



CFMC Data Portal

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Partners



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CFMC Data Portal Structure

Partners



JURISDICTION

Access maps and other relevant information about the Caribbean Fisheries Management Council jurisdiction areas.



FISHERY ASSOCIATED DATA

Access databases that compiled fishers reporting on commercial landings, starting systematically in the mid 1970's. It include surveys and interviews from recreational fishers.



FISHERY INDEPENDENT DATA

Access databases containing information on selected key species from surveys and other specific research that are considered fishery independent.



BENTHIC HABITAT DATA

Access benthic habitat maps around Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.



MANAGED AREAS INFORMATION

Access maps and associated information on Marine Managed Areas in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.



OTHER ECOSYSTEM INFORMATION

Access additional information on the water quality and other relevant ecosystem parameters.

CFMC Data Portal

Commercial landings reported data (N)

N USVI by decade

1983-1990 = 103,486
1991-2000 = 264,769
2001-2010 = 533,262
2011-2021 = 262,779

~ 0.6 million entries

N PR by decade

1983-1990 = 389,490
1991-2000 = 852,007
2001-2010 = 737,692
2011-2022 = 741,282

~ 2.7 million entries

N USVI by species

Conch = 35,307
Lobster = 99,974
Groupers = 75,677
Snappers = 137,074
Dolphinfish = 15,173
Parrotfish = 122,480

~ 0.5 million entries

N PR by species

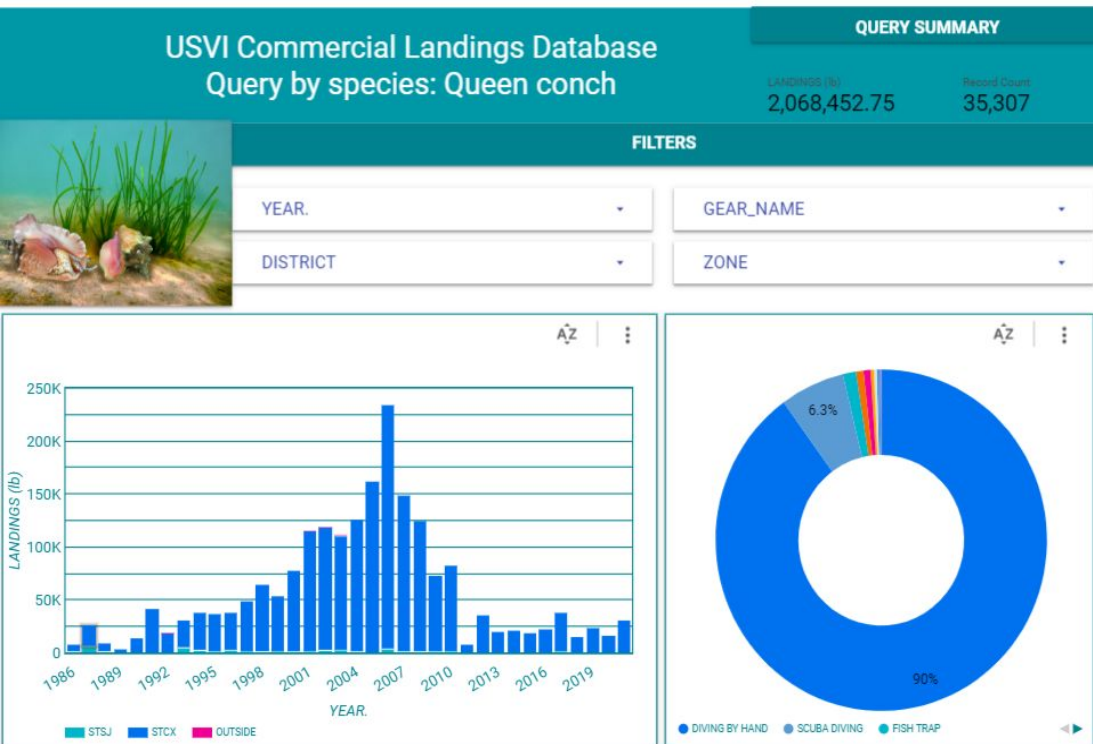
Conch = 151,967
Lobster = 452,949
Groupers = 160,177
Snappers = 482,247
Dolphinfish = 43,390
Parrotfish = 117,598

~ 1.4 million entries

FISHERIES ASSOCIATED DATA

USVI LANDINGS BY SPECIES

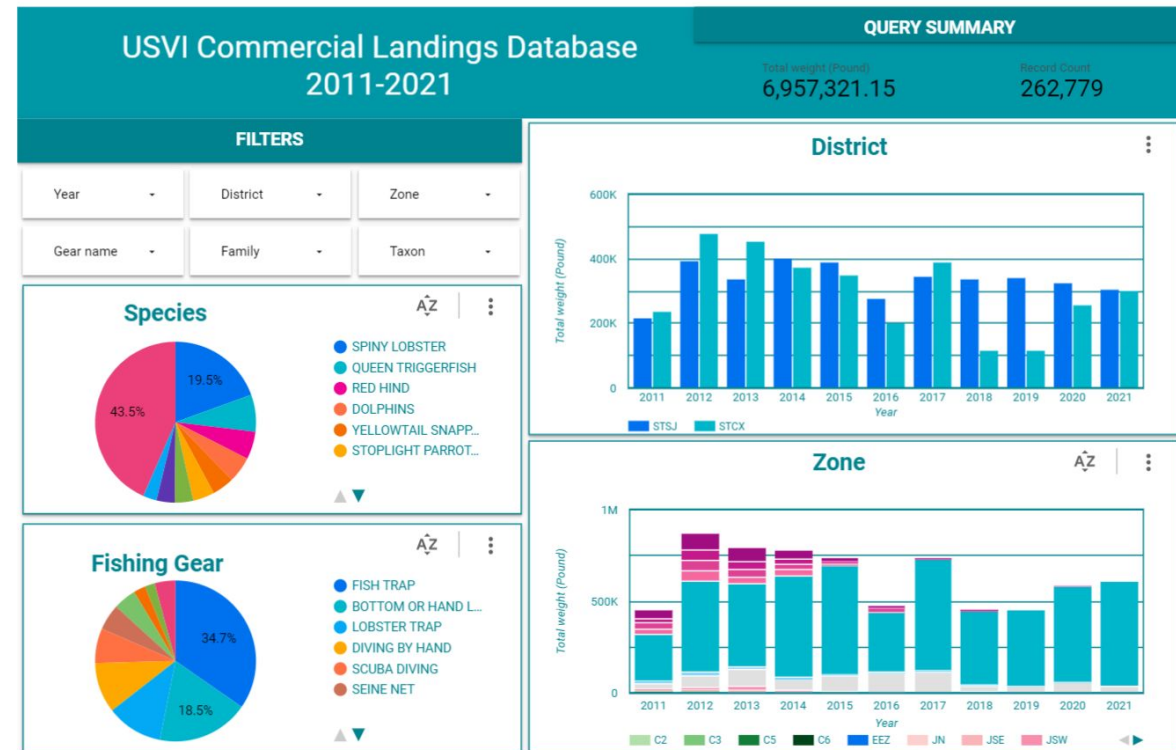
Queen conch [Spiny Lobster](#) [Groupers](#) [Snappers](#) [Dolphinfish](#) [Parrotfishes](#)



