Scup Fishery Information Document

June 2016

This document provides a brief overview of the biology, stock condition, management system, and fishery performance for scup with an emphasis on 2015, the most recent complete fishing year.

1. Biology

Scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*) are a schooling, demersal (i.e., bottom-dwelling) species. They are found in a variety of habitats in the Mid-Atlantic. Essential fish habitat (EFH) for scup includes demersal waters, areas with sandy or muddy bottoms, mussel beds, and sea grass beds from the Gulf of Maine through Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Scup undertake extensive seasonal migrations between coastal and offshore waters. Scup are found in estuaries and coastal waters during the spring and summer. In the fall and winter they move offshore and to the south, to outer continental shelf waters south of New Jersey. Scup spawn once annually over weedy or sandy areas, mostly off of southern New England. Spawning takes place from May through August and usually peaks in June and July.[1]

About 50% of scup are sexually mature at two years of age and about 17 cm (about 7 inches) total length. Nearly all scup older than three years of age are sexually mature. Scup reach a maximum age of at least 14 years. They may live as long as 20 years; however few scup older than age 7 are caught in the Mid-Atlantic.[2, 3]

Adult scup are benthic feeders. They consume a variety of prey, including small crustaceans (including zooplankton), polychaetes, mollusks, small squid, vegetable detritus, insect larvae, hydroids, sand dollars, and small fish. The Northeast Fisheries Science Center's (NEFSC's) food habits database lists several predators of scup, including several shark species, skates, silver hake, bluefish, summer flounder, black sea bass, weakfish, lizardfish, king mackerel, and monkfish.[1]

2. Status of the Stock

The scup stock was designated as overfished in 2005, triggering the establishment of a rebuilding plan (implemented in 2007 via Amendment 14 to the Fishery Management Plan). Scup were declared rebuilt ahead of schedule in 2009 after a benchmark stock assessment determined that the stock was no longer overfished and overfishing was not occurring.[2]

The most recent benchmark stock assessment for scup took place in 2015 and determined that scup were not overfished and overfishing was not occurring in 2014 (Figures 1 and 2).[3]

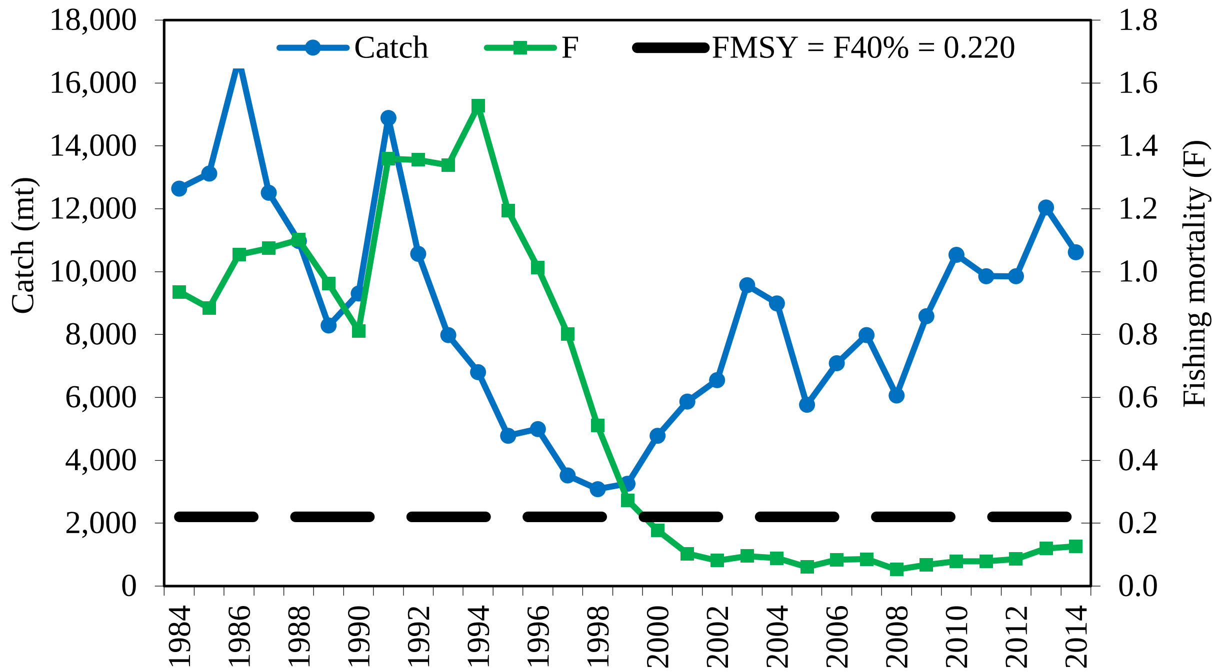

Figure 1: Total fishery catch and fishing mortality rate (F) for scup, 1984-2014. The horizontal dashed line is the fishing mortality reference point. Overfishing is occurring when the fishing mortality rate exceeds this threshold.[3]

