



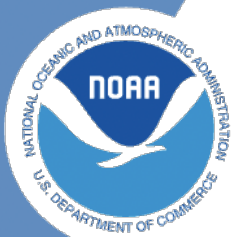
NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-XXX-##

GAP Production Data Documentation

Bering Sea Survey Team, Gulf of
Alaska Survey Team, Aleutian Islands
Survey Team

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Northwest Fisheries Science Center



**NOAA
FISHERIES**

GAP Production Data Documentation

Bering Sea Survey Team^{1,*}, Gulf of
Alaska Survey Team^{1,*} and Aleutian
Islands Survey Team^{1,*}

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Part I.

Welcome

AFSC Bottom Trawl Surveys

Report run date: Saturday, June 07, 2025

AFSC Bottom Trawl Surveys

AFSC bottom trawl surveys are conducted by the AFSC's Groundfish Assessment Program and Shellfish Assessment Program and are conducted in the Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands, Eastern Bering Sea Slope, Eastern Bering Sea Shelf, and Northern Bering Sea. Each survey is a multispecies survey that collects data on the distribution, abundance, and biological characteristics of fish, crab, and other resources to inform groundfish stock assessment and management. These fishery-independent surveys are conducted in the summer aboard contracted commercial fishing vessels. Specifics regarding each of the surveys can be found below.



Figure 1.: Sorting and weighing fish on deck on the 2022 Bering Sea groundfish survey aboard the F/V Alaska Knight. Credit: Emily Markowitz/NOAA Fisheries.

Documentation Objective

As part of our commitment to open science, reproducibility, and transparency, we provide this metadata guide to compliment our public-domain data.

Please consider this resource to be a **Living Document**. The code in this repository is regularly being updated and improved. Please refer to releases for finalized products and project milestones.

At this time, these master production and AKFIN tables are **provisional and we are welcoming feedback before the 2024 survey season**. We look forward to hearing from you. Do not hesitate to reach out (to us at either nmfs.afsc.gap.metadata@noaa.gov or GitHub issues, especially if you find discrepancies in the data or want to suggest improvements to infrastructure. Thank you in advance for your collaboration and partnership with us as we develop our future data universe.

User Resources

- Groundfish Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Surveys
- AFSC's Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division
- All AFSC Research Surveys
- Survey code books
- Publications and Data Reports
- Research Surveys conducted at AFSC

Cite this data

Use the below bibtext citations, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repo. Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed. Included here are AFSC RACE Groundfish and Shellfish Assessment Program's:

- Design-Based Production Data (internal) (NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program, 2024).

Access Constraints

- AFSC RACE Groundfish Data for AKFIN (Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN), 2024).
- Public Data hosted on the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) Data Platform (NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 2024).

```
@misc{GAPProducts,  
  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Program}},  
  year = {2023},  
  title = {AFSC Goundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},  
  howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/science-data/groundfish-assessment-  
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},  
  copyright = {Public Domain}  
}  
  
@misc{FOSSAFSCData,  
  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center}},  
  year = {2023},  
  title = {Fisheries One Stop Shop Public Data: RACE Division Bottom Trawl Survey Data Quer  
  howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss},  
  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},  
  copyright = {Public Domain}  
}  
  
@misc{GAPakfin,  
  author = {{Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN)}},  
  institution = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Prog  
  year = {2023},  
  title = {AFSC Goundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},  
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  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},  
  copyright = {Public Domain}  
}
```

Access Constraints

There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. They reside in public domain and can be freely distributed.

Suggestions and comments

User Constraints: Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata and code of conduct prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgement of AFSC Groundfish Assessment Program, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested.

Suggestions and comments

If the data or metadata can be improved, please create a pull request, submit an issue to the GitHub organization or submit an issue to the code's repository.

NOAA README

This repository is a scientific product and is not official communication of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the United States Department of Commerce. All NOAA GitHub project code is provided on an 'as is' basis and the user assumes responsibility for its use. Any claims against the Department of Commerce or Department of Commerce bureaus stemming from the use of this GitHub project will be governed by all applicable Federal law. Any reference to specific commercial products, processes, or services by service mark, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not constitute or imply their endorsement, recommendation or favoring by the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce seal and logo, or the seal and logo of a DOC bureau, shall not be used in any manner to imply endorsement of any commercial product or activity by DOC or the United States Government.

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1. Survey Background

1.1. What we do

1.2. Who is conducting the research?

Scientists from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) conduct these bottom trawl surveys with participation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), universities, and other organizations. This research is conducted primarily on chartered fishing vessels.

1.3. What is the research objective?

Learn more about the program. The objectives of these surveys are to:

- monitor the population and environmental trends in the marine ecosystem of the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska,
- produce fishery-independent biomass (weight) and abundance (number) estimates for commercially important fish and crab species, and
- collect other biological and environmental data for use in ecosystem-based fishery management.

1.4. Who is conducting the research?

Scientists from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center conduct these bottom trawl surveys with participation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), and universities. This research is conducted on chartered fishing vessels.

1. Survey Background

1.5. Bottom trawl surveys and regions

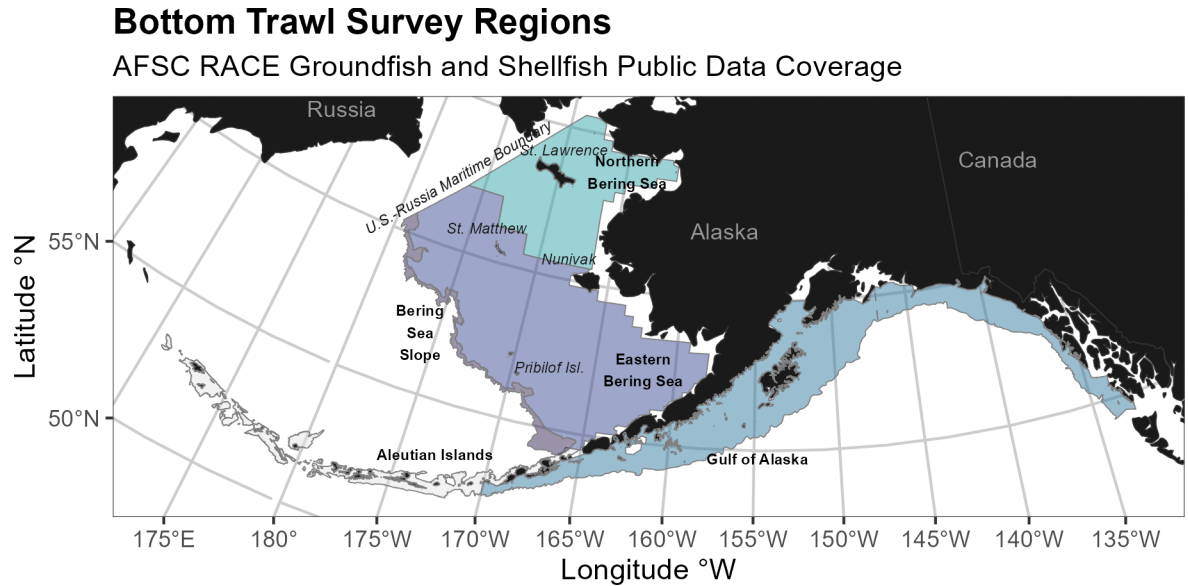


Figure 1.1.: Strata used in the all surveys.

Each survey conducted by the Groundfish Assessment Program are multispecies bottom trawl surveys. We collect environmental and biological data to assess how climate variability and loss of sea ice are affecting bottom-dwelling marine life on the Bering Sea shelf. We monitor trends in the distribution (location and movement patterns) and abundance of groundfish and crab species as well as oceanographic data (e.g., water temperature, depth). We collect biological information such as organism weight, length, stomachs to learn about diets, and otoliths to determine fish ages. We use this information in annual stock assessments and to assess the state of the ecosystem. This research is conducted on fishing industry contract vessels.

Table 1.1.: Survey summary stats

Survey	Survey Definition ID	Years	Depth (m)	Area (km ²)	# Statistical Areas	# Possible Stations
Aleutian Islands Bottom Trawl Survey	52	2024 - 1991 (14)	1 - 500	64,415.0	80	1,312

1. Survey Background

Survey	Survey Definition ID	Years	Depth (m)	Area (km ²)	# Statistical Areas	# Possible Stations
Eastern Bering Sea Slope Bottom Trawl Survey	78	2016 - 2002 (6)	201 - 1,200	32,861.3	37	
Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	98	2024 - 1982 (42)	1 - 200	492,989.9	28	515
Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey	47	2023 - 1990 (16)	1 - 1,000	312,791.7	37	6,939
Northern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Survey - Eastern Bering Sea Shelf Survey Extension	143	2023 - 2010 (6)	1 - 100	198,866.8	4	144

1.5.1. Aleutian Islands

Most recent data report: (Von Szalay et al., 2023)

- Upper Continental Slope of the Aleutian Islands from Unimak Pass to Stalemate Bank
- Triennial (1990s)/Biennial since 2000 in even years, since 1992
- Modified Index-Stratified Random of Successful Stations Survey Design
- Important commercial fish species include Atka mackerel, Pacific ocean perch, walleye pollock, Pacific cod, sablefish, and other rockfish species.

1. Survey Background

AI Bottom Trawl Survey Region

AFSC RACE Groundfish and Shellfish Public Data Coverage

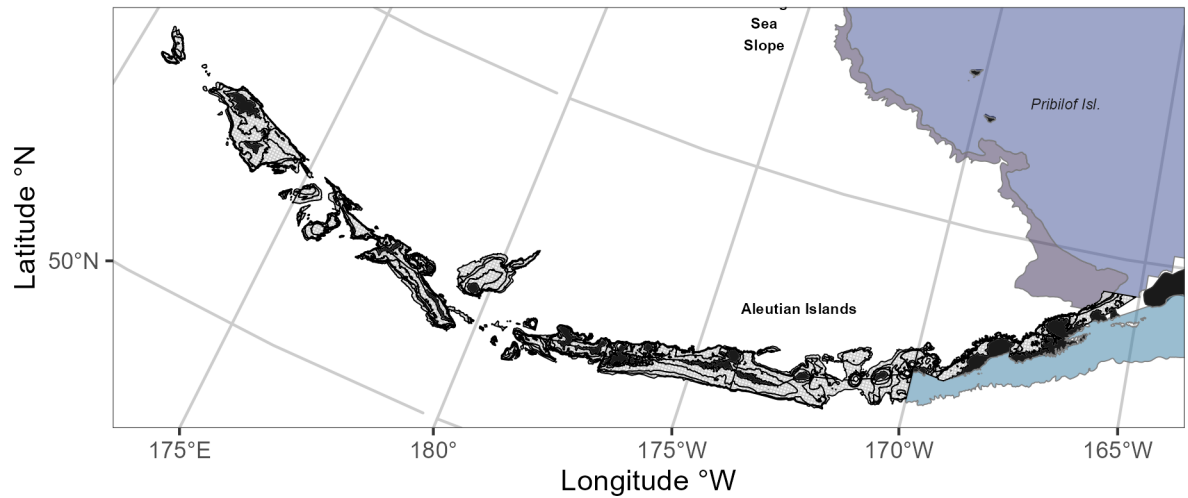


Figure 1.2.: Strata used in the Aleutian Islands bottom trawl survey.

1.5.2. Gulf of Alaska

Most recent data report: (Siple et al., 2024)

- Continental Shelf and Upper Slope of the Gulf of Alaska extending from the Islands of Four Mountains 2,300 km east to Dixon Entrance
- Triennial (1990s)/Biennial since 2001 in odd years, since 1991
- Stratified Random Survey Design
- Important commercial species in the Gulf of Alaska include Pacific ocean perch, walleye pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish, and other rockfish species.

1. Survey Background

GOA Bottom Trawl Survey Region

AFSC RACE Groundfish and Shellfish Public Data Coverage

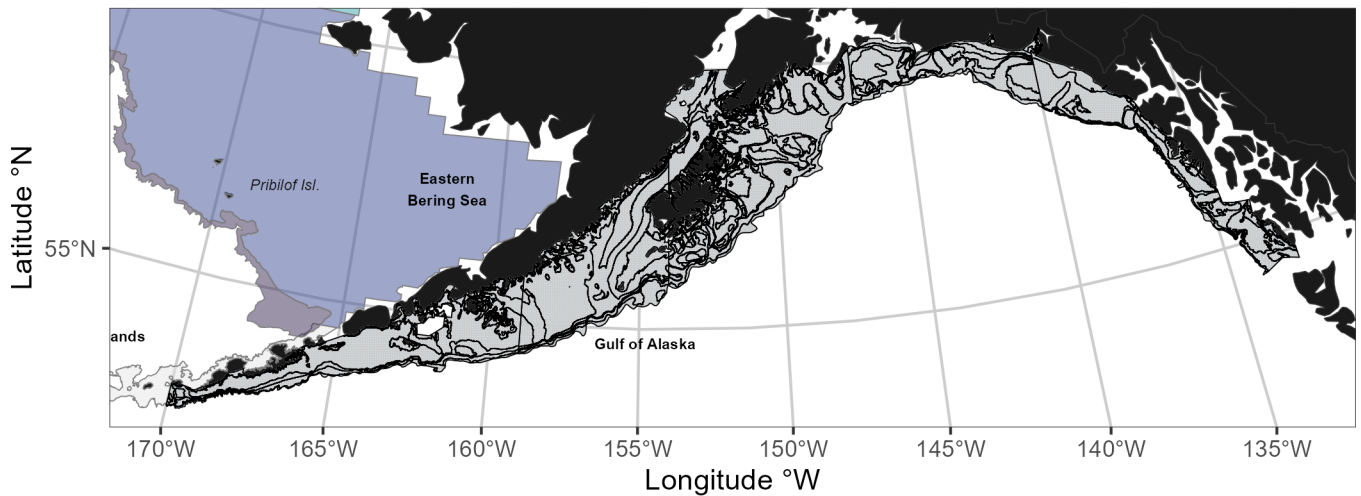


Figure 1.3.: Strata used in the Gulf of Alaska bottom trawl survey.

1.5.3. Eastern Bering Sea Shelf

Most recent data report: (Markowitz et al., 2024)

- The continental shelf of the eastern Bering Sea from the Aleutian Islands to the Bering Strait
- Conducted annually since 1982.
- Uses a stratified systematic sampling survey design with fixed stations at center of 20 x 20 nm grid.
- Similar in design to the northern Bering Sea shelf bottom trawl survey.
- Focus species for the Bering Sea include walleye pollock, Pacific cod, Greenland turbot, yellowfin sole, northern rock sole, red king crab, and snow and Tanner crabs.

1. Survey Background

EBS Bottom Trawl Survey Region

AFSC RACE Groundfish and Shellfish Public Data Coverage

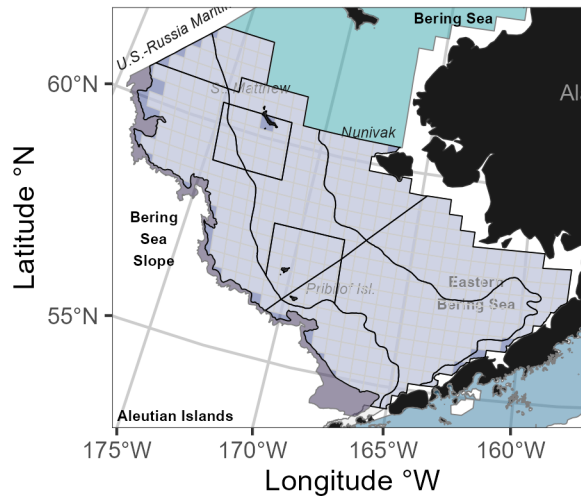


Figure 1.4.: Strata used in the Eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey.

1.5.4. Northern Bering Sea

Most recent data report: (Markowitz et al., 2024)

- The continental shelf of the northern Bering Sea, including the area north of St. Lawrence Island and Norton Sound
- Biennial/Annual; conducted intermittently since 2010
- Uses a stratified systematic sampling survey design with fixed stations at center of 20 x 20 nm grid.
- Similar in design to the eastern Bering Sea shelf bottom trawl survey.

1. Survey Background

NBS Bottom Trawl Survey Region

AFSC RACE Groundfish and Shellfish Public Data Coverage

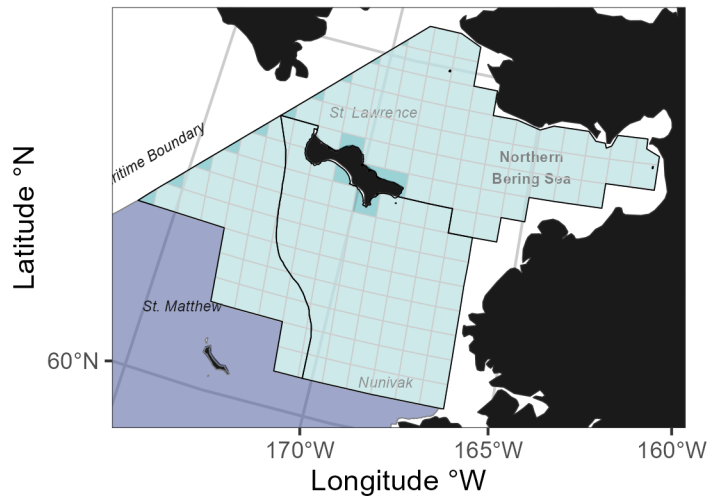


Figure 1.5.: Strata used in the Northern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey.

1.5.5. Eastern Bering Sea Upper Continental Slope

Most recent data report: (Hoff, 2016)

- The eastern Bering Sea upper continental slope survey area extends from Unalaska and Akutan Islands to the U.S.-Russian Maritime Boundary at 61° N near the International Date Line (166° E to 180° W) at depths from 200 to 1,200 m
- Conducted intermittently since 2002 (funding dependent)
- Modified Index-Stratified Random of Successful Stations Survey Design
- Focus species for the Bering Sea slope include giant grenadier, Pacific ocean perch, popeye grenadier, walleye pollock, and arrowtooth flounder.