FISHERY ASSOCIATED DATA

US VIRGIN ISLANDS 2011-2021

[1983-1990](#) [1991-2000](#) [2001-2010](#) [2011-2021](#)

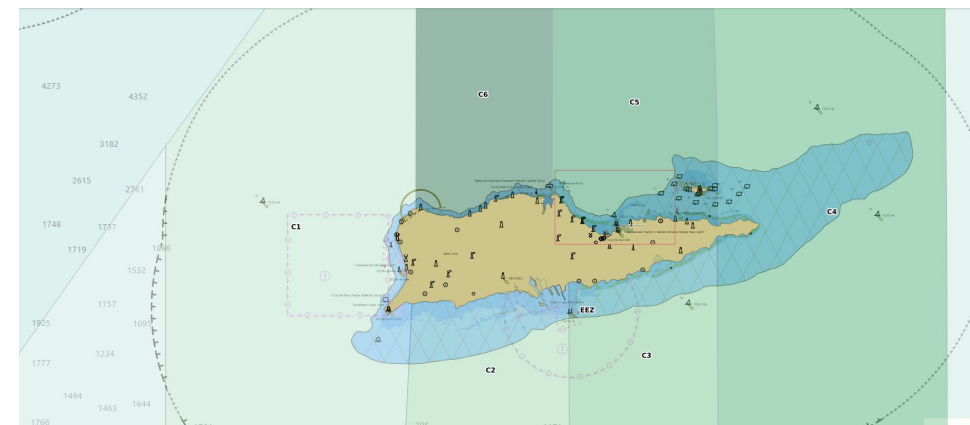
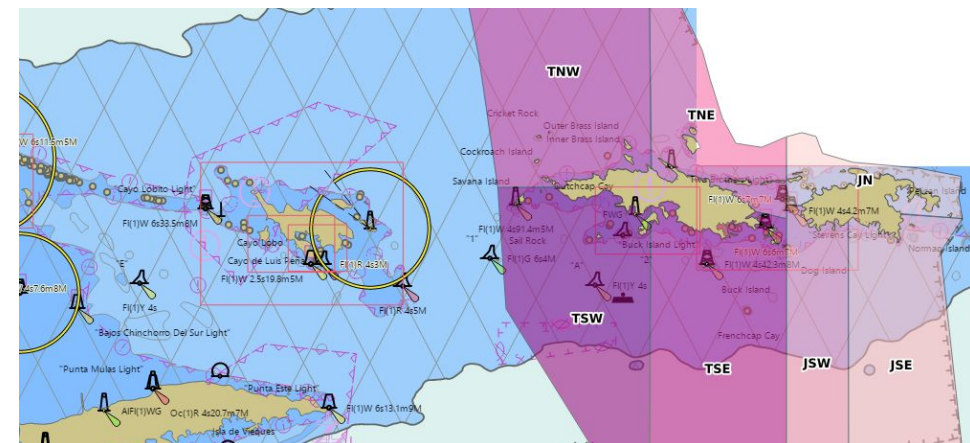


FISHERIES ASSOCIATED DATA

USVI LANDINGS BY SPECIES

USVI Fishing areas

Fishing areas: only in the area east of 64°34' W. longitude which includes Lang Bank east of St. Croix, USVI.



USVI decades: 2011-2022

FISHERY ASSOCIATED DATA US VIRGIN ISLANDS 2011-2021

[1983-1990](#)

[1991-2000](#)

[2001-2010](#)

