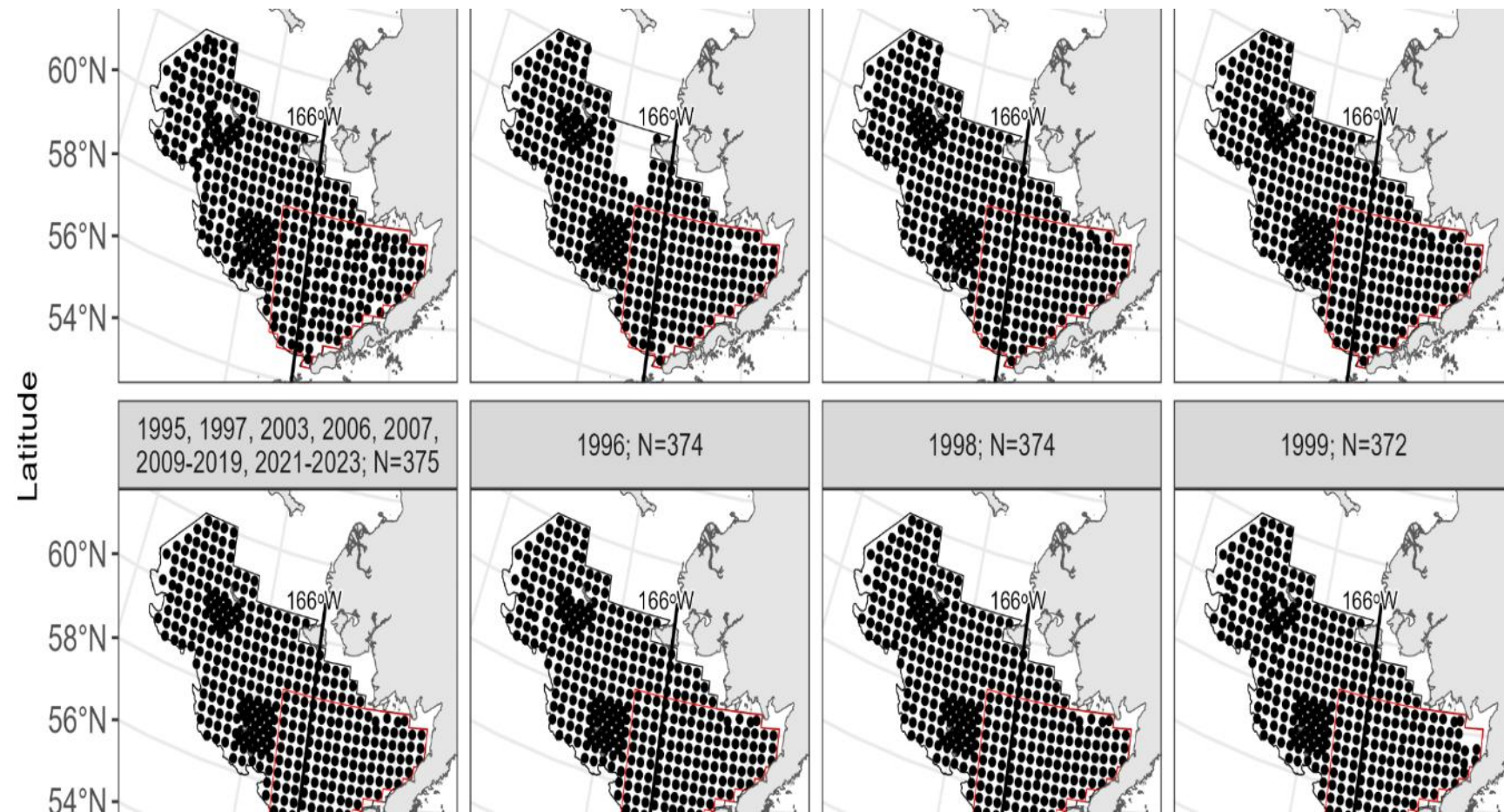


Figure A.1. – Continued.

Survey footprint: eastern Bering Sea shelf

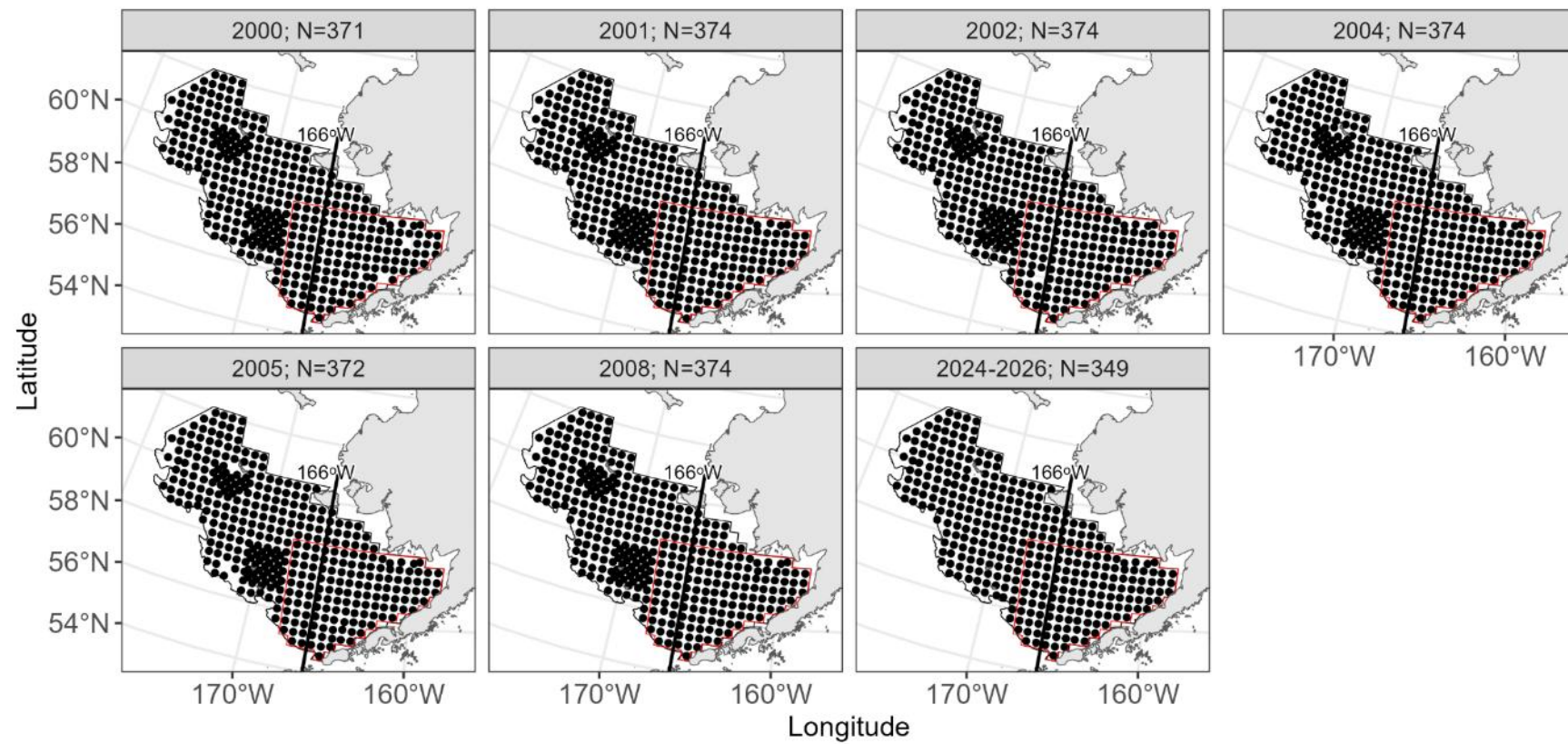


Figure A.1. – Continued

Table B.1. Model-based time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for immature female, mature female, and total male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, east of 166° W.