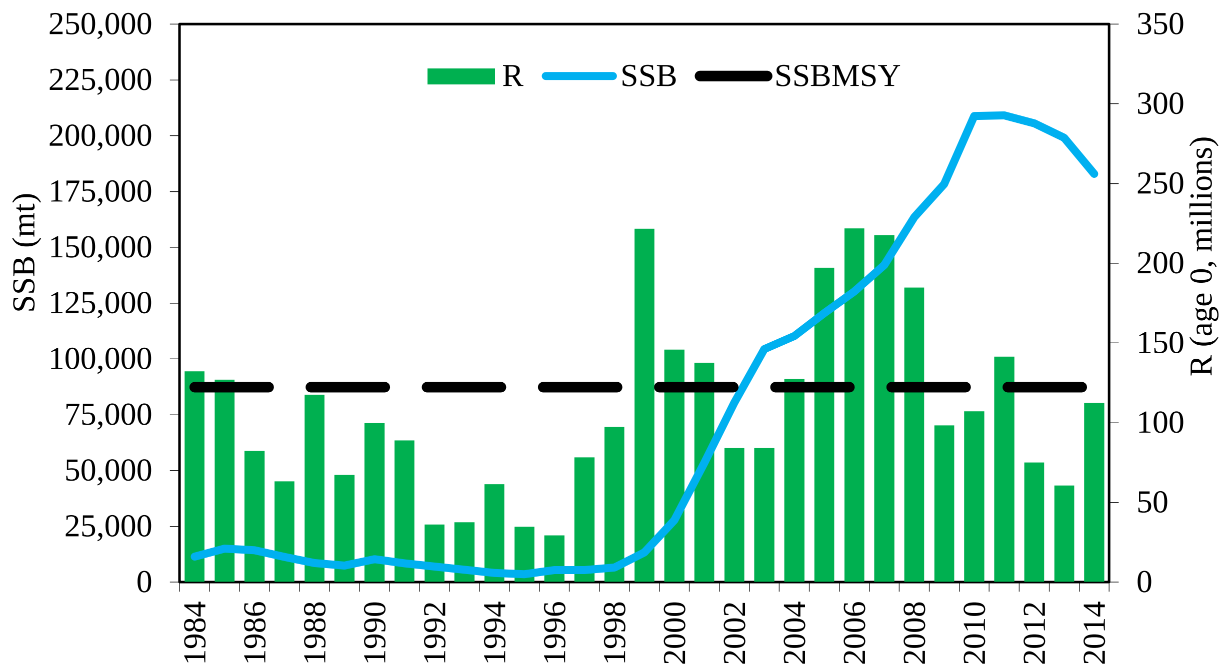

Figure 2: Scup spawning stock biomass (SSB) and Recruitment (R), 1984-2014.[3]

3. Management System and Overall Fishery Performance

The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission) work cooperatively to develop fishery regulations for scup off the east coast of the United States. The Council and Commission work in conjunction with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which serves as the federal implementation and enforcement entity. This cooperative management endeavor was developed because a significant portion of the catch is taken from both state waters (0-3 miles offshore) and federal waters (3-200 miles offshore, also known as the Exclusive Economic Zone or EEZ). The management unit for scup includes U.S. waters from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina to the U.S.-Canadian border.

The Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for scup has been in place since 1996, when scup were incorporated into the Summer Flounder FMP through Amendment 8 to that plan. Amendment 8 also established measures to ensure effective management of scup fisheries, including gear restrictions, reporting requirements, commercial quotas, a moratorium on new commercial scup permits, recreational possession limits, and minimum size restrictions. The Council has made several adjustments to the FMP since 1996. The FMP and subsequent amendments and framework adjustments can be found at: www.mafmc.org/sf-s-bsb/.

Scup fisheries are currently managed through output controls (catch and landings limits), with 78% of the allowable catch allocated to the commercial fishery and 22% of allowable catch allocated to the recreational fishery.

The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) recommends annual Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) levels for scup, which are then approved by the Council and Commission and submitted to NMFS for final approval and implementation. The ABC is divided into commercial and recreational Annual Catch Limits (ACLs), based on the quota allocation percentages prescribed in the FMP (i.e., 78% commercial, 22% recreational). The Council first implemented recreational and commercial ACLs with a system of overage accountability in 2012. Both ABCs and ACLs are catch-based limits, meaning they include both projected landings and discards. Projected discards are subtracted to determine the commercial quota and recreational harvest limit, which are landings-based limits. Table 1 shows scup catch and landings limits from 2007 through 2018, as well as commercial and recreational landings through 2015.

Scup support sizable commercial and recreational fisheries in the Mid-Atlantic region. Total scup landings (commercial and recreational) from Maine to North Carolina peaked in 1981 at over 27 million pounds and reached a low of 5.1 million pounds in 1998. In 2015, about 22.0 million pounds of scup were landed by commercial and recreational fishermen (Figure 3).[4,5]

Table 1: Summary of catch limits, landings limits, and landings for commercial and recreational scup fisheries from 2007 through 2018.

Measure	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017[e]	2018[e]
ABC (mil. lb)[a]	--	--	11.70	17.09	51.70	40.88	38.71	35.99	33.77	31.11	28.40	27.05
TAC (mil. lb)[b]	13.97	9.90	15.54	17.09	31.92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial ACL (mil. lb)[c]	--	--	--	--	--	31.89	30.19	28.07	26.35	24.26	22.15	21.10
Commercial quota (mil. lb)[d]	8.90	5.24	8.37	10.68	20.36	27.91	23.53	21.95	21.23	20.47	18.38	17.34
Commercial landings (mil. lb)	9.24	5.22	8.20	10.73	15.03	14.88	17.87	15.93	16.95	--	--	--
% of commercial quota landed	104%	100%	98%	100%	74%	53%	76%	72%	80%	--	--	--
Recreational ACL (mil. lb)[c]	--	--	--	--	--	8.99	8.52	7.92	7.43	6.84	6.25	5.95
Recreational harvest limit (mil. lb)[d]	2.74	1.83	2.59	3.01	5.74	8.45	7.55	7.03	6.80	6.09	5.50	5.21
Recreational landings (mil. lb)	4.56	3.79	3.23	5.97	3.67	4.17	5.43	4.68	5.05	--	--	--
% of recreational limit harvested	166%	207%	125%	198%	64%	49%	72%	66%	74%	--	--	--

[a] The ABC is the annual Acceptable Biological Catch for the entire scup fishery, and is divided into sector-specific Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) for the commercial and recreational fisheries. The ABC and ACLs include both landings and discards.