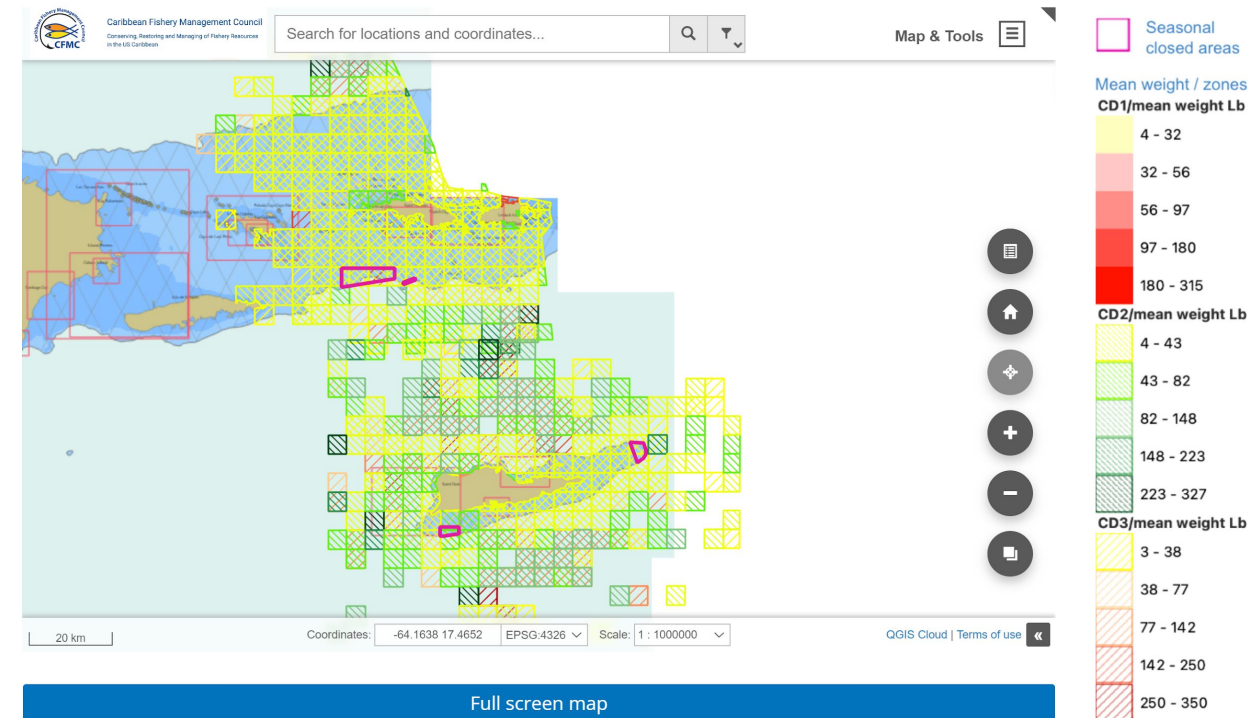
2011-2022

Historic events highlights section

Heatmap USVI mean weight 2011-2022 landings

Decade 2011 – 2021

- 2011:** Fourth change in reporting form to significantly increase in fishing zones and to increase even more catch species or classes.
- 2011:** The [Shark Conservation Act](#) improves the conservation of sharks domestically and internationally.
- 2012:** The St. Croix refinery HOVENSA LLC that was producing about 350,000 barrels per day and employed about 1,200 people in addition to approximately 950 contractors closed. It is believed that the closure is related to its reliance on oil while competitors use less expensive natural gas, and the global financial crisis.
- 2012:** The [Billfish Conservation Act](#) was signed into law on October 5, 2012. An amendment to the Act was signed into law on August 2, 2018. It prohibits the sale of billfish and billfish products and having custody, control, or possession of billfish and billfish products for purposes of offering them for sale throughout the United States. Individuals, including recreational fishermen may possess, but not sell billfish or billfish products or have custody, control, or possession for the purposes of offering them for sale.
- 2017:** Category 5 [hurricane Irma](#) impacted most profoundly on Saint Thomas, Saint John, and the North side of Puerto Rico including the islands of Culebra and Vieques, as well as the northeastern, northern, and mountainous portions of the main island (Sep, 5) where at least 12 inches (305 mm) of rain fell causing seven rivers to reach flood stage, widespread flash flooding, and at least six landslides in Puerto Rico, and severe and widespread structural damages in St. Thomas and St. John.
- 2017:** Deadly Category 4/5 [hurricane Maria](#) devastated the northeastern Caribbean (Sep 19-20), particularly in Dominica, Saint Croix, and Puerto Rico, and considered the worst natural disaster in recorded history to affect those islands. Around 90% of buildings in the Virgin Islands were damaged or destroyed and 13,000 of those buildings had lost their roofs. In addition to the strong winds, heavy rainfall occurred throughout the territory, peaking at 37.9 inches.
- 2019-2021:** The world was impacted by the Covid-19 Pandemic and as such US Caribbean governments emitted a series of Executive orders in [Puerto Rico](#) (from March 15, 2020 to March 8, 2022) and the [US Virgin Islands](#) (from March 13, 2020 to June, 10, 2022) aimed to counteract the dispersion of this mortal infection. Those measures followed guidance from the [Center for Disease Control](#) and resulted in temporarily restrictions on human circulation, a reduced land and air traffic, a reduction of the tourism industry which also resulted in an overall reduction of the fishing products trade, negatively impacting local fishing communities. Several financial initiatives to counteract these impacts were also provided by the US Government.
- 2020:** NOAA Fisheries released the report to Congress on "[Deep sea coral research and technology program](#)" that identified potential locations of deep-sea corals in support of the Caribbean Fishery Management Council decision-making during its 2019 surveys. Previous surveys conducted by NOAA Ocean Exploration surveys happened in 2014, 2015, and one was conducted 2022.
- 2021:** West Indies Petroleum Limited and Port Hamilton Refining and Transportation, LLLP reopening oil refinery in St. Croix to restart operations this year at 180,000 barrels a day. Its operation is paused following multiple air emissions so that the Department of Justice and EPA have a number of requirements to be met before restarting the refinery.



PR species: snappers

FISHERIES ASSOCIATED DATA

PR LANDINGS BY SPECIES

[Carrucho](#)

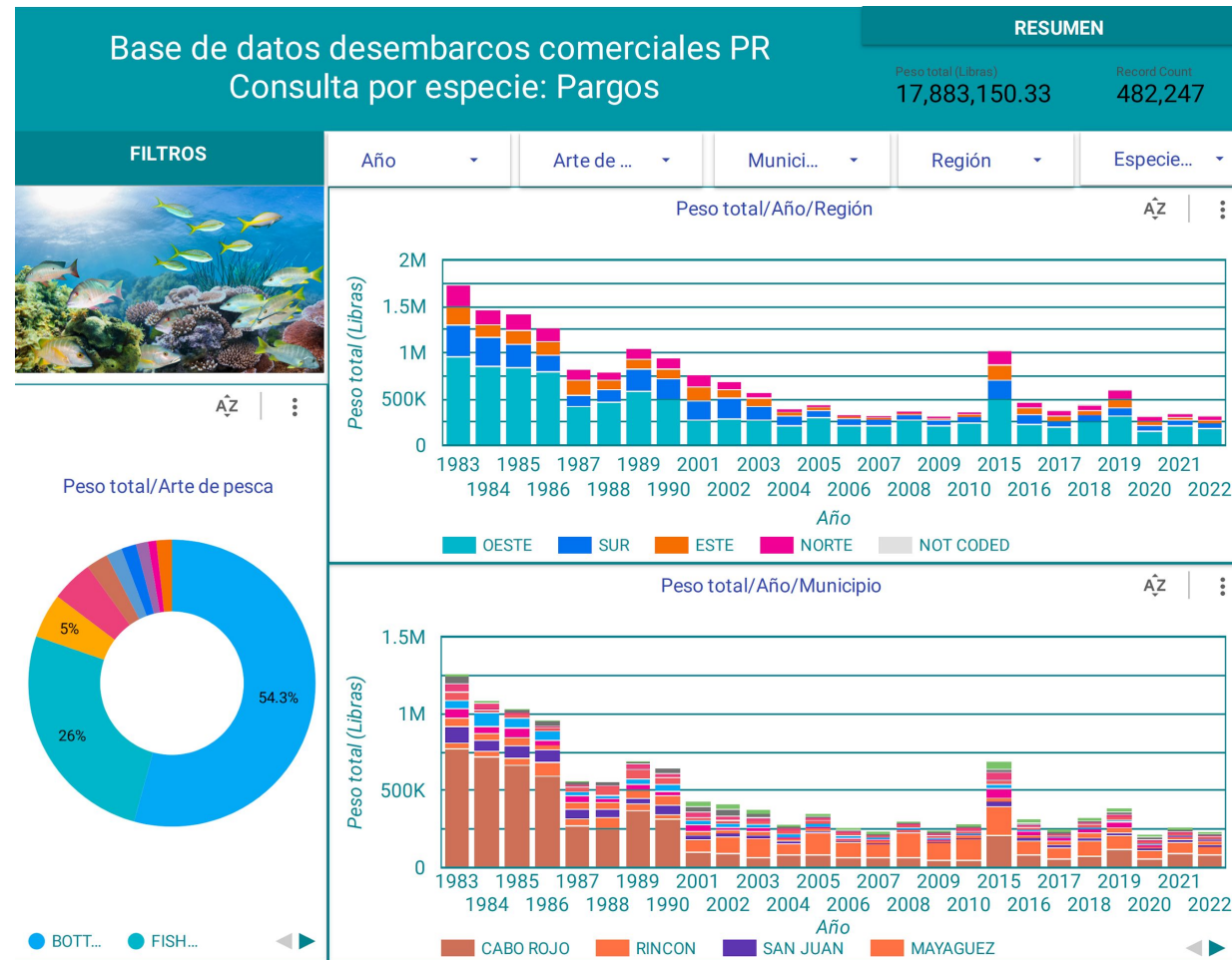
[Langosta](#)