Year	Total male	Immature female	Mature female
1975	218,209 (73,498)	10,249 (5,119)	23,667 (9,939)
1976	109,880 (37,138)	3,624 (1,422)	25,702 (11,320)
1977	101,250 (32,826)	1,664 (848)	29,643 (13,902)
1978	76,636 (22,464)	902 (473)	16,660 (8,599)
1979	18,696 (5,726)	572 (377)	3,241 (2,065)
1980	47,444 (15,220)	1,483 (781)	11,807 (6,106)
1981	23,157 (6,919)	835 (491)	7,712 (3,393)
1982	18,692 (5,977)	1,003 (616)	6,844 (2,699)
1983	15,072 (5,103)	942 (499)	4,436 (1,802)
1984	13,494 (4,522)	438 (193)	3,991 (1,812)
1985	9,191 (3,694)	270 (128)	2,591 (1,427)
1986	10,145 (3,097)	1,386 (505)	1,973 (815)
1987	28,533 (8,769)	10,115 (5,113)	3,125 (1,408)
1988	53,587 (18,750)	3,924 (1,268)	18,425 (7,171)
1989	84,131 (21,931)	6,571 (2,514)	13,297 (4,002)
1990	86,545 (25,900)	5,496 (1,810)	19,910 (6,678)
1991	95,510 (29,592)	3,346 (1,155)	24,785 (8,486)
1992	80,805 (26,743)	354 (218)	11,919 (4,013)
1993	58,131 (16,762)	148 (105)	5,568 (1,848)
1994	35,832 (10,570)	99 (67)	5,019 (1,932)
1995	21,991 (6,515)	299 (150)	6,546 (2,834)
1996	21,838 (6,952)	1,023 (467)	6,128 (2,528)
1997	10,252 (3,260)	884 (408)	2,331 (919)
1998	9,529 (2,796)	593 (255)	1,311 (531)
1999	13,689 (5,221)	923 (436)	2,247 (1,136)
2000	16,189 (5,848)	627 (282)	2,681 (1,197)
2001	17,585 (5,837)	2,081 (1,142)	1,668 (716)
2002	15,167 (5,443)	1,754 (936)	1,587 (761)
2003	18,352 (6,435)	795 (408)	2,246 (932)
2004	13,231 (4,387)	268 (163)	1,097 (489)
2005	18,915 (5,869)	1,237 (638)	2,730 (1,351)
2006	27,166 (9,615)	1,584 (865)	4,196 (1,729)
2007	26,495 (9,551)	887 (483)	5,376 (2,693)
2008	30,620 (11,370)	551 (315)	4,367 (2,065)
2009	14,907 (5,707)	572 (285)	3,527 (1,744)
2010	16,184 (6,355)	920 (421)	2,048 (1,025)
2011	24,158 (7,655)	3,443 (1,488)	2,280 (928)
2012	42,323 (15,093)	3,977 (2,298)	8,444 (3,353)
2013	49,381 (17,589)	1,917 (838)	8,598 (3,358)
2014	63,801 (19,234)	619 (271)	7,086 (2,732)
2015	39,606 (9,811)	643 (315)	4,437 (2,000)
2016	29,462 (8,057)	78 (57)	1,650 (826)
2017	26,886 (8,264)	139 (83)	2,242 (823)
2018	15,085 (4,256)	944 (351)	699 (335)
2019	9,708 (2,928)	1,276 (660)	705 (497)
2021	13,670 (4,271)	1,025 (395)	2,907 (1,085)
2022	14,159 (3,921)	721 (365)	2,015 (737)
2023	10,912 (2,919)	1,036 (459)	2,067 (912)
2024	17,808 (5,041)	1,897 (977)	3,733 (1,391)
2025	15,395 (4,353)	952 (477)	3,588 (1,304)
2026	25,714 (7,825)	669 (365)	3,266 (1,461)

Table B.2. Model-based time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for immature female, mature female, and total male Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys, west of 166° W.

Year	Total male	Immature female	Mature female
1975	119,120 (62,285)	1,507 (4,235)	49,709 (121,251)
1976	71,970 (26,922)	2,739 (1,855)	21,854 (26,624)
1977	69,816 (30,029)	12,076 (8,838)	18,293 (24,717)
1978	32,936 (10,325)	6,624 (2,947)	11,905 (9,044)
1979	42,497 (13,324)	4,377 (1,896)	28,594 (26,133)
1980	118,369 (35,985)	15,560 (7,703)	77,030 (57,071)
1981	74,306 (27,559)	898 (505)	50,413 (76,486)
1982	52,356 (13,168)	482 (219)	47,966 (17,653)
1983	26,980 (6,908)	1,324 (563)	15,206 (5,039)
1984	18,572 (4,709)	1,665 (534)	10,114 (3,469)
1985	7,046 (1,703)	724 (223)	2,386 (1,082)
1986	9,553 (2,257)	1,159 (355)	1,378 (552)
1987	18,526 (4,405)	3,439 (951)	2,439 (846)
1988	38,561 (10,259)	6,558 (1,852)	6,255 (2,161)
1989	42,372 (10,175)	5,460 (1,446)	7,686 (2,086)
1990	53,508 (12,522)	4,776 (1,302)	15,968 (4,939)
1991	61,743 (13,065)	3,386 (1,064)	19,141 (5,384)
1992	40,445 (8,324)	1,730 (556)	15,211 (3,999)
1993	21,871 (4,605)	1,005 (359)	6,626 (1,774)
1994	18,263 (4,047)	908 (330)	4,693 (1,412)
1995	15,257 (3,830)	881 (314)	5,832 (1,882)
1996	10,786 (2,879)	531 (198)	3,587 (1,293)
1997	6,240 (1,347)	543 (183)	1,462 (503)
1998	7,614 (1,911)	1,451 (486)	1,222 (499)
1999	7,318 (1,829)	1,870 (567)	1,763 (590)
2000	8,026 (1,825)	2,057 (596)	1,408 (564)
2001	14,255 (3,695)	4,213 (1,297)	2,928 (1,109)
2002	14,501 (3,478)	4,331 (1,376)	3,046 (1,158)
2003	21,891 (5,551)	3,499 (1,027)	5,966 (1,879)
2004	27,815 (6,461)	4,042 (967)	3,712 (1,188)
2005	47,516 (10,421)	9,713 (3,284)	8,980 (2,803)
2006	74,433 (17,329)	10,996 (3,622)	11,419 (3,469)
2007	75,052 (16,900)	4,658 (1,773)	8,310 (2,460)
2008	49,687 (11,012)	1,987 (671)	7,607 (2,435)
2009	35,318 (7,837)	1,931 (617)	5,154 (1,688)
2010	36,500 (9,169)	2,948 (757)	3,441 (1,220)
2011	38,752 (8,616)	6,013 (1,555)	3,662 (997)
2012	33,917 (7,217)	5,377 (1,556)	3,973 (1,052)
2013	36,980 (8,374)	4,395 (1,197)	6,380 (1,519)
2014	51,777 (11,331)	2,060 (585)	5,778 (1,568)
2015	39,674 (8,286)	1,176 (450)	5,884 (1,966)
2016	45,008 (9,659)	1,149 (441)	5,068 (1,748)
2017	29,994 (6,527)	1,304 (465)	4,254 (1,550)
2018	35,395 (7,845)	4,370 (1,332)	3,893 (1,177)
2019	19,789 (4,045)	4,127 (1,112)	4,229 (1,349)
2021	20,345 (4,425)	2,753 (642)	6,078 (1,851)
2022	16,693 (3,536)	1,927 (517)	4,764 (1,404)
2023	26,333 (5,005)	8,386 (1,980)	5,085 (1,321)
2024	66,727 (15,568)	16,609 (4,141)	19,725 (5,301)
2025	95,353 (22,676)	10,854 (2,656)	25,904 (7,350)
2026	97,659 (21,761)	4,479 (1,310)	21,712 (6,366)

Table B.3. Model-based time series of biomass (t) estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) for large male and mature female snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) from National Marine Fisheries Service eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl surveys.

Year	Large male ≥ 95 mm carapace width	Mature female
1980	100,025 (20,357)	307,440 (151,849)
1981	40,878 (6,859)	160,023 (72,276)
1982	67,586 (14,048)	172,329 (67,454)
1983	77,641 (16,063)	115,401 (57,315)
1984	140,571 (31,542)	64,010 (45,448)
1985	64,393 (12,220)	10,007 (8,001)
1986	69,027 (14,766)	33,766 (35,718)
1987	119,405 (23,232)	136,154 (47,689)
1988	143,272 (31,014)	181,773 (57,182)
1989	156,382 (27,892)	267,415 (104,608)
1990	351,445 (70,161)	217,783 (108,451)
1991	344,258 (70,507)	221,196 (89,855)
1992	190,143 (31,539)	156,984 (62,157)
1993	110,513 (19,620)	143,247 (47,688)
1994	63,965 (10,967)	143,855 (39,539)
1995	63,126 (12,067)	175,284 (52,928)
1996	150,828 (36,614)	132,134 (54,579)
1997	253,224 (50,252)	111,954 (52,372)
1998	178,740 (31,636)	66,873 (34,320)
1999	73,441 (11,030)	32,246 (14,310)
2000	59,819 (11,219)	68,991 (31,329)
2001	65,711 (11,043)	76,582 (34,160)
2002	51,322 (9,614)	26,718 (12,824)
2003	48,803 (9,732)	33,282 (19,450)
2004	44,936 (9,100)	45,480 (18,152)
2005	56,223 (9,848)	73,291 (35,094)
2006	82,282 (23,139)	55,377 (21,388)
2007	111,254 (25,968)	60,336 (26,374)
2008	86,622 (13,942)	62,705 (24,672)
2009	108,786 (19,158)	56,139 (22,377)
2010	111,030 (19,620)	115,072 (48,738)
2011	126,423 (23,146)	193,593 (76,276)
2012	71,713 (12,590)	154,952 (57,183)
2013	61,725 (11,179)	152,891 (61,544)
2014	106,456 (21,234)	126,712 (52,622)
2015	47,532 (8,953)	88,582 (34,706)
2016	32,593 (5,358)	58,647 (26,595)
2017	32,611 (6,336)	103,673 (37,426)
2018	46,820 (9,747)	169,836 (63,055)
2019	48,189 (8,333)	107,945 (41,958)
2021	26,796 (5,353)	21,401 (12,492)
2022	22,255 (4,571)	20,271 (10,144)
2023	17,029 (3,724)	18,285 (9,513)
2024	26,035 (5,115)	46,485 (18,613)
2025	35,815 (6,645)	155,673 (56,445)
2026	25,987 (4,987)	325,602 (121,398)