[b] Prior to the implementation of the 2011 Omnibus ACLs and AMs Amendment, the Council specified a Total Allowable Catch (TAC). After implementation of this amendment, the Council specified ABCs instead of TACs. Both terms refer to the total catch limit in a given year. The difference between the TAC and the ABC in 2009 is due to NMFS specifying a revised catch limit after new scientific information became available. In 2011, the difference was due to the Council specifying a more conservative limit than that recommended by the SSC.

[c] ACLs are annual sector-specific catch limits for the commercial and recreational fisheries. ACLs include both landings and discards.

[d] Commercial quotas and recreational harvest limits reflect the removal of projected discards from the sector-specific ACLs. For 2006-2014, these limits are also adjusted for Research Set Aside (RSA). Quotas and harvest limits for 2015-2016 do not reflect an adjustment for RSA due to the suspension of the program in 2014.

[e] In 2015, the Council implemented ABCs, ACLs, commercial quotas, and recreational harvest limits for 2016-2018. The 2017 and 2018 measures will be reviewed by the SSC, the Council, and the Commission in 2016 and 2017, respectively, and may be modified.

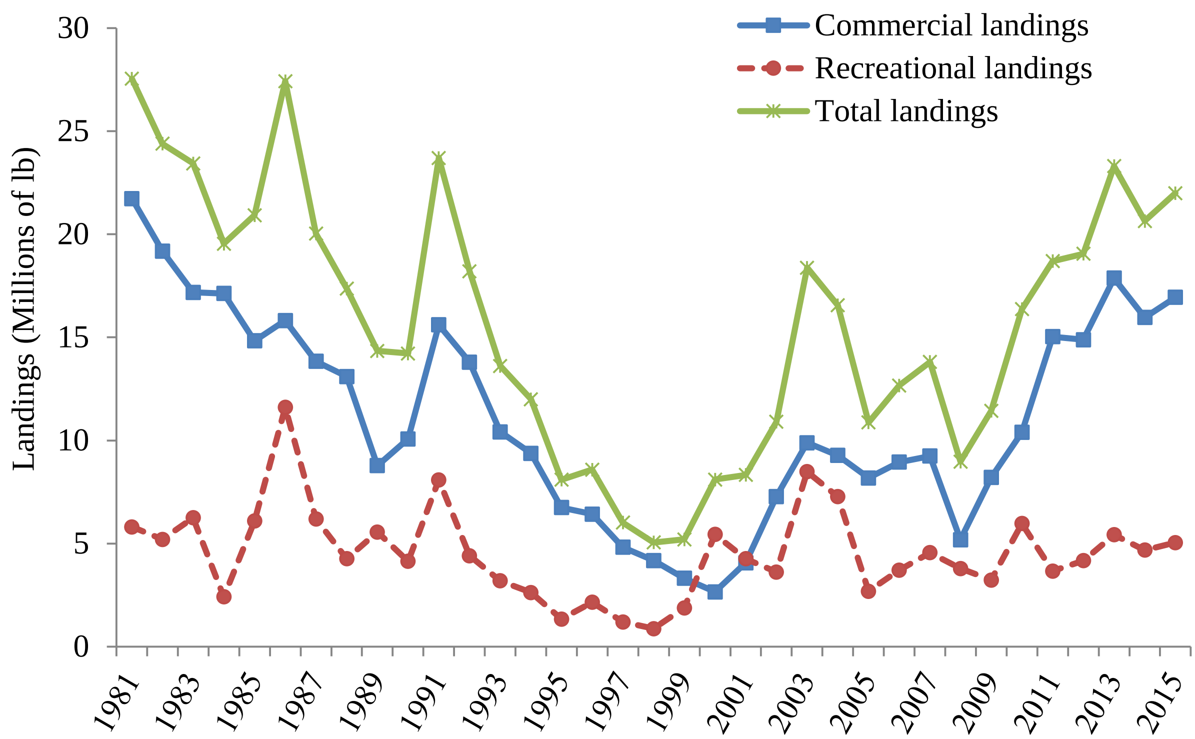

Figure 3: Commercial and recreational scup landings from Maine through North Carolina, 1981-2015.[4,5]

4. Commercial Fishery Regulations and Performance

Commercial landings for scup peaked in 1981 at 21.73 million pounds and reached a low of 2.66 million pounds in 2000 (Figure 3). In 2015, commercial fishermen landed 16.95 million pounds of scup, about 80% of the commercial quota.[4]

A moratorium permit is required to fish commercially for scup. Moratorium permits became a requirement in the commercial scup fishery after Amendment 8 established a limited-entry system. In 2015, 650 vessels held moratorium permits for scup.[6]