[Meros](#)

[Pargos](#)

[Dorados](#)

[Loros](#)



PR decades: 2011-2022

FISHERY ASSOCIATED DATA PR LANDINGS BY DECADE

[1983-1990](#)

[1991-2000](#)

[2001-2010](#)

2011-2022



PR decades: 2011-2022

FISHERY ASSOCIATED DATA PR LANDINGS BY DECADE

[1983-1990](#)

[1991-2000](#)

[2001-2010](#)

2011-2022

Historic events highlights section

Período 2011 – 2022

2011: Se establece la [Ley de conservación de tiburones](#) mejora la conservación de los tiburones a nivel nacional e internacional.

2012: La Ley de Conservación del Marlin se convirtió en ley el 5 de octubre de 2012. Una enmienda a la Ley se convirtió en ley el 2 de agosto de 2018. Prohíbe a los pescadores recreativos la venta de peces picudos y sus productos y la custodia, control o posesión de peces picudos y sus productos con fines comerciales.

2017: El [huracán Irma](#) de categoría 5 impactó Santo Tomás, San Juan y el lado norte de Puerto Rico, incluidas las islas de Culebra y Vieques, así como las partes noreste, norte y montañosas de la isla principal (5 de septiembre) donde al menos 12 pulgadas (305 mm) de lluvia cayeron causando que siete ríos alcanzaran el nivel de inundación, inundaciones repentinas generalizadas y al menos seis deslizamientos de tierra en Puerto Rico, y daños estructurales severos y generalizados.

2017: El catastrófico [huracán María](#) devastó el noreste del Caribe (19 y 20 de septiembre), particularmente en Dominica, Santa Cruz y Puerto Rico, y se consideró el peor desastre natural registrado en la historia que afectó a estas islas. Alrededor del 90% de los edificios en las Islas Vírgenes fueron dañados o destruidos y 13,000 de esos edificios perdieron sus techos. Además de los fuertes vientos, se produjeron fuertes lluvias en todo el territorio, con un máximo de 37,9 pulgadas.

2019-2021: El mundo se vio afectado por la pandemia de Covid-19 y, como tal, los gobiernos del Caribe de EE. UU. emitieron una serie de órdenes ejecutivas en [Puerto Rico](#) (del 15 de marzo de 2020 al 8 de marzo de 2022) y las [Islas Vírgenes de EE.UU.](#) (del 13 de marzo de 2020 al 10 de junio de 2022) con el objetivo de contrarrestar la dispersión de esta infección mortal. Las medidas siguieron los lineamientos del [Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades](#) y resultó en restricciones temporales a la circulación humana, una reducción del tráfico terrestre y aéreo, una reducción de la industria del turismo causando una reducción general del comercio de productos pesqueros, impactando negativamente a las comunidades pesqueras locales. El gobierno de los EE. UU. también proporcionó varias iniciativas financieras para contrarrestar estos impactos.

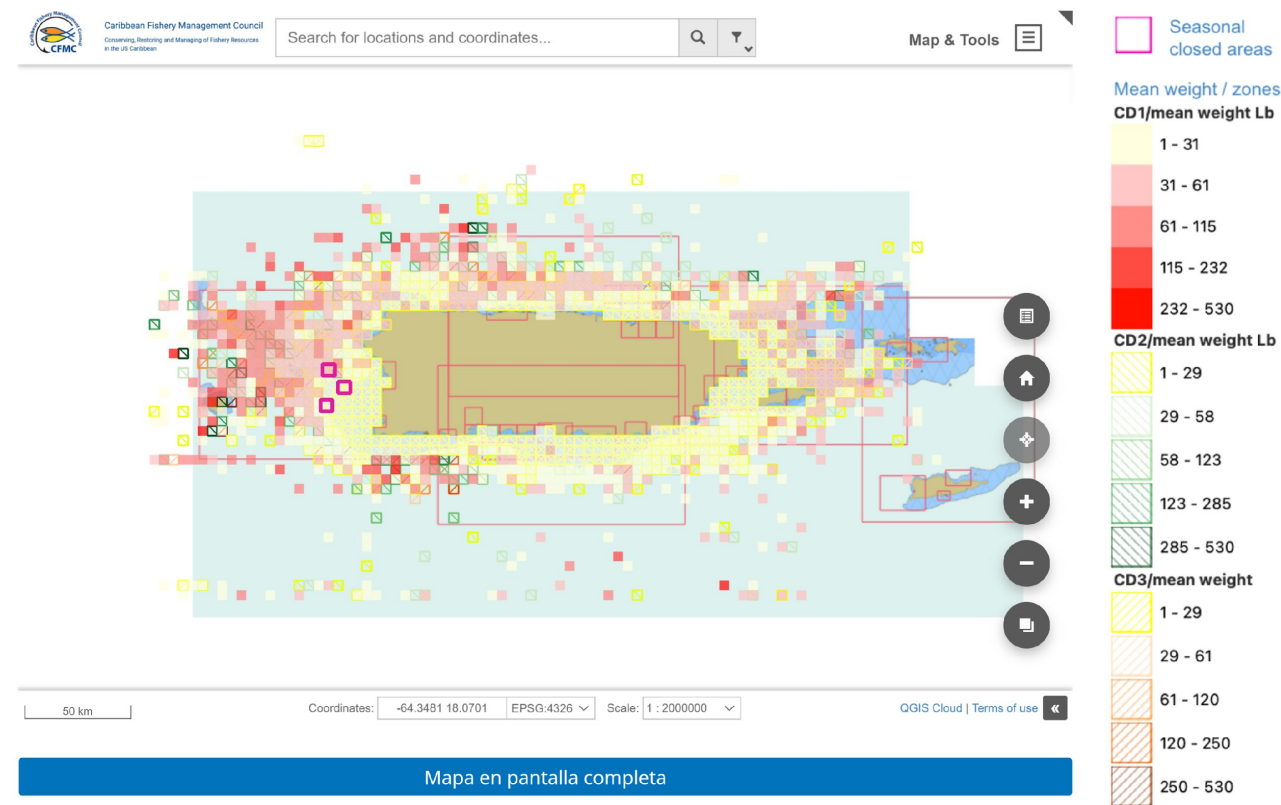
2020: El servicio Pesquerías de la agencia Nacional de Administración del Océano y la Atmósfera Pesca (NOAA Fisheries, en inglés) publicó el informe al Congreso sobre [Programa de investigación y tecnología de corales de aguas profundas](#) que identificó ubicaciones potenciales de corales de aguas profundas en apoyo de la toma de decisiones del Consejo de Administración Pesquera del Caribe durante sus encuestas de 2019. Las exploraciones se realizaron en 2014, 2015 y 2022.