Station	A-02	A-03	A-04	A-05	A-06	B-01	B-02	B-03	B-04	B-05	B-06
Start Date	6/19/2026	6/19/2026	6/19/2026	6/18/2026	6/18/2026	6/26/2026	6/20/2026	6/20/2026	6/19/2026	6/18/2026	6/19/2026
Duration (hour)	0.34	0.49	0.52	0.53	0.29	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.55
Distance Fished (km)	1.93	2.75	2.98	2.94	1.69	2.9	2.96	2.98	2.95	2.98	3.08
Mid-Latitude (°N)	55	55	55.01	55	55.12	55.36	55.33	55.36	55.33	55.31	55.34
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-166.95	-166.36	-165.8	-165.16	-164.41	-167.56	-166.95	-166.35	-165.78	-165.18	-164.55
Bottom Depth (m)	155	144	131	112	60	145	139	132	121	111	101
Bottom Temperature (°C)	4	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	11,641	4,717	5,561	624	0	2,163	6,222	6,242	8,135	274	2,949
Large males	2,565	2,458	737	0	0	1,116	6,256	3,817	752	0	343
Legal	1,578	1,528	469	0	0	419	2,914	2,757	342	0	274
Immature females	12,733	664	5,159	208	0	1,226	2,454	1,458	2,871	274	2,606
Mature females	1,786	4,731	670	69	0	4,495	6,226	12,812	13,167	69	137
Total weight (kg)	28.3	45.2	17.72	0.52	0	19.42	78.03	83.46	60.33	0.7	7.98
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	199	0	0	0	977	904	122	0	0	0
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0
Legal	0	133	0	0	0	488	646	122	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	99	10,139	0	0	0	72,786	10,516	3,707	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0.12	22.95	0	0	0	124.34	25.46	10.14	0	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	775	243	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0.47	0	0	0	5.1	2.58	0.12	0	0

Station	B-07	B-08	C-01	C-02	C-03	C-04	C-05	C-06	C-07	C-08	C-09
Start Date	6/8/2026	6/8/2026	6/26/2026	6/26/2026	6/20/2026	6/19/2026	6/19/2026	6/19/2026	6/8/2026	6/8/2026	6/7/2026
Duration (hour)	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.55	0.52	0.55	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	3.08	2.95	2.98	2.94	2.96	3.16	3.21	3.02	3.1	3.07	2.95
Mid-Latitude (°N)	55.34	55.34	55.66	55.65	55.68	55.67	55.67	55.65	55.68	55.67	55.66
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-164.03	-163.42	-167.58	-166.99	-166.38	-165.82	-165.19	-164.61	-164	-163.41	-162.83
Bottom Depth (m)	79	54	135	134	126	117	109	97	95	82	52
Bottom Temperature (°C)	3.8	2.6	4	3.9	3.8	4	4	3.5	3.2	1.4	2
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	68	4,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Legal	68	2,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227
Immature females	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
Total weight (kg)	1.87	139.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.36
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	68	23,863	2,410	3,326	2,194	2,647	494	699	1,946	1,782	454
Large males	0	28,292	586	2,649	2,946	806	556	280	348	411	757
Legal	0	22,271	391	2,033	2,257	518	370	280	278	274	530
Immature females	68	1,546	1,042	308	63	806	370	559	556	343	0
Mature females	0	4,269	1,238	1,663	12,358	748	494	489	556	548	76
Total weight (kg)	0.05	304.34	13.34	40.63	62.32	21.67	8.5	4.79	8.31	11.48	6.37
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	782	801	501	230	62	0	70	0	0
Large males	0	0	0	123	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	326	739	313	0	0	0	70	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	22,786	123	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	46.12	4.32	3.56	0.5	0.12	0	0.2	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	65	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	1.65	2.01	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0

Station	C-18	D-01	D-02	D-03	D-04	D-05	D-06	D-07	D-08	D-09	D-10
Start Date	6/27/2026	6/26/2026	6/26/2026	6/20/2026	6/20/2026	6/15/2026	6/9/2026	6/9/2026	6/7/2026	6/7/2026	6/1/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.53	0.34	0.52	0.56	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.96	3	1.8	2.93	3.08	3.03	3.11	3.02	3.05	3.04	2.97
Mid-Latitude (°N)	55.68	56.01	55.99	56	56.01	55.99	55.99	55.99	56.01	55.99	55.98
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-168.18	-167.61	-167.01	-166.4	-165.79	-165.19	-164.59	-164.04	-163.41	-162.81	-162.29
Bottom Depth (m)	135	132	134	124	107	95	93	91	89	79	70
Bottom Temperature (°C)	4	4	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	1	1	1.1
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	73
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	1,089
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	871
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	508
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.02	45.18
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	3,449	444	3,884	1,710	64,438	5,999	19,658	5,662	1,442	210	435
Large males	1,082	380	2,136	1,842	1,861	643	138	717	433	0	218
Legal	744	317	1,651	724	719	571	69	502	216	0	218
Immature females	5,972	444	1,068	329	2,463	3,285	9,966	3,082	288	0	145
Mature females	19,242	507	1,262	658	22,993	928	1,518	2,437	1,009	0	0
Total weight (kg)	48.83	6.19	20.64	19.75	259.98	16.9	18.26	20.48	10.99	0.75	3.12
Snow Crab											
Small males	2,232	697	1,262	658	876	143	0	72	0	0	0
Large males	473	0	194	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	1,826	380	777	395	0	143	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	61,907	13,015	15,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	114.27	26.67	20.07	1.99	1.63	0.94	0	0.12	0	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	1,327	190	971	66	584	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	9.02	0.82	6.3	1.75	2.98	2.52	0.11	0	0.9	0	0

Station	D-18	E-01	E-02	E-03	E-04	E-05	E-06	E-07	E-08	E-09	E-10
Start Date	6/27/2026	6/26/2026	6/26/2026	6/20/2026	6/20/2026	6/15/2026	6/9/2026	6/9/2026	6/7/2026	6/7/2026	6/1/2026
Duration (hour)	0.54	0.23	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.44	0.54	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	2.99	1.3	3.04	2.82	3.03	2.98	2.99	2.93	2.5	3.05	2.98
Mid-Latitude (°N)	56.01	56.34	56.31	56.35	56.34	56.33	56.33	56.34	56.35	56.33	56.31
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-168.22	-167.66	-167.03	-166.41	-165.84	-165.2	-164.58	-163.98	-163.4	-162.79	-162.21
Bottom Depth (m)	150	128	114	103	92	87	87	85	84	78	76
Bottom Temperature (°C)	4	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	88	0	72
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056	526	274	1,363
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	526	205	933
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	274	1,866
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.17	18.18	14	82.96
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	2,399	0	1,455	292	1,591	857	1,508	2,942	2,017	547	215
Large males	1,165	1,363	569	511	277	357	718	754	1,578	0	287
Legal	548	1,211	506	438	208	357	431	377	1,052	0	72
Immature females	5,952	151	569	0	208	0	574	151	0	0	0
Mature females	17,855	1,514	4,365	438	761	500	1,364	1,056	438	0	144
Total weight (kg)	41.72	7.39	22.1	6.28	9.43	6.22	14.08	17.3	17.77	2.04	3.34
Snow Crab											
Small males	6,717	1,363	316	73	0	71	144	0	0	0	0
Large males	823	151	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	5,963	1,211	127	0	0	71	144	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	125,338	33,680	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	198.14	26.83	1.1	0.1	0	0.51	0.49	0	0	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	992	908	190	73	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	5.75	1.41	1.54	0.19	0	0.18	0	0.61	0.64	0	0

Station	E-11	E-12	E-18	E-19	E-20	E-21	E-22	F-01	F-02	F-03	F-04
Start Date	6/2/2026	6/2/2026	6/27/2026	6/27/2026	7/4/2026	7/5/2026	7/5/2026	6/26/2026	6/25/2026	6/20/2026	6/14/2026
Duration (hour)	0.54	0.52	0.25	0.53	0.29	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	2.95	2.88	1.47	2.97	1.61	2.92	2.97	2.95	2.92	2.79	2.93
Mid-Latitude (°N)	56.33	56.33	56.29	56.34	56.34	56.34	56.34	56.66	56.67	56.68	56.67
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-161.59	-160.99	-168.24	-168.88	-169.3	-170.07	-170.69	-167.67	-167.06	-166.44	-165.85
Bottom Depth (m)	64	52	148	129	137	110	121	104	95	84	77
Bottom Temperature (°C)	0.8	1.8	4	3.9	3.9	3.9	4	3.4	1.8	0.6	-0.3
Red King Crab											
Immature males	297	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	446	1,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	371	1,034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	743	6,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	30.97	186.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	371	239	25,033	6,339	78,752	3,015	5,057	206	562	542	1,612
Large males	446	398	2,961	1,416	631	1,508	579	343	633	4,956	461
Legal	446	159	1,346	1,079	631	1,077	290	343	492	4,646	230
Immature females	74	0	38,722	1,105	33,269	430	960	275	70	0	614
Mature females	74	0	16,595	23,725	16,041	8,608	4,231	481	1,547	5,885	384
Total weight (kg)	5.22	2.64	43.64	62.18	63.57	45.43	22	4.89	9.86	59.62	8.94
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	9,556	1,006	594	2,297	6,307	5,839	281	232	0
Large males	0	0	673	0	0	359	2,897	1,580	0	77	0
Legal	0	0	5,383	1,006	0	646	5,046	6,458	141	155	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	211,146	66,622	0	10,066	93,918	137	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	151.22	106.02	0.41	20.53	153.89	31.2	0.76	1.15	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	594	0	320	69	0	77	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	1,106	1,608	0	215	0	137	0	387	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	5.95	5.8	0.82	1.08	2.3	4.22	0.34	2.1	0.65