1. Survey Background

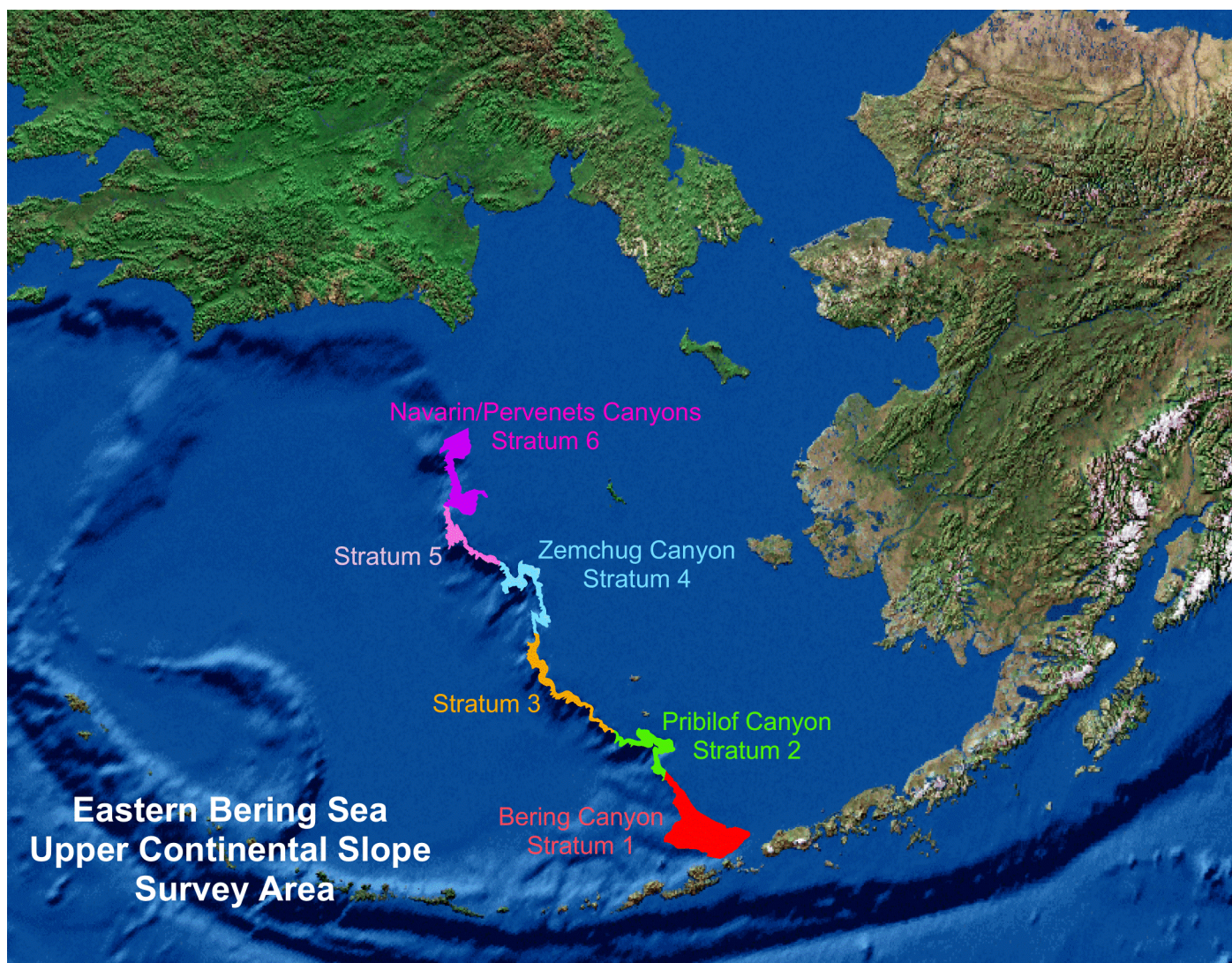


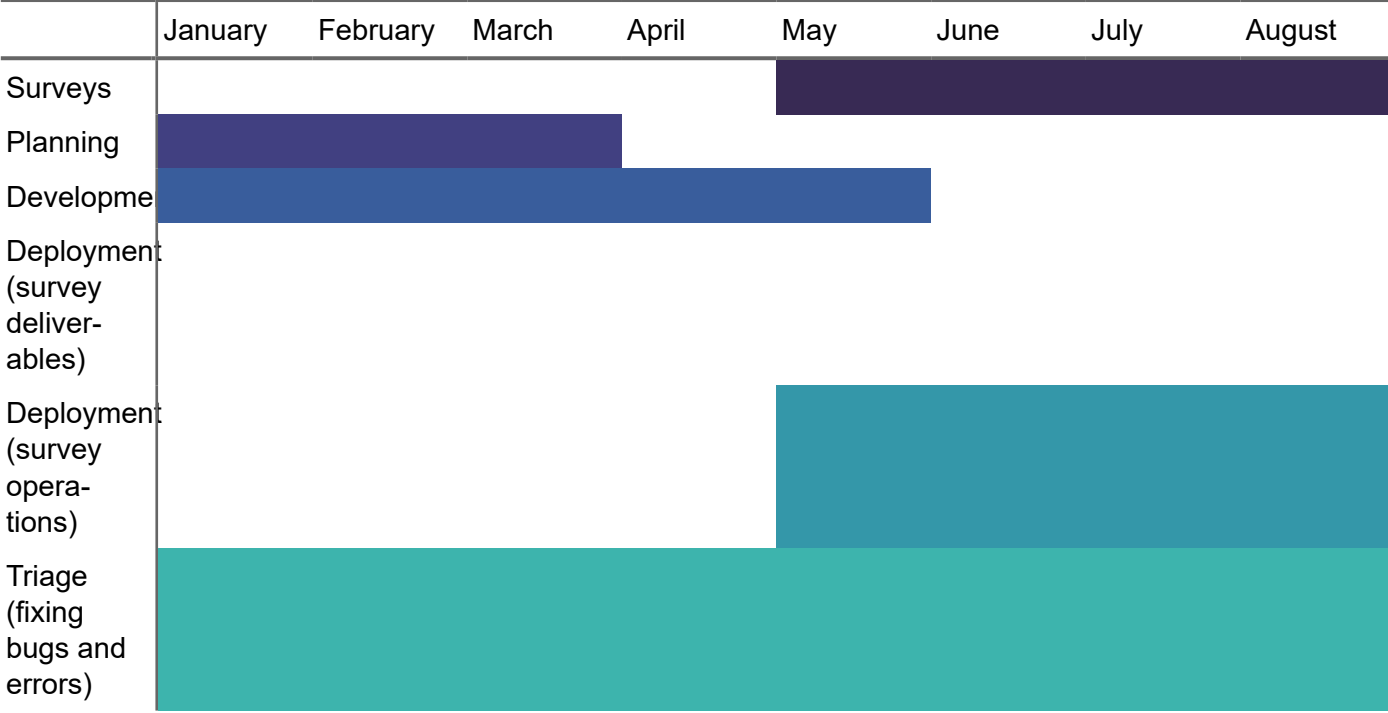
Figure 1.6.: Strata used in the Bering Sea Slope bottom trawl survey.

2. Workflow

2.1. Operational Product Development Timeline

Over the course of the year, the survey team is developing a variety of different data products. Planning and preparation for surveys happens in the late winter and spring, surveys occur in the summer, data validation takes place over the course of the survey and after the survey, and data products are produced through fall and late winter.

Table 2.1.: Operational product development timeline.



2. Workflow

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
User feedback and brainstorming								

2.2. Data workflow from boat to production

Organisms first need to be collected aboard the vessel before data can be entered into tablets.

The objective of this process is to take raw data, QA/QC and clean these data, curate standard data products for these survey. Please note, through this process we are not providing “data” (what we consider lower level data material; see the data levels section below) but “data products”, which is intended to facilitate the most fool-proof standard interpretation of the data. These data products only use data from standard and validated hauls, and has undergone careful review.

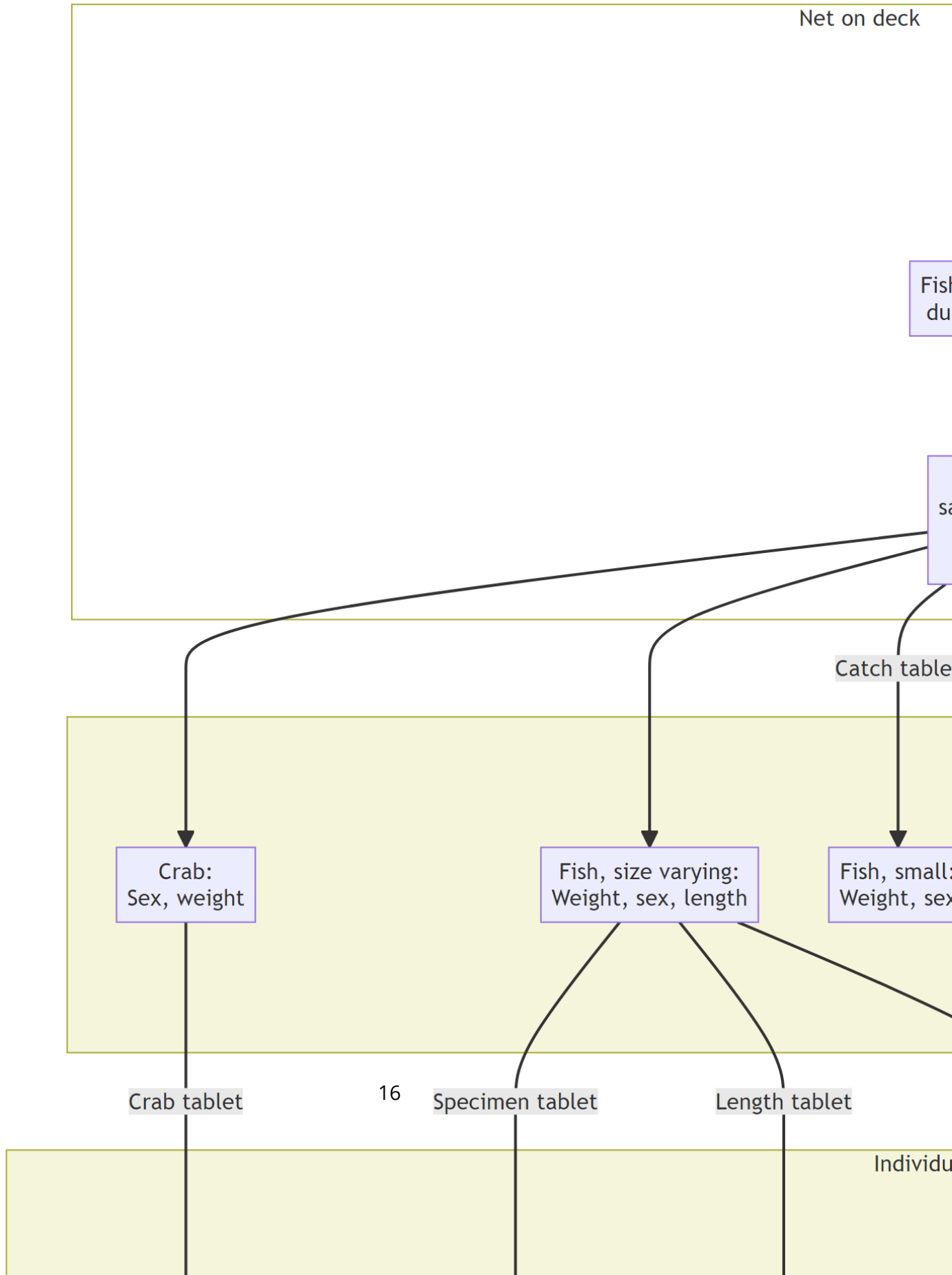
Once survey data collected on the vessel has been checked and validated, the `gap_products/code/run.R` script is used to orchestrate a sequence of programs that calculate the standard data products resulting from the NOAA AFSC GAP bottom trawl surveys. Standard data products are the CPUE, BIOMASS, SIZECOMP, and AGECOMP tables in the GAP_PRODUCTS Oracle schema. The tables are slated to be updated twice a year: once after the survey season following finalization of that summer’s bottom trawl survey data to incorporate the new catch, size, and effort data and once prior to an upcoming survey to incorporate new age data that were processed after the prior summer’s survey season ended. This second pre-survey production run will also incorporate changes in the data due to the specimen voucher process as well as other post-hoc changes in the survey data.

The data from these surveys constitute a **living data set** so we can continue to **provide the best available data to all partners, stakeholders, and fellow scientists**.

During each data product run cycle:

1. Versions of the tables in GAP_PRODUCTS are locally imported within the `gap_products` repository to compare with the updated production tables. Any

2. Workflow



2. Workflow

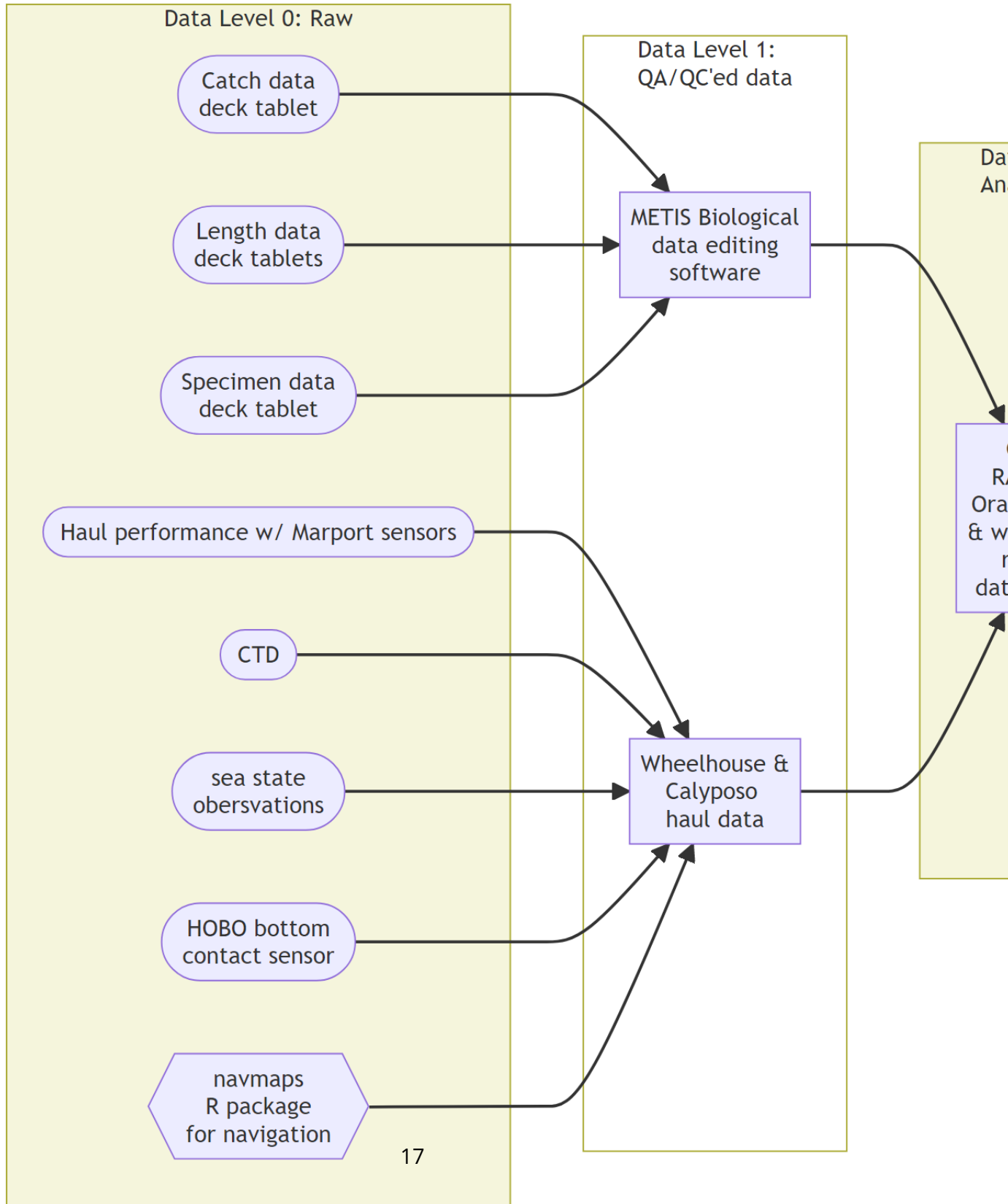


Figure 2.2.: Simplified data workflow from boat to production.

2. Workflow

changes to a production table will be compared and checked to make sure those changes are intentional and documented.

2. Use the `gapindex` R package to calculate the four major standard data products: CPUE, BIOMASS, SIZECOMP, AGECOMP. These tables are compared and checked to their respective locally saved copies and any changes to the tables are vetted and documented. These tables are then uploaded to the GAP_PRODUCTS Oracle schema.
3. Calculate the various materialized views for AKFIN and FOSS purposes. Since these are derivative of the tables in GAP_PRODUCTS as well as other base tables in RACEBASE and RACE_DATA, it is not necessary to check these views in addition to the data checks done in the previous steps.

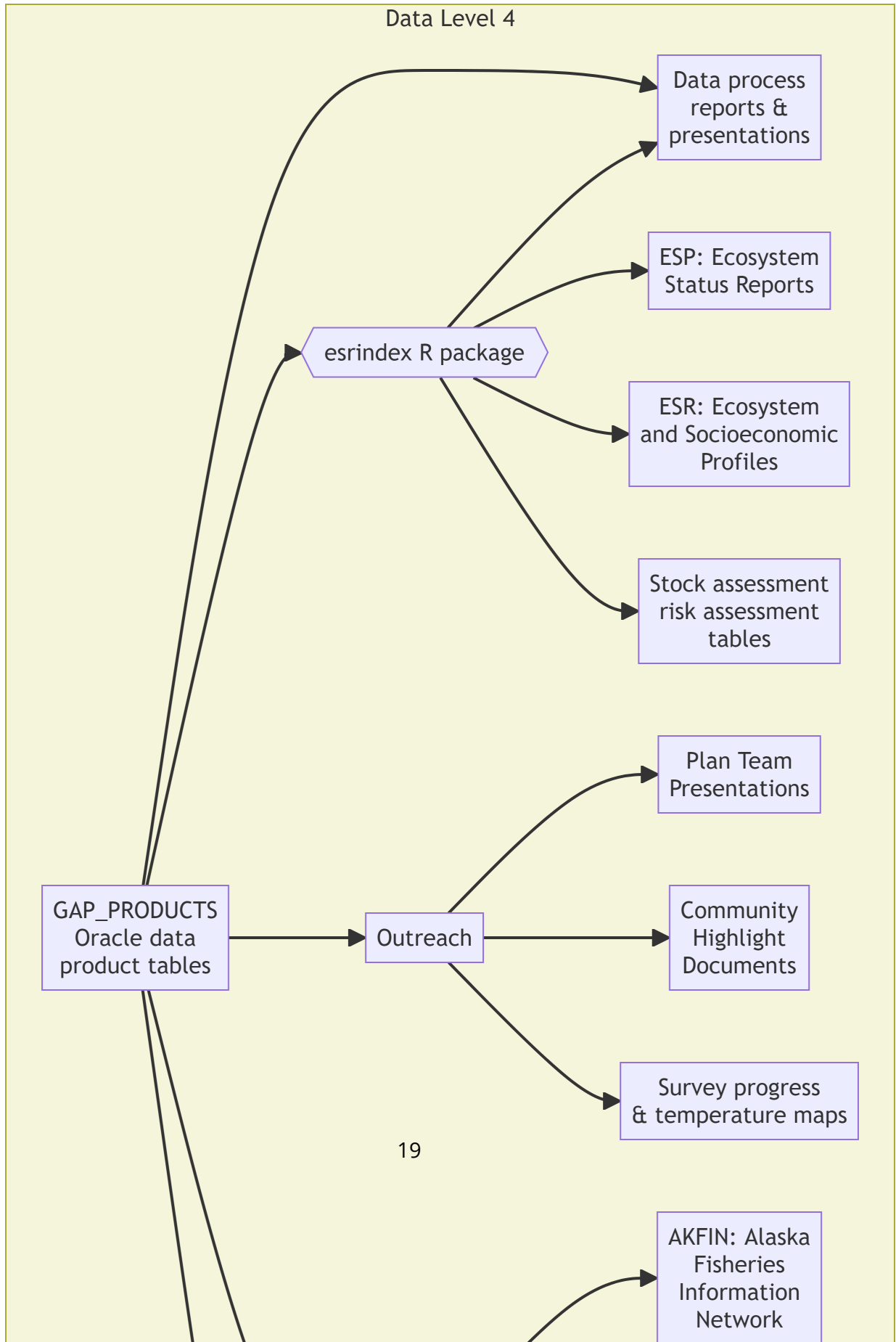
2.3. Data levels

GAP produces numerous data products that are subjected to different levels of processing, ranging from raw to highly-derived. The suitability of these data products for analysis varies and there is ambiguity about which data products can be used for which purpose. This ambiguity can create challenges in communicating about data products and potentially lead to misunderstanding and misuse of data. One approach to communicating about the level of processing applied to data products and their suitability for analysis is to describe data products using a Data Processing Level system. Data Processing Level systems are widely used in earth system sciences to characterize the extent of processing that has been applied to data products. For example, the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Satellite Program uses a Data Processing Level system to describe data on a scale of 0-4, where Level 0 is raw data and Level 4 is model output or results from analysis. Example of how NASA remote sensing data products are shared through a public data portal with levels of data processing and documentation.

For more information, see Sean Rohan's October 2022 SCRUGS presentation on the topic.

- **Level 0:** Raw and unprocessed data. Ex: Data on the G drive, some tables in RACE_DATA
- **Level 1:** Data products with QA/QC applied that may or may not be expanded to analysis units, but either not georeferenced or does not include full metadata. Ex: Some tables in RACE_DATA and RACEBASE

2. Workflow



2. Workflow

- **Level 2:** Analysis-ready data products that are derived for a standardized extent and account for zeros and missing/bad data. Ex: CPUE tables, some data products in public-facing archives and repositories
- **Level 3:** Data products that are synthesized across a standardized extent, often inputs in a higher-level analytical product. Ex: Abundance indices, some data products in public-facing archives and repositories
- **Level 4:** Analytically generated data products that are derived from lower-level data, often to inform management. Ex: Biological reference points from stock assessments, Essential Fish Habitat layers, indicators in Ecosystem Status Reports and Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profiles

3. News

3.1. News/change logs

- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2025-05-20) using gapindex v3.0.2:
Run completed by: Zack Oyafuso
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2025-04-30) using gapindex v3.0.2:
Run completed by: Zack Oyafuso
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2025-03-20) using gapindex v3.0.2:
Run completed by: Zack Oyafuso
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-12-10) using gapindex v3.0.2:
Run completed by: Sean Rooney
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-10-22) using gapindex v2.2.0:
Run completed by: Zack Oyafuso
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-10-21) using gapindex v2.2.0:
Run completed by: Duane Stevenson, Ned Laman, Zack Oyafuso
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-09-05) using gapindex v2.2.0:
Run completed by: Ned Laman, Zack Oyafuso
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-09-03) using gapindex v2.2.0:
Run completed by: Ned Laman, Zack Oyafuso
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-08-29) using gapindex v2.2.0:
The additions of previous years' age data and 2024 EBS catch, effort, and size data
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-08-20) using gapindex v2.2.0:
Initial 2024 post-survey run with new ages since last run and all of EBS Shelf 2024 survey data but none of AI 2024 survey data. While trying to update the records in the GAP_PRODUCTS table, the connection was terminated, partially uploading records in the agecomp tables and outputting NA to the N_HAUL and N_LENGTH fields in the biomass tables. At this point, the GAP_PRODUCTS tables are incomplete. The AKFIN and FOSS tables were NOT updated in this run.