The commercial scup fishery operates year-round, taking place mostly in federal waters during the winter months and mostly in state waters during the summer. A coast-wide commercial quota is allocated between three quota periods, known as winter I, summer, and winter II (Table 2). The Council and Commission developed these seasonal quota periods ensure that both smaller day boats, which typically operate near shore in the summer months, and larger vessels, which typically operate offshore in the winter months, have the ability to land scup before the annual quota is reached. The summer period quota is divided among states according to the allocation percentages outlined in the Commission's FMP (Table 3). Once the quota for a given period is reached, the commercial fishery is closed for the remainder of that period. If the full winter I quota is not harvested, unused quota is added to the quota for the winter II period. Any quota overages during the winter I and II periods are subtracted from the quota allocated to those periods in the following year. Quota overages during the summer period are subtracted from the following year's quota only in the states where the overages occurred.

A possession limit of 50,000 pounds of scup is in effect during the winter I quota period. A possession limit of 12,000 pounds is in effect during the winter II period. If the winter I quota is not reached, the winter II possession limit increases by 1,500 pounds for every 500,000 pounds of quota not caught during winter I. The winter II possession limit was 18,000 pounds in 2015 due to quota rollover from the winter I period. Almost 96% of the 1,307 commercial trips which landed scup during the winter II period in 2015 landed less than 10,000 pounds of scup.[4]

The Council increased the winter I commercial scup possession limit from 30,000 pounds to 50,000 pounds in 2012. Over the past five years, less than 1% of the commercial trips which landed scup during the winter I period landed more than 20,000 pounds (Table 4).

Table 2: The dates, allocations, and possession limits associated with the three quota periods for the commercial scup fishery.

Quota Period	Dates	Percentage of commercial quota allocated	Possession limit
Winter I	January 1 – April 30	45.11%	50,000 pounds, until 80% of winter I allocation is reached, then reduced to 1,000 pounds.
Summer	May 1 – October 31	38.95%	State-specific
Winter II	November 1 – December 31	15.94%	12,000 pounds. If winter I quota is not reached, the winter II possession limit increases by 1,500 pounds for every 500,000 pounds of scup not landed during winter I.

Table 3: State-by-state quotas for the commercial scup fishery during the summer quota period.

State	Share of summer quota
Maine	0.1210%
Massachusetts	21.5853%
Rhode Island	56.1894%
Connecticut	3.1537%
New York	15.8232%
New Jersey	2.9164%
Maryland	0.0119%
Virginia	0.1650%
North Carolina	0.0249%
Total	99.9908%

Table 4: The total number of trips which resulted in landings of scup during Winter I period from 2011 through 2015, and the number of trips landing greater than 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, and 50,000 pounds of scup.[4] "C" refers to confidential information, representing fewer than three dealers or permit holders.

Year	Total Winter I Trips	Number of Trips Landing More Than		
		20,000 lb	30,000 lb	40,000 lb
2011	3,290	21	0	0
2012	4,554	20	5	C
2013	3,730	36	14	C
2014	3,411	29	13	C
2015	3,543	25	8	C

The commercial scup fishery in federal waters is predominantly a bottom otter trawl fishery. In 2015, about 98% of the scup caught (by weight) by federal commercial fishing permit holders were caught with bottom otter trawls. All other gear types each accounted for less than 1% of the commercial scup catch in 2015.[7]

Trawl vessels with a scup moratorium permit may not possess 500 pounds or more of scup from November 1 through April 30, or 200 pounds or more from May 1 through October 31, unless fishing with nets that have a minimum mesh size of 5-inch diamond mesh, applied throughout the codend for at least 75 continuous meshes forward of the terminus of the net. These limits are known as the trawl incidental possession limits. In December 2015 the Council voted to increase the winter (i.e., November 1 through April 30) scup incidental possession limit from 500 to 1,000 pounds. This measure has not yet been implemented, but is expected to be in effect by November 1, 2016. Pots and traps for scup are required to have degradable hinges and escape vents that are either circular with a 3.1 inch minimum diameter or square with a minimum length of 2.25 inches on the side.

Two scup Gear Restricted Areas (GRAs) were first implemented in 2000 with the goal of reducing scup discards in small-mesh fisheries (i.e., mesh smaller than that required in the commercial scup fishery). Trawl vessels may not fish for or possess longfin squid, black sea bass, or silver hake in the Northern GRA from November 1 – December 31 and in the Southern GRA from January 1 – March 15 unless they use mesh which is at least 5 inches in diameter (Figure 4). In April 2016 the Council voted to modify the boundaries of the Southern Scup GRA. This modification has not yet been implemented. The GRAs are thought to have contributed to the recovery of the scup population in the mid- to late-2000s.[8]