2020: El DRNA comienza a utilizar la aplicación de informes electrónicos denominada ["Shellcatch"](#). Esta aplicación fue desarrollada por una empresa chilena y ofrece una forma alternativa para reportar en línea después del cierre de la pandemia de COVID 19.

2022: NOAA propone [incluir al carrucho](#) como una especie amenazada bajo la Ley de Especies en Peligro de Extinción.

2022: el huracán Fiona de categoría 1-2 (18 y 19 de septiembre) afectó principalmente a la parte suroeste de Puerto y aún se están determinando los impactos en las comunidades pesqueras locales.

Heatmap PR mean weight 2011-2022 landings



SEAMAP CARIBBEAN PROGRAM PR

Fishery independent long term monitoring

Coral reef fish

Fish Traps

Coral Reef fish SEAMAP-C information Gear record count (N) summary

N USVI

Hook & line =	1,630
Traps =	1,124
Longline =	139
TBD =	264

3,157 entries

N PR

Hook & line =	28,801
Traps =	6,154
Longline =	3,465
Cameras =	5,619

44,139 entries

SEAMAP CARIBBEAN PROGRAM PR

Hook & line

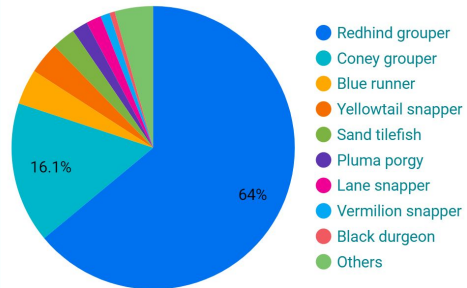
Fishery independent long term monitoring