Station	F-05	F-06	F-07	F-08	F-09	F-10	F-11	F-12	F-13	F-14	F-18
Start Date	6/15/2026	6/9/2026	6/9/2026	6/7/2026	6/7/2026	6/6/2026	6/2/2026	6/2/2026	6/3/2026	6/3/2026	6/27/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.51
Distance Fished (km)	2.96	3.2	3.03	3.01	2.94	3.1	2.99	2.92	3.11	2.98	2.79
Mid-Latitude (°N)	56.66	56.66	56.67	56.66	56.68	56.66	56.65	56.66	56.66	56.69	56.67
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-165.21	-164.6	-164.02	-163.38	-162.8	-162.19	-161.59	-161.04	-160.39	-159.74	-168.27
Bottom Depth (m)	77	75	75	75	71	71	90	68	59	38	106
Bottom Temperature (°C)	-0.3	0	0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	1	1.5	3.6
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	142	0	72	68	141	0	1,129	76	0
Mature males	74	420	638	963	933	814	1,056	650	1,129	152	0
Legal	74	350	425	741	574	611	634	506	531	152	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	1,262	0	0
Mature females	0	0	71	0	287	611	563	361	664	533	0
Total weight (kg)	3.5	16.38	21.67	31.14	35.3	44.88	46.32	28.86	52.86	17.1	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	3,047	1,401	496	1,186	861	611	774	217	133	76	730
Large males	1,338	1,051	993	1,334	359	339	1,197	217	66	0	649
Legal	1,264	771	780	963	287	271	986	72	66	0	486
Immature females	223	0	284	296	72	0	0	0	66	0	0
Mature females	1,635	560	355	222	287	0	211	144	0	0	1,158
Total weight (kg)	25.91	16.1	13.49	15.57	7.55	5.76	14.11	2.98	0.75	0.18	8.54
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,485
Large males	74	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,135
Legal	74	70	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,810
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227,586
Total weight (kg)	0.5	0.24	0	0.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	258.79
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,474
Total weight (kg)	0.8	0	0.62	0.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.8

Station	F-19	F-20	F-21	F-22	F-23	F-24	F-25	G-01	G-02	G-03	G-04
Start Date	6/27/2026	7/4/2026	7/4/2026	7/9/2026	7/9/2026	7/9/2026	8/4/2026	6/25/2026	6/25/2026	6/21/2026	6/14/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	2.91	2.96	2.93	2.95	2.89	2.87	3.14	3.05	2.94	3.03	2.97
Mid-Latitude (°N)	56.67	56.66	56.68	56.67	56.68	56.67	56.69	57	56.97	57	56.99
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-168.91	-169.48	-170.13	-170.72	-171.35	-171.93	-172.57	-167.7	-167.1	-166.47	-165.86
Bottom Depth (m)	99	79	96	113	118	125	133	77	74	74	71
Bottom Temperature (°C)	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4	4	1.5	0.7	0	-0.2
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	1,897	1,844	12,740	3,013	422	11,580	4,780	411	917	1,235	1,155
Large males	1,492	959	2,156	1,438	281	362	188	686	353	2,058	144
Legal	1,193	811	1,404	1,027	281	217	63	411	212	1,784	144
Immature females	210	295	431	1,711	0	0	0	206	71	412	866
Mature females	3,789	221	4,883	5,133	0	0	4,278	411	141	1,098	144
Total weight (kg)	24.38	13.02	56.92	27.19	3.2	21.53	21.47	6.71	5.33	24.4	2.44
Snow Crab											
Small males	4,115	74	1,035	11,953	2,672	27,210	9,343	1,097	564	69	0
Large males	149	0	0	0	1,969	1,736	878	0	282	69	0
Legal	1,883	74	74	2,846	3,164	4,701	4,661	343	494	137	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Mature females	71,528	0	0	129,641	138,256	744,113	239,585	480	212	0	0
Total weight (kg)	131.19	0.26	1.78	176.58	140.08	752.48	313.5	3.62	2.77	0.47	0.01
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	74	137	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	69	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	2,740	0	0	570	0	0	843	0	71	0	0
Total weight (kg)	8.21	0	0.22	2.03	0.23	1.01	1.45	1.32	0.26	2.57	1.27

Station	G-05	G-06	G-07	G-08	G-09	G-10	G-11	G-12	G-13	G-14	G-15
Start Date	6/14/2026	6/9/2026	6/9/2026	6/10/2026	6/6/2026	6/6/2026	6/6/2026	6/4/2026	6/3/2026	6/3/2026	6/3/2026
Duration (hour)	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.52	0.56	0.54
Distance Fished (km)	3.14	2.97	2.93	2.96	2.98	3.03	2.94	3.07	2.88	3.12	2.98
Mid-Latitude (°N)	56.99	56.99	56.99	56.99	57.01	56.99	57	57	57.01	57	56.99
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-165.22	-164.61	-164.03	-163.4	-162.78	-162.17	-161.57	-160.95	-160.34	-159.69	-159.14
Bottom Depth (m)	70	70	69	66	60	61	69	65	65	56	34
Bottom Temperature (°C)	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.2	1	0.4	1.1	0.9	1	2.6
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	150	0	76	210	34,740	1,297	696	207	77
Mature males	0	143	602	1,179	227	490	1,030	888	1,082	0	0
Legal	0	143	226	958	227	350	442	546	850	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,370	68	77	69	0
Mature females	0	0	150	0	0	210	3,754	2,117	928	69	0
Total weight (kg)	0	6.04	19.34	34.57	9.42	22.7	465.87	80.87	61.96	5.32	1.02
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	406	357	1,279	811	1,057	700	368	137	309	0	0
Large males	203	214	301	590	453	280	147	137	0	0	0
Legal	203	214	226	590	378	140	74	68	0	0	0
Immature females	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	75	147	76	140	0	0	77	0	0
Total weight (kg)	3.08	2.96	5.8	6.37	6.48	5.48	2.22	1.44	1.48	0	0
Snow Crab											
Small males	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0.01	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0.03	0	1.01	1	0.5	0.29	0	0	0	0	0

Station	G-18	G-19	G-20	G-21	G-22	G-23	G-24	G-25	G-26	H-01	H-02
Start Date	6/29/2026	6/27/2026	7/4/2026	7/4/2026	7/4/2026	7/9/2026	7/9/2026	8/4/2026	8/4/2026	6/25/2026	6/25/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.32	0.31	0.52	0.51
Distance Fished (km)	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.92	2.92	2.81	2.97	1.89	1.78	2.9	2.8
Mid-Latitude (°N)	57	57	56.98	57	57.01	56.97	57	57.01	57.02	57.32	57.32
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-168.33	-168.96	-169.55	-170.16	-170.78	-171.39	-172.06	-172.64	-173.23	-167.74	-167.12
Bottom Depth (m)	81	79	60	69	94	110	117	122	139	73	70
Bottom Temperature (°C)	2.7	2.7	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	4	3.9	1.4	0.6
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	71	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	71	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	26.06	9.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	1,634	742	999	28,408	30,943	908	999	524	945	576	1,411
Large males	4,903	4,154	1,356	52,982	3,195	303	428	314	0	288	668
Legal	4,619	3,190	1,142	47,754	1,878	303	214	314	0	288	371
Immature females	0	148	0	5,884	5,683	0	0	0	0	216	223
Mature females	30,208	445	571	3,923	4,779	0	17,220	636	1,692	576	1,337
Total weight (kg)	110.94	33.6	16.21	454.18	96.84	4.74	36.6	3.45	2.88	4.65	9.58
Snow Crab											
Small males	1,350	445	357	981	1,052	4,164	15,005	3,214	1,548	1,008	594
Large males	284	0	214	0	75	1,968	1,926	314	1,030	72	446
Legal	782	445	428	654	150	4,315	7,632	1,780	1,488	432	520
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	817
Mature females	2,262	0	0	0	0	83,702	344,404	45,514	158,679	15,382	149
Total weight (kg)	8.97	1.58	2.05	2	2.25	92.15	351.23	34.65	97.98	27.16	2.61
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	561	0	71	0	0	0	223
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Mature females	8,822	0	0	327	75	0	0	0	0	72	0
Total weight (kg)	21.82	5.26	0.62	9.13	0.71	2.51	1.25	0	0	0.82	0.31

Station	H-03	H-04	H-05	H-06	H-07	H-08	H-09	H-10	H-11	H-12	H-13
Start Date	6/21/2026	6/14/2026	6/14/2026	6/14/2026	6/11/2026	6/10/2026	6/6/2026	6/6/2026	6/5/2026	6/4/2026	6/3/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	2.96	2.96	2.9	2.91	2.98	2.86	2.94	2.95	3.12	2.96	2.93
Mid-Latitude (°N)	57.34	57.33	57.33	57.34	57.33	57.34	57.32	57.35	57.34	57.33	57.33
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-166.49	-165.84	-165.25	-164.62	-164.01	-163.37	-162.76	-162.15	-161.54	-160.93	-160.3
Bottom Depth (m)	69	68	67	66	63	53	49	52	55	64	63
Bottom Temperature (°C)	0.8	0.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	237	478	2,244	764	3,657	318
Mature males	0	70	0	71	293	158	318	696	625	717	318
Legal	0	70	0	71	220	158	239	619	556	430	238
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	774	278	430	318
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	316	637	2,012	1,528	3,298	556
Total weight (kg)	0	3.32	0	3.12	11.28	13.57	20.49	69.2	49.78	101.37	19.94
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	779	632	373	1,430	366	316	80	232	347	0	318
Large males	2,903	1,474	298	429	220	79	80	0	69	359	0
Legal	2,761	1,474	298	143	73	79	0	0	69	287	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	283	0	0	71	73	0	0	77	0	0	79
Total weight (kg)	22.37	13.73	2.31	6.91	3.24	0.97	0.69	0.94	2.09	2.11	1.58
Snow Crab											
Small males	142	0	0	286	1,172	79	0	0	0	0	0
Large males	1,274	140	75	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	1,274	140	75	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	429	513	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	4.32	0.59	0.29	0.96	0.54	0.01	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	75	357	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	70	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	9.37	9.97	5.51	24.66	2.03	0.17	0	0	0	0	0