3. News

- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-05-04) using gapindex v2.2.0: A development branch version of gapindex called using_datatable uses the data.table package for many dataframe manipulations, which greatly decreased the computation time of many of the functions. There were no major changes in the calculations in this version of the gapindex package and thus the major changes listed below are not related to the gapindex package. The only major change from this run was the addition of GOA 2023 Pacific Ocean perch read otolith data.
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-04-09) using gapindex v2.2.0: A development branch version of gapindex called using_datatable uses the data.table package for many dataframe manipulations, which greatly decreased the computation time of many of the functions. There were no major changes in the calculations in this version of the gapindex package and thus the major changes listed below are not related to the gapindex package.
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-02-29) using gapindex v2.2.0: A new version of gapindex 2.2.0 was used for this production run and now accesses taxonomic information from RACEBASE.SPECIES instead of GAP_PRODUCTS.TAXONOMIC_CLASSIFICATION. As a result, there will be some SPECIES_CODE values that are supported due to slight differences between the two tables. Discussion in this github issue #54. As a result there are new cpue records for SPECIES_CODE values 22290 and 22292 and removed cpue records for SPECIES_CODE values 21345, 22200 and 69326.
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2024-01-09) using gapindex v2.1.3: A new version of gapindex (v2.1.3) was used to produced these data. Data for SPECIES_CODE 68590 (Chionoecetes hybrids) are now removed, per this issue (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products/issues/3). New read otolith data were incorporated into the age compositions. GOA depth subareas are now included in the size comps, and there were some modifications with EBS skate length data that are now incorporated into the length compositions.
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2023-11-17) using gapindex v2.1.2: A new version of gapindex (v2.1.2) was used to produced these data. There was a slight change to how subarea biomass totals are calculated that was not fully addressed in v2.1.1. The modified biomass records reflect this change.
- GAP_PRODUCTS ChangeLog (last produced on 2023-11-14) using gapindex v2.1.1: A new version of gapindex (v2.1.1) was used to produced these data. There was a slight change to how subarea biomass totals are calculated. The modified biomass records reflect this change. New 2022 otolith data were available since the last iteration of the GAP_PRODUCTS for Aleutian Island Pacific ocean perch and northern rockfish and Eastern Bering Sea northern rock sole. Zero-filled CPUE records for four

3. News

GOA species codes (SPECIES_CODE: 21210, 30010, 30360, 77102, 98101) were added due to how the 1990 data were integrated in the last production run of GAP_PRODUCTS. Two Arctic cod (SPECIES_CODE: 21725) and one plain sculpin (SPECIES_CODE: 21371) count records were modified in the NBS data, which changes the numerical CPUE estimates for those hauls which changes the estimated population abundance and size composition for those species.

- Groundfish Assessment Program Survey Data Serving and Data Improvements: Initial data changes brief distributed to SSMA and other partners by Ned Laman, Zack Oyafuso, and Emily Markowitz
- Run 2023-06-01 gapindex v2.1.0: Initial compiling and planning notes

4. Code of Conduct

4.1. What are Codes of Conduct?

Codes of Conduct are voluntary sets of rules that assist creators, developers, and users of code and data with data protection compliance and accountability in specific sectors or relating to particular processing operations.

Codes can help organizations to ensure all participants follow best practices and rules designed specifically for their sector or processing operations, thus enhancing compliance and collaboration. They are developed and managed by an association or other body (the 'Code Owner') which is representative of a sector (or category of data controllers or processors), with the expert and sectoral knowledge of how to enhance data protection in their area.

4.1.1. Code of Conduct from the nmfs-opensci GitHub.

5. NOAA Fisheries Open Science Code of Conduct

This code of conduct was developed and adapted from the Atom code of conduct in October 2021.

5.1. Our Pledge

In the interest of fostering an open and welcoming environment, we as contributors and maintainers pledge to making participation in our project and our community a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of age, body size, disability, ethnicity, gender identity and expression, level of experience, nationality, personal appearance, race, religion, or sexual identity and orientation.

5.2. Our Standards

Examples of behavior that contributes to creating a positive environment include:

- Using welcoming and inclusive language
- Being respectful of differing viewpoints and experiences
- Gracefully accepting constructive criticism
- Focusing on what is best for the community
- Showing empathy towards other community members

Examples of unacceptable behavior by participants include:

- The use of sexualized language or imagery and unwelcome sexual attention or advances
- Trolling, insulting/derogatory comments, and personal or political attacks
- Public or private harassment

5. NOAA Fisheries Open Science Code of Conduct

- Publishing others' private information, such as a physical or electronic address, without explicit permission
- Other conduct which could reasonably be considered inappropriate in a professional setting

5.3. Our Responsibilities

Project maintainers are responsible for clarifying the standards of acceptable behavior and are expected to take appropriate and fair corrective action in response to any instances of unacceptable behavior.

Project maintainers have the right and responsibility to remove, edit, or reject comments, commits, code, wiki edits, issues, and other contributions that are not aligned to this Code of Conduct, or to ban temporarily or permanently any contributor for other behaviors that they deem inappropriate, threatening, offensive, or harmful.

5.4. Scope

This Code of Conduct applies both within project spaces and in public spaces when an individual is representing the project or its community. Examples of representing a project or community include using an official project e-mail address, posting via an official social media account, or acting as an appointed representative at an online or offline event. Representation of a project may be further defined and clarified by project maintainers.

5.5. Enforcement

Instances of abusive, harassing, or otherwise unacceptable behavior may be reported by contacting the project team. All complaints will be reviewed and investigated and will result in a response that is deemed necessary and appropriate to the circumstances. Further details of specific enforcement policies may be posted separately.

5. NOAA Fisheries Open Science Code of Conduct

5.6. Attribution

This Code of Conduct is adapted from the Contributor Covenant, version 1.4, available at <https://contributor-covenant.org/version/1/4>

Part II.

GAP Production Data

Data Description

The Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) conducts fisheries-independent bottom trawl surveys to monitor the condition of the demersal fish and crab stocks of Alaska. These data are developed to describe the temporal distribution and abundance of commercially and ecologically important groundfish species, examine the changes in the species composition of the fauna over time and space, and describe the physical environment of the groundfish habitat. These data are created using the gapindex R package v2.1.0.

Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgement of NOAA, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested. These data are compiled and approved annually after each summer survey season. The data from previous years are unlikely to change substantially once published. Some survey data are excluded, such as non-standard stations, surveys completed in earlier years using different/non-standard gear, and special tows and non-standard data collections.

gapindex

Code to generate design-based catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), indices of abundance, biomass, and size and age compositions from survey data is available from gapindex. See the gapindex documentation for more information. Make sure you have installed R packages devtools, RODBC, and getPass and are connected to the AFSC network or VPN while using this package.

Cite this data

Use the below bibtext citation, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repository. Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed.

```
[1] "@misc{GAPProducts,"  
[2] "  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Goundfish Assessment Prog  
[3] "  year = {2024}, "
```

Cite this data

```
[4] " title = {AFSC Goundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},"
[5] " howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/science-data/groundfish-assess
[6] " publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}}, "
[7] " copyright = {Public Domain} "
[8] "}"
```

6. Data description

6.1. Data tables

6.1.1. AGECOMP

Stratum- and region-level age compositions by sex. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 14 May 2025.

Number of rows: 680,450

Number of columns: 10

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column `survey_definition_id` is associated with the `srvy` and `survey` columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in `RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS` and in the code books.

6. Data description

YEAR

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

AGE

Taxon age bin (yrs)

integer

NUMBER(38,0)

Age bin of taxon. Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age comp estimate. Age -9 indicates unaged lengths for a particular sex because no otoliths were collected for

6. Data description

that sex/length combination. Age -99 indicates a case where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year even though catch numbers were recorded.

POPULATION_COUNT

Estimated population

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

LENGTH_MM_MEAN

Mean length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Mean length (millimeters).

LENGTH_MM_SD

Standard deviation of length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Variance of mean length.

AREA_ID_FOOTPRINT

Survey Footprint

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Survey footprint, usually equivalent to the SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID with the exception of the Standard and Standard +NW survey footprints in the Eastern Bering Sea shelf bottom trawl survey.

6. Data description

6.1.2. AREA

Information related to the various strata, subareas, INPFC and NMFS management areas, and regions for the Aleutian Islands, Gulf of Alaska, and Bering Sea shelf and slope bottom trawl surveys. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 14 May 2025.

Number of rows: 499

Number of columns: 9

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

DESIGN_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year ID associated with a given value AREA_ID. This field describes the changes in the survey design over time.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

6. Data description

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

AREA_TYPE

Area ID type description

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The type of stratum that AREA_ID represents. Types include: STRATUM (the smallest building-block unit of area in these surveys), REGION, DEPTH, SUBAREA, INPFC BY DEPTH, INPFC, SUBAREA BY DEPTH, REGULATORY AREA, NMFS STATISTICAL AREA.

AREA_NAME

Area ID name

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Descriptive name of each AREA_ID. These names often identify the region, depth ranges, or other regional information for the area ID.

DESCRIPTION

Description

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Description of row observation.

AREA_KM2

Area (km2)

kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,3)

6. Data description

Area in square kilometers.

DEPTH_MIN_M

Area ID minimum depth (m)
meters

NUMBER(38,3)

Minimum depth (meters).

DEPTH_MAX_M

Area ID maximum depth (m)
meters

NUMBER(38,3)

Maximum depth (meters).

6.1.3. BIOMASS

Stratum/subarea/region-level mean CPUE (weight and numbers), total biomass, and total abundance with associated variances. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 14 May 2025.

Number of rows: 2,608,811

Number of columns: 16

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

6. Data description

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column `survey_definition_id` is associated with the `srvy` and `survey` columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in `RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS` and in the code books.

YEAR

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the `common_name` and `scientific_name` columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

CPUE_KGKM2_MEAN

Mean weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units squared kilometers).

6. Data description

CPUE_NOKM2_MEAN

Mean numeric CPUE

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean of numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

N_HAUL

Valid hauls

count

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls.

N_WEIGHT

Hauls with catch

count

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive catch biomass.

N_COUNT

Hauls with taxon counts

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive count data.

N_LENGTH

Hauls with taxon lengths

count

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with length data.

BIOMASS_MT

Estimated biomass

6. Data description

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated total biomass.

BIOMASS_VAR

Estimated biomass variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated variance associated with the total biomass.

POPULATION_COUNT

Estimated population

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

POPULATION_VAR

Estimated population variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

CPUE_KGKM2_VAR

Variance of the mean weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The variance of mean catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units squared kilometers).

CPUE_NOKM2_VAR

Variance of the mean numeric CPUE

6. Data description

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The variance of mean numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

6.1.4. CPUE

Haul-level zero-filled weight and numerical catch-per-unit-effort. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 14 May 2025.

Number of rows: 21,558,257

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

6. Data description

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

WEIGHT_KG

Sample or taxon weight (kg)

kilograms

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

COUNT

Taxon count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total whole number of individuals caught in haul or samples collected.

AREA_SWEPT_KM2

Area swept (km)

kilometers

NUMBER(38,6)

The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

CPUE_KGKM2

Weight CPUE (kg/km²)

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

CPUE_NOKM2

Number CPUE (no/km²)

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

6. Data description

Numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

6.1.5. SIZECOMP

Stratum/subarea/region-level size compositions by sex. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 30 April 2025.

Number of rows: 3,234,183

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column `survey_definition_id` is associated with the `srvy` and `survey` columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in `RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS` and in the code books.

YEAR

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

AREA_ID

6. Data description

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

LENGTH_MM

Length of a specimen

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length bin in millimeters. A length of -9 indicates cases where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year, even though catch numbers were recorded.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

POPULATION_COUNT

Estimated population

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

6. Data description

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

6.1.6. SPECIES_YEAR

This is a table

Number of rows: 18

Number of columns: 2

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

6.1.7. STRATUM_GROUPS

Lookup table for which strata are contained within a given subarea, INPFC or NMFS management area, or region for the Aleutian Islands, Gulf of Alaska, and Bering Sea shelf and slope bottom trawl surveys. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 14 May 2025.

Number of rows: 1,063

6. Data description

Number of columns: 4

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

DESIGN_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year ID associated with a given value AREA_ID. This field describes the changes in the survey design over time.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

6. Data description

ID key code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey region. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

6.1.8. SURVEY_DESIGN

This table contains for a given survey (via SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID) and survey year (YEAR), which version (DESIGN_YEAR) of the AREA_IDs that were used to calculate the various standard data products. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (<https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap-products>). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 14 May 2025.

Number of rows: 87

Number of columns: 3

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

YEAR

6. Data description

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

DESIGN_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year ID associated with a given value AREA_ID. This field describes the changes in the survey design over time.

6.1.9. TAXON_GROUPS

GAP_PRODUCTS.TAXONOMIC_CLASSIFICATION subsetting for taxonomic classifications accepted by the GAP bottom trawl survey and added GROUP_CODE to denote taxonomic aggregations. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (<https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap-products>). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 25 October 2024.

Number of rows: 2,777

Number of columns: 22

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

6. Data description

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SPECIES_NAME

Scientific name of species

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Scientific name of species.

COMMON_NAME

Taxon common name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The common name of the marine organism associated with the scientific_name and species_code columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

ID_RANK

Lowest taxonomic rank

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Lowest taxonomic rank of a given species entry.

DATABASE

Database source

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Taxonomic database source, either ITIS or WoRMS.

DATABASE_ID

Species ID in database

ID key code

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

6. Data description

Species ID key code of a species in the taxonomic "DATABASE" source.

GENUS_TAXON

Genus phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of genus of a given species.

SUBFAMILY_TAXON

Subfamily phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subfamily of a given species.

FAMILY_TAXON

Family phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of family of a given species.

SUPERFAMILY_TAXON

Superfamily phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superfamily of a given species.

INFRAORDER_TAXON

Infraorder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Infraorder phylogenetic rank. Phylogenetic latin rank of infraorder of a given species.

SUBORDER_TAXON

6. Data description

Suborder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of suborder of a given species.

ORDER_TAXON

Order phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of order of a given species.

SUPERORDER_TAXON

Superorder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superorder of a given species.

INFRAClass_TAXON

Infraclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Infraclass phylogenetic rank. Phylogenetic latin rank of infraclass of a given speices.

SUBCLASS_TAXON

Subclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subclass of a given species.

CLASS_TAXON

Class phylogenetic rank

category

6. Data description

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of class of a given species.

SUPERCLASS_TAXON

Superclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superclass of a given species.

SUBPHYLUM_TAXON

Subphylum phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subphylum of a given species.

PHYLUM_TAXON

Phylum phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of phylum of a given species.

KINGDOM_TAXON

Kingdom phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of kingdom of a given species.

GROUP_CODE

Species or Complex ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

6. Data description

Equivalent to the SPECIES_CODE if the taxon is reported as a single taxon in GAP_PRODUCTS, otherwise denotes a SPECIES_CODE of a higher taxonomic group to which the taxon is aggregated in the GAP_PRODUCTS CPUE and BIOMASS tables.

7. Universal Column Metadata

This table is used to string together the various field comments for the tables in GAP_PRODUCTS. This table was created by the Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC). The GitHub repository for the scripts that created this code can be found at (https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/gap_products). There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. Last updated on 14 May 2025.

Table 7.1.: Universal stock metadata that users can use to document their table columns.

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
ABUNDANCE HAUL	Design-based index approved haul	logical	VARCHAR2 (BYTE)	Logical, describing if this haul was conducted in a standard manner and thus used for design-based index estimates (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
ACCESSORIES	Type of gear accessories used on the net	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	Type of accessories used on net. For a complete list of accessories ID key codes, view the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
ACTION	Database action	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Standard action taken to alter current database record
ACTIVE	Vessel active/inactive	logical	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Logical, describing if a vessel is active (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AGE	Taxon age bin (yrs)	integer	NUMBER(3)	Age bin of taxon. Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age comp estimate. Age -9 indicates unaged lengths for a particular sex because no otoliths were collected for that sex/length combination. Age -99 indicates a case where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year even though catch numbers were recorded.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
AGENCY_ ACRONYM	Acronym of listed Agency	text abbrevi- ated	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Abbreviated agencies that are affiliated with the Alaska bottom trawl survey. column agency_ acronym is associated with the agency_ short and agency_ long columns.
AGENCY_ JOIN	Agency ID	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	Affiliated agency ID key code.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AGENCY_- LONG	Official name of agency	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Full official name of affiliated agencies to the Alaska bottom trawl survey. The column agency_-long is associated with the agency_-acronym and agency_-short columns.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
AGENCY_ SHORT	Agency shorthand name	text	VARCHAR2 (BYTE)	A sort version of the full official name of affiliated agencies to the Alaska bottom trawl survey. The column agency_ short is associated with the agency_ acronym and agency_ long columns.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AGE_DETERMINATION_METHOD	Aging method	ID key code	NUMBER(10,0)	Numeric code corresponding to the method of age determination. For a complete list of age determination codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
AGE_DETERMINATION_METHODS	Age determination method	ID key code	NUMBER(3,0)	A unique ID used to identify this age determination method.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AGE - YEAR	Age bin of taxon	year	NUMBER(38,0)	Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age comp estimate.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
AREAJOIN	Area polygon ID	ID key code	NUMBER(3	A call sign is a designated sequence of letters and numbers that are assigned when a vessel, whether it be a sailing yacht, motor yacht, rib or com- mercial vessel, receives its Ship Radio Licence. The vessel also receives its MMSI number, so that each vessel is uniquely identified.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
AREA_ID	Area ID	ID key code	NUMBER(3,0)	Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
AREA_ ID_FOOT- PRINT	Survey Footprint	text	VARCHAR2 (2000 BYTE)	Survey footprint, usually equivalent to the SUR- VEY_DEF- INITION_ ID with the exception of the Standard and Standard +NW survey footprints in the Eastern Bering Sea shelf bottom trawl survey.
AREA_ KM2	Area (km2)	kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,2)	Area in square kilometers.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
AREA_-NAME	Area ID name	text	VARCHAR2 (BYTE)	Descriptive name of each AREA_ID. These names often identify the region, depth ranges, or other regional information for the area ID.
AREA_-SWEPT_-KM2	Area swept (km)	kilometers	NUMBER(38,6)	The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
AREA_ TYPE	Area ID type description	category	VARCHAR2 (BYTE)	The type of stratum that AREA_ID repre- sents. Types include: STRATUM (the smallest building- block unit of area in these surveys), REGION, DEPTH, SUB- AREA, INPFC BY DEPTH, INPFC, SUBAREA BY DEPTH, REGULA- TORY AREA, NMFS STATISTI- CAL AREA.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
BIOMASS_MT	Estimated biomass	numeric	NUMBER(38,6)	The estimated total biomass.
BIOMASS_VAR	Estimated biomass variance	numeric	NUMBER(38,6)	The estimated variance associated with the total biomass.
BOTTOM_TEMPERATURE_C	Bottom temperature (degrees Celsius)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(38,4)	Bottom temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
BOTTOM_TYPE	Seafloor bottom type code	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	Bottom type on sea floor at haul location. For a complete list of bottom type ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
CATALOG_NUM	Catalog number	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Museum catalog number associated with record

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CATCHJOI	Catch observation ID	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	Unique integer ID assigned to each survey, vessel, year, and catch observation combination.
CLASSIFICATION	Taxonomic classification rank group	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic classification rank for a given species.
CLASS_-TAXON	Class phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of class of a given species.
COLLECTED BY	Person who collected specimen	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Initials of person who collected specimen in the field
COMMENT	Comments	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Comments regarding row observation.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
COMMON NAME	Taxon - common name	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	The common name of the marine organism associated with the scientific_ - name and species_ - code columns. For a complete species list, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
COUNT	Taxon count	count, whole number resolution	NUMBER(3	Total whole number of individuals caught in haul or samples collected.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
COUNTRY_ID	Country code	ID key code	NUMBER(3,0)	Country ID key code of where a vessel, for example, may be from. For a complete list of country ID codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
CPUE_KGHA	Weight CPUE (kg/ha)	kilograms per hectare	NUMBER(3,0)	Catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units hectares).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_-KGKM2	Weight CPUE (kg/km2)	kilograms per kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,6)	Catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).
CPUE_-KGKM2_-MEAN	Mean weight CPUE	kilograms per kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,6)	The mean catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units squared kilometers).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_-KGKM2_-VAR	Variance of the mean weight CPUE	kilograms per kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,6)	The variance of mean catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units squared kilometers).
CPUE_-NOHA	Number CPUE (no/ha)	count per hectare	NUMBER(38,6)	Numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units hectares).
CPUE_-NOKM2	Number CPUE (no/km2)	count per kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,6)	Numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CPUE_- NOKM2_- MEAN	Mean numeric CPUE	count per kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,6)	The mean of numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).
CPUE_- NOKM2_- VAR	Variance of the mean numeric CPUE	count per kilometers squared	NUMBER(38,6)	The variance of mean numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CRS	Coordinate reference system	ID key code	VARCHAR2 BYTE)	The coordinate reference system (CRS) that shapefiles were created in or areas (like AREA_KM2) are calculated in, as defined by https://spatialreference.org/ (e.g., "+proj=longlat", "EPSG:3338").