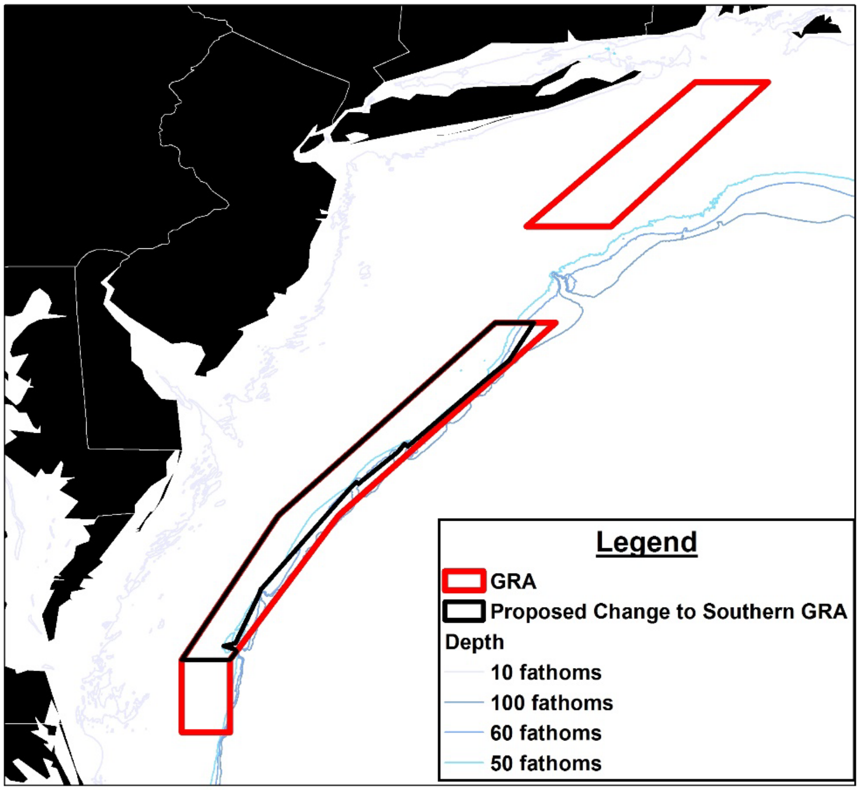

Figure 4: The Northern and Southern scup Gear Restricted Areas (GRAs), as currently configured (in red), shown with the proposed modification to the Southern GRA (in black).

Vessel Trip Report (VTR) data suggest that NMFS statistical areas 537, 613, and 616 were responsible for the largest percentage of the commercial scup catch in 2015. Statistical area 539, off of Rhode Island, had the highest number of trips which caught scup (Table 6, Figure 5).[7]

Table 6: Statistical areas that each accounted for at least 5% of the total commercial scup catch in 2015, with associated number of trips.[7]

Statistical Area	Percent of 2015 Commercial Scup Catch	Number of Trips
537	30%	1,147
613	19%	1,019
616	18%	341
539	12%	1,884
611	6%	1,636

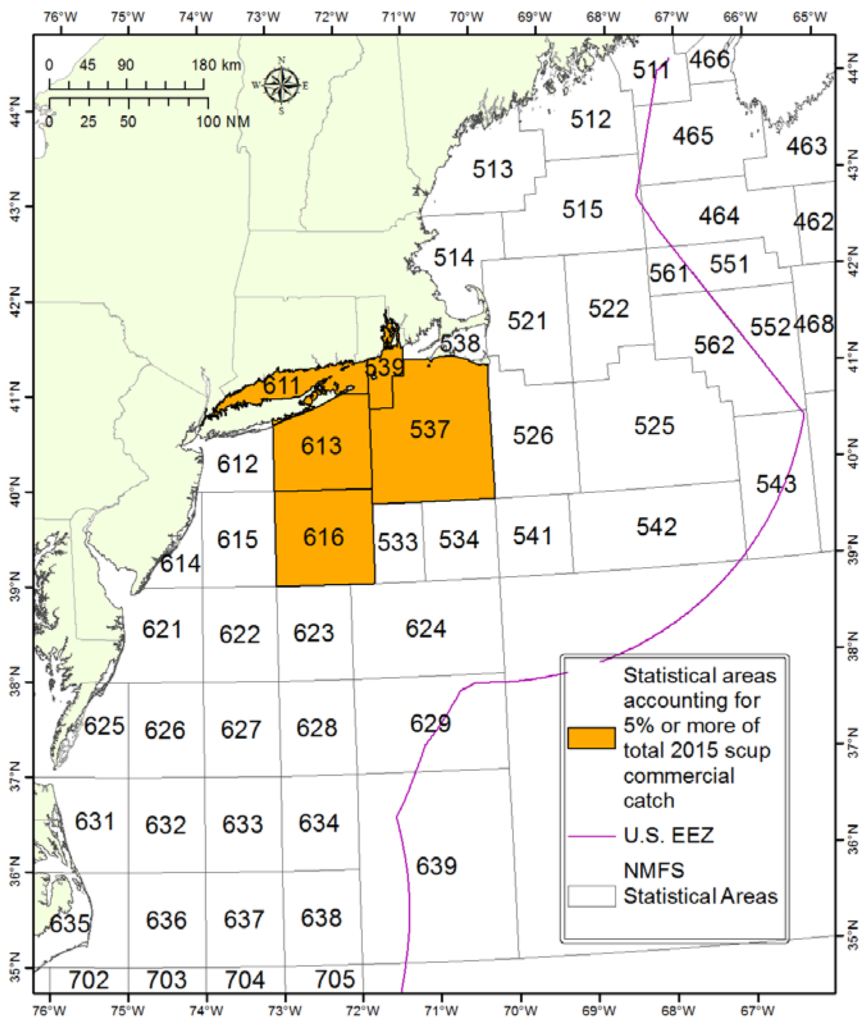

Figure 5: NMFS Statistical Areas, highlighting those that each accounted for more than 5% of the commercial scup catch in 2015.[7]