Coral reef fish

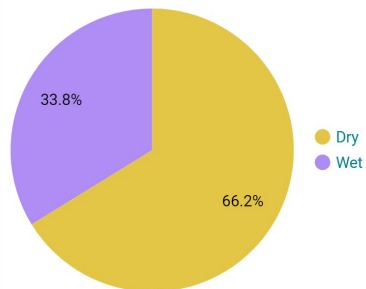
Hook and line

General data

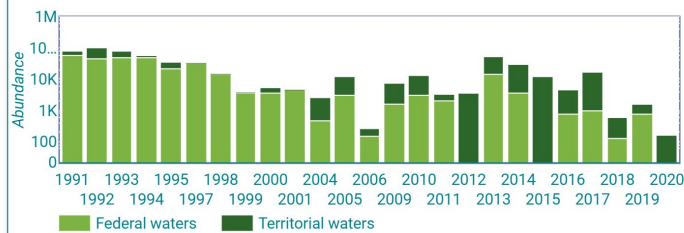
Species common name



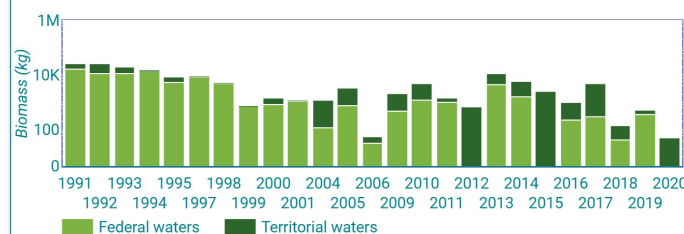
Season



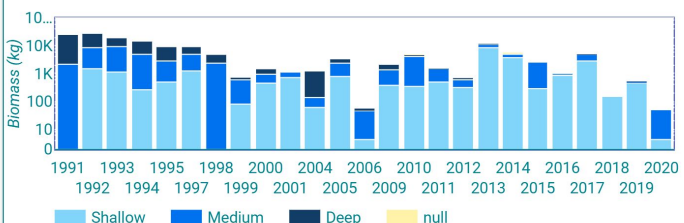
Abundance/Year/Jurisdiction



Biomass/Year/Jurisdiction

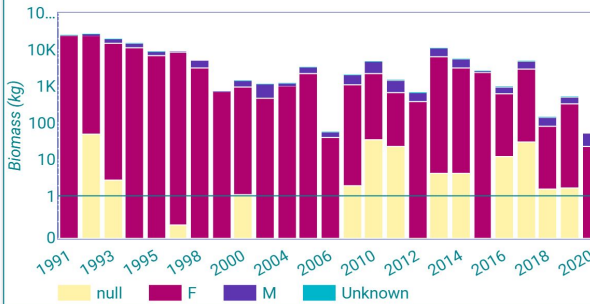


Biomass/Year/Depth zone

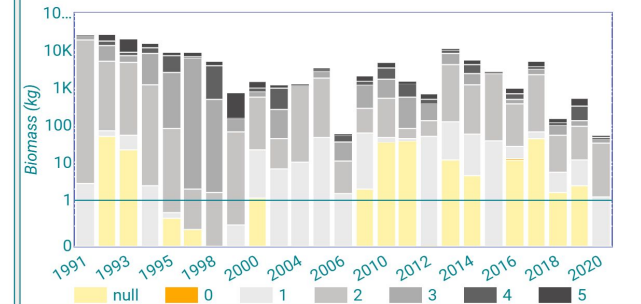


Biological data

Biomass/Year/Sex



Biomass/Year/Stage



SEAMAP CARIBBEAN PROGRAM PR

Hook & line

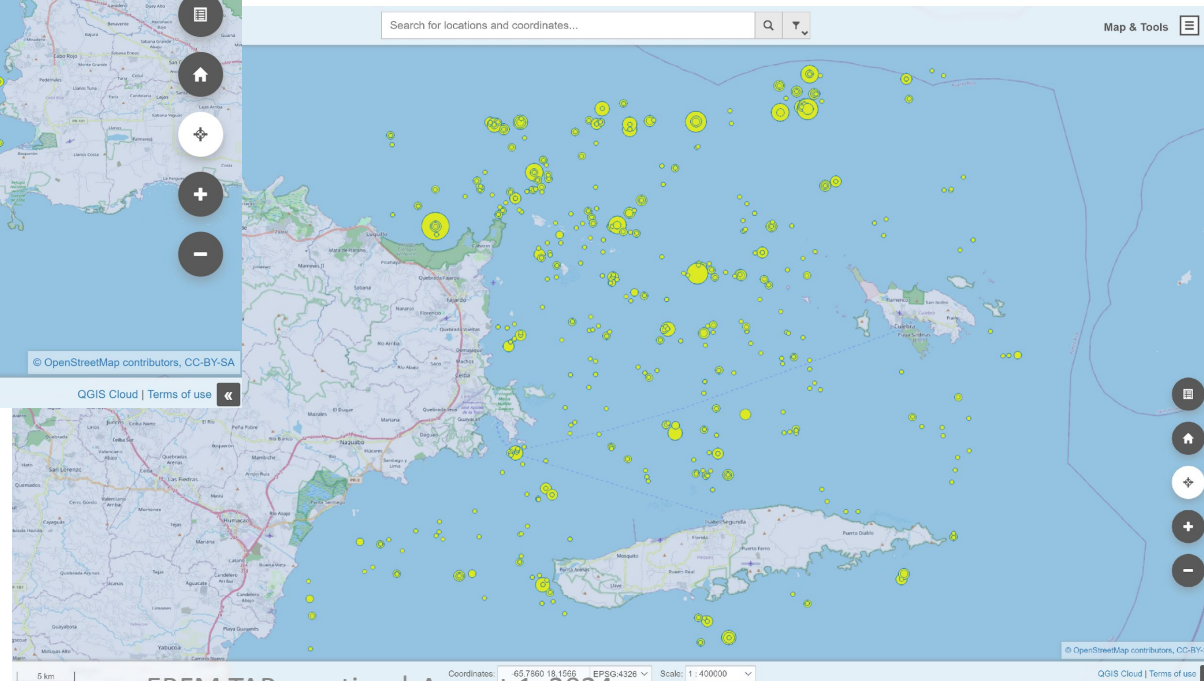
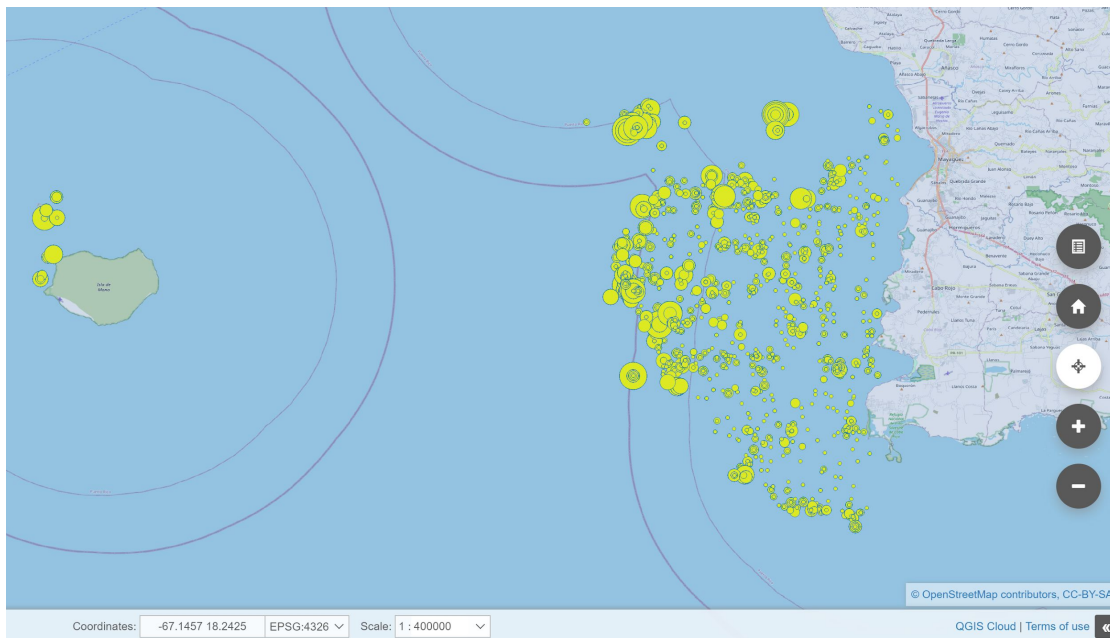
Fishery independent long term monitoring

Coral reef fish

Hook and line

Biomass (kg)

- 0 - 1.3
- 1.3 - 3.3
- 3.3 - 5.9
- 5.9 - 8.9
- 8.9 - 12
- 12 - 15.8
- 15.8 - 19.4
- 19.4 - 22.6
- 22.6 - 27.4
- 27.4 - 39.1



MESOPHOTIC REEFS

Bajo del Sico

Bajo del Sico

[El Seco](#)

[Abrir La Sierra](#)

[Boya 4](#)

[Desecheo](#)

[Tourmaline](#)

[Habitat](#)

[Small demersal fishes](#)

[Large demersal fishes](#)