Station	H-14	H-15	H-16	H-18	H-19	H-20	H-21	H-22	H-23	H-24	H-25
Start Date	6/3/2026	6/2/2026	6/1/2026	6/29/2026	6/27/2026	7/3/2026	7/3/2026	7/4/2026	7/10/2026	7/9/2026	8/3/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.42	0.27	0.52	0.52	0.56
Distance Fished (km)	3.02	3.03	3.02	2.98	2.9	2.85	2.4	1.54	2.84	2.88	3.01
Mid-Latitude (°N)	57.35	57.34	57.34	57.34	57.33	57.33	57.33	57.34	57.34	57.34	57.35
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-159.67	-159.06	-158.41	-168.36	-169	-169.59	-170.23	-170.86	-171.46	-172.08	-172.81
Bottom Depth (m)	56	47	30	74	71	65	55	84	100	109	117
Bottom Temperature (°C)	1.1	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6
Red King Crab											
Immature males	309	285	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0
Mature males	232	71	0	0	361	306	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	155	71	0	0	361	306	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	232	285	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0
Mature females	387	71	0	0	0	153	664	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	18.83	5.88	0	0	22.61	22.32	15.81	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	1,446	0	95	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	49.66	0	2.16	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	309	0	0	1,903	3,108	1,809	11,098	828	1,009	1,584	1,011
Large males	0	0	0	11,341	7,662	1,809	8,442	1,518	793	580	0
Legal	0	0	0	10,352	6,072	1,206	7,683	1,242	649	363	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,656	0	0	0	270
Mature females	0	0	0	3,660	4,208	904	285	0	3,582	0	809
Total weight (kg)	1.4	0	0	102.8	75.48	18.3	67.86	6.93	16.59	7.03	3.83
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	1,598	723	14,469	95	138	4,179	16,180	4,046
Large males	0	0	0	0	72	1,809	0	0	721	2,176	1,281
Legal	0	0	0	381	434	8,741	95	0	2,306	9,068	2,899
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	23,669	145	40,862	0	0	52,672	46,570	25,551
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	39.94	2.6	96.32	0.14	0.1	56.17	106.97	51.29
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	76	72	603	0	0	72	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	385	0	1,809	0	0	239	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	6.76	3.67	5.27	0.68	0	1.87	0	0.42

Station	H-26	I-01	I-02	I-03	I-04	I-05	I-06	I-07	I-08	I-09	I-10
Start Date	8/3/2026	6/25/2026	6/25/2026	6/21/2026	6/21/2026	6/13/2026	6/13/2026	6/11/2026	6/11/2026	6/10/2026	6/6/2026
Duration (hour)	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	3.04	2.96	2.84	2.95	2.92	2.96	2.95	3.02	3	3.02	2.94
Mid-Latitude (°N)	57.32	57.67	57.65	57.68	57.67	57.67	57.68	57.66	57.67	57.67	57.66
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-173.32	-167.77	-167.13	-166.5	-165.88	-165.25	-164.62	-164.01	-163.38	-162.77	-162.13
Bottom Depth (m)	121	68	68	66	64	61	52	51	46	44	47
Bottom Temperature (°C)	3.8	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.3
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	147	0	72	0
Mature males	0	0	0	70	73	78	150	221	74	217	157
Legal	0	0	0	70	73	78	75	221	74	217	157
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	147	149	145	472
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	2.79	3.58	3.82	5.18	9.92	6.5	14.55	13.92
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	1.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	4,288	704	796	914	293	625	825	74	74	0	79
Large males	389	1,970	3,186	6,751	1,317	2,891	375	0	0	0	0
Legal	195	1,900	3,186	6,610	1,317	2,735	300	0	0	0	0
Immature females	352	0	217	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	2,815	0	72	352	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	22.14	18.95	23.98	50.31	10.75	15.92	4.9	0.22	0.4	0	0.26
Snow Crab											
Small males	6,177	915	724	1,055	585	313	75	0	0	0	0
Large males	1,427	141	507	1,758	293	469	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	4,437	563	869	2,672	293	469	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	70	0	70	0	156	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	142,058	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	180.76	1.9	2.92	8.41	1.85	1.75	0.01	0	0	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	145	70	73	156	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	72	70	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	2.9	12.99	8.99	13.72	8.54	0.09	0	0	0

Station	I-11	I-12	I-13	I-14	I-15	I-16	I-18	I-19	I-20	I-21	I-22
Start Date	6/5/2026	6/4/2026	6/4/2026	6/3/2026	6/2/2026	6/1/2026	6/29/2026	6/29/2026	7/3/2026	7/3/2026	7/10/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.97	3.08	2.96	2.87	3	2.98	2.93	2.94	2.81	2.97	2.8
Mid-Latitude (°N)	57.67	57.67	57.67	57.66	57.69	57.66	57.67	57.66	57.66	57.66	57.68
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-161.5	-160.88	-160.27	-159.64	-159.01	-158.36	-168.4	-169.04	-169.65	-170.26	-171.02
Bottom Depth (m)	53	56	54	50	45	35	70	69	70	73	88
Bottom Temperature (°C)	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1	1.4	2.2
Red King Crab											
Immature males	363	500	0	481	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	218	357	226	0	0	0	0	147	72	147	0
Legal	218	286	150	0	0	0	0	147	72	147	0
Immature females	508	143	75	160	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	653	500	226	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	23.01	24.4	11.3	4.08	0.16	0.15	0	8.98	6.02	7.55	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	75	0	0	0	796	1,325	4,378	2,357	2,483
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	736	4,948	1,841	903
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	663	2,029	1,252	451
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	226
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	1,031	0	1,105	451
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0.28	0	0	0	4.47	11.37	48.39	19.43	12.55
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,665	1,251	13,135	15,101	2,709
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	74	145	3,844	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	663	5,983	15,238	451
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,303	3,018	221,564	6,525	58,842
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.94	7.49	348.87	62.03	78.28
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	221	226
Total weight (kg)	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.97	0.93	0.74	4.23	0.34

Station	I-23	I-24	I-25	I-26	J-01	J-02	J-03	J-04	J-05	J-06	J-07
Start Date	7/10/2026	7/10/2026	8/2/2026	7/25/2026	6/25/2026	6/24/2026	6/21/2026	6/21/2026	6/13/2026	6/13/2026	6/12/2026
Duration (hour)	0.54	0.52	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.54
Distance Fished (km)	2.85	2.88	3.14	3.02	2.94	2.89	2.96	2.99	2.95	3.07	2.99
Mid-Latitude (°N)	57.65	57.67	57.67	57.64	58	57.98	58	58	58.01	58.01	58
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-171.5	-172.21	-172.83	-173.37	-167.81	-167.13	-166.52	-165.9	-165.26	-164.62	-164.02
Bottom Depth (m)	98	108	120	143	67	64	62	55	50	44	47
Bottom Temperature (°C)	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	1	1.3	2.3	2.4
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	78	73	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	78	73	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	73	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.51	5.05	8.3	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	2,601	73	3,063	26,058	846	1,091	352	1,596	1,321	73	73
Large males	578	146	1,594	195	5,641	10,181	1,902	5,278	2,331	220	0
Legal	289	0	1,020	195	5,500	10,181	1,902	5,033	2,097	146	0
Immature females	72	0	613	22,941	0	0	0	362	0	0	0
Mature females	145	1,344	7,660	3,782	71	0	0	72	78	0	0
Total weight (kg)	9.8	4.32	37.92	34.87	44.4	67.93	11.67	40.9	15.49	1.21	0.2
Snow Crab											
Small males	1,301	6,601	9,600	325	3,526	3,200	493	2,965	233	0	0
Large males	145	657	1,303	390	705	1,309	352	1,591	155	0	0
Legal	361	1,533	5,478	714	2,045	3,272	352	2,603	311	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	282	218	141	362	0	0	0
Mature females	1,301	51,062	41,905	260	1,763	73	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	4.56	59.15	83.47	4.67	11.72	10.37	1.38	10.33	1.25	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	212	436	70	890	155	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	71	73	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	289	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	460	0	423	436	0	145	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0.53	1.28	0	2.76	16.97	5.43	49.51	17.82	1.15	0

Station	J-08	J-09	J-10	J-11	J-12	J-13	J-14	J-15	J-16	J-18	J-19
Start Date	6/11/2026	6/10/2026	6/5/2026	6/5/2026	6/5/2026	6/4/2026	6/4/2026	6/2/2026	6/2/2026	6/29/2026	6/29/2026
Duration (hour)	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	3.02	2.96	2.94	2.9	2.98	2.98	3	3.13	3.03	2.86	2.88
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58.01	58	58	57.99	58.01	58	58.01	57.99	57.99	57.98	58
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-163.38	-162.75	-162.11	-161.49	-160.87	-160.21	-159.61	-158.97	-158.32	-168.44	-169.07
Bottom Depth (m)	43	41	37	56	46	50	43	41	37	69	70
Bottom Temperature (°C)	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	0.8	0	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.3
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	77	160	1,242	0	153	77	69	1,522	0	0
Mature males	0	77	401	166	73	0	0	69	0	0	0
Legal	0	77	80	166	73	0	0	69	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	993	147	229	0	0	1,038	0	76
Mature females	73	154	160	414	147	153	77	69	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	2.11	6.12	9.72	23.26	6.08	3.24	2.49	5.69	4.2	0	0.49
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	1,130
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	606
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	606
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	565
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.97	7.02
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,699	6,883
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	151
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	755	3,164
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	1,352
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	109,106
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.92	137.75
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	604	6,574
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.63	8.61