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
CRUISE	Cruise Name	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	This is a six-digit integer identifying the cruise number of the form: YYYY99 (where YYYY = year of the cruise; 99 is a two-digit number and is sequential; 01 denotes the first cruise that vessel made in this year, 02 is the second, etc.).
CRUISEJO	Cruise ID	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	Unique integer ID assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
DATABASE	Database source	category	VARCHAR2(255, BYTE)	Taxonomic database source, either ITIS or WoRMS.
DATABASE ID	Species ID in database	ID key code	VARCHAR2(255, BYTE)	Species ID key code of a species in the taxonomic "DATABASE" source.
DATE	Date	YYYY-MM-DD	DATE	The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the event (e.g., cruise).
DATE_-END	End date	YYYY-MM-DD	DATE	The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the end of the event (e.g., cruise).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
DATE_ START	Start date	YYYY-MM-DD	DATE	The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the beginning of the event (e.g., cruise).
DATE_ TIME	Date and time	MM/DD/YY' HH::MM	DATE	The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the haul. All dates and times are in Alaska time (AKDT) of Anchorage, AK, USA (UTC/GMT -8 hours).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
DATE_ TIME_ END	End date and time	MM/DD/YYYY HH::MM	TIMESTAMP	The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the end of the haul. All dates and times are in Alaska time (AKDT) of Anchor- age, AK, USA (UTC/GMT -8 hours).
DATE_ TIME_ START	Start date and time	MM/DD/YY' HH::MM	TIMESTAMP	The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the beginning of the haul. All dates and times are in Alaska time (AKDT) of Anchor- age, AK, USA (UTC/GMT -8 hours).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
DEPTH_-GEAR_M	Depth of gear (m)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(38,9)	Depth of gear (meters).
DEPTH_M	Depth (m)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(38,9)	Bottom depth (meters).
DEPTH_-MAX_M	Area ID maximum depth (m)	meters	NUMBER(38,9)	Maximum depth (meters).
DEPTH_-MIN_M	Area ID minimum depth (m)	meters	NUMBER(38,9)	Minimum depth (meters).
DESCRIPTION	Description text		VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Description of row observation.
DESIGN_-YEAR	Design year	year	NUMBER(1)	Year ID associated with a given value AREA_ID. This field describes the changes in the survey design over time.
DISTANCE_FISHED_-KM	Distance fished (km)	kilometers	NUMBER(38,9)	Distance the net fished (kilometers).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
DUMMY	dummy	dummy	VARCHAR2(1) BYTE)	dummy.
DURATION_HR	Tow duration (decimal hr)	hours	NUMBER(38,11)	This is the elapsed time between start and end of a haul (decimal hours).
FAMILY_TAXON	Family phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of family of a given species.
FIELD_ID	Field specimen identification	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Field identification for the vouchered specimen
FREQUENCY	Count of observation	count	NUMBER(38,11)	Frequency, or count, of an observation.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
GEAR	Type of gear used on the net	ID key code	NUMBER(3,0)	Type of gear used on net. For a complete list of gear ID key codes, review the books [https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual] .
GEAR_-DEPTH_M	Gear depth	meters	NUMBER(3,0)	Depth gear was deployed at (tenths of a meter). Gear depth plus net height equals bottom depth.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
GEAR_ID	Gear ID	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	Type of trawl or gear deployed. For a complete list of vessel gear type ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
GEAR_TEMPERATURE_C	Gear temperature (degrees Celsius)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(38,0)	Temperature recorded by net gear (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
GENUS_TAXON	Genus phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of genus of a given species.
GEOMETR	Spatial geometry	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Spatial geometry information (like points, lines, or polygons) a feature.
GONAD_G	Weight of gonads (g)	grams	NUMBER(38,1)	Weight of specimen gonads (grams).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
GROUP_CODE	Species or Complex ID	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	Equivalent to the SPECIES_CODE if the taxon is reported as a single taxon in GAP_PRODUCTS, otherwise denotes a SPECIES_CODE of a higher taxonomic group to which the taxon is aggregated in the GAP_PRODUCTS CPUE and BIOMASS tables.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
HAUL	Haul number	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	This number uniquely identifies a sampling event (haul) within a cruise. It is a sequential number, in chronological order of occurrence.
HAULJOIN	Haul ID	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
HAUL_TYPE	Haul sampling type	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	Type of haul sampling method. For a complete list of haul type ID key codes, view the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
ID_RANK	Lowest taxonomic rank	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Lowest taxonomic rank of a given species entry.
INFRACLASTAXON	Infraclass phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Infraclass phylogenetic rank. Phylogenetic latin rank of infraclass of a given speices.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
INFRAORD TAXON	Infraorder phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2 (255 BYTE)	Infraorder phylogenetic rank. Phylogenetic latin rank of infraorder of a given speices.
ITIS	Integrated taxonomic information system (ITIS) serial number	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	Species code as identified in the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (https://itis.gov/).
KINGDOM TAXON	Kingdom phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2 (255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of kingdom of a given species.
LATITUDE DD	Latitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(38,6)	Latitude (one hundred sandth of a decimal degree).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
LATITUDE_DD_END	End latitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(38,6)	Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.
LATITUDE_DD_START	Start latitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(38,6)	Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
LENGTH_MM	Length of a specimen	millimeters	NUMBER(1)	Length bin in millimeters. A length of -9 indicates cases where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year, even though catch numbers were recorded.
LENGTH_MM_MEAN	Mean length at age weighted by numbers at length	numeric	NUMBER(38,8)	Mean length (millimeters).
LENGTH_MM_SD	Standard deviation of length at age weighted by numbers at length	numeric	NUMBER(38,8)	Variance of mean length.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
LENGTH_ TYPE	Length type	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	How the taxon was measured (e.g., fork length, carapace width). For a complete list of length_ - type ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
LONGITUD DD	Longitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(38,0)	Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
LONGITUDE_DD_END	End Longitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(38,6)	Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.
LONGITUDE_DD_START	Start longitude (decimal degrees)	decimal degrees	NUMBER(38,6)	Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.
MATURITY	Specimen maturity code	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	The maturity code or the condition identified by the maturity code.
METADATA_COL-NAME	Column name	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Name of the column in a table.
METADATA_COL-NAME_DESC	Column description	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Description of the column.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
METADATA COL-NAME_-LONG	Column name spelled out	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Long name for the column.
METADATA DATATYPE	Oracle datatype code	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Oracle type of data column.
METADATA SENTENCE	Sentence	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Table metadata sentence.
METADATA SENTENCE_-NAME	Metadata sentence name	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Name of metadata sentence.
METADATA SENTENCE_-TYPE	Sentence type	text	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Type of sentence to have in table metadata.
METADATA UNITS	Units	category	VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)	Units of the column.
NET_-HEIGHT_-M	Net height (m)	meters	NUMBER(3)	Measured or estimated distance (meters) between footrope and headrope of the trawl.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
NET_- MEA- SURED	Net measured during haul	logical	BINARY_- DOUBLE	Logical, describing if the net was measured (TRUE) or not (FALSE) by wheel-house and marport programs during the haul.
NET_- WIDTH_M	Net width (m)	meters	NUMBER(3	Measured or estimated distance (meters) between wingtips of the trawl.
NEW_ID	New specimen identification	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Confirmed taxonomist verification of the vouchered specimen
NEW_- SPECIES_ CODE	New species code	ID key code	NUMBER(1	Species code associated with new species name

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
NEW_-SPECIES-NAME	New species name	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Updated taxonomic name
N_COUNT	Hauls with taxon counts	numeric	NUMBER(38,0)	Total number of hauls with positive count data.
N_HAUL	Valid hauls	count	NUMBER(38,0)	Total number of hauls.
N_-LENGTH	Hauls with taxon lengths	count	NUMBER(38,0)	Total number of hauls with length data.
N_-SAMPLE	Hauls with sample	count	NUMBER(38,0)	Total number of hauls with positive sample collection.
N_SPECIMENS	Number of specimens in the lot	count	NUMBER(38,0)	Number of specimens in the voucher lot
N_-WEIGHT	Hauls with catch	count	NUMBER(38,0)	Total number of hauls with positive catch biomass.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
OLD_-SPECIES_CODE	Old species code	ID key code	NUMBER(1)	Species code associated with old species name
OLD_-SPECIES_NAME	Old species name	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Taxonomic name previously used in the database
ORDER_-TAXON	Order phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of order of a given species.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
PERFORMANCE	Haul performance code	category	NUMBER(38,0)	This denotes what, if any, issues arose during the haul. For more information, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
PHYLUM_TAXON	Phylum phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of phylum of a given species.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
POLYGON WKB	Polygon - binary string	code string	VAR2(255 CHAR2 BYTE)	Well-known binary (WKB) representation of geometry for a AREA_ - JOIN polygon. WKB is used to transfer and store the same information in a more compact form convenient for computer processing but that is not human-readable.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
POLYGON_WKT	Polygon - well known text	code string	VARCHAR2 (BYTE)	Well-known text (WKT) representation of geometry for a AREA_ - JOIN polygon. WKT is a text markup language for representing vector geometry objects.
POPULATION_COUNT	Estimated population	numeric	NUMBER(38,0)	The estimated population caught in the survey species, group, or total for a given survey.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
POPULATIONVAR	Estimated population variance	numeric	NUMBER(3)	The estimated population variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.
PRESERVATIONTYPE	Chemical type of specimen stored in	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Chemical type of specimen currently stored in
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Principal investigator	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	First and last name of principal investigator for a project.
PROJECT_TITLE	Title of special project	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Special project title.
PROJECT_TITLE_SHORT	Short title of special project	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Special project short title (short version of PROJECT_TITLE).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
RANK_ID	Taxonomic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	The taxonomic rank of a taxon identification.
REASON	Reason for taxonomic change	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Reason for taxonomic change; pulled directly from online database (i.e. WoRMS or ITIS)

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
SAMPLE_ TYPE	Sample type	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	Sampling informa- tion on how the taxon was sampled. For a complete list of length_ type ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resources/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SCIENTIFIC NAME	Taxon scientific name	text	VARCHAR2 (255, 0) (BYTE)	The scientific name of the organism associated with the common_ - name and species_ - code columns. For a complete taxon list, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
SEX	Sex of a specimen	ID key code	NUMBER(38, 0)	Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SPECIES_CODE	Taxon code	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).
SPECIES_NAME	Scientific name of species	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Scientific name of species.
SPECIES_NAME_ACCEPTED	Scientific name used in taxonomic database	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Scientific name of species used in taxonomic "DATABASE" column.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SPECIES - NAME - SURVEY	Scientific name used in survey data	text	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Scientific name of species (historically or currently used in the survey.
SPECIMEN ID	Specimen unique ID	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	Each individual examined must have a number assigned to it that is unique within each haul (0001 to 9999), though specimen numbers may be repeated between hauls

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SPECIMEN_SAM- PLE_- TYPE	Specimen sample type	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	The specimen sample type ID key code as defined in the RACE_-DATA.SPECIMEN_-SAMPLE_-TYPES table. For a complete list of Specimen sample type ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
SPECIMEN SUBSAM- PLE_- METHOD	Specimen subsample method	ID key code	NUMBER(3	For a complete list of specimen subsample method ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).)

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SRVY	Survey abbreviation	text abbreviated	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Abbreviated survey names. The column srvy is associated with the survey and survey_definition_id columns. Northern Bering Sea (NBS), Southeastern Bering Sea (EBS), Bering Sea Slope (BSS), Gulf of Alaska (GOA), Aleutian Islands (AI).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
STANDARD_LENGTH_MM	Standard length of specimens (mm)	numeric	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Standard length of specimen or range of lengths if multiple specimens in lot; measured by taxonomists in lab
STATION	Station ID	ID key code	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Alpha-numeric designation for the station established in the design of a survey.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
STRATUM	Stratum ID	ID key code	NUMBER(1	RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geo- graphic and habitat- related elements. The strata are unique to each survey region. Stratum of value 0 indicates experi- mental tows.
SUBCLASS TAXON	Subclass phyloge- netic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank subclass of a given species.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SUBFAMILY TAXON	Subfamily phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of subfamily of a given species.
SUBMISSION DATE	Date	YYYY-MM-DD	DATE	Date special projects were due to be submitted for the upcoming survey season.
SUBORDER TAXON	Suborder phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of suborder of a given species.
SUBPHYLUM TAXON	Subphylum phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of subphylum of a given species.
SUPERCLASS TAXON	Superclass phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of superclass of a given species.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SUPERFAMILY_TAXON	Superfamily phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of superfamily of a given species.
SUPERORDINATE_TAXON	Superorder phylogenetic rank	category	VARCHAR2(255) BYTE)	Phylogenetic latin rank of superorder of a given species.
SURFACE_TEMPERATURE_C	Surface temperature (degrees Celsius)	degrees Celsius	NUMBER(38,4)	Surface temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
SURVEY	Survey name	text	VARCHAR2 (BYTE)	Name and description of survey. The column survey is associated with the srvy and survey_ - definition_ - id columns.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
SURVEY_- DEFINI- TION_ID	Survey ID	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	<p>The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey re- gion/survey design. The column survey_- definition_- id is associated with the srvy and key columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_- DATA.SURVEY_- DEFINI- TIONS and in the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).</p>

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
SURVEY_ID	Survey ID raw	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	The survey ID uniquely identifies a survey instance.
SURVEY_NAME	Survey name official	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Long name of the survey conducted
SURVEY_SPECIES	Species used in survey	logical	BINARY_DOUBLE	Designates whether or not species name is accepted/actively used in the RACE surveys
TAXONOMIST	Taxonomist text		VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	Taxonomist(s) who re-identified specimen(s)

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
				Confidence in the ability of the survey team to correctly identify the taxon to the specified level, based solely on identification skill (e.g., not likelihood of a taxon being caught at that station on a location-by-location basis). Quality codes follow: **High**: High confidence and consistency. Taxonomy is stable and reliable at this level, and field identification characteristics are well known and reliable. **Moderate**:

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
				Confidence in the ability of the survey team to correctly identify the taxon to the specified level, based solely on identification skill (e.g., not likelihood of a taxon being caught at that station on a location-by-location basis). Quality codes follow: **High** : High confidence and consistency. Taxonomy is stable and reliable at this level, and field identification characteristics are well known and reliable. **Moderate** :

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
TRAWLABL	Trawlable stations	logical	BINARY_ DOUBLE	Logical, describing if stations are trawlable (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
VESSEL_ CALL- SIGN	Vessel call sign	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	A call sign is a designated sequence of letters and numbers that are assigned when a vessel, whether it be a sailing yacht, motor yacht, rib or com- mercial vessel, receives its Ship Radio Licence. The vessel also receives its MMSI number, so that each vessel is uniquely identified.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
VESEL_- COAST_- GUARD_- NUMBER	Vessel coast guard number	ID key code	NUMBER(3	Official Identifica- tion number as defined by www.dco.uscg.mil . The Official Number (O/N) is the 6 or 7 digit number awarded to the vessel at the time it is first doc- umented with the US Coast Guard. This number remains with the vessel indefinitely and should be marked in accor- dance with 46 CFR 67.121.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_ID	Vessel ID	ID key code	NUMBER(38,0)	ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column vessel_id is associated with the vessel_name column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
VESSEL_ IMO	Vessel in- ternational maritime organiza- tion number	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	The Inter- national Maritime Organiza- tion (IMO) number consists of the letters "IMO" followed by a unique, seven-digit number: the pattern is "NNNNNNN", where N is a single-digit number, e.g., "1234567"
VESSEL_ LENGTH_ M	Vessel length (m)	meters	NUMBER(38,0)	The length of vessel in meters.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column descrip- tion
VESSEL_ MMSI	Vessel maritime mobile service identities	ID key code	NUMBER(3	Maritime Mobile Service Identities (MMSIs) are nine-digit numbers used by maritime digital selective calling (DSC), automatic identifica- tion systems (AIS) and certain other equipment to uniquely identify a ship or a coast radio station.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_NAME	Vessel name	text	VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)	<p>Name of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column vessel_name is associated with the vessel_id column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID key codes, review the [code books](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/survey-species-code-manual-and-data-codes-manual).</p>

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
VESSEL_OWNER	Vessel owner	text	VARCHAR2 (200 BYTE)	Name of vessel owner or company.
VESSEL_TONNAGE	Vessel tonnage	metric tons	NUMBER(38,0)	The tonnage of vessel in metric tons.
VOUCHER	Voucher number	numeric	NUMBER(38,0)	The voucher number of the specimen within a single haul
WEIGHT_G	Specimen weight (g)	grams	NUMBER(38,0)	Weight of specimen (grams).
WEIGHT_KG	Sample or taxon weight (kg)	kilograms	NUMBER(38,0)	Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.
WIRE_LENGTH_M	Trawl wire length	meters	NUMBER(38,0)	Length of wire deployed during a given haul in meters.

7. Universal Column Metadata

Column name from data	Descriptive column Name	Units	Oracle data type	Column description
WORMS	World register of marine species (WoRMS) taxonomic serial number	ID key code	NUMBER(3)	Species code as identified in the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) (https://www.marinespecies.org/).
YEAR	Survey year	year	NUMBER(10,0)	Year the observation (survey) was collected.
YEAR_-CHANGED	Year changed	numeric	DATE	Year change implemented in database

Part III.

AKFIN

The Alaska Fisheries Information Network

These data are used directly by stock assessors and are provided to The Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN).

The Alaska Fisheries Information Network

The Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN) is a regional program that consolidates and supports the processing, analysis, and reporting of fisheries data for Alaskan fisheries. AKFIN integrates this information into a single data management system using consistent methods and standardized formats. The resulting data enables fishery managers, scientists, and associated agencies to supervise fisheries resources more effectively and efficiently. The AKFIN database contains much of the data needed to complete stock assessments, including GAP trawl survey data. .

Data Access Options

Direct database connection If you are an AFSC employee you may access the AKFIN oracle database directly while on the NOAA network or VPN. Note that this is a separate database from the AFSC oracle database referenced above, and requires separate credentials. If you do not already have an AKFIN account you can request one [here](#). NOAA IT will need to add AKFIN access to your tnsnames.ora file (They do this frequently). Once your connection is established data may be accessed through SQL queries using SQL developer, R, or python.

AKFIN Answers

(AKFIN Answers)[<https://akfin.psmfc.org/akfin-answers/>] is an Oracle BI tool used for distributing data to stock assessors and other users. Usernames and passwords are distinct from AKFIN direct database credentials. The distribution of GAP_PRODUCTS on AKFIN Answers is planned but not yet implemented. The RACE Survey tab on the stock assessment dashboard contains reports generated from now depreciated tables that predated the GAP_PRODUCTS tables. AKFIN will keep these reports for reference but they will not be updated 2024 onward.

Web Service

The screenshot displays the AKFIN platform web interface, specifically the 'RACE Survey Reports' section. The interface is a web browser window with a URL bar showing 'akfinbi.psmfc.org/analytics/saw.dll?Dashboard'. The page has a blue header with 'Business Intelligence' and 'Stock Assessment' tabs. Below the header is a navigation bar with various links like 'Catch Data', 'Observer and EM Data', 'Longline Survey', 'RACE Survey', 'Crab Data', 'Analyst Specific Reports', 'Example Charts', 'Documentation', 'ABL Genetics Program', 'Stock Assessment Usage Tracking', and 'ESP Demo'. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'RACE Survey Reports', 'Common RACE Survey Data', 'Shared RACE Data Tables', 'Lookup Tables and Translations', and 'Survey Specific RACE Data'. The 'Shared RACE Data Tables' section lists various data tables with descriptions, such as 'Catch by Haul', 'CPUE by Haul', 'Haul Descriptions', 'Size Composition by Haul', 'Specimen Data', 'Gear Accessory Codes', 'Gear Codes', 'Haul Type Codes', 'Species Codes', 'Stratum Descriptions', and 'Survey/Cruise Information'. The 'Survey Specific RACE Data' section is further divided into four columns: 'Aleutian Islands', 'Gulf of Alaska', 'Eastern Bering Sea - Shelf', and 'Eastern Bering Sea - Slope'. Each column contains a list of data tables with descriptions, such as 'Age Composition Totals', 'Biomass by Stratum', 'Biomass by NMFS Reporting Area', 'Biomass by NMFS Reporting Area and Summary Depth', 'Biomass by Regulatory Area', 'Biomass by Summary Depth', 'Size Composition by Stratum', and 'Total Biomass'.

Figure 7.1.: AKFIN platform.

Web Service

AKFIN has developed web services (apis) to distribute GAP data. Like the GAP_PRODUCT schema, these are under active development. These do not require VPN or an oracle connection but they are protected by Oracle authentication, please contact matt.callahan@noaa.gov for information on how to get an api token to use this option.

The url structure is "https://apex.psmfc.org/akfin/data_marts/gap_products/gap_-[base table name]" . For example "https://apex.psmfc.org/akfin/data_marts/gap_products/gap_biomass" is the base url to get data from the akfin_biomass table. Web services linked to large tables have mandatory parameters to reduce

Cite this data

data download size. For example to get agecomp data for Bering Sea pollock in area_id 10 in 2022 you would use "https://apex.psmfc.org/akfin/data_marts/gap_products/gap_biomass?survey_definition_id=98&area_id=10&species_code=21740&start_year=2022&end_year=2022".

If you're using R to pull data through web services you might find the `akfingapdata` (pronounced `akfin-gap-data` not `ak-eff-ing-app-data`) R package helpful.

