

Species to be Included for Management by Island (IBFMP)					
				DAP STX	
	Scientific Name	Common Name	STX	ACL Buffer Reduction From ABC	RATIONALE
Lutjanidae -- Snappers	<i>Apsilus dentatus</i>	Black snapper	YES	10%	Deepwater species; Federal waters seasonal closure Oct 1 – Dec 31 Fishery status unknown; Oceanic island – habitat limited due to steepness of shelf Self-regulated by sea conditions, currents and available food source Low fishing pressure; primarily a line fishery
	<i>Lutjanus buccanella</i>	Blackfin snapper	YES		
	<i>Lutjanus vivanus</i>	Silk snapper *	YES		
	<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>	Vermilion snapper	YES		
	<i>Pristipomoides aquilonaris</i>	Wenchman	N/A		
	<i>Pristipomoides macrophthalmus</i>	Cardinal	N/A		
	<i>Etelis oculatus</i>	Queen snapper	YES	10%	Fishery status unknown; Oceanic island – habitat limited due to steepness of shelf; Self-regulated by sea conditions, currents and available food source; Low fishing pressure; primarily a line fishery; Federal waters recreational bag and harvest limits
	<i>Lutjanus griseus</i>	Gray snapper	YES	10%	Shallow water species; Lane snapper joint Federal and Territorial waters seasonal closure Apr 1 – Jun 30; Low fishing pressure; No directed fishery; Limited shelf habitat; Common but not abundant; Federal waters recreational bag and possession
	<i>Lutjanus synagris</i>	Lane snapper *	YES		
	<i>Lutjanus analis</i>	Mutton snapper	YES	10%	Shallow water species; Healthy population; abundant to shoreline; Joint Federal and Territorial waters seasonal closure Apr 1 - Jun 30; Joint Federal and Territorial spawning area closure Mar 1 - Jun 30; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits; Forms spawning aggregations; Known to consume lionfish when presented dead; Long-lived species
	<i>Lutjanus jocu</i>	Dog snapper	N/A		
	<i>Lutjanus apodus</i>	Schoolmaster	YES	10%	Common shallow water species; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits
	<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>	Yellowtail snapper	YES	10%	Associated with reefs; Midwater feeder; Popular night line fishery both commercially and recreationally; Long-lived species; Healthy fishery; Federal waters minimum size 12 inches total length; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits
	<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i>	Cubera	N/A		
Serranidae -- Sea basses and Groupers	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i>	Nassau Grouper	YES	ACL=0	Federal and Territorial waters – no harvest or possession; Slow growing/long lived; Nassau grouper form spawning aggregations; can be subject to heavy fishing pressure; Sex change; some females become males
	<i>Epinephelus itajara</i>	Goliath grouper	YES	ACL=0	Federal and Territorial waters – no harvest or possession; Slow growing/long lived
	<i>Cephalopholis fulva</i>	Coney	YES	10%	Coney most abundant small grouper found on reefs; grasby common but not as abundant; Healthy fishery; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits
	<i>Cephalopholis cruentata</i>	Graysby	YES		
		<i>Epinephelus guttatus</i>	Red hind *	YES	10%
	<i>Epinephelus adscensionis</i>	Rock hind	YES		