Station	J-20	J-21	J-22	J-23	J-24	J-25	J-26	K-01	K-02	K-03	K-04
Start Date	7/3/2026	7/3/2026	7/10/2026	7/10/2026	7/10/2026	7/25/2026	7/25/2026	6/24/2026	6/24/2026	6/22/2026	6/21/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.3
Distance Fished (km)	2.8	3.01	2.69	2.99	2.92	2.95	2.86	2.9	2.85	2.92	1.75
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58	57.99	58	58.02	57.99	57.99	57.96	58.33	58.3	58.35	58.35
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-169.7	-170.33	-170.94	-171.62	-172.26	-172.84	-173.48	-167.84	-167.19	-166.56	-165.92
Bottom Depth (m)	70	74	86	98	104	109	118	60	53	47	43
Bottom Temperature (°C)	0.5	1.1	1.7	2	2.5	3.2	3.9	0.3	0.6	1	2.2
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	82	76	256
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	82	76	128
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.87	2.4	3.62	4.18
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	1,840	1,384	1,003	338	4,087	499	1,176	27,391	995	4,079	2,178
Large males	2,593	281	309	0	214	143	956	15,563	16,511	5,061	4,484
Legal	1,673	281	231	0	0	143	662	11,828	15,715	4,684	3,715
Immature females	0	1,751	0	0	0	214	0	2,490	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	231	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	15.96	5.64	4.68	0.5	6.74	2.26	9.91	128.94	84.72	34.72	20.1
Snow Crab											
Small males	35,876	11,073	15,723	135	17,959	0	515	143,900	5,968	1,511	384
Large males	2,349	421	1,526	203	784	285	882	5,139	796	529	384
Legal	22,587	3,912	13,128	203	3,134	285	1,250	64,241	3,382	907	641
Immature females	3,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,225	199	0	0
Mature females	173,083	124,496	3,163	1,691	340,225	499	94,620	4,358	398	0	0
Total weight (kg)	266.96	158.08	45.28	2.55	259.01	2.66	103.46	243.27	9.81	3.94	1.42
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	920	438	0	0	71	0	0	17,431	8,156	2,342	256
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,980	2,785	302	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	995	1,058	128
Mature females	920	1,313	77	0	0	0	0	623	796	453	0
Total weight (kg)	5.75	2.91	1.16	0	0.16	0	0	136.89	82.33	28.58	17.35

Station	K-05	K-06	K-07	K-08	K-09	K-10	K-11	K-12	K-13	K-14	K-18
Start Date	6/13/2026	6/13/2026	6/12/2026	6/12/2026	6/11/2026	6/5/2026	6/5/2026	6/5/2026	6/4/2026	6/4/2026	6/30/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.27	0.53	0.53	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.98	3.09	3.17	2.87	2.96	2.97	3	1.58	3.03	3.06	2.9
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58.33	58.33	58.34	58.33	58.33	58.31	58.22	58.29	58.27	58.33	58.33
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-165.29	-164.63	-164	-163.38	-162.71	-162.06	-161.55	-160.8	-159.97	-159.56	-168.47
Bottom Depth (m)	45	44	41	37	32	48	41	32	41	26	65
Bottom Temperature (°C)	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.7	0.3
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	0
Mature males	79	74	0	0	0	311	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	79	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	148	0	0	0
Mature females	79	148	0	0	0	78	0	148	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	4.82	5.67	0	0	0	9.22	0	1.98	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	1,414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large males	864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	884
Legal	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	884
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	8.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.59
Snow Crab											
Small males	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126,532
Large males	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,357
Legal	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,668
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,922
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,945
Total weight (kg)	1.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251.92
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,151
Males ≥ 78 mm	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368
Total weight (kg)	10.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.37

Station	K-19	K-20	K-21	K-22	K-23	K-24	K-25	K-26	K-27	L-01	L-02
Start Date	6/29/2026	7/3/2026	7/3/2026	7/11/2026	7/10/2026	7/13/2026	7/25/2026	7/25/2026	7/25/2026	6/24/2026	6/24/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.92	2.77	3.06	2.89	2.94	2.78	2.94	2.89	2.86	2.91	2.94
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58.33	58.34	58.33	58.34	58.31	58.34	58.33	58.31	58.33	58.67	58.65
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-169.12	-169.73	-170.38	-171.01	-171.63	-172.29	-172.93	-173.6	-174.29	-167.88	-167.22
Bottom Depth (m)	67	69	74	84	96	103	108	115	158	46	44
Bottom Temperature (°C)	0	0.1	0	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.8	1.3	2.1
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Legal	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	75
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Total weight (kg)	3.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.59	8.33
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	2,799	16,173	1,723	221	360	3,906	2,377	6,799	10,261	0	0
Large males	299	434	67	0	144	75	360	218	0	77	525
Legal	150	434	0	0	144	0	144	218	0	77	525
Immature females	543	32,501	1,054	0	72	1,427	1,873	6,488	10,103	0	0
Mature females	272	0	0	0	216	225	648	0	208	0	0
Total weight (kg)	6.42	34.66	3.29	0.56	2.72	5.58	5.96	6.14	8.31	0.26	3
Snow Crab											
Small males	15,139	11,778	14,442	46,721	4,606	150	72	943	0	0	75
Large males	524	0	1,821	662	360	75	144	3,191	0	77	75
Legal	4,275	703	8,680	7,139	2,735	150	216	3,843	0	77	150
Immature females	3,531	1,625	264	0	0	75	72	0	69	0	0
Mature females	76,059	110,504	87,943	245,472	23,524	451	144	138,461	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	103.68	115.79	122.39	323.78	29.83	1.28	1.48	130.99	0.01	0.33	0.56
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	964	8,789	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	75
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	272	19,501	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	543	1,625	1,318	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	4.16	17.06	2.7	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.34	6.52

Station	L-03	L-04	L-05	L-06	L-07	L-08	L-09	L-18	L-19	L-20	L-21
Start Date	6/22/2026	6/21/2026	6/13/2026	6/13/2026	6/12/2026	6/11/2026	6/11/2026	6/30/2026	6/29/2026	7/2/2026	7/2/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.28	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	3.01	2.79	2.92	2.88	2.98	1.59	3	2.76	2.99	2.87	2.98
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58.67	58.67	58.68	58.68	58.65	58.66	58.64	58.67	58.66	58.65	58.67
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-166.58	-165.94	-165.32	-164.65	-164.01	-163.36	-162.72	-168.47	-169.16	-169.77	-170.43
Bottom Depth (m)	42	38	39	37	34	31	28	53	62	66	73
Bottom Temperature (°C)	1.9	3.8	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
Mature males	148	81	81	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
Legal	74	81	81	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	148	323	162	83	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	9.76	8.56	5.62	2.57	1.7	0	0	3.5	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	74	403	0	0	0	0	0	633	3,195	144	1,011
Large males	1,478	484	81	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	360	207
Legal	1,404	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	216	138
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	0	145
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	0	291
Total weight (kg)	7.92	3.98	0.22	0	0	0	0	0.98	9.9	1.67	2.36
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	122,777	88,350	5,764	3,760
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,443	72	138
Legal	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	20,463	33,236	1,081	698
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,700	8,423	0	1,018
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,314	97,597	42,436
Total weight (kg)	0	0.22	0	0	0	0	0	150.26	201.27	91.18	45.6
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	242	0	0	0	0	0	6,328	1,063	216	291
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	991	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	633	991	0	145
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,746
Total weight (kg)	6.99	10.7	3.71	0	0	0	0	17.96	14.02	0.47	2.32

Station	L-22	L-23	L-24	L-25	L-26	L-27	L-28	L-29	L-30	L-31	M-01
Start Date	7/11/2026	7/12/2026	7/13/2026	7/25/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/23/2026	7/23/2026	6/24/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.5	0.5	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.94	2.88	2.92	2.93	2.77	2.78	2.84	2.97	2.98	2.88	2.95
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58.67	58.67	58.67	58.66	58.66	58.67	58.68	58.7	58.66	58.66	59
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-171.08	-171.72	-172.38	-173.01	-173.64	-174.27	-174.91	-175.41	-176.19	-176.85	-167.9
Bottom Depth (m)	82	93	101	112	127	157	197	138	142	137	42
Bottom Temperature (°C)	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.1
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.87
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	72	439	2,075	4,429	1,989	44,297	1,864	2,428	469	415	309
Large males	72	73	72	141	295	720	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	72	73	0	141	74	216	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	146	787	1,758	1,694	27,824	1,362	1,839	469	554	154
Mature females	2,689	146	215	2,883	810	5,631	143	221	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	4.06	1.83	4.69	15.28	4.75	64.52	0.81	1.04	0.32	0.18	0.26
Snow Crab											
Small males	23,470	9,149	572	70	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large males	358	878	72	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	1,573	7,099	286	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	174,771	68,831	0	211	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	196.39	75.91	2.12	0.24	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Station	M-02	M-03	M-04	M-05	M-06	M-07	M-08	M-18	M-19	M-20	M-21
Start Date	6/24/2026	6/22/2026	6/22/2026	6/22/2026	6/12/2026	6/12/2026	6/11/2026	6/30/2026	6/30/2026	7/2/2026	7/2/2026
Duration (hour)	0.5	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.79	3	2.83	2.93	2.98	3	3.12	2.86	2.95	2.84	2.95
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58.98	59.01	58.99	59.01	59	59.01	59	59.01	59	58.99	59.01
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-167.23	-166.59	-165.92	-165.31	-164.66	-164.01	-163.35	-168.52	-169.19	-169.83	-170.48
Bottom Depth (m)	40	34	30	27	27	29	22	46	54	63	70
Bottom Temperature (°C)	3.2	3.9	4.1	6	5.1	5	6.9	2	0.8	0.2	0
Red King Crab											
Immature males	83	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	83	156	84	79	0	0	0	157	0	0	0
Legal	83	156	84	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0
Mature females	167	78	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	7.4	7.06	2.08	2.02	0	0	0	9.28	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,054	0	538
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	439	71
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	366	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,551	0	156
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.56	2.01	1.5
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	941	135,928	63,522	9,651
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	818	2,793	282
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	30,711	25,290	2,292
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	45,962	17,331	5,600
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,384	49,827	52,452
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.18	231.72	174.65	62.06
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0	1,409	936
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	930	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	775	704	156
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.55	5.67	13.07	3.4