Cite this data

Use the below bibtext citation, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repo (Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN), 2024). Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed.

```
[1] "@misc{GAPakfin,"
[2] "  author = {{Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN)}}, "
[3] "  institution = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Groundfish Assessment Program}}, "
[4] "  year = {2024}, "
[5] "  title = {AFSC Groundfish Assessment Program Design-Based Production Data},"
[6] "  howpublished = {https://akfinbi.psmfc.org/analytics/},"
[7] "  url = {https://www.psmfc.org/program/alaska-fisheries-information-network-akfin},"
[8] "  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}}, "
[9] "  copyright = {Public Domain} "
[10] "}"
```

8. Data description

AKFIN Answers is an Oracle BI tool used for distributing data to stock assessors and other users. Usernames and passwords are distinct from direct AKFIN database credentials.

8.1. Data tables

8.1.1. AKFIN_AGECOMP

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AGECOMP

Number of rows: 680,450

Number of columns: 10

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

8. Data description

YEAR

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

AGE

Taxon age bin (yrs)

integer

NUMBER(38,0)

Age bin of taxon. Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age comp estimate. Age -9 indicates unaged lengths for a particular sex because no otoliths were collected for

8. Data description

that sex/length combination. Age -99 indicates a case where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year even though catch numbers were recorded.

POPULATION_COUNT

Estimated population

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

LENGTH_MM_MEAN

Mean length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Mean length (millimeters).

LENGTH_MM_SD

Standard deviation of length at age weighted by numbers at length

numeric

NUMBER(38,3)

Variance of mean length.

AREA_ID_FOOTPRINT

Survey Footprint

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Survey footprint, usually equivalent to the SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID with the exception of the Standard and Standard +NW survey footprints in the Eastern Bering Sea shelf bottom trawl survey.

8. Data description

8.1.2. AKFIN_AREA

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA

Number of rows: 499

Number of columns: 9

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

DESIGN_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year ID associated with a given value AREA_ID. This field describes the changes in the survey design over time.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

8. Data description

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

AREA_TYPE

Area ID type description

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The type of stratum that AREA_ID represents. Types include: STRATUM (the smallest building-block unit of area in these surveys), REGION, DEPTH, SUBAREA, INPFC BY DEPTH, INPFC, SUBAREA BY DEPTH, REGULATORY AREA, NMFS STATISTICAL AREA.

AREA_NAME

Area ID name

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Descriptive name of each AREA_ID. These names often identify the region, depth ranges, or other regional information for the area ID.

DESCRIPTION

Description

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Description of row observation.

AREA_KM2

Area (km2)

kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,3)

Area in square kilometers.

DEPTH_MIN_M

Area ID minimum depth (m)

meters

8. Data description

NUMBER(38,3)

Minimum depth (meters).

DEPTH_MAX_M

Area ID maximum depth (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,3)

Maximum depth (meters).

8.1.3. AKFIN_BIOMASS

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS

Number of rows: 2,608,811

Number of columns: 16

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

YEAR

Survey year

year

8. Data description

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

CPUE_KGKM2_MEAN

Mean weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units squared kilometers).

CPUE_NOKM2_MEAN

Mean numeric CPUE

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The mean of numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

N_HAUL

Valid hauls

8. Data description

count

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls.

N_WEIGHT

Hauls with catch

count

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive catch biomass.

N_COUNT

Hauls with taxon counts

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with positive count data.

N_LENGTH

Hauls with taxon lengths

count

NUMBER(38,0)

Total number of hauls with length data.

BIOMASS_MT

Estimated biomass

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated total biomass.

BIOMASS_VAR

Estimated biomass variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

8. Data description

The estimated variance associated with the total biomass.

POPULATION_COUNT

Estimated population

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

POPULATION_VAR

Estimated population variance

numeric

NUMBER(38,6)

The estimated population variance caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

CPUE_KGKM2_VAR

Variance of the mean weight CPUE

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The variance of mean catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units squared kilometers).

CPUE_NOKM2_VAR

Variance of the mean numeric CPUE

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

The variance of mean numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

8. Data description

8.1.4. AKFIN_CATCH

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CATCH

Number of rows: 971,788

Number of columns: 6

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Unique integer ID assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

CATCHJOIN

Catch observation ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Unique integer ID assigned to each survey, vessel, year, and catch observation combination.

SPECIES_CODE

8. Data description

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

WEIGHT_KG

Sample or taxon weight (kg)

kilograms

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

COUNT

Taxon count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total whole number of individuals caught in haul or samples collected.

8.1.5. AKFIN_CPUE

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE

Number of rows: 21,279,208

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

8. Data description

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

WEIGHT_KG

Sample or taxon weight (kg)

kilograms

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

COUNT

Taxon count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total whole number of individuals caught in haul or samples collected.

AREA_SWEPT_KM2

Area swept (km)

kilometers

NUMBER(38,6)

The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

CPUE_KGKM2

Weight CPUE (kg/km2)

8. Data description

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

CPUE_NOKM2

Number CPUE (no/km2)

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

8.1.6. AKFIN_CRUISE

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE

Number of rows: 174

Number of columns: 10

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Unique integer ID assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

CRUISE

Cruise Name

ID key code

8. Data description

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a six-digit integer identifying the cruise number of the form: YYYY99 (where YYYY = year of the cruise; 99 = 2-digit number and is sequential; 01 denotes the first cruise that vessel made in this year, 02 is the second, etc.).

YEAR

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column `survey_definition_id` is associated with the `srvy` and `survey` columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in `RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS` and in the code books.

SURVEY_NAME

Survey name official

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Long name of the survey conducted

VESSEL_ID

Vessel ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column `vessel_id` is associated with the `vessel_name` column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID key codes, review the code books.

8. Data description

VESSEL_NAME

Vessel name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Name of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column vessel_name is associated with the vessel_id column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID key codes, review the code books.

DATE_START

Start date

YYYY-MM-DD

DATE

The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the beginning of the event (e.g., cruise).

DATE_END

End date

YYYY-MM-DD

DATE

The date (YYYY-MM-DD) of the end of the event (e.g., cruise).

8.1.7. AKFIN_HAUL

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL

Number of rows: 34,193

Number of columns: 25

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

8. Data description

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Unique integer ID assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

HAUL

Haul number

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a sampling event (haul) within a cruise. It is a sequential number, in chronological order of occurrence.

HAUL_TYPE

Haul sampling type

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Type of haul sampling method. For a complete list of haul type ID key codes, review the code books.

PERFORMANCE

Haul performance code

category

NUMBER(38,0)

This denotes what, if any, issues arose during the haul. For more information, review the code books.

8. Data description

DATE_TIME_START

Start date and time

MM/DD/YYYY HH::MM

TIMESTAMP

The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the beginning of the haul. All dates and times are in Alaska time (AKDT) of Anchorage, AK, USA (UTC/GMT -8 hours).

DURATION_HR

Tow duration (decimal hr)

hours

NUMBER(38,1)

This is the elapsed time between start and end of a haul (decimal hours).

DISTANCE_FISHED_KM

Distance fished (km)

kilometers

NUMBER(38,3)

Distance the net fished (kilometers).

NET_WIDTH_M

Net width (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between wingtips of the trawl.

NET_MEASURED

Net measured during haul

logical

BINARY_DOUBLE

Logical, describing if the net was measured (TRUE) or not (FALSE) by wheelhouse and marport programs during the haul.

NET_HEIGHT_M

8. Data description

Net height (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between footrope and headrope of the trawl.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

ID key code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey region. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

LATITUDE_DD_START

Start latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

LATITUDE_DD_END

End latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

LONGITUDE_DD_START

Start longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

LONGITUDE_DD_END

8. Data description

End longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

STATION

Station ID

ID key code

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Alpha-numeric designation for the station established in the design of a survey.

DEPTH_GEAR_M

Depth of gear (m)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Depth of gear (meters).

DEPTH_M

Depth (m)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Bottom depth (meters).

BOTTOM_TYPE

Seafloor bottom type code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Bottom type on sea floor at haul location. For a complete list of bottom type ID key codes, review the code books.

SURFACE_TEMPERATURE_C

Surface temperature (degrees Celsius)

degrees Celsius

8. Data description

NUMBER(38,1)

Surface temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

GEAR_TEMPERATURE_C

Gear temperature (degrees Celsius)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Temperature recorded by net gear (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

WIRE_LENGTH_M

Trawl wire length

meters

NUMBER(38,0)

Length of wire deployed during a given haul in meters.

GEAR

Type of gear used on the net

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Type of gear used on net. For a complete list of gear ID key codes, review the code books.

ACCESSORIES

Type of gear accessories used on the net

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Type of accessories used on net. For a complete list of accessories ID key codes, review the code books.

8. Data description

8.1.8. AKFIN_LENGTH

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_LENGTH

Number of rows: 4,448,213

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

FREQUENCY

Count of observation

count

NUMBER(38,0)

Frequency, or count, of an observation.

LENGTH_MM

Length of a specimen

8. Data description

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length bin in millimeters. A length of -9 indicates cases where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year, even though catch numbers were recorded.

LENGTH_TYPE

Length type

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

How the taxon was measured (e.g., fork length, carapace width). For a complete list of length_type ID key codes, review the code books.

SAMPLE_TYPE

Sample type

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sampling information on how the taxon was sampled. For a complete list of length_type ID key codes, review the code books.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

8. Data description

8.1.9. AKFIN_METADATA_COLUMN

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_METADATA_COLUMN

Number of rows: 173

Number of columns: 5

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

METADATA_COLNAME

Column name

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Name of the column in a table.

METADATA_COLNAME_LONG

Column name spelled out

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Long name for the column.

METADATA_UNITS

Units

category

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Units of the column.

METADATA_DATATYPE

Oracle datatype code

text

8. Data description

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Oracle data type of data column.

METADATA_COLNAME_DESC

Column description

text

VARCHAR2(4000 BYTE)

Description of the column.

8.1.10. AKFIN_SIZECOMP

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SIZECOMP

Number of rows: 3,234,183

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

YEAR

Survey year

year

8. Data description

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

LENGTH_MM

Length of a specimen

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length bin in millimeters. A length of -9 indicates cases where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year, even though catch numbers were recorded.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

POPULATION_COUNT

Estimated population

8. Data description

numeric

NUMBER(38,0)

The estimated population caught in the survey for a species, group, or total for a given survey.

8.1.11. AKFIN_SPECIMEN

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN

Number of rows: 588,066

Number of columns: 12

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

SPECIMEN_ID

Specimen unique ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Each individual examined must have a number assigned to it that is unique within each haul (0001 to 9999), though specimen numbers may be repeated between hauls

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

8. Data description

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

LENGTH_MM

Length of a specimen

millimeters

NUMBER(10,0)

Length bin in millimeters. A length of -9 indicates cases where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year, even though catch numbers were recorded.

SEX

Sex of a specimen

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Sex of a specimen where "1" = "Male", "2" = "Female", "3" = Unsexed.

WEIGHT_G

Specimen weight (g)

grams

NUMBER(38,1)

Weight of specimen (grams).

AGE

Taxon age bin (yrs)

integer

NUMBER(38,0)

Age bin of taxon. Age bin of a taxon in years estimated by the age comp estimate. Age -9 indicates unaged lengths for a particular sex because no otoliths were collected for that sex/length combination. Age -99 indicates a case where no lengths were collected within a stratum for a species/year even though catch numbers were recorded.

8. Data description

MATURITY

Specimen maturity code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The maturity code or the condition identified by the maturity code.

GONAD_G

Weight of gonads (g)

grams

NUMBER(38,1)

Weight of specimen gonads (grams).

SPECIMEN_SUBSAMPLE_METHOD

Specimen subsample method

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

For a complete list of specimen subsample method ID key codes, review the code books.

SPECIMEN_SAMPLE_TYPE

Specimen sample type

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The specimen sample type ID key code as defined in the RACE_DATA.SPECIMEN_SAMPLE_TYPES table. For a complete list of Specimen sample type ID key codes, review the code books.

AGE_DETERMINATION_METHOD

Aging method

ID key code

NUMBER(10,0)

Numeric code corresponding to the method of age determination. For a complete list of age determination codes, review the code books.

8. Data description

8.1.12. AKFIN_STRATUM_GROUPS

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_STRATUM_GROUPS

Number of rows: 1,063

Number of columns: 4

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

AREA_ID

Area ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Area ID key code for each statistical area used to produce production estimates (e.g., biomass, population, age comps, length comps). Each area ID is unique within each survey.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

DESIGN_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

8. Data description

Year ID associated with a given value AREA_ID. This field describes the changes in the survey design over time.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

ID key code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey region. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

8.1.13. AKFIN_SURVEY_DESIGN

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SURVEY_DESIGN

Number of rows: 87

Number of columns: 3

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

DESIGN_YEAR

Design year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year ID associated with a given value AREA_ID. This field describes the changes in the survey design over time.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

8. Data description

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column `survey_definition_id` is associated with the `srvy` and `survey` columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in `RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS` and in the code books.

YEAR

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

8.1.14. AKFIN_TAXONOMIC_CLASSIFICATION

snapshot table for snapshot `GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_TAXONOMIC_CLASSIFICATION`

Number of rows: 2,718

Number of columns: 19

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

`SPECIES_NAME`

Scientific name of species

text

`VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)`

Scientific name of species.

`COMMON_NAME`

Taxon common name

text

8. Data description

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The common name of the marine organism associated with the scientific_name and species_code columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

ID_RANK

Lowest taxonomic rank

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Lowest taxonomic rank of a given species entry.

DATABASE_ID

Species ID in database

ID key code

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Species ID key code of a species in the taxonomic "DATABASE" source.

DATABASE

Database source

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Taxonomic database source, either ITIS or WoRMS.

GENUS_TAXON

Genus phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

8. Data description

Phylogenetic latin rank of genus of a given species.

SUBFAMILY_TAXON

Subfamily phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subfamily of a given species.

FAMILY_TAXON

Family phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of family of a given species.

SUPERFAMILY_TAXON

Superfamily phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superfamily of a given species.

SUBORDER_TAXON

Suborder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of suborder of a given species.

ORDER_TAXON

Order phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of order of a given species.

SUPERORDER_TAXON

8. Data description

Superorder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superorder of a given species.

SUBCLASS_TAXON

Subclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subclass of a given species.

CLASS_TAXON

Class phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of class of a given species.

SUPERCLASS_TAXON

Superclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superclass of a given species.

SUBPHYLUM_TAXON

Subphylum phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subphylum of a given species.

PHYLUM_TAXON

Phylum phylogenetic rank

category

8. Data description

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of phylum of a given species.

KINGDOM_TAXON

Kingdom phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of kingdom of a given species.

8.1.15. AKFIN_TAXONOMIC_GROUPS

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_TAXONOMIC_GROUPS

Number of rows: 2,777

Number of columns: 22

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SPECIES_NAME

Scientific name of species

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

8. Data description

Scientific name of species.

COMMON_NAME

Taxon common name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The common name of the marine organism associated with the scientific_name and species_code columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

ID_RANK

Lowest taxonomic rank

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Lowest taxonomic rank of a given species entry.

DATABASE

Database source

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Taxonomic database source, either ITIS or WoRMS.

DATABASE_ID

Species ID in database

ID key code

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Species ID key code of a species in the taxonomic "DATABASE" source.

GENUS_TAXON

Genus phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of genus of a given species.

SUBFAMILY_TAXON

8. Data description

Subfamily phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subfamily of a given species.

FAMILY_TAXON

Family phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of family of a given species.

SUPERFAMILY_TAXON

Superfamily phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superfamily of a given species.

INFRAORDER_TAXON

Infraorder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Infraorder phylogenetic rank. Phylogenetic latin rank of infraorder of a given species.

SUBORDER_TAXON

Suborder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of suborder of a given species.

ORDER_TAXON

Order phylogenetic rank

category

8. Data description

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of order of a given species.

SUPERORDER_TAXON

Superorder phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superorder of a given species.

INFRAClass_TAXON

Infraclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Infraclass phylogenetic rank. Phylogenetic latin rank of infraclass of a given speices.

SUBCLASS_TAXON

Subclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subclass of a given species.

CLASS_TAXON

Class phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of class of a given species.

SUPERCLASS_TAXON

Superclass phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of superclass of a given species.

8. Data description

SUBPHYLUM_TAXON

Subphylum phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of subphylum of a given species.

PHYLUM_TAXON

Phylum phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of phylum of a given species.

KINGDOM_TAXON

Kingdom phylogenetic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic latin rank of kingdom of a given species.

GROUP_CODE

Species or Complex ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Equivalent to the SPECIES_CODE if the taxon is reported as a single taxon in GAP_PRODUCTS, otherwise denotes a SPECIES_CODE of a higher taxonomic group to which the taxon is aggregated in the GAP_PRODUCTS CPUE and BIOMASS tables.

9. Access data via Oracle and R

Access data via Oracle (AFSC only)

AFSC Oracle users can access the database via SQL developer to view and pull the production data directly from the GAP_PRODUCTS Oracle schema. The user can also use SQL developer to view and pull the GAP Products data directly from the GAP_PRODUCTS Oracle schema.

9.0.1. Connect to Oracle from R

Many users will want to access the data from Oracle using R. The user will need to install the RODBC R package and ask OFIS (IT) connect R to Oracle. Then, use the following code in R to establish a connection from R to Oracle:

Here, the user can establish the oracle connection by entering their username and password in the `channel <- gapindex::oracle_connect()` function. Never save usernames or passwords in scripts that may be intentionally or unintentionally shared with others. If no username and password is entered in the function, pop-ups will appear on the screen asking for the username and password.

After you connect to VPN, you'll be able to log into Oracle.

```
library(RODBC)
channel <- gapindex::get_connected()
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
library(gapindex)
library(RODBC)
library(flextable)
library(ggplot2)
library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)
```

9.0.1. Ex. Select all data from tables

You can download all of the tables locally using a variation of the code below. Once connected, pull and save the tables of interest into the R environment.

```
locations <- c(
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AGEComp",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CATCH",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_LENGTH",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_METADATA_COLUMN",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SIZEComp",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_STRATUM_GROUPS",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SURVEY_DESIGN",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_TAXONOMIC_CLASSIFICATION"
)

for (i in 1:length(locations)) {
  print(locations[i])
  a <- RODBC::sqlQuery(channel, paste0("SELECT * FROM ", locations[i]))
  write.csv(x = a, file = here::here("data", paste0(locations[i], ".csv")))
}
```

```
library(odbc)
library(RODBC)
library(dbplyr)
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
my_spp_codes <- c(
  30010, # Sebastolobus sp.      thornyhead unid.
  30020, # Sebastolobus alascanus shortspine thornyhead
  30025, # Sebastolobus macrochir broadfin thornyhead
  30330, # Sebastes melanops    black rockfish
  30430, # Sebastes proriger    redstripe rockfish
  30470, # Sebastes ruberrimus  yelloweye rockfish
  30475, # Sebastes babcocki    redbanded rockfish
  30535, # Sebastes variegatus  harlequin rockfish
  30560, # Sebastes zacentrus   sharpchin rockfish
  30600, # Sebastes reedi       yellowmouth rockfish
  30030, # Sebastolobus altivelis longspine thornyhead
  30040, # Sebastes sp.         rockfish unid.
  30100, # Sebastes brevispinis silvergray rockfish
  30150, # NA                  dusky and dark rockfishes unid.
  30152, # Sebastes variabilis  dusky rockfish
  30170, # Sebastes crameri     darkblotched rockfish
  30270) # Sebastes helvomaculatus rosethorn rockfish

a <- dplyr::tbl(channel, dplyr::sql('gap_products.akfin_biomass')) %>%
  dplyr::rename_all(tolower) %>%
  dplyr::select(survey_definition_id, area_id, species_code, year, biomass_mt, biomass_var)
  dplyr::filter(species_code %in% my_spp_codes &
                 area_id %in% 99904 &
                 year >= 1991) %>%
  dplyr::collect()

flextable::flextable(head(a)) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

9.0.2. Ex. CPUE for all EBS and NBS stations with associated haul, cruise, and species information.

```
a <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel, # NOT RACEBASE.HAUL
                    query = paste0(
                      "
-- Select columns for output data
```


Data SQL Query Examples:

```
SELECT
cr.CRUISEJOIN,
cr.CRUISE,
cr.YEAR,
cr.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID,
cr.SURVEY_NAME,
cr.VESSEL_ID,
cr.VESSEL_NAME,
cp.HAULJOIN,
cp.SPECIES_CODE,
tt.SPECIES_NAME,
tt.COMMON_NAME,
cp.WEIGHT_KG,
cp.COUNT,
cp.AREA_SWEPT_KM2,
cp.CPUE_KGKM2,
cp.CPUE_NOKM2,
hh.HAUL,
hh.STATION

-- Identify what tables to pull data from
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL hh
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE cr
ON hh.CRUISEJOIN = cr.CRUISEJOIN
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE cp
ON hh.HAULJOIN = cp.HAULJOIN
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.TAXONOMIC_CLASSIFICATION tt
ON cp.SPECIES_CODE = tt.SPECIES_CODE

-- Filter for EBS and NBS observations
WHERE SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID IN (143, 98) -- 143 NBS, 98 EBS
AND tt.SURVEY_SPECIES = 1

-- Only return the first 3 rows because otherwise this would be a huge table!
FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;"))

flextable::flextable(head(a[,2:8])) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

Table 9.1.: CPUE for all EBS and NBS stations with associated haul, cruise, and species information.