Mesophotic reefs BDS

2006-2007

Habitat = 380 transects
Fish = 239 entries

2020

Habitat = 652 transects
Fish = 346 entries

N habitats

CPRT25
CPRT30
CPWALL40
RHOD50

Habitat

Query summary

Record Count
1,032

% Cover
4.35

FILTERS

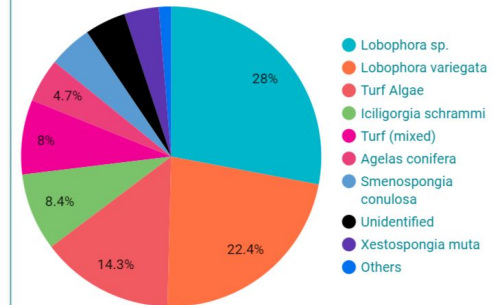
Survey

Habitat class

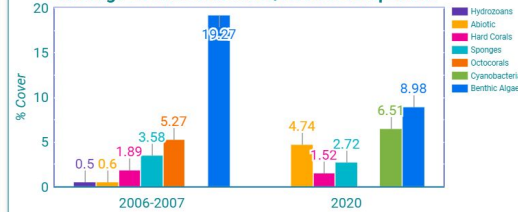
Habitat component

See details

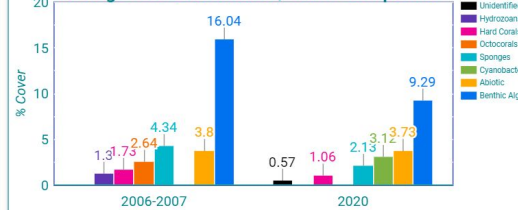
Average % Hard coral cover/Species



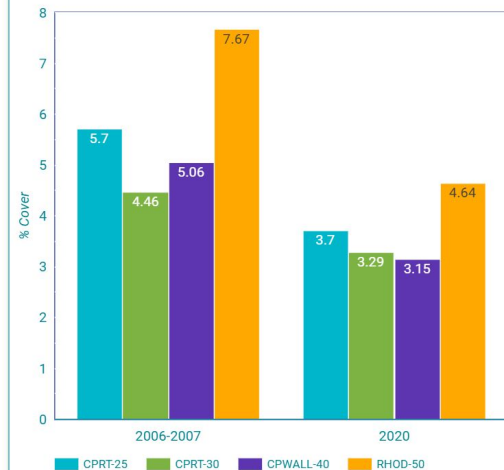
CPRT-25 Average %Hard coral cover/Habitat component



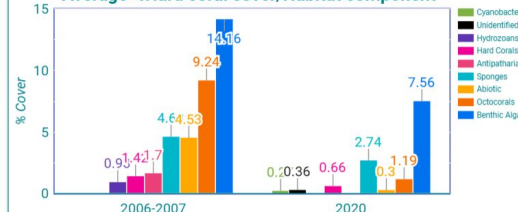
CPRT-30 Average % Hard coral cover/Habitat component



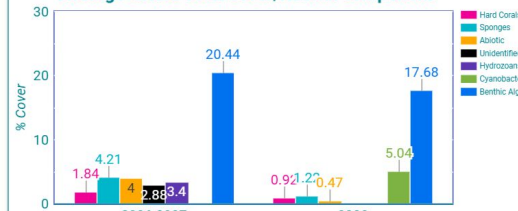
Average % Hard coral cover/Habitat class



CPWALL-40 Average %Hard coral cover/Habitat component



RHOD-50 Average %Hard coral cover/Habitat component



Habitat

MESOPHOTIC REEFS

Bajo del Sico

Bajo de Sico (BDS)

Accordingly to multibeam surveys conducted by NOAA NCCOS, **BDS** is characterized by a ridge of rock promontories aligned southeast – northwest which rise from a platform at 45 m to a reef top at 25m (approximately 1.3 km²), and an extensive, mostly flat, homogeneous, and gradually sloping deep rhodolith reef that ends as a shelf-edge wall at depths between 90 – 100 m reaching down to depths of 200 – 300 m (approximately 9.8 km²). The slope of the seamount is an abrupt, almost vertical wall towards the bottom at depths that increase sharply from 200 m in the southern margin to depths of more than 300 m in the northern margin of the seamount.

The area is a known red hind (*Epinephelus guttatus*) spawning aggregation that the CFMC is managing for protection of the commercially valuable grouper stocks in general. As such, this reef was officially **closed to fishing seasonally** in Federal waters since December 7, 1996 (CFMC, 1996). The closures apply to the federal portion of those areas but not in Commonwealth waters.

Example of the dashboard and map analysis of mesophotic habitat data at El Seco



Demersal Fishes

Large demersal fishes

MESOPHOTIC REEFS

Bajo del Sico

Puerto Rico
Mesophotic reefs Bajo del Sico (BDS)

Small demersal fishes

Query summary

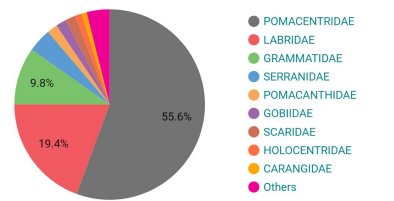
Record Count
585

Abundance
5,660

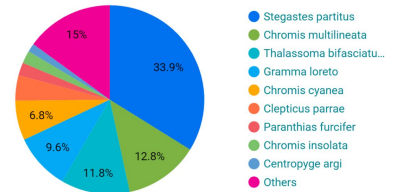
FILTERS

Survey Habitat class Family Species (Scientific na...

Total abundance/Family



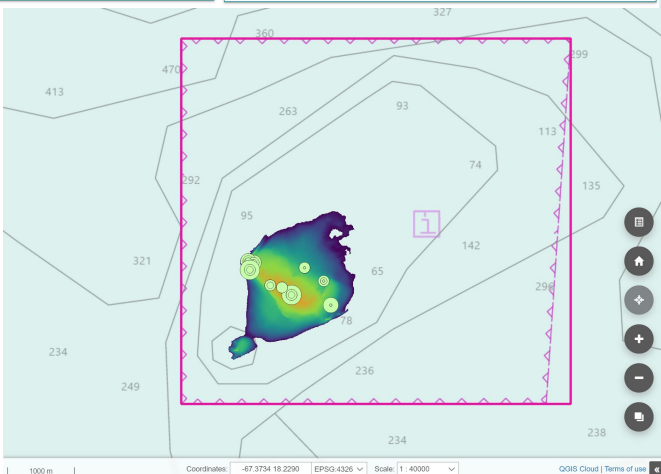
Total abundance/Species



Total abundance/Habitat class



Average abundance/Habitat class



Large demersal fishes

Query summary

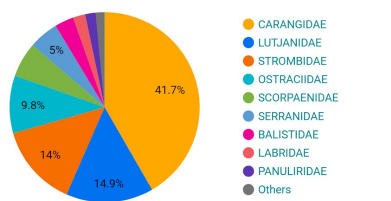
Record Count
144

Abundance
1,270

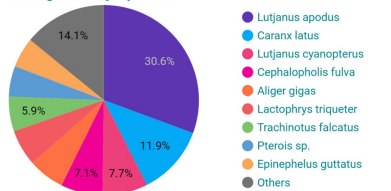
FILTERS

Survey Habitat class Family Species (Scientific na...)