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	<i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i>	Black grouper	YES	10%?	Occurrence in fishery rare; Insufficient/unsuitable habitat, shallow shelf with steep slope; Know to form spawning aggregations with other grouper species; Sex change; some females become males; Believed misidentified on commercial catch reports; No harvest or possession in Federal and Territorial waters from Feb 1 – April 30; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits; Slow growing
	<i>Epinephelus morio</i>	Red grouper	YES		
	<i>Mycteroperca tigris</i>	Tiger grouper	YES		
	<i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i>	Yellowfin grouper *	YES		
	<i>Hyporthodus mystacinus</i>	Misty grouper	YES	10%	Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits; Deep water species; Occurrence in fishery rare; bycatch of deep-water snapper line fishery
	<i>Hyporthodus flavolimbatus</i>	Yellowedge grouper	N/A		
	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i>	Yellowmouth	N/A		
Haemulidae -- Grunts	<i>Haemulon plumieri</i>	White grunt	YES	10%	Larger common grunts in commercial catch with French, tomtate, caesar and margate. Juveniles abundant in inshore seagrass beds. Not as abundant as French grunts and other smaller grunt species. No size or harvest restrictions.
	<i>Haemulon album</i>	Margate	N/A		
	<i>Haemulon sciurus</i>	Bluestriped grunt	YES	10%	
Sparidae -- Porgies	<i>Calamus bajonado</i>	Jolthead pogy	N/A		
	<i>Archosargus rhomboidalis</i>	Sea bream	N/A		
	<i>Calamus penna</i>	Sheepshead pogy	N/A		
	<i>Calamus pennatula</i>	Pluma	N/A		
Holocentridae -- Squirrelfishes	<i>Holocentrus rufus</i>	Longspine squirrelfish	YES	10%	No size or harvest restrictions; Saleable bycatch
Carangidae -- Jacks	<i>Caranx crysos</i>	Blue runner	N/A		
	<i>Caranx hippos</i>	Crevalle	N/A		
	<i>Alectis ciliaris</i>	African Pompano	N/A		
	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	N/A		
Scaridae -- Parrotfishes	<i>Scarus guacamaia</i>	Rainbow parrotfish	YES	ACL=0	Federal and Territorial waters no harvest or possession; Large, long-lived, slow growing species; Ecologically important herbivore; Fisheries extinct
	<i>Scarus coeruleus</i>	Blue parrotfish	YES	ACL=0	
	<i>Scarus coelestinus</i>	Midnight parrotfish	YES	ACL=0	
	<i>Scarus taeniopterus</i>	Princess parrotfish	YES	10%*	Ecologically important herbivore; sand producer
	<i>Scarus vetula</i>	Queen parrotfish	YES	10%*	Heavy fishing pressure by nets and spearfishing; low abundance reported inshore
	<i>Sparisoma rubripinne</i>	Redfin parrotfish	YES	10%*	Observable decline in resource abundance by fishers and recreational diving industry
	<i>Sparisoma chrysopterygum</i>	Redtail parrotfish	YES	10%*	Poor fishing practices – netting with scuba removes entire breeding school
	<i>Sparisoma viride</i>	Stoplight parrotfish *	YES	10%*	Redfin parrotfish found along high wave energy shorelines
	<i>Sparisoma aurofrenatum</i>	Redband parrotfish	YES	10%*	Lunar monthly spawning potential; Sex change; some females become males; Terminal phase male brightly colored; Con-specific schooling and feeding behavior; may feed with other parrotfishes and surgeonfishes; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits; Federal waters size limits of 9 inches; Redband parrotfish 8 inches;
	<i>Scarus iseri</i>	Striped parrotfish	YES	10%*	

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Acanthuridae -- Surgeonfishes	<i>Acanthurus coeruleus</i>	Blue tang	YES	10%	Ecologically important herbivore; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits Observable decline in resource abundance by fishers and recreational diving industry but not as significant as parrotfishes; Con-specific schooling and feeding behavior; may also feed with parrotfishes; Trap or spear fishery
	<i>Acanthurus tractus</i>	Ocean surgeonfish	YES		
	<i>Acanthurus chirurgus</i>	Doctorfish	YES		
Balistidae -- Triggerfishes	<i>Canthidermis sufflamen</i>	Ocean triggerfish	N/A		
	<i>Balistes vetula</i>	Queen triggerfish	YES	10%	Habitat limited due to narrow insular shelf platform; No directed fishery; targeted by spear and trap fishery; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits
	<i>Balistes capriscus</i>	Gray triggerfish	N/A		
Labridae --Wrasses	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>	Hogfish	N/A		
	<i>Halichoeres radiatus</i>	Puddingwife	N/A		
	<i>Bodianus rufus</i>	Spanish hogfish	N/A		
Pomacanthidae -- Angelfishes	<i>Holacanthus ciliaris</i>	Queen angelfish	YES	10%	Ecologically important; feed on sponges, tunicates, zoantharians and algae; No directed fishery; targeted by trap and spear fishery; Federal waters recreational bag and possession limits
	<i>Pomacanthus arcuatus</i>	Gray angelfish	YES		
	<i>Pomacanthus paru</i>	French angelfish	YES		
Sphyraenidae -- Barracudas	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	N/A		
Coryphaenidae -- Dolphin fish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphin	YES	ACL=ABC	Pelagic schooling species; Seasonally abundant; Underutilized species; Fast growing; sexually mature at 2.0 kg ; Prolific spawner; Directed seasonal line fishery by commercial and recreational fishery
	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>	Pompano dolphin	N/A		
Lobotidae -- Tripletail	<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Tripletail	N/A		
Scombridae -- Mackerels and tunas	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	Little tunny	N/A		
	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	Blackfin tuna	N/A		
	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	King mackerel	N/A		
	<i>Scomberomorus regalis</i>	Cero	N/A		
	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	Wahoo	YES	ACL=ABC	Pelagic species; Seasonally abundant; Underutilized species Larger individuals solitary or in small groups; Concentrated where bait is abundant at shelf edge, around FADs or beneath floaters; Directed seasonal line fishery by commercial and recreational fishery