Over the past two decades, total scup ex-vessel revenue ranged from a low of $4.8 million in 2000 (adjusted to real 2015 dollars to account for inflation) to a high of $11.3 million in 2015. [4]

In 2015, 16.95 million pounds of scup were landed by commercial fishermen from Maine to North Carolina. The average price per pound was $0.67, which resulted in a total ex-vessel value of $11.3 million.[4]

There is a strong relationship between the amount of scup landed in a given year and the average price per pound. As landings increase, price generally decreases (Figure 6). The highest average price per pound over the past two decades was $1.46 ($2.23 in 2015 dollars) and occurred in 1998. The lowest mean price per pound was $0.55 ($0.51 in 2015 dollars) and occurred in 2013.[4]

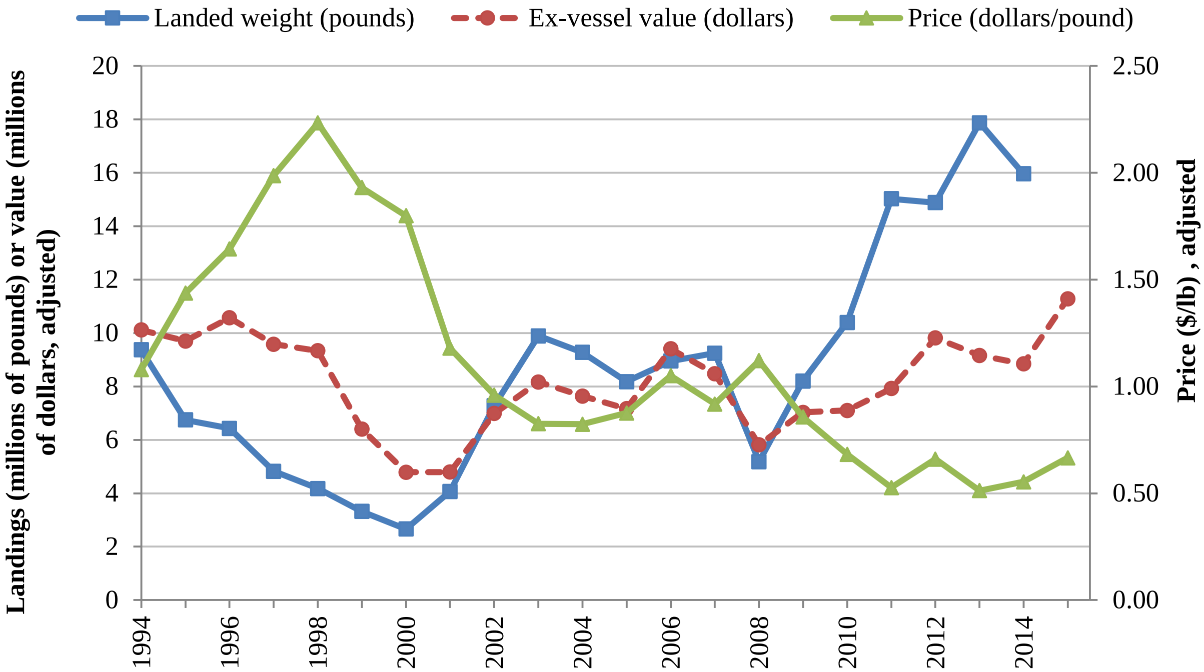

Figure 6: Landings, ex-vessel value, and price for scup from Maine through North Carolina, 1994-2015. Ex-vessel value and price are adjusted to show real 2015 dollars.[4]

In most years between 2011 and 2015, scup commercial landings were highest during the summer period (the longest period) and lowest during the winter II period (the shortest period). When adjusted for length of the three periods, landings were highest during the winter I period and generally (though not always) lowest during the summer period. Price per pound was variable, but on average was lower duirng the Winter I period than during the Summer and Winter II periods (Table 7).[4]

At least 100,000 pounds of scup were landed by commercial fishermen in 16 ports in 7 states in 2015. These 16 ports accounted for approximately 94% of all 2015 commercial scup landings. Point Judith, Rhode Island was the leading port, both in terms of pounds of scup landed and number of vessels landing scup (Table 8).[4] The ports and communities that are dependent on scup are described in Amendment 13 to the FMP (available at http://www.mafmc.org/sf-s-bsb/). Detailed community profiles developed by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center's Social Science Branch can be found at www.mafmc.org/communities/.

Over 170 federally-permitted dealers from Maine through North Carolina purchased scup in 2015. More dealers in New York purchased scup than in any other state (Table 9). All dealers purchased approximately $11.3 million worth of scup in 2015.[4]

Table 7: Commercial scup landings, ex-vessel value, and price by quota period, 2011-2015.[4] Value and price are adjusted for inflation to show equivalent real 2015 dollars.