Station	M-22	M-23	M-24	M-25	M-26	M-27	M-28	M-29	M-30	M-31	M-32
Start Date	7/11/2026	7/12/2026	7/13/2026	7/25/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/23/2026	7/23/2026	7/23/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	2.99	2.79	2.94	2.82	2.91	3.01	2.9	2.84	2.86	2.75	2.94
Mid-Latitude (°N)	58.99	59	59.01	59	59.01	59.01	59	59	59	59	58.99
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-171.13	-171.79	-172.45	-173.08	-173.7	-174.41	-175.01	-175.74	-176.3	-176.95	-177.6
Bottom Depth (m)	77	86	98	106	117	126	129	133	134	135	134
Bottom Temperature (°C)	-0.3	-0.2	0.8	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	1.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	68	147	1,248	7,255	9,803	5,883	2,532	4,929	3,015	298	3,122
Large males	68	74	416	806	426	208	0	0	2,648	0	139
Legal	0	0	277	537	142	0	0	0	1,471	0	0
Immature females	0	0	1,456	4,336	4,061	5,191	2,677	3,987	662	149	1,596
Mature females	2,514	0	555	1,470	1,895	2,007	506	362	1,692	0	0
Total weight (kg)	4.04	0.66	7.16	21.72	20.86	10.98	3.22	5.94	29.78	0.14	3.28
Snow Crab											
Small males	21,804	8,478	1,456	367	494	69	72	217	74	0	0
Large males	68	74	208	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	3,871	2,580	832	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	69	441	917	484	0	507	74	149	139
Mature females	160,882	55,611	69	73	0	346	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	191.06	78.99	5.75	2.69	0.25	0.33	0.01	0.08	0.16	0.03	0.02
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	73	212	0	72	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	141	0	289	72	74	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0.06	0.12	0	0.1	0.05	0.07	0	0

Station	N-01	N-02	N-03	N-04	N-05	N-06	N-07	N-18	N-19	N-20	N-21
Start Date	6/24/2026	6/23/2026	6/22/2026	6/22/2026	6/22/2026	6/12/2026	6/12/2026	6/30/2026	6/30/2026	7/2/2026	7/2/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.96	2.95	3.01	3	3.12	3.09	3.08	2.97	2.95	2.9	2.93
Mid-Latitude (°N)	59.34	59.32	59.33	59.34	59.32	59.32	59.33	59.36	59.33	59.32	59.34
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-167.91	-167.27	-166.59	-165.96	-165.3	-164.65	-164.03	-168.58	-169.23	-169.87	-170.54
Bottom Depth (m)	40	33	29	25	21	22	23	42	50	61	68
Bottom Temperature (°C)	3.2	4.1	5.2	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	2.9	0.6	0.2	-0.1
Red King Crab											
Immature males	78	330	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	0
Mature males	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	71	0
Legal	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	71	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	0
Mature females	156	165	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	6.96	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	13.64	0	2.44	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,039	0	1,175
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	73
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,220	214	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.01	0.66	2.03
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	219,139	54,699	76,713
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	731
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,599	0	19,680
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,291	9,823	20,940
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,068	22,042
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	242.82	57.65	161.29
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	6,107	641	551
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	2,576	427	551
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	8.54	1.43	6.04

Station	N-22	N-23	N-24	N-25	N-26	N-27	N-28	N-29	N-30	N-31	O-01
Start Date	7/11/2026	7/12/2026	7/13/2026	7/16/2026	7/16/2026	7/16/2026	7/20/2026	7/21/2026	7/22/2026	7/23/2026	6/23/2026
Duration (hour)	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.54	0.5	0.4	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	3.03	2.91	3.01	2.85	2.97	2.77	2.23	2.93	2.89	2.96	2.92
Mid-Latitude (°N)	59.33	59.34	59.33	59.34	59.34	59.34	59.35	59.33	59.33	59.33	59.68
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-171.17	-171.82	-172.51	-173.18	-173.83	-174.45	-175.12	-175.77	-176.38	-177.05	-167.95
Bottom Depth (m)	75	79	88	100	110	120	133	136	136	148	36
Bottom Temperature (°C)	-0.5	-0.3	0	0.6	1.5	2	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.3
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.43
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	69	0	869	20,497	9,805	16,171	3,979	8,726	4,805	824	0
Large males	0	0	0	225	0	530	181	281	777	137	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	141	353	137	0
Immature females	0	208	134	5,406	0	8,748	2,261	4,926	3,180	69	0
Mature females	0	0	201	4,505	0	2,121	362	211	1,979	137	0
Total weight (kg)	0.23	0.1	1.85	49.18	25.17	25.18	7.13	16.98	16.32	3.15	0
Snow Crab											
Small males	52,270	32,636	16,045	10,136	186,286	3,976	90	352	141	0	0
Large males	346	416	1,872	1,048	0	1,325	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	9,541	6,167	8,892	6,453	78,436	2,121	90	0	0	0	0
Immature females	6,159	0	0	7,433	0	663	452	1,267	141	0	0
Mature females	162,191	12,011	36,605	1,577	1,931,406	35,145	90	70	3,604	0	0
Total weight (kg)	240.15	75.83	80.8	28.31	2409.91	37.38	0.48	0.35	3.94	0	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	69	0	67	1,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	69	0	901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	69	0
Total weight (kg)	0.4	0.22	0.05	2.13	0	0	0	0	0.52	0.19	0

Station	O-02	O-03	O-04	O-18	O-19	O-20	O-21	O-22	O-23	O-24	O-25
Start Date	6/23/2026	6/23/2026	6/23/2026	7/1/2026	6/30/2026	7/2/2026	7/2/2026	7/11/2026	7/12/2026	7/14/2026	7/14/2026
Duration (hour)	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	2.87	2.98	3.02	2.81	2.96	2.94	2.95	2.78	2.95	2.89	2.93
Mid-Latitude (°N)	59.67	59.67	59.62	59.67	59.65	59.66	59.66	59.67	59.66	59.67	59.67
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-167.3	-166.64	-165.92	-168.59	-169.27	-169.93	-170.59	-171.25	-171.89	-172.56	-173.23
Bottom Depth (m)	32	28	27	39	48	57	66	72	77	85	95
Bottom Temperature (°C)	4.7	6	6.2	2.5	1.1	0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	0	0.5
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	81	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	74	0	161	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	74	0	81	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	1.34	2.28	0	3.76	2.32	0.91	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.14
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	762	0	1,575	0	67	213	145
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	145
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Immature females	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	284	145
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	73
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	1.32	0	2.96	0	0.18	0.94	1.34
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	2,210	308,263	85,501	50,414	6,116	51,708	12,833
Large males	0	0	0	0	76	0	427	0	0	153	1,958
Legal	0	0	0	0	991	3,806	9,607	7,090	605	7,016	7,323
Immature females	0	0	0	0	76	85,158	9,527	858	403	7,082	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,380	53,223	27,586	89,769	7,355
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	4.4	323.62	157.83	120.97	32.45	172.11	47.15
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	152	8,809	1,003	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	73
Immature females	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	1.42	6.05	4.42	0	0	0	0.18

Station	O-26	O-27	O-28	O-29	O-30	O-31	P-01	P-18	P-19	P-20	P-21
Start Date	7/15/2026	7/16/2026	7/20/2026	7/21/2026	7/22/2026	7/22/2026	6/23/2026	7/1/2026	6/30/2026	7/1/2026	7/1/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.87	2.96	2.88	2.89	2.87	2.86	2.96	2.84	2.97	2.93	2.97
Mid-Latitude (°N)	59.66	59.67	59.67	59.67	59.67	59.66	60.01	60.01	60	60	60.01
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-173.87	-174.45	-175.13	-175.85	-176.53	-177.13	-168	-168.63	-169.33	-169.98	-170.64
Bottom Depth (m)	104	114	125	137	135	172	26	39	46	55	64
Bottom Temperature (°C)	0.9	1.5	2	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.7	3.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	75	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	334	150	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	167	150	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.24	10.26	9.54	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	8.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	1,038	692	1,154	1,655	1,013	616	0	0	75	697	0
Large males	445	138	271	0	0	411	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	148	0	136	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	297	899	339	896	651	68	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	277	475	276	289	137	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	5.19	2.88	5.85	3.83	2.28	4.99	0	0	0.04	0.73	0
Snow Crab											
Small males	4,920	1,245	407	276	217	205	0	0	750	27,236	148,730
Large males	2,596	1,660	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	70
Legal	5,265	2,421	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,441	1,338
Immature females	10,512	5,853	407	1,103	289	68	0	0	600	465	62,398
Mature females	2,447	899	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	10,004
Total weight (kg)	28.89	16.59	4.53	0.48	0.06	0.04	0	0	0.03	38.78	203.94
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	620	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.28	0