CRUISE	YEAR	SURVEY_ DEFINI- TION_ID	SURVEY_ NAME	VESSEL_ ID	VESSEL_ NAME	HAULJOIN
198,203	1,982	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	1	CHAPMAN	877
198,203	1,982	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	1	CHAPMAN	877
198,203	1,982	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	1	CHAPMAN	877

9.0.3. Ex. CPUE for all stations contained in the INPFC Shumagin region (AREA_ID = 919) for Pacific cod.

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query =
                        "
-- Select columns for output data
SELECT
HAULJOIN,
SPECIES_CODE,
STRATUM,
LATITUDE_DD_START,
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```

LONGITUDE_DD_START,
CPUE_KGKM2,
GEAR_TEMPERATURE_C

-- Identify what tables to pull data from
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE cpue
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL haul
USING (HAULJOIN)

-- Filter for P. Cod observations
WHERE SPECIES_CODE IN (21720)

-- Select all stratum within the area_id 919 (INPFC Shumagin region)
AND haul.STRATUM IN
(
SELECT
STRATUM
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_STRATUM_GROUPS
WHERE AREA_ID = 919
);")

```

```

dat <- dat %>%
  dplyr::select(HAULJOIN, STRATUM, SPECIES_CODE, LATITUDE_DD_START, LONGITUDE_DD_START, CPUE_KGKM2, GEAR_TEMPERATURE_C)
  dplyr::mutate(SPECIES_CODE = as.character(SPECIES_CODE),
                STRATUM = as.character(STRATUM)) %>%
  dplyr::arrange(SPECIES_CODE)

flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()

```

Table 9.2.: CPUE for all stations contained in the Shumagin region (AREA_ID = 919).

HAULJOIN	STRATUM	SPECIES_CODE	LATITUDE_DD_START	LONGITUDE_DD_START	CPUE_KGKM2	GEAR_TEMPERATURE_C
-12,880	210	21720	52.55793	-169.7829	6,863.3672	
-12,881	10	21720	52.63840	-169.7815	1,536.8594	4.9

Data SQL Query Examples:

HAULJOIN STRATUM	SPECIES_CODE	LATITUDE_DD_START	LONGITUDE_DD_START	CPUE_KGKM2	GEAR_TEMPERATURE_C
-12,882 111	21720	52.67131	-169.4279	10,044.840	4.7
-12,883 10	21720	53.24099	-168.0725	1,937.7294	5.2
-12,884 10	21720	53.16771	-167.9810	830.2039	5.1
-12,885 111	21720	53.06838	-167.6713	2,891.8092	4.9

9.0.4. Ex. EBS Pacific Ocean perch CPUE and akgfmaps map

Pacific Ocean perch catch-per-unit-effort estimates for EBS in 2021 from GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE and map constructed using akgfmaps. Here, we'll use AKFIN HAUL and CRUISES data also included in this repo, for convenience, though they are very similar to their RACEBASE analogs.

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query =
                        "
-- Select columns for output data
SELECT
(cp.CPUE_KGKM2/100) CPUE_KGHA, -- akgfmaps is expecting hectares, but can take any units
hh.LATITUDE_DD_START LATITUDE,
hh.LONGITUDE_DD_START LONGITUDE

-- Use HAUL data to obtain LATITUDE & LONGITUDE and connect to cruisejoin
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CPUE cp
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL hh
ON cp.HAULJOIN = hh.HAULJOIN

-- Use CRUISES data to obtain YEAR and SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE cc
ON hh.CRUISEJOIN = cc.CRUISEJOIN

-- Filter data
WHERE cp.SPECIES_CODE = 30060
AND cc.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 98
AND cc.YEAR = 2021;")
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
dat %>%  
  dplyr::arrange(desc(CPUE_KGHA)) %>%  
  head() %>%  
  flextable::flextable() %>%  
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%  
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

Table 9.3.: EBS Pacific Ocean perch CPUE and aksgmaps map.

CPUE_ KGHA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
10.1768965	57.64871	-173.3735
6.2734470	56.36952	-169.4604
3.0252034	56.66253	-171.9549
1.8214628	57.98912	-173.4816
0.5535672	55.65865	-168.1804
0.2813533	57.32545	-173.3217

```
# devtools::install_github("afsc-gap-products/aksgmaps", build_vignettes = TRUE)  
library(aksgmaps)
```

```
figure <- aksgmaps::make_idw_map(  
  x = dat, # Pass data as a data frame  
  region = "bs.south", # Predefined EBS area  
  set.breaks = "jenks", # Gets Jenks breaks from classint::classIntervals()  
  in.crs = "+proj=longlat", # Set input coordinate reference system  
  out.crs = "EPSG:3338", # Set output coordinate reference system  
  grid.cell = c(20000, 20000), # 20x20km grid  
  key.title = "Pacific Ocean perch") # Include in the legend title
```

```
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]  
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
```

```
figure$plot
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

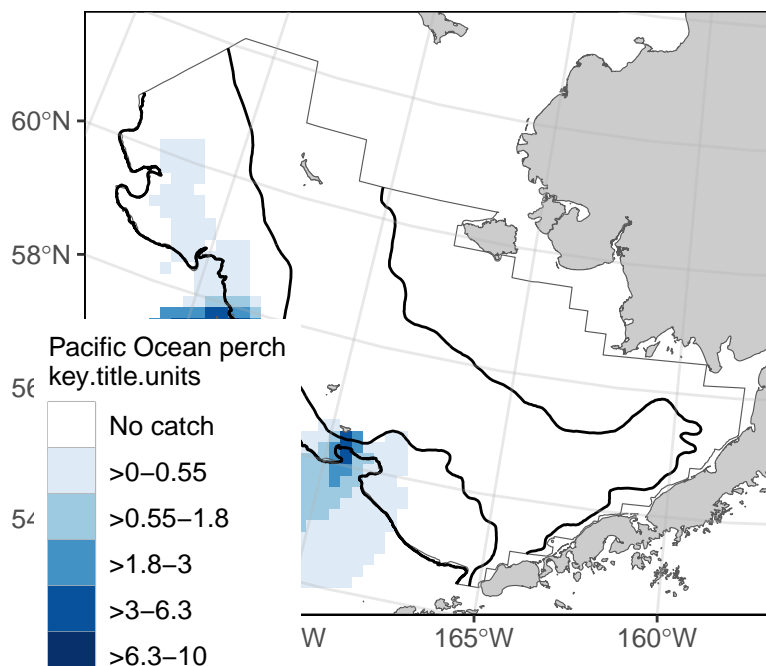


Figure 9.1.: EBS Pacific Ocean perch CPUE and ak_gmaps map.

9.0.5. Ex. GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance

Biomass and abundance for Pacific Ocean perch from 1990 – 2023 for the western/central/eastern GOA management areas as well as for the entire region.

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query =
                        "
-- Manipulate data to join to
WITH FILTERED_STRATA AS (
SELECT AREA_ID, DESCRIPTION FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA
WHERE AREA_TYPE in ('REGULATORY AREA', 'REGION')
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 47
-- Use the AREA records associated with the GOA stratification prior to 2025
AND DESIGN_YEAR = 1984)

-- Select columns for output data
SELECT
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
BIOMASS_MT,  
POPULATION_COUNT,  
YEAR,  
DESCRIPTION
```

```
-- Identify what tables to pull data from  
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS BIOMASS  
JOIN FILTERED_STRATA STRATA  
ON STRATA.AREA_ID = BIOMASS.AREA_ID
```

```
-- Filter data results  
WHERE BIOMASS.SPECIES_CODE = 30060  
AND BIOMASS.YEAR BETWEEN 1990 AND 2023")
```

```
dat0 <- dat %>%  
  janitor::clean_names() %>%  
  dplyr::select(biomass_mt, population_count, year, area = description) %>%  
  pivot_longer(cols = c("biomass_mt", "population_count"),  
               names_to = "var",  
               values_to = "val") %>%  
  dplyr::mutate(  
    val = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", val/1e6, val/1e9),  
    var = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", "Biomass (Mmt)", "Population (B)"),  
    area = gsub(x = area, pattern = " - ", replacement = "\n"),  
    area = gsub(x = area, pattern = ": ", replacement = "\n"),  
    type = sapply(X = strsplit(x = area, split = "\n", fixed = TRUE), `[[`, 2)) %>%  
  dplyr::arrange(type) %>%  
  dplyr::mutate(  
    area = factor(area, levels = unique(area), labels = unique(area), ordered = TRUE))  
  
flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%  
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%  
  flextable::theme_zebra() %>%  
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "YEAR", big.mark = "")
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

Table 9.4.: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance.

BIOMASS_ MT	POPULATION COUNT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
31,073.15	60,087,711	1990	CENTRAL GOA - INPFC
100,321.48	174,708,361	1990	EASTERN GOA - INPFC
24,435.56	79,343,919	1990	WESTERN GOA - INPFC
155,830.19	314,139,991	1990	GOA Region: All Strata
256,345.03	454,133,021	1993	CENTRAL GOA - INPFC
147,912.16	230,314,654	1993	EASTERN GOA - INPFC

```
# install.packages("scales")
library(scales)
figure <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  dat = dat0,
  mapping = aes(x = year, y = val, color = type)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(size = 3) +
  ggplot2::facet_grid(cols = vars(area), rows = vars(var), scales = "free_y") +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Year", n.breaks = 3) +
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(name = "Estimate", labels = comma) +
  ggplot2::labs(title = 'GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance 1990 - 2023') +
  ggplot2::guides(color=guide_legend(title = "Region Type"))+
  ggplot2::scale_color_grey() +
  ggplot2::theme_bw() +
  ggplot2::theme(legend.direction = "horizontal",
```


Data SQL Query Examples:

```
legend.position = "bottom")
```

figure

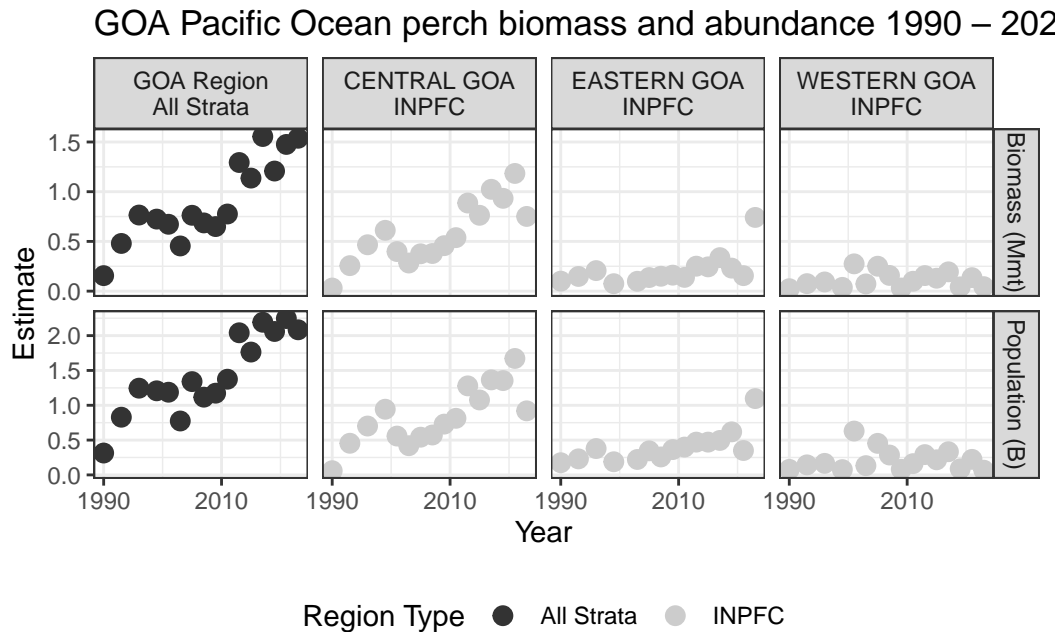


Figure 9.2.: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and abundance.

9.0.6. Ex. AI rock sole size compositions and ridge plot

Northern and Southern rock sole size composition data from 1991 – 2022 for the Aleutian Islands, with Ridge plot from ggribbles.

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query = "
SELECT
YEAR,
LENGTH_MM / 10 AS LENGTH_CM,
SUM(POPULATION_COUNT) AS POPULATION_COUNT
-- Identify what tables to pull data from
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SIZECOMP

-- 99904 is the AREA_ID that codes for the whole AI survey region
WHERE AREA_ID = 99904
-- including northern rock sole, southern rock sole, and rock sole unid.
AND SPECIES_CODE IN (10260, 10261, 10262)
-- remove the -9 LENGTH_MM code
AND LENGTH_MM > 0
-- sum over species_codes and sexes
GROUP BY (YEAR, LENGTH_MM)"
```

```
dat0 <- dat %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  head() %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "year", big.mark = "")
dat0
```

Table 9.5.: AI Rock sole size compositions and ridge plot.

year	length_ cm	population_ count
1991	23	4,625,236
1991	38	2,254,964
1991	42	820,614
1991	52	11,225
1994	16	741,246
1994	26	9,762,322

```
# install.packages("ggribes")
library(ggribes)
figure <- ggplot(dat,
  mapping = aes(x = LENGTH_CM,
    y = YEAR,
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
height = POPULATION_COUNT,  
group = YEAR)) +  
ggribes::geom_density_ridges(stat = "identity", scale = 1) +  
ggplot2::ylab(label = "Year") +  
ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Length (cm)") +  
ggplot2::labs(title = paste0('Aleutian Islands Rock sole Size Compositions'),  
              subtitle = paste0(min(dat$YEAR), ' - ', max(dat$YEAR))) +  
ggplot2::theme_bw()
```

figure

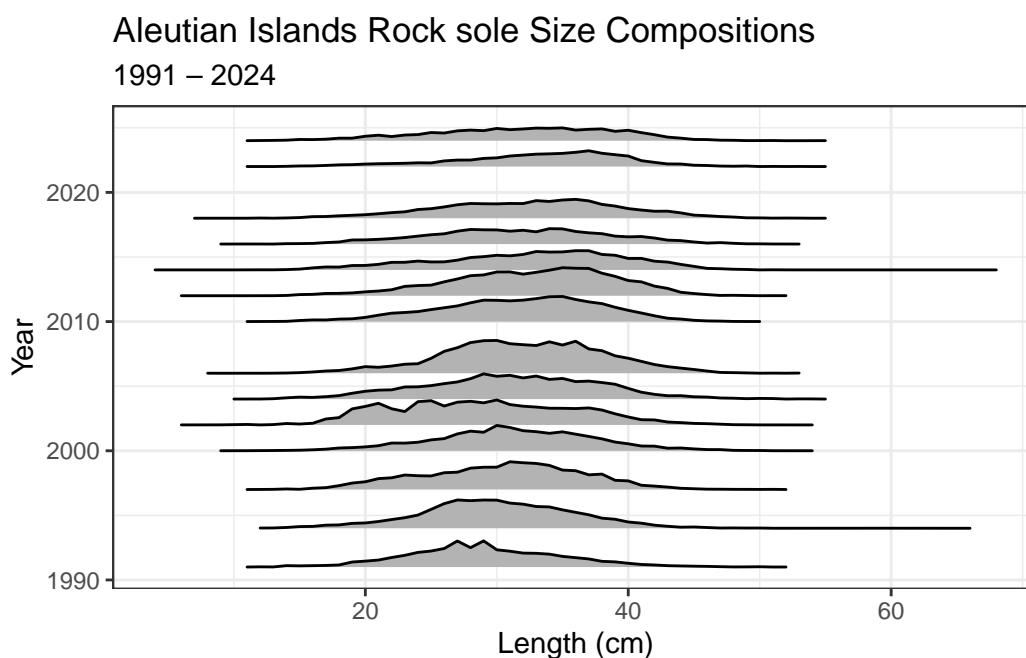


Figure 9.3.: AI Rock sole size compositions and ridge plot.

9.0.7. Ex. 2023 EBS Walleye Pollock Age Compositions and Age Pyramid

Walleye pollock age composition for the EBS standard + NW Area from 2023, with age pyramid plot.

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query = "
-- Manipulate data to join to
WITH FILTERED_STRATA AS (
SELECT
AREA_ID,
DESCRIPTION
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA
-- Filter for EBS Standard + NW Area
WHERE AREA_ID = 99900)

-- Select columns for output data
SELECT
AGECOMP.AGE,
AGECOMP.POPULATION_COUNT,
AGECOMP.SEX

-- Identify what tables to pull data from
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AGECOMP AGECOMP
JOIN FILTERED_STRATA STRATA
ON STRATA.AREA_ID = AGECOMP.AREA_ID

-- Filter data results
WHERE SPECIES_CODE = 21740
AND YEAR = 2023
AND AGE >= 0")
```

```
dat0 <- dat %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  dplyr::filter(sex %in% c(1,2)) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    sex = ifelse(sex == 1, "M", "F"),
    population_count = # change male population to negative
    ifelse(sex=="M", population_count*(-1), population_count*1)/1e9)

flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

Table 9.6.: EBS Walleye Pollock Age Compositions and Age Pyramid.

AGE	POPULATION COUNT	SEX
1	22,060,172	1
2	123,165,369	1
3	136,542,621	1
4	252,538,747	1
5	964,790,931	1
6	242,135,720	1

```
figure <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  data = dat0,
  mapping =
    aes(x = age,
        y = population_count,
        fill = sex)) +
  ggplot2::scale_fill_grey() +
  ggplot2::geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  ggplot2::coord_flip() +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Age") +
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(name = "Population (billions)", labels = abs) +
  ggplot2::ggtitle(label = "2023 EBS (Standard Area + NW) walleye pollock Age Composition") +
  ggplot2::guides(fill = guide_legend(title = "Sex")) +
  ggplot2::theme_bw()

figure
```

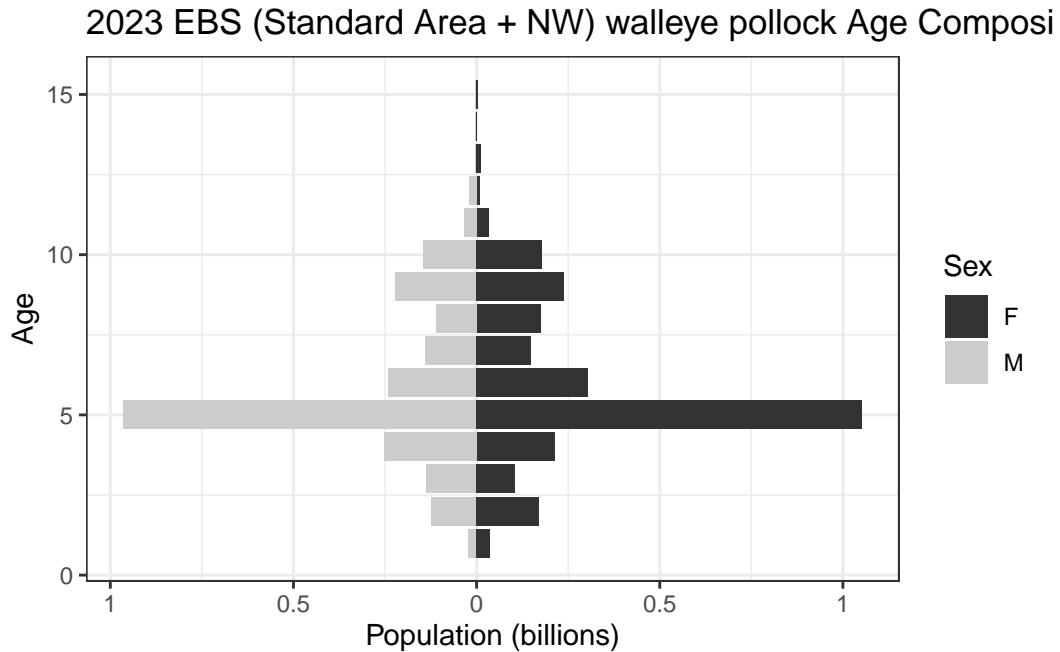


Figure 9.4.: 2023 EBS Walleye Pollock Age Compositions and Age Pyramid.

9.0.8. Ex. NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance

Pacific cod biomass and abundance data for the NBS by stratum.

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query =
                        "
SELECT YEAR, AREA_ID AS STRATUM, AREA_NAME, BIOMASS_MT, POPULATION_COUNT
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS

JOIN ( -- join with area table
SELECT AREA_ID, AREA_NAME
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_AREA
WHERE AREA_TYPE = 'STRATUM'
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 143
AND DESIGN_YEAR = 2022)
USING (AREA_ID)
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
-- Filter data results to NBS Pacific cod
WHERE SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID IN 143
AND SPECIES_CODE = 21720
ORDER BY YEAR, STRATUM")
```

```
dat0 <- dat %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  dplyr::select(year, area_name, biomass_mt, population_count) %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c("biomass_mt", "population_count"),
               names_to = "var",
               values_to = "val") %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    val = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", val/1e6, val/1e9),
    var = ifelse(var == "biomass_mt", "Biomass (Mmt)", "Population (B)"),
    area = factor(area_name, levels = unique(area_name), labels = unique(area_name), ordered = TRUE)
  )
flextable::flextable(dat) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "YEAR", big.mark = "")
```

Table 9.7.: NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance.