Period	Year	Landings (millions of lb)	Landings (millions of lb)/Number of Months in Quota Period	Adjusted value (millions of dollars)	Adjusted price ($/lb)
Winter I	2011	5.81	1.45	$2.87	$0.49
	2012	5.44	1.36	$4.18	$0.77
	2013	7.53	1.88	$3.92	$0.52
	2014	6.24	1.56	$3.30	$0.53
	2015	7.45	1.86	$4.46	$0.60
Summer	2011	6.64	0.95	$4.06	$0.61
	2012	6.76	0.97	$4.82	$0.71
	2013	8.22	1.17	$4.43	$0.54
	2014	7.54	1.08	$4.62	$0.61
	2015	7.33	1.05	$5.40	$0.74
Winter II	2011	2.58	1.29	$1.54	$0.59
	2012	2.69	1.34	$1.49	$0.56
	2013	2.13	1.07	$1.44	$0.67
	2014	2.18	1.09	$1.53	$0.70
	2015	2.17	1.08	$2.20	$1.01

Table 8: Ports reporting at least 100,000 pounds of scup landings in 2015, based on NMFS dealer data. [4]

Port	Scup Landings (lb)	% of total commercial scup landings	Number of vessels
Point Judith, RI	5,630,532	33	119
Montauk, NY	3,216,994	19	91
Point Pleasant, NJ	2,104,006	12	33
New Bedford, MA	1,037,652	6	57
Little Compton, CT	690,888	4	10
Cape May, NJ	679,649	4	26
New London, CT	556,720	3	9
Hampton, VA	382,423	2	42
Stonington, CT	307,218	2	19
Mattituck, NY	274,866	2	4
Hampton Bay, NY	251,252	1	31
Newport, RI	189,571	1	15
Belford, NJ	172,334	1	16
Beaufort, NC	154,573	1	22
Ammagansett, NY	122,376	1	3
Chincoteague, VA	113,287	1	16

Table 9: Number of dealers per state which reported purchases of scup in 2015. C = Confidential.[4]

State	MA	RI	CT	NY	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC
Number of Dealers	34	32	15	43	23	C	3	11	11

5. Recreational Fishery Regulations and Performance

The recreational scup fishery is managed on a coast-wide basis in federal waters. Current federal regulations include a minimum size of 9 inches total length, a year-round open season, and a possession limit of 50 scup (Table 10). The Commission applies a regional management approach to recreational scup fisheries in state waters, where New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts develop regulations intended to land 97 percent of the scup recreational harvest limit. The minimum size, possession limit, and open season for recreational scup fisheries in state waters vary by state (Table 11).

Scup are popular among recreational fishermen in the Mid-Atlantic and southern New England. Recreational data for years 2004 and later are available from the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). For years prior to 2004, recreational data were generated by the Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey (MRFSS). Recreational catch and landings of scup peaked in 1986, when an estimated 30.87 million scup were caught and 24.8 million scup were landed by recreational fishermen from Maine through North Carolina. Recreational scup catch was lowest in 1998 when an estimated 2.8 million fish were caught and 1.2 million fish were landed (Table 12). Recreational anglers from Maine through North Carolina caught an estimated 9.1 million scup and landed 4.5 million scup (about 5.0 million pounds) in 2015.[5]

Vessels carrying passengers for hire in federal waters must obtain a federal party/charter permit. In 2015, 717 vessels held scup federal party/charter permits. Many of these vessels also held party/charter permits for summer flounder and black sea bass.[6]

Table 10: Federal recreational measures for scup, 2005 through 2016.

Regulation	2005-2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015-2016
Minimum size (total length)	10 in.	10.5 in.	10.5 in.	10.5 in.	10 in.	9 in.	9 in.
Possession limit	50	15	10	20	30	30	50
Open season	Jan 1–Feb 28 & Sept 18 – Nov 30	Jan 1–Feb 28 & Oct 1–Oct 31	Jun 6 – Sept 26	Jan 1 – Dec 31	Jan 1 – Dec 31	Jan 1 – Dec 31	Jan 1 – Dec 31

Table 11: Scup recreational fishing measures in state waters for 2015.

State	Minimum Size (inches)	Possession Limit	Open Season
Massachusetts	10	30 fish	May 1-December 31
MA (for-hire)	10	45 fish	May 1-June 30
		30 fish	July 1-December 31
Rhode Island (angler)	10	30 fish	May 1-December 31
RI Shore Program (7 designated shore sites)	9		
RI (party/charter)	10	30 fish	May 1-August 31; November 1-December 31
		45 fish	September 1-October 31
Connecticut (private angler)	10	30 fish	May 1-December 31
CT Shore Program (45 designed shore sites)	9		
CT (party/charter)	10	30 fish	May 1-August 31; November 1-December 31
		45 fish	September 1-October 31
New York (private and shore)	10	30 fish	May 1-December 31
NY (party/charter)	10	30 fish	May 1-August 31; November 1-December 31
		45 fish	September 1- October 31
New Jersey	9	50 fish	January 1-February 28; July 1-December 31
Delaware	8	50 fish	January 1-December 31
Maryland	8	50 fish	January 1-December 31
Virginia	8	30 fish	January 1-December 31
North Carolina, North of Cape Hatteras	8	50 fish	January 1-December 31

Table 12: Estimated recreational catch and landings of scup from Maine through North Carolina from 1981 through 2015.[5]