Station	P-22	P-23	P-24	P-25	P-26	P-27	P-28	P-29	P-30	P-31	P-32
Start Date	7/11/2026	7/15/2026	7/15/2026	7/14/2026	7/15/2026	7/17/2026	7/20/2026	7/21/2026	7/22/2026	7/22/2026	7/22/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.28	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.27	0.53
Distance Fished (km)	2.83	2.92	2.87	1.6	3.03	3.03	2.97	2.9	2.85	1.52	2.89
Mid-Latitude (°N)	59.98	59.98	59.99	59.98	60.01	59.99	60	60	59.99	60	60
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-171.3	-171.95	-172.59	-173.31	-173.96	-174.6	-175.25	-175.95	-176.71	-177.2	-177.93
Bottom Depth (m)	69	67	67	75	96	108	117	130	140	137	141
Bottom Temperature (°C)	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	2	2.2	2.4	2.3
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	419	0	2,783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	70	72	885	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	379	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	210	0	1,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	4.45	1.62	21	4.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	279	501	0	0	281	7,647	1,939	956	266	1,059
Large males	0	70	0	0	0	0	71	69	0	266	71
Legal	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	215	0	138	211	8,213	2,216	74	0	424
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	139	0	0	777
Total weight (kg)	0	0.57	0.45	0	0.06	0.77	11.79	3.12	3.2	1.05	5.51
Snow Crab											
Small males	15,770	22,047	27,351	6,071	15,301	1,264	2,761	485	368	133	777
Large males	0	0	0	126	178	421	850	2,285	0	0	1,977
Legal	986	559	0	1,012	5,693	1,194	1,487	2,355	0	0	2,260
Immature females	0	15,649	18,024	379	325	843	10,495	2,424	1,766	664	71
Mature females	101,664	17,023	4,080	379	5,092	1,686	496	0	0	0	141
Total weight (kg)	97.24	46.37	47.09	7.16	43.48	7.4	11.61	19.64	0.39	0.08	19.98
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0

Station	Q-01	Q-02	Q-18	Q-19	Q-20	Q-21	Q-22	Q-23	Q-25	Q-26	Q-27
Start Date	6/23/2026	6/23/2026	7/1/2026	7/1/2026	7/1/2026	7/1/2026	7/11/2026	7/15/2026	7/14/2026	7/15/2026	7/17/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.57	0.28	0.54	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.96	2.99	2.83	3.01	2.93	2.99	2.91	3.06	1.61	3.01	2.86
Mid-Latitude (°N)	60.31	60.33	60.33	60.34	60.33	60.32	60.34	60.33	60.29	60.32	60.33
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-167.99	-167.28	-168.68	-169.33	-170.08	-170.67	-171.36	-172.06	-173.38	-174.07	-174.71
Bottom Depth (m)	32	31	37	43	53	62	65	59	62	91	103
Bottom Temperature (°C)	4.8	5.5	3.9	0.4	-1.3	-0.9	-1.4	-0.8	0	0.3	1
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	74	0	167	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	74	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	3.63	0	3.7	2.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	7,110	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	61	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	61	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	6,221	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.61	23.52	1.64	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	1,523	0	0
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0.72	0	0
Snow Crab											
Small males	0	0	0	0	112,730	81,196	34,768	21,975	17,012	61,094	7,535
Large males	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	512
Legal	0	0	0	0	1,232	1,956	838	559	254	5,702	2,268
Immature females	0	0	0	73	7,521	15,399	5,533	70	17,474	0	73
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	8,292	81,607	1,258	1,016	63,717	1,609
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0.01	103.91	100.26	120.5	28.76	13.19	186.36	20.13
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Station	Q-28	Q-29	Q-30	Q-31	R-22	R-23	R-24	R-25	R-26	R-27	R-28
Start Date	7/20/2026	7/21/2026	7/20/2026	7/21/2026	7/11/2026	7/15/2026	7/16/2026	7/14/2026	7/15/2026	7/17/2026	7/19/2026
Duration (hour)	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.92	2.88	2.83	3.05	2.86	2.96	2.94	2.81	2.8	2.91	2.93
Mid-Latitude (°N)	60.33	60.33	60.35	60.33	60.66	60.67	60.67	60.68	60.66	60.67	60.67
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-175.4	-176.04	-176.73	-177.37	-171.42	-172.1	-172.77	-173.46	-174.13	-174.81	-175.46
Bottom Depth (m)	111	122	136	147	63	61	44	66	87	97	107
Bottom Temperature (°C)	1.4	1.7	2	1.9	-1.4	-1.4	1.7	-0.3	0.1	0.8	1.2
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	67	6,349	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,176	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	76	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0.97	69.13	0.58	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	433	570	0	549	0	0	4,938	1,471	0	0	73
Large males	72	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	144	285	0	412	0	0	4,881	735	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	1.37	0.53	0	1.17	0	0	2.57	1.14	0	0	0.01
Snow Crab											
Small males	4,479	499	147	2,609	145,327	20,983	12,509	67,897	23,924	17,463	3,270
Large males	1,156	784	147	687	0	0	0	0	323	1,155	733
Legal	2,962	1,212	147	755	2,422	671	78	0	3,556	3,243	733
Immature females	6,725	1,069	220	6,112	17,180	403	44,693	69,091	4,022	469	9,827
Mature females	215,219	7,213	1,470	0	125,167	14,660	705	43,636	34,854	19,718	1,319
Total weight (kg)	143.94	13.5	1.75	8.21	289.22	38.98	8.58	100.23	74.02	50.53	8.76
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Station	R-29	R-30	R-31	R-32	S-22	S-23	S-24	S-25	S-26	S-27	S-28
Start Date	7/19/2026	7/20/2026	7/21/2026	7/21/2026	7/16/2026	7/16/2026	7/16/2026	7/14/2026	7/18/2026	7/17/2026	7/19/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.37	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.41	0.52	0.53	0.52
Distance Fished (km)	2.93	2.06	3.03	2.84	2.95	2.87	2.86	2.32	2.9	2.88	2.91
Mid-Latitude (°N)	60.66	60.67	60.67	60.65	60.99	61	61	61.01	61.01	60.99	61.01
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-176.21	-176.82	-177.52	-178.16	-171.51	-172.15	-172.8	-173.51	-174.2	-174.89	-175.54
Bottom Depth (m)	118	129	146	159	60	64	66	75	83	91	102
Bottom Temperature (°C)	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.9	-1.4	-0.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2	0.2
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.27	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	277	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	208	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	1.02	1.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Crab											
Small males	16,593	2,642	2,776	360	89,482	40,636	88,177	39,039	24,919	29,102	10,443
Large males	1,219	2,153	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,410
Legal	8,243	4,306	347	0	1,379	208	907	1,220	724	685	5,696
Immature females	0	1,076	5,920	865	10,453	3,108	20,399	8,593	6,183	2,960	2,848
Mature females	794,492	196	0	0	22,557	16,464	34,251	20,051	14,598	34,041	1,022
Total weight (kg)	501.89	18.51	4.26	0.11	107.6	53.33	123.76	48.92	43.83	58.41	35.88
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Station	S-29	S-30	S-31	T-25	T-26	T-27	T-28	T-29	T-30	U-25	U-26
Start Date	7/19/2026	7/20/2026	7/21/2026	7/14/2026	7/18/2026	7/18/2026	7/19/2026	7/19/2026	7/20/2026	7/14/2026	7/18/2026
Duration (hour)	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.5	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.51
Distance Fished (km)	2.89	2.88	2.89	3.02	3.02	2.71	2.92	2.84	2.88	2.84	2.81
Mid-Latitude (°N)	60.99	61.01	60.99	61.32	61.32	61.34	61.34	61.33	61.34	61.65	61.66
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-176.28	-176.98	-177.66	-173.59	-174.34	-175.03	-175.66	-176.3	-176.96	-173.66	-174.43
Bottom Depth (m)	112	121	135	73	78	88	97	106	116	70	77
Bottom Temperature (°C)	1	1.6	1.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.6	1.3	-1.6	-1.3
Red King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab											
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab											
Small males	0	0	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large males	74	73	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	74	73	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	73	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0.65	0.51	4.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Crab											
Small males	1,340	1,453	718	94,301	50,425	23,412	10,400	3,775	3,011	153,025	44,991
Large males	298	726	287	0	0	0	218	2,753	4,701	0	0
Legal	596	799	287	0	380	794	1,672	4,955	7,124	0	0
Immature females	4,617	6,651	1,579	62,049	36,935	6,991	873	79	1,910	54,518	21,027
Mature females	74	218	0	10,008	5,821	30,296	28,924	4,090	147	27,259	8,658
Total weight (kg)	4.61	7.64	3.17	108.65	62.4	54.9	40.06	30.95	40.26	113.39	44.08
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid											
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Station	U-27	U-28	U-29	V-25	V-26	V-27	V-28	Z-05
Start Date	7/18/2026	7/19/2026	7/19/2026	7/14/2026	7/18/2026	7/18/2026	7/18/2026	6/18/2026
Duration (hour)	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.47	0.53	0.55
Distance Fished (km)	2.8	2.93	2.78	2.82	2.9	2.55	2.99	3.06
Mid-Latitude (°N)	61.67	61.66	61.65	61.99	62.01	62	61.99	54.68
Mid-Longitude (°W)	-175.08	-175.79	-176.46	-173.76	-174.51	-175.16	-175.84	-165.15
Bottom Depth (m)	85	95	105	63	73	80	92	84
Bottom Temperature (°C)	-0.5	0.1	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9	5
Red King Crab								
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue King Crab								
Immature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanner Crab								
Small males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747
Large males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,165
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.28
Snow Crab								
Small males	31,588	44,945	11,013	106,273	50,435	13,826	26,609	0
Large males	0	735	761	0	0	0	0	0
Legal	0	4,167	5,713	0	0	0	845	0
Immature females	13,291	15,290	69	58,343	27,213	5,592	20,274	0
Mature females	12,375	53,265	1,453	34,201	24,068	10,066	3,801	0
Total weight (kg)	52.76	125.38	34.19	107.52	62.85	19.36	61.77	0
<i>Chionoecetes</i> spp. Hybrid								
Males ≤ 77 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males ≥ 78 mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mature females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total weight (kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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