YEAR	STRATUM	AREA_- NAME	BIOMASS_ MT	POPULATION_ COUNT
2010	70	Inner Domain	7,462.5586	4,724,153
2010	71	Inner Domain	20,983.3757	3,928,600
2010	81	Middle Domain	680.4357	250,837
2017	70	Inner Domain	132,490.1516	16,187,245
2017	71	Inner Domain	147,971.4565	65,078,489

Data SQL Query Examples:

YEAR	STRATUM	AREA_ NAME	BIOMASS_ MT	POPULATION_ COUNT
2017	81	Middle Domain	7,089.8740	4,191,118
2019	70	Inner Domain	107,096.72	102,734,142
2019	71	Inner Domain	194,846.7237	108,495,085
2019	81	Middle Domain	63,061.2781	25,926,805
2021	70	Inner Domain	95,849.9833	68,767,498
2021	71	Inner Domain	53,814.6331	17,941,471
2021	81	Middle Domain	77,917.1083	12,991,939
2022	70	Inner Domain	96,500.6971	60,433,135
2022	71	Inner Domain	26,747.0747	10,447,602
2022	81	Middle Domain	30,487.2781	15,157,597
2023	70	Inner Domain	76,708.4327	39,605,860
2023	71	Inner Domain	19,130.0041	8,459,469
2023	81	Middle Domain	12,507.8566	4,128,368

```
figure <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  dat = dat0,
  mapping = aes(y = val, x = year, fill = area)) +
  ggplot2::geom_bar(position="stack", stat="identity") +
  ggplot2::facet_grid(rows = vars(var), scales = "free_y") +
```


Data SQL Query Examples:

```
ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(name = "Estimate", labels = comma) +
ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Year", breaks = unique(dat0$year)) +
ggplot2::labs(title = 'NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance by stratum') +
ggplot2::guides(fill=guide_legend(title = "Domain Type ")) +
ggplot2::scale_fill_grey() +
ggplot2::theme_bw() +
ggplot2::theme(legend.direction = "horizontal",
               legend.position = "bottom")
```

figure

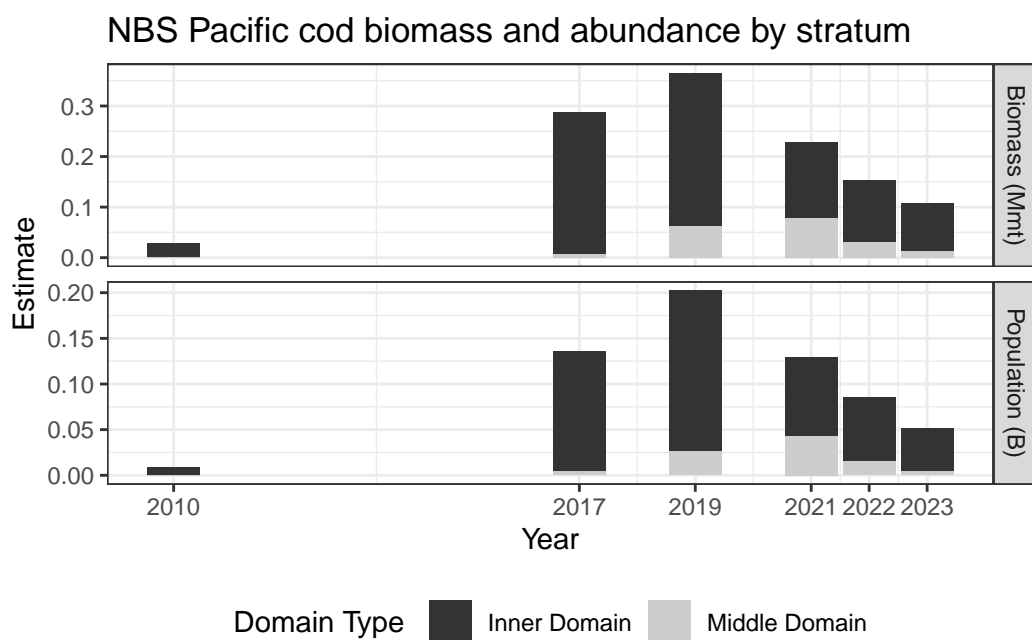


Figure 9.5.: NBS Pacific cod biomass and abundance.

9.0.9. Ex. GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and line plot

Pacific Ocean perch biomass totals for GOA between 1984-2021 from GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query = "
-- Select columns for output data
SELECT
SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID,
BIOMASS_MT / 1000000 AS BIOMASS_MMT,
(BIOMASS_MT - 2 * SQRT(BIOMASS_VAR)) / 1000000 AS BIOMASS_CI_DW,
(BIOMASS_MT + 2 * SQRT(BIOMASS_VAR)) / 1000000 AS BIOMASS_CI_UP,
YEAR

-- Identify what tables to pull data from
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_BIOMASS

-- Filter data results
WHERE SPECIES_CODE = 30060
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 47
AND AREA_ID = 99903
AND YEAR BETWEEN 1990 AND 2023" ) %>%
janitor::clean_names()
```

```
flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = "year", big.mark = "")
```

Table 9.8.: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and line plot.

survey_ defini- tion_id	biomass_ mmt	biomass_ ci_dw	biomass_ ci_up	year
47	0.1558302	0.06181370	0.2498467	1990
47	0.4796687	0.26596329	0.6933741	1993
47	0.7651705	0.36044598	1.1698950	1996
47	0.7243655	0.05238029	1.5011113	1999
47	0.6723673	0.22903375	1.1157008	2001

Data SQL Query Examples:

survey_ defini- tion_id	biomass_ mmt	biomass_ ci_dw	biomass_ ci_up	year
47	0.4543899	0.31077353	0.5980063	2003

```

a_mean <- dat %>%
  dplyr::group_by(survey_definition_id) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(biomass_mmt = mean(biomass_mmt, na.rm = TRUE),
                   minyr = min(year, na.rm = TRUE),
                   maxyr = max(year, na.rm = TRUE))

figure <-
  ggplot(data = dat,
         mapping = aes(x = year,
                       y = biomass_mmt)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(size = 2.5, color = "grey40") +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(
    name = "Year",
    labels = scales::label_number(
      accuracy = 1,
      big.mark = "")) +
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(
    name = "Biomass (Mmt)",
    labels = comma) +
  ggplot2::geom_segment(
    data = a_mean,
    mapping = aes(x = minyr,
                  xend = maxyr,
                  y = biomass_mmt,
                  yend = biomass_mmt),
    linetype = "dashed",
    linewidth = 2) +
  ggplot2::geom_errorbar(
    mapping = aes(ymin = biomass_ci_dw, ymax = biomass_ci_up),
    position = position_dodge(.9),
    alpha = 0.5, width=.2) +
  ggplot2::ggtitle(
    label = "GOA Pacific Ocean Perch Biomass 1984-2021",
    subtitle = paste0("Mean = ",
                      formatC(x = a_mean$biomass_mmt,

```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
digits = 2,  
big.mark = ",",  
format = "f"),  
" Mmt")) +  
ggplot2::theme_bw()  
figure
```

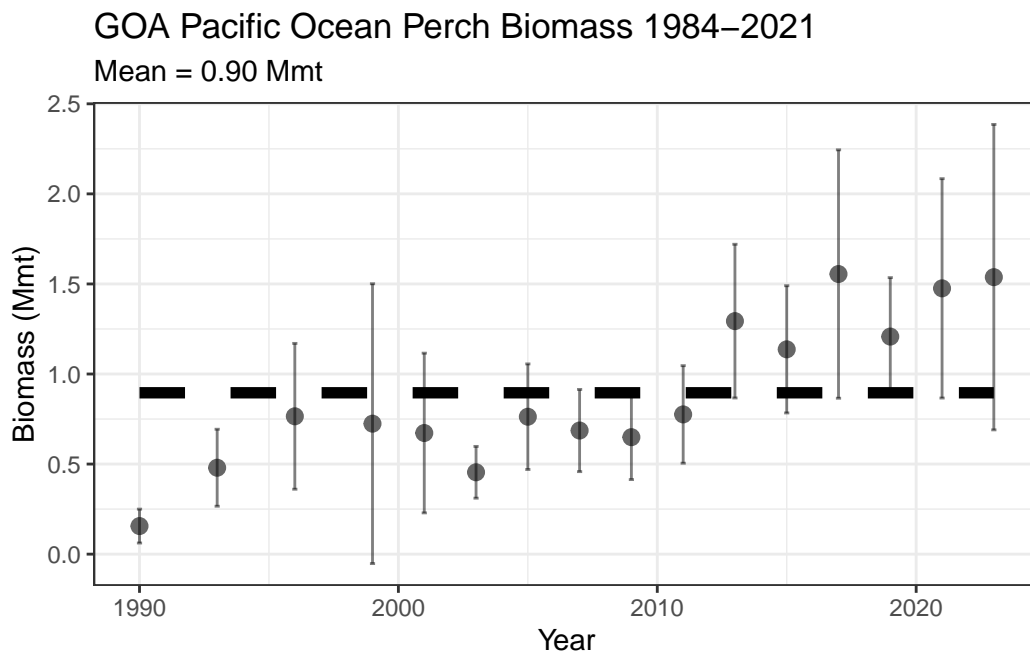


Figure 9.6.: GOA Pacific Ocean perch biomass and line plot.

9.0.10. Ex. 2022 AI Atka mackerel age specimen summary

9.0.10.1. All ages determined:

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,  
                      query = "  
-- Select columns for output data  
SELECT SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID, YEAR, SPECIES_CODE, AGE
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
-- Identify what tables to pull data from
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN
JOIN (SELECT HAULJOIN, CRUISEJOIN FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL)
USING (HAULJOIN)
JOIN (SELECT CRUISEJOIN, YEAR, SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE)
USING (CRUISEJOIN)

-- Filter data results
WHERE GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN.SPECIMEN_SAMPLE_TYPE = 1
AND SPECIES_CODE = 21921
AND YEAR = 2022
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 52") %>%
  janitor::clean_names()
```

```
flextable::flextable(head(dat) %>%
  dplyr::arrange(age)) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = c("year", "species_code"), big.mark = "")
```

Table 9.9.: 2022 AI Atka mackerel age specimen summary: all ages determined.

survey_ defini- tion_id	year	species_ code	age
52	2022	21921	3
52	2022	21921	3
52	2022	21921	4
52	2022	21921	4
52	2022	21921	4
52	2022	21921	7

Data SQL Query Examples:

9.0.10.2. How many of each age was found:

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query = "
-- Select columns for output data
SELECT SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID, YEAR, SPECIES_CODE, AGE,
COUNT(AGE) AS COUNTAGE

-- Identify what tables to pull data from
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN
JOIN (SELECT HAULJOIN, CRUISEJOIN FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL)
USING (HAULJOIN)
JOIN (SELECT CRUISEJOIN, YEAR, SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE)
USING (CRUISEJOIN)

-- Filter data results
WHERE AGE >= 0
AND SPECIES_CODE = 21921
AND YEAR = 2022
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 52
GROUP BY (YEAR, SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID, SPECIES_CODE, AGE)

ORDER BY AGE") %>%
  janitor::clean_names()

flextable::flextable(dat) %>%
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = c("year", "species_code"), big.mark = "")
```

Table 9.10.: Ex.: 2022 AI Atka mackerel age specimen summary: how many of each age were determined.

survey_ defini- tion_id	year	species_ code	age	countage
52	2022	21921	1	1

Data SQL Query Examples:

survey_ defini- tion_id	year	species_ code	age	countage
52	2022	21921	2	40
52	2022	21921	3	295
52	2022	21921	4	119
52	2022	21921	5	130
52	2022	21921	6	116
52	2022	21921	7	108
52	2022	21921	8	61
52	2022	21921	9	88
52	2022	21921	10	73
52	2022	21921	11	20
52	2022	21921	12	9
52	2022	21921	13	1

9.0.10.3. How many otoliths were aged:

Using SQL

```
dat <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel = channel,
                      query = "
-- Select columns for output data
SELECT SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID, YEAR, SPECIES_CODE,
COUNT(AGE) AS COUNTAGE

-- Identify what tables to pull data from
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN
JOIN (SELECT HAULJOIN, CRUISEJOIN FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_HAUL)
USING (HAULJOIN)
JOIN (SELECT CRUISEJOIN, YEAR, SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_CRUISE)
USING (CRUISEJOIN)
```

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
-- Filter data results
WHERE GAP_PRODUCTS.AKFIN_SPECIMEN.SPECIMEN_SAMPLE_TYPE = 1
AND SPECIES_CODE = 21921
AND YEAR = 2022
AND SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 52
GROUP BY (YEAR, SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID, SPECIES_CODE)")) %>%
  janitor::clean_names()
```

Using dbplyr:

```
library(odbc)
library(keyring)
library(dplyr)
library(dbplyr)

channel <- DBI::dbConnect(odbc::odbc(), "akfin", uid = keyring::key_list("akfin")$username,
                          pwd = keyring::key_get("akfin", keyring::key_list("akfin")$username))

dat <- dplyr::tbl(src = channel, dplyr::sql('gap_products.akfin_specimen')) %>%
  dplyr::rename_all(tolower) %>%
  dplyr::select(hauljoin, specimen = specimen_id, species_code, length = length_mm,
               weight = weight_g, age, sex, age_method = age_determination_method) %>%
  dplyr::left_join(dplyr::tbl(akfin, dplyr::sql('gap_products.akfin_haul')) %>%
                  dplyr::rename_all(tolower) %>%
                  dplyr::select(cruisejoin, hauljoin, haul, date_collected = date_time,
                                latitude = latitude_dd_start, longitude = longitude_dd_start,
                                by = join_by(hauljoin))) %>%
  dplyr::left_join(dplyr::tbl(akfin, dplyr::sql('gap_products.akfin_cruise')) %>%
                  dplyr::rename_all(tolower) %>%
                  dplyr::select(cruisejoin, year, vessel = vessel_id, survey_definition_id = survey_definition_id,
                                by = join_by(cruisejoin))) %>%
  dplyr::filter(year == YEAR &
                survey_definition_id == 52 &
                species_code %in% spp_codes &
                !is.na(age)) %>%
  dplyr::collect()
```

Both scripts will produce this table:

Data SQL Query Examples:

```
flextable::flextable(head(dat)) %>%  
  flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%  
  flextable::theme_zebra() %>%  
  flextable::colformat_num(x = ., j = c("year", "species_code"), big.mark = "")
```

Table 9.11.: 2022 AI Atka mackerel age specimen summary: how many otoliths were aged. This query was created using SQL.

survey_ defini- tion_id	year	species_ code	countage
52	2022	21921	1,061

10. Access API data via R

AKFIN has developed web services (apis) to distribute GAP data. Like the GAP_PRODUCTS schema, these are under active development. These do not require VPN or an oracle connection but they are protected by Oracle authentication, please contact matt.callahan@noaa.gov for information on how to get an api token to use this option.

The url structure is "https://apex.psmfc.org/akfin/data_marts/gap_products/gap_[base table name]" . For example "https://apex.psmfc.org/akfin/data_marts/gap_products/gap_biomass" is the base url to get data from the akfin_biomass table. Web services linked to large tables have mandatory parameters to reduce data download size. For example to get agecomp data for Bering Sea pollock in area_id 10 in 2022 you would use "https://apex.psmfc.org/akfin/data_marts/gap_products/gap_biomass?survey_definition_id=98&area_id=10&species_code=21740&start_year=2022&end_year=2022".

If you're using R to pull data through web services you might find the `akfingapdata` (pronounced **akfin-gap-data** not **ak-eff-ing-app-data**) R package helpful.

10.0.1. Load packages and helpful functions

10.1. Ex. Direct database query in R using the `akfingapdata` R package README:

Sign into akfin with token (need to request token from AKFIN)

```
akfingapdata::get_gap_catch()[,1:6] %>%  
  head() %>%  
  flextable::flextable() %>%  
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

Part IV.

Public Data (FOSS)

The final, validated survey data are publicly accessible soon after surveys are completed on the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) platform. This data includes catch, haul, and environmental data collected at each station. On the FOSS data platform, users can interactively select, view, and download data. Descriptive documentation and user-examples are available on the metadata page.

This data contains all of the catch, environmental, and haul data from the fisheries-independent Groundfish and Shellfish Assessment Program surveys in the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska. This data is sought after by the general public, private entities, and NOAA partners alike, including tribal organizations, K-12 classrooms, academic institutions, for-profit groups, and non-profit groups. This data is compiled and approved once a year after each summer survey season and is available for open access.

Part V.

Collaborators and data users

Access Constraints

Below are a few packages and products currently using this data. If you have developed a product, performed an analysis, or exhibited this data in any way, reach out so we can showcase your hard work.

- **NOAA Fisheries Distribution Mapping and Analysis Portal**; *NOAA Fisheries Office of Science and Technology*
- **Pull data with python and explore the in-browser visualization tool. Reference their example Python notebook**; *The Eric and Wendy Schmidt Center for Data Science and the Environment at UC Berkeley, including sam.pottinger@berkeley.edu, ccmartinez@berkeley.edu, gzarpellon@berkeley.edu, and kkoy@berkeley.edu.*

Access Constraints

User Constraints: Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgment of AFSC Groundfish Assessment Program, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested.

General questions and more specific data requests can be sent to nmfs.afsc.gap.metadata@noaa.gov or submitted as an issue on our GitHub Organization. The version of this data used for stock assessments can be found through the Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN). For questions about the eastern Bering Sea surveys, contact Duane Stevenson (Duane.Stevenson@noaa.gov). For questions about the Gulf of Alaska or Aleutian Islands surveys, contact Ned Laman (Ned.Laman@noaa.gov). For questions specifically about crab data in any region, contact Mike Litzow (Mike.Litzow@noaa.gov), the Shellfish Assessment Program lead.

For questions, comments, and concerns specifically about the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) platform, please contact us using the Comments page on the FOSS webpage.

Cite this data

Use the below bibtext citation, as cited in our group's citation repository for citing the data created and maintained in this repository. Add "note = {Accessed: mm/dd/yyyy}" to append the day this data was accessed.

Cite this data

```
[1] "@misc{FOSSAFSCData,"
[2] "  author = {{NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center}},"
[3] "  year = {2024}, "
[4] "  title = {Fisheries One Stop Shop Public Data: RACE Division Bottom Trawl Survey Data}
[5] "  howpublished = {https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss},"
[6] "  publisher = {{U.S. Dep. Commer.}},"
[7] "  copyright = {Public Domain} "
[8] "]"
```

11. Data description

The Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division (RACE) Groundfish Assessment Program (GAP) of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) conducts fisheries-independent bottom trawl surveys to monitor the condition of the demersal fish and crab stocks of Alaska. These data are developed to describe the temporal distribution and abundance of commercially and ecologically important groundfish species, examine the changes in the species composition of the fauna over time and space, and describe the physical environment of the groundfish habitat.

There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. They reside in the public domain and can be freely distributed. Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgement of NOAA, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested. These data are compiled and approved annually after each summer survey season. The data from previous years are unlikely to change substantially once published.

These data are zero-filled (presence and absence) observations from surveys conducted on fishing vessels. These surveys monitor trends in distribution and abundance of groundfish, crab, and bottom-dwelling species in Alaska's marine ecosystems. These data include estimates of catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) for all identified species for index stations. Some survey data are excluded, such as non-standard stations, surveys completed in earlier years using different/non-standard gear, and special tows and non-standard data collections.

Though not included in the public data, these surveys also collect oceanographic and environmental data, and biological data such as length, weight, stomach contents (to learn more about diet), otoliths (fish ear bones to learn about age), and tissue samples for genetic analysis, all of which can be shared upon special request. Also not included in the public data are estimated biomass (average total weight of all fish and crabs sampled) of crabs and groundfish that support the creation of annual stock assessments.

11. Data description

11.1. Data tables

11.1.1. FOSS_CATCH

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_CATCH

Number of rows: 889,550

Number of columns: 7

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

CPUE_KGKM2

Weight CPUE (kg/km2)

kilograms per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

11. Data description

Catch weight (kilograms) per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

CPUE_NOKM2

Number CPUE (no/km2)

count per kilometers squared

NUMBER(38,6)

Numerical catch per unit effort (area swept by the net, units square kilometers).

COUNT

Taxon count

count, whole number resolution

NUMBER(38,0)

Total whole number of individuals caught in haul or samples collected.

WEIGHT_KG

Sample or taxon weight (kg)

kilograms

NUMBER(38,3)

Weight (thousandths of a kilogram) of individuals in a haul by taxon.

TAXON_CONFIDENCE

Taxon confidence rating

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Confidence in the ability of the survey team to correctly identify the taxon to the specified level, based solely on identification skill (e.g., not likelihood of a taxon being caught at that station on a location-by-location basis). Quality codes follow: **High:** High confidence and consistency. Taxonomy is stable and reliable at this level, and field identification characteristics are well known and reliable. **Moderate:** Moderate confidence. Taxonomy may be questionable at this level, or field identification characteristics may be variable and difficult to assess consistently. **Low:** Low confidence. Taxonomy is incompletely known, or reliable field identification characteristics are unknown. Documentation: Species identification confidence in the eastern Bering Sea shelf survey (1982-2008), Species identification confidence in the eastern Bering Sea

11. Data description

slope survey (1976-2010), and Species identification confidence in the Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands surveys (1980-2011).