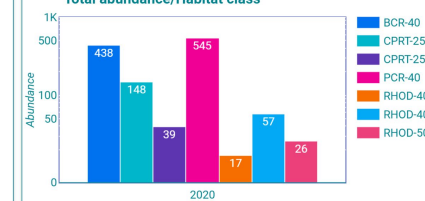
Total abundance/Family



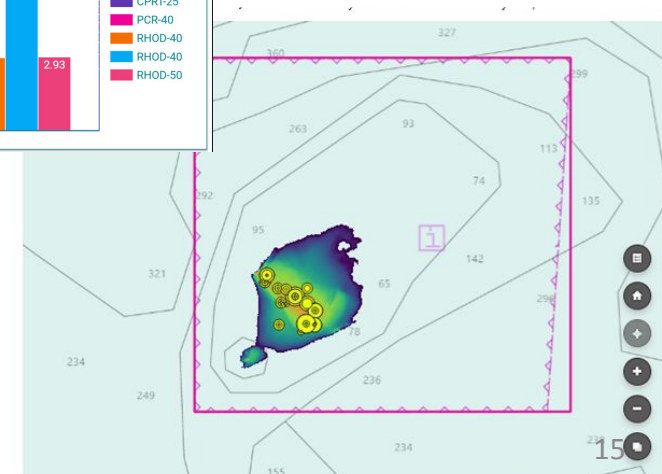
Average density/Species



Total abundance/Habitat class



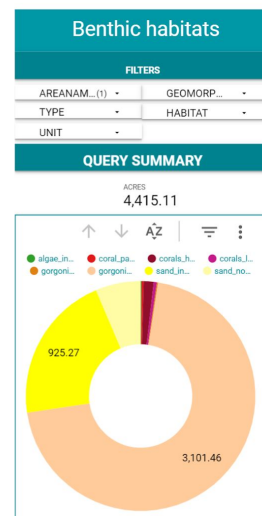
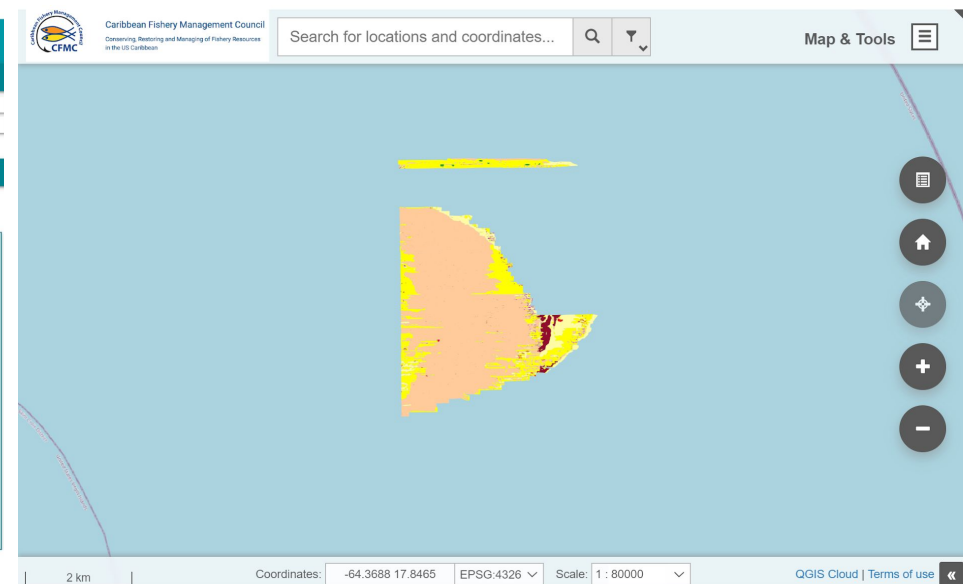
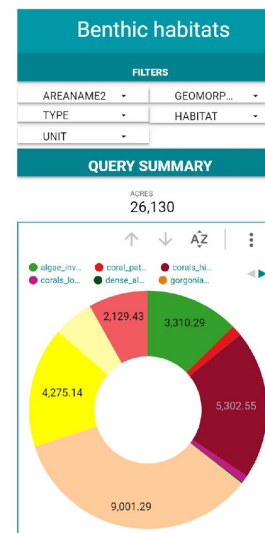
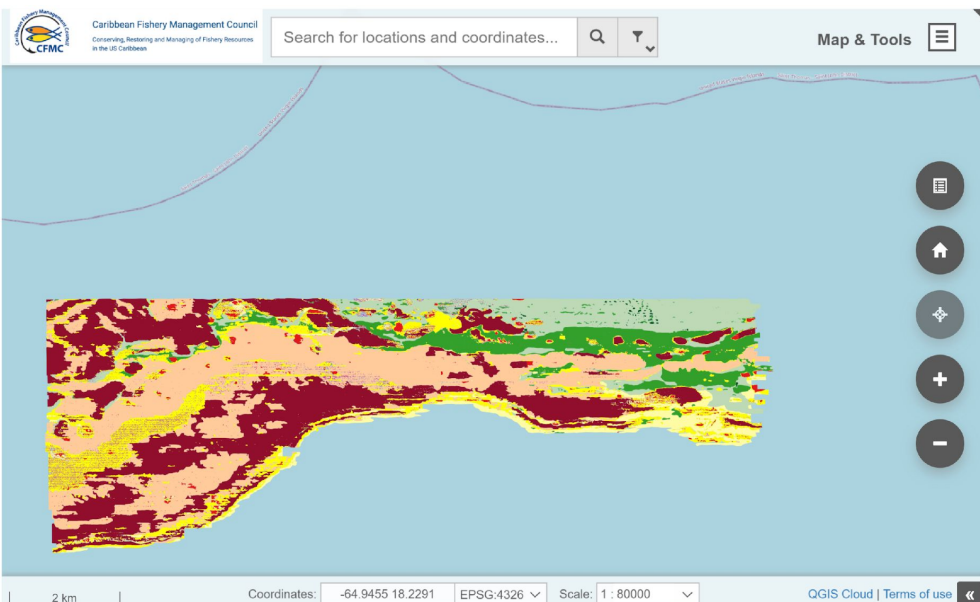
Average density/Habitat class



BENTHIC HABITATS

SSS habitat MCD

SSS habitat Lang Bank





A work in progress

Thank you!!!