Year	Recreational catch (number of fish)	Recreational landings (numbers of fish)	Recreational landings (pounds)
1981	10,375,756	9,083,708	5,811,517
1982	7,181,330	6,454,108	5,204,573
1983	10,155,282	8,836,563	6,252,085
1984	7,774,899	6,057,310	2,415,923
1985	13,860,681	10,810,048	6,092,991
1986	30,872,032	24,823,042	11,604,773
1987	12,377,147	9,915,988	6,196,973
1988	7,539,176	6,062,309	4,267,018
1989	11,393,801	9,176,431	5,557,166
1990	10,172,388	8,042,990	4,140,064
1991	16,851,913	13,279,092	8,087,391
1992	10,077,076	7,764,179	4,412,054
1993	7,076,008	5,663,018	3,197,197
1994	5,650,280	4,270,240	2,627,771
1995	3,766,783	2,419,031	1,343,621
1996	4,676,120	2,972,207	2,156,336
1997	3,070,410	1,916,434	1,197,548
1998	2,670,103	1,211,136	874,819
1999	4,636,039	3,250,650	1,886,113
2000	11,283,712	7,243,949	5,443,128
2001	9,925,282	5,098,820	4,262,432
2002	7,580,326	3,646,840	3,623,631
2003	14,661,275	9,452,312	8,484,139
2004	13,426,173	7,153,535	7,276,708
2005	7,037,689	2,589,430	2,692,156
2006	9,614,649	3,434,137	3,716,155
2007	10,050,740	4,747,826	4,563,858
2008	10,705,806	3,486,942	3,788,048
2009	8,704,093	3,134,057	3,230,022
2010	11,147,369	5,148,269	5,969,366
2011	6,473,335	3,056,212	3,665,030
2012	8,828,600	3,668,490	4,171,549
2013	10,090,789	5,034,053	5,432,853
2014	9,346,362	4,350,195	4,682,546
2015	9,149,890	4,532,924	5,049,843

Most recreational scup catch takes place in state waters during the warm summer months when the fish migrate inshore. Between 2006 and 2015, about 97% of recreational scup landings (in numbers of fish) occurred in state waters and about 3% occurred in federal waters (Table 13). Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island accounted for 99.2% of recreational scup harvest in 2015 (Table 14).

About 64% of recreational scup landings (in numbers of fish) in 2015 came from anglers who fished on private or rental boats. About 26% of recreational scup landings came from anglers fishing on party or charter boats, and about 11% came from anglers fishing from shore (Table 15).[5]

Table 13: Estimated percentages of scup (in numbers of fish) caught by recreational fishermen in state and federal waters from Maine through North Carolina, 2006 through 2015.[5]

Year	State waters	Federal waters
2006	93.6%	6.4%
2007	98.3%	1.7%
2008	96.2%	3.8%
2009	98.1%	1.9%
2010	95.8%	4.2%
2011	96.4%	3.6%
2012	99.5%	0.5%
2013	95.3%	4.7%
2014	96.1%	3.9%
2015	97.8%	2.2%
2006-2015 average	**96.7%**	**3.3%**
2013-2015 average	**96.4%**	**3.6%**

Table 14: State contribution (as a percentage) to total recreational landings of scup (in numbers of fish), Maine through North Carolina, in 2014 and 2015.[5]

State	2014	2015
Maine	0.0%	0.0%
New Hampshire	0.0%	0.0%
Massachusetts	37.6%	26.4%
Rhode Island	22.4%	12.0%
Connecticut	12.9%	10.5%
New York	26.0%	50.4%
New Jersey	1.1%	0.7%
Delaware	0.0%	0.0%
Maryland	0.0%	0.0%
Virginia	0.0%	0.0%
North Carolina	0.0%	0.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 15: The number of scup landed by recreational fishing mode, from Maine through North Carolina, 1981 through 2015.[5]

Year	Shore (numbers of fish)	Party/charter (numbers of fish)	Private/rental (numbers of fish)	Total (numbers of fish)
1981	772,162	1,056,593	7,256,991	9,085,746
1982	833,428	1,395,329	4,226,957	6,455,714
1983	2,227,114	2,996,892	3,612,789	8,836,795
1984	1,299,566	227,734	4,530,010	6,057,310
1985	1,121,593	329,306	9,362,674	10,813,573
1986	1,898,860	3,228,151	19,698,267	24,825,278
1987	522,311	583,977	8,809,700	9,915,988
1988	698,340	1,137,625	4,227,089	6,063,054
1989	882,603	1,033,593	7,261,549	9,177,745
1990	434,740	1,302,788	6,305,462	8,042,990
1991	1,628,586	2,250,043	9,403,919	13,282,548
1992	1,003,650	1,017,368	5,744,022	7,765,040
1993	284,525	1,762,457	3,616,651	5,663,633
1994	230,918	918,217	3,132,382	4,281,517
1995	222,397	837,573	1,359,243	2,419,213
1996	120,597	451,613	2,399,997	2,972,207
1997	141,366	454,367	1,327,692	1,923,425
1998	117,057	165,702	929,148	1,211,907
1999	197,876	821,995	2,230,779	3,250,650
2000	550,951	1,140,133	5,552,865	7,243,949
2001	766,084	768,894	3,563,842	5,098,820
2002	505,078	1,309,167	1,832,595	3,646,840
2003	858,698	1,329,588	7,264,026	9,452,312
2004	776,635	1,509,084	4,867,979	7,153,698
2005	394,888	165,759	2,030,619	2,591,266
2006	321,079	605,953	2,507,105	3,434,137
2007	352,619	516,256	3,879,847	4,748,722
2008	385,583	868,772	2,232,587	3,486,942
2009	209,882	1,122,189	1,801,986	3,134,057
2010	383,462	1,280,207	3,484,600	5,148,269
2011	302,056	470,571	2,283,585	3,056,212
2012	266,228	1,146,912	2,255,366	3,668,506
2013	914,534	1,711,649	2,407,870	5,034,053
2014	479,988	1,213,589	2,658,488	4,352,065
2015	485,044	1,157,908	2,889,972	4,532,924

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