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Myliobatidae -- Eagle and manta rays	<i>Manta birostris</i>	Manta	N/A		
	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	Spotted eagle ray (chucho)	N/A		
Dasyatidae -- sting rays	<i>Dasyatis americana</i>	Sting ray	N/A		
Strombidae -- True conchs	<i>Lobatus gigas</i>	Queen conch	YES	10%	Federal and Territorial waters compatible regulations; Size limit - minimum 9 inch shell length or 3/8 inch lip thickness; Harvest quota – 50,000 lbs; 200 conch/boat/day commercial harvest and 6 conch/person/day recreational harvest not to exceed 24/boat/day in Territorial waters; Federal waters quota 200 conch/boat/day commercial harvest and 3 conch/person/day recreational harvest not to exceed 12/boat/day. Landing restriction – must be landed live in shell to shore; Closed season Jun 1 – Oct 31; Sale restriction – Territorial waters – no sale of undersized conch shell or meat from undersized conch; no sale of imported conch unless accompanied by a CITES export permit and shipment is cleared at the Port of Miami; Gear restriction – Federal waters – no harvest of conch by diving while using a device that provides a continuous supply of air from the surface; Regulation requiring conch to be landed ashore live in the shell not consistently enforced; fishers report safety concerns in small vessels transporting 200 conch in boat and community reports safety concerns of conch shell disposed along the shoreline; Insufficient scientific justification for 50,000 lb quota; fishery supports higher harvest quota; Short larval life cycle; frequent current reversals support local conch replenishment; Strict regulations resulted in increase of stock abundance
Palinuridae -- Spiny lobsters	<i>Panulirus argus</i>	Caribbean spiny lobster	YES	10%	Federal and Territorial waters compatible regulations: Minimum size – 3.5 inches carapace length; must be landed whole, head and carapace intact. No harvest of females with eggs; no removing eggs from female lobsters. No spearfishing, use of hooks, gigs or chemicals. Egg bearing female lobsters may be retained in traps provided that the trap is immediately returned to the water. Long larval cycle. Pan-Caribbean recruitment. Slow growing. Larger size limit and harvest restrictions resulted in increase of stock abundance
Class Holothuroidea -- Sea Cucumbers			YES	ACL=0	Ecologically important sand filterer; filters up to 200 lbs of sand/year, removes algae and organic material; Separate sexes; No harvest; permit required for scientific collecting
Class Echinoidea -- Sea Urchins			YES	ACL=0	Ecologically important invertebrate herbivore; consumes filamentous algae from carbonate surfaces which provides suitable substrate for coral colonization; No harvest; permit required for scientific collecting
All Corals (soft, hard, mesophitic, deep)			YES	ACL=0	Ecologically significant; structure complexity, habitat, food, sand formation, wave attenuation. No harvest; permit required for scientific collecting

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		* Indicator Species		*STX: Discrepancies 15% buffer from ABC to ACL; declines in populations	