11.1.2. FOSS_HAUL

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_HAUL

Number of rows: 33,921

Number of columns: 27

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

YEAR

Survey year

year

NUMBER(10,0)

Year the observation (survey) was collected.

SRVY

Survey abbreviation

text abbreviated

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Abbreviated survey names. The column srvy is associated with the survey and survey_definition_id columns. Northern Bering Sea (NBS), Southeastern Bering Sea (EBS), Bering Sea Slope (BSS), Gulf of Alaska (GOA), Aleutian Islands (AI).

SURVEY

Survey name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

11. Data description

Name and description of survey. The column survey is associated with the srvy and survey_definition_id columns.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

SURVEY_NAME

Survey name official

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Long name of the survey conducted

CRUISE

Cruise Name

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a six-digit integer identifying the cruise number of the form: YYYY99 (where YYYY = year of the cruise; 99 = 2-digit number and is sequential; 01 denotes the first cruise that vessel made in this year, 02 is the second, etc.).

CRUISEJOIN

Cruise ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Unique integer ID assigned to each survey, vessel, and year combination.

HAULJOIN

Haul ID

11. Data description

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This is a unique numeric identifier assigned to each (vessel, cruise, and haul) combination.

HAUL

Haul number

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

This number uniquely identifies a sampling event (haul) within a cruise. It is a sequential number, in chronological order of occurrence.

STRATUM

Stratum ID

ID key code

NUMBER(10,0)

RACE database statistical area for analyzing data. Strata were designed using bathymetry and other geographic and habitat-related elements. The strata are unique to each survey region. Stratum of value 0 indicates experimental tows.

STATION

Station ID

ID key code

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Alpha-numeric designation for the station established in the design of a survey.

VESSEL_ID

Vessel ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

ID number of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column vessel_id is associated with the vessel_name column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID key codes, review the code books.

11. Data description

VESSEL_NAME

Vessel name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Name of the vessel used to collect data for that haul. The column vessel_name is associated with the vessel_id column. Note that it is possible for a vessel to have a new name but the same vessel id number. For a complete list of vessel ID key codes, review the code books.

DATE_TIME

Date and time

MM/DD/YYYY HH::MM

DATE

The date (MM/DD/YYYY) and time (HH:MM) of the haul. All dates and times are in Alaska time (AKDT) of Anchorage, AK, USA (UTC/GMT -8 hours).

LATITUDE_DD_START

Start latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

LONGITUDE_DD_START

Start longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the start of the haul.

LATITUDE_DD_END

End latitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Latitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

11. Data description

LONGITUDE_DD_END

End longitude (decimal degrees)

decimal degrees

NUMBER(38,6)

Longitude (one hundred thousandth of a decimal degree) of the end of the haul.

BOTTOM_TEMPERATURE_C

Bottom temperature (degrees Celsius)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Bottom temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

SURFACE_TEMPERATURE_C

Surface temperature (degrees Celsius)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Surface temperature (tenths of a degree Celsius); NA indicates removed or missing values.

DEPTH_M

Depth (m)

degrees Celsius

NUMBER(38,1)

Bottom depth (meters).

DISTANCE_FISHED_KM

Distance fished (km)

kilometers

NUMBER(38,3)

Distance the net fished (kilometers).

DURATION_HR

11. Data description

Tow duration (decimal hr)

hours

NUMBER(38,1)

This is the elapsed time between start and end of a haul (decimal hours).

NET_WIDTH_M

Net width (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between wingtips of the trawl.

NET_HEIGHT_M

Net height (m)

meters

NUMBER(38,1)

Measured or estimated distance (meters) between footrope and headrope of the trawl.

AREA_SWEPT_KM2

Area swept (km)

kilometers

NUMBER(38,6)

The area the net covered while the net was fishing (kilometers squared), defined as the distance fished times the net width.

PERFORMANCE

Haul performance code

category

NUMBER(38,0)

This denotes what, if any, issues arose during the haul. For more information, review the code books.

11. Data description

11.1.3. FOSS_SPECIES

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_SPECIES

Number of rows: 1,014

Number of columns: 6

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SCIENTIFIC_NAME

Taxon scientific name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The scientific name of the organism associated with the common_name and species_code columns. For a complete taxon list, review the code books.

COMMON_NAME

Taxon common name

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The common name of the marine organism associated with the scientific_name and species_code columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

ID_RANK

11. Data description

Lowest taxonomic rank

text

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Lowest taxonomic rank of a given species entry.

WORMS

World register of marine species (WoRMS) taxonomic serial number

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Species code as identified in the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) (<https://www.marinespecies.org/>).

ITIS

Integrated taxonomic information system (ITIS) serial number

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

Species code as identified in the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (<https://itis.gov/>).

11.1.4. FOSS_SURVEY_SPECIES

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_SURVEY_SPECIES

Number of rows: 2,754

Number of columns: 2

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

11. Data description

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID

Survey ID

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The survey definition ID key code is an integer that uniquely identifies a survey region/survey design. The column survey_definition_id is associated with the srvy and survey columns. Full list of survey definition IDs are in RACE_DATA.SURVEY_DEFINITIONS and in the code books.

11.1.5. FOSS_TAXON_GROUP

snapshot table for snapshot GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_TAXON_GROUP

Number of rows: 10,309

Number of columns: 3

Column name from data

Descriptive column Name

Units

Oracle data type

Column description

RANK_ID

Taxonomic rank

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

The taxonomic rank of a taxon identification.

CLASSIFICATION

11. Data description

Taxonomic classification rank group

category

VARCHAR2(255 BYTE)

Phylogenetic classification group rank for a given species.

SPECIES_CODE

Taxon code

ID key code

NUMBER(38,0)

The species code of the organism associated with the common_name and scientific_name columns. For a complete species list, review the code books.

12. Using the FOSS platform

12.1. Select and filter

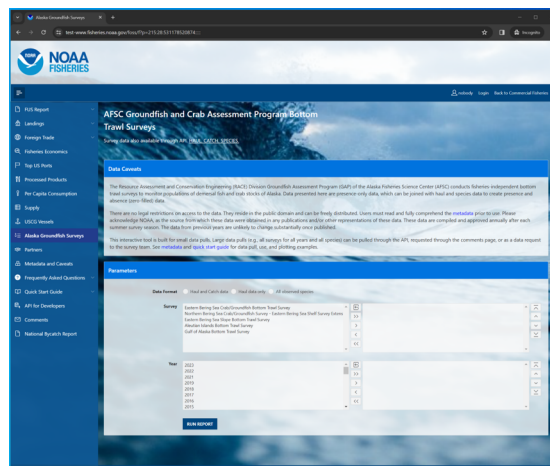


Figure 12.1.: AFSC Groundfish and Crab Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Survey data interface on the Fisheries One Stop Shop platform.

Select, filter, and download this and other NOAA Fisheries data from the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) platform. A user guide for the FOSS platform can be found [here](#). To begin a report, select the kind of data you need: Haul and catch data, Haul data only, All observed species.

In this example, we'll select for 2023 eastern Bering Sea Arctic cod data. Here, we used the Search Species box to search for species with the term "cod" in their common names and selected "Pacific cod" from that shortened list.

12. Using the FOSS platform

12.1.1. Catch and haul

Survey year	Survey ID	Survey name official	Survey name	Survey abbreviation	Cruise ID	Cruise code	Stratum ID	Station ID	Haul number	Vessel name	Date and time	Start latitude (decimal degrees)	Start longitude (decimal degrees)	End latitude (decimal degrees)	End longitude (decimal degrees)
2020	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	EBBS	202001	-759	42	A2019	195	ALASKA KODIAK	28-JUN-2020 00:00PM	57.8451	-158.3702	57.8215	-158.36125
2021	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	EBBS	202101	-759	42	A2019	195	ALASKA KODIAK	02-JUN-2021 00:00PM	57.8451	-158.3702	57.8215	-158.36125

Figure 12.2.: Catch data on the AFSC Groundfish and Crab Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Survey data interface on the Fisheries One Stop Shop platform.

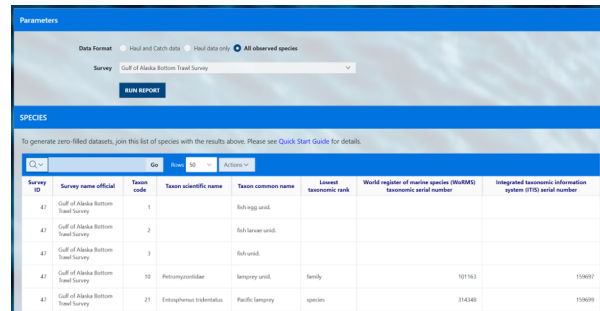
12.1.2. Haul

Survey year	Survey ID	Survey name official	Survey name	Survey abbreviation	Cruise ID	Cruise code	Stratum ID	Station ID	Haul number	Vessel name	Date and time	Start latitude (decimal degrees)	Start longitude (decimal degrees)	End latitude (decimal degrees)	End longitude (decimal degrees)
2020	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	EBBS	202001	-759	42	F-21	147	ALASKA KODIAK	07-JUL-2020 12:40PM	56.67915	-170.14347	56.65574	-170.12189
2021	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	EBBS	202101	-760	42	J-19	106	NORTHWEST EXPLORER	25-JUN-2021 00:00PM	57.98219	-169.07093	58.00846	-169.07991

Figure 12.3.: Haul data on the AFSC Groundfish and Crab Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Survey data interface on the Fisheries One Stop Shop platform.

12. Using the FOSS platform

12.1.3. Species



The screenshot shows the 'Parameters' section of the Fisheries One Stop Shop platform. The 'Data Format' is set to 'All observed species'. Below this is a 'SPECIES' section with a table of observed species. The table has columns for Survey ID, Survey name official, Taxon code, Taxon scientific name, Taxon common name, Lowest taxonomic rank, World register of marine species (WoRMS) taxonomic serial number, and Integrated taxonomic information system (ITIS) serial number.

Survey ID	Survey name official	Taxon code	Taxon scientific name	Taxon common name	Lowest taxonomic rank	World register of marine species (WoRMS) taxonomic serial number	Integrated taxonomic information system (ITIS) serial number
47	Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey	1		fish-egg unit			
47	Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey	2		fish-seaweed unit			
47	Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey	3		fish-unit			
47	Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey	10	Petromyzontidae	lamprey unit	family	101163	110607
47	Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl Survey	21	Ectophasma tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	species	214340	110609

Figure 12.4.: All species observed by survey on the AFSC Groundfish and Crab Assessment Program Bottom Trawl Survey data interface on the Fisheries One Stop Shop platform.

12.2. Search options

The user must select a option in each of the three option boxes as they appear for catch, haul, and species:

- **Survey:** Each survey has different in design, time series, and history. More information on each survey and their designs can be found in our annual data reports.
- **Year:** Surveys are not conducted in all years, so only data from the years for which the survey was conducted will be returned.
- **Species:** Common name of all species ever encountered in the survey. Find more information about these species in our survey code books.

For a given box, select one or a few options from the options box (list on the left) to query. To select multiple options, hold down the CTRL key while clicking on the options of interest, or click and drag down the list. Once the options you wish to be included in your query are highlighted, click the right-pointing arrow (>) to move them into the “selection box” (list on the right). This can also be achieved by double clicking the option item of interest. If you accidentally select an option that you do not want to query, simply select the unwanted option from the selection box and click the left-pointing arrow (<).

If you wish to select all options from the options box and send them to the selection box, simply click the double right-pointing arrow (>>). If you want to unselect all

12. Using the FOSS platform

options from the selection box, use the double left-pointing arrow (<<) or the reset icon.

To find a specific species or group more quickly you can use the Search Species option to quickly narrow the options. Search for parts of species common names in the Search Species box by entering a term and clicking the search button. The platform will return a shorter list in the Species options box of only species that contain a match to that search term.

Use the Reset All Parameters button to reset all parameters for entire form.

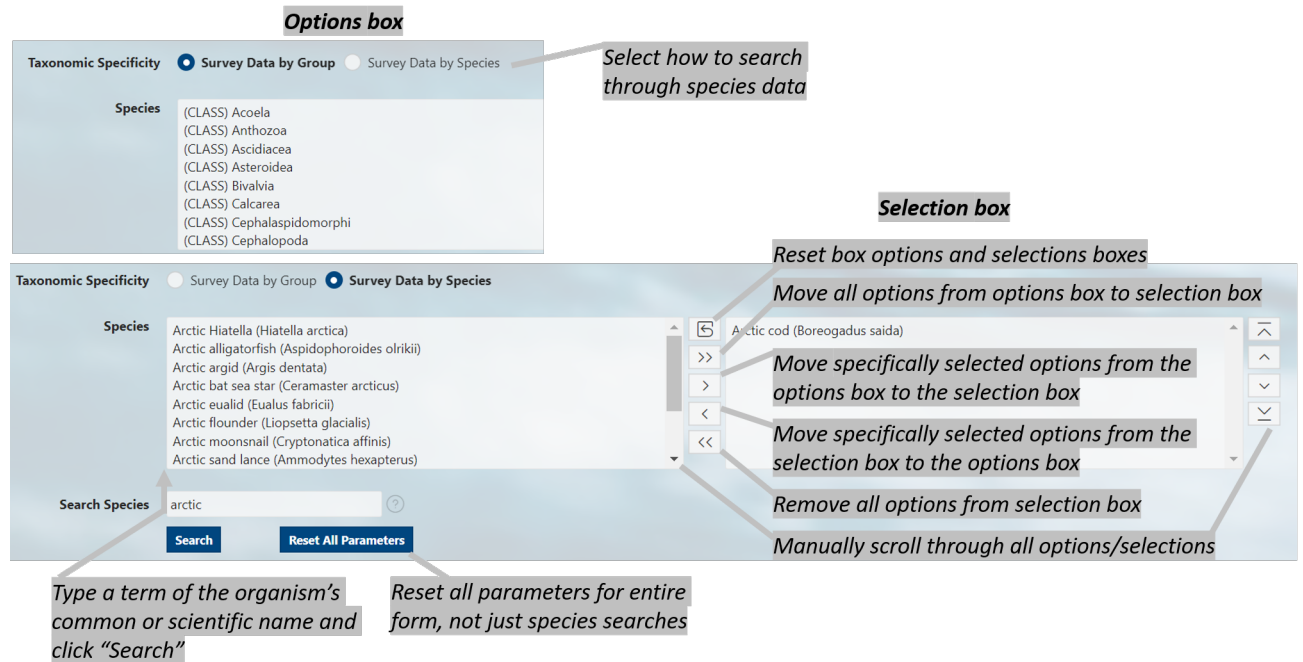


Figure 12.5.: Diagram of selection and search tools available on the FOSS platform.

12.3. Run report

Click the RUN REPORT button. Below the select and filter area, the results of your query will appear below the page in the format you selected. To change the format, make a different selection and run the report again. Further modifications to your results can be made by clicking on the Actions button above your data. Here you can download

12. Using the FOSS platform

your data, select columns included in your results, and apply a variety of filters and mathematical tools.

The image shows a screenshot of the FOSS platform interface with several annotations and overlays. A 'Filter' dialog box is open, titled 'Filter data displayed in report'. A 'Select Columns' dialog box is also open, titled 'Select columns to display in your report'. A blue menu bar is visible on the right side of the interface, containing options like Sort, Control Break, Highlight, Compute, Aggregate, Chart, Group By, Pivot, Format, Flashback, and Reset. The main data table is titled 'CATCH AND HAUL DATA' and has columns for Survey year, Survey ID, Survey name official, Survey name, Survey abbreviation, Cruise ID, Stratum ID, Station ID, Haul number, Date and time, Start latitude, Start longitude, End latitude, and End longitude. The table shows data for the year 2023, Survey ID 98, and a haul number of 162. The data is for the Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey, conducted on 17-JUL-2023 at 07:45AM, with start coordinates (60.98575, -171.4859) and end coordinates (60.98639, -171.5208).

Filter data displayed in report

Select columns to display in your report

Search for elements of the data

Determine how many rows per page to display

Apply mathematical aggregations to data

Survey year	Survey ID	Survey name official	Survey name	Survey abbreviation	Cruise ID	Stratum ID	Station ID	Haul number	Date and time	Start latitude	Start longitude	End latitude	End longitude
2023	98	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	eastern Bering Sea	EBS	202301	-759			17-JUL-2023 07:45AM	60.98575	-171.4859	60.98639	-171.5208

Figure 12.6.: Example data returned from running the report.

12.4. API

APIs, or Application Programming Interfaces, allows users to pull data through a IDE, or integrated development environment, like RStudio or VS Code. Explore the API pages for each of the data pages (Haul and catch data, Haul data only, All observed species).

13. Use data

Learn how to pull and use this data through the

- API and R programming language
- API and python programming language using the `afscgap` python package
- Oracle and R programming language (AFSC scientists only)

14. Access via API and R

An application programming interface (API) is a way for two or more computer programs to communicate with each other. More information about how to amend API links can be found [here](#). Useful introductions to using APIs in R can be found [here](#).

There are three tables the user can pull from the API. Learn more about them on the FOSS data description page. Here, you can see them in their raw JSON format:

- haul: https://apps-st.fisheries.noaa.gov/ods/foss/afsc_groundfish_survey_haul/
- catch: https://apps-st.fisheries.noaa.gov/ods/foss/afsc_groundfish_survey_catc
h/
- species: https://apps-st.fisheries.noaa.gov/ods/foss/afsc_groundfish_survey_sp
ecies/

Here are some examples of how to use the data with R:

14.1. Ex. Load all rows of the catch, haul, and species data tables

Note that without specifying, a basic query to the API will only return 25 entries.

14.1.1. Load haul data

```
# link to the API
api_link_haul <- 'https://apps-st.fisheries.noaa.gov/ods/foss/afsc_groundfish_survey_haul/'
```

14. Access via API and R

14.1.1.1. Load first 25 rows of data

```
res <- httr::GET(url = api_link_haul)
# res ## Test connection

## convert from JSON format
dat <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))$items

# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 25; cols: 28"
```

14.1.1.2. Load all data:

Since the maximum number of rows a user can pull is 10,000 rows in a query, the user needs to cycle through by offsetting to the next 10,000 rows (as is shown here).

```
dat <- data.frame()
for (i in seq(0, 500000, 10000)){
  ## find how many iterations it takes to cycle through the data
  print(i)
  ## query the API link
  res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_haul, "?offset=", i, "&limit=10000"))
  ## convert from JSON format
  data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))

  ## if there are no data, stop the loop
  if (is.null(nrow(data$items))) {
    break
  }

  ## bind sub-pull to dat data.frame
  dat <- dplyr::bind_rows(dat,
                          data$items %>%
                          dplyr::select(-links)) # necessary for API accounting, but not
}
```

14. Access via API and R

```
[1] 0
[1] 10000
[1] 20000
[1] 30000
[1] 40000
```

Explore the data contents:

```
# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 33991; cols: 27"
```

```
# learn about the structure of the data
summary(dat)
```

year	srvy	survey	survey_name
Min. :1982	Length:33991	Length:33991	Length:33991
1st Qu.:1997	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character
Median :2006	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character
Mean :2005			
3rd Qu.:2015			
Max. :2024			

survey_definition_id	cruise	cruisejoin	hauljoin
Min. : 47.00	Min. :198201	Min. : -770	Min. : -23911
1st Qu.: 47.00	1st Qu.:199701	1st Qu.: -697	1st Qu.: -14104
Median : 78.00	Median :200601	Median : -616	Median : -4314
Mean : 74.55	Mean :200543	Mean : 294616	Mean : 289722
3rd Qu.: 98.00	3rd Qu.:201501	3rd Qu.: 837799	3rd Qu.: 816124
Max. :143.00	Max. :202401	Max. :1225395	Max. :1225635

haul	stratum	station	vessel_id
Min. : 1.0	Min. : 10.0	Length:33991	Min. : 1.0
1st Qu.: 56.0	1st Qu.: 31.0	Class :character	1st Qu.: 88.0
Median :112.0	Median : 50.0	Mode :character	Median : 94.0
Mean :117.3	Mean :130.9		Mean :107.8
3rd Qu.:170.0	3rd Qu.:142.0		3rd Qu.:147.0
Max. :355.0	Max. :794.0		Max. :178.0

14. Access via API and R

vessel_name	date_time	latitude_dd_start	longitude_dd_start
Length:33991	Length:33991	Min. :51.19	Min. : -180.0
Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.:55.00	1st Qu.: -170.7
Mode :character	Mode :character	Median :57.16	Median : -165.3
		Mean :56.86	Mean : -139.6
		3rd Qu.:58.97	3rd Qu.: -154.4
		Max. :65.34	Max. : 180.0

latitude_dd_end	longitude_dd_end	bottom_temperature_c	surface_temperature_c
Min. :51.19	Min. : -180.0	Min. : -2.100	Min. : -1.100
1st Qu.:55.00	1st Qu.: -170.7	1st Qu.: 2.700	1st Qu.: 5.800
Median :57.16	Median : -165.3	Median : 4.100	Median : 7.400
Mean :56.86	Mean : -139.6	Mean : 3.829	Mean : 7.794
3rd Qu.:58.96	3rd Qu.: -154.4	3rd Qu.: 5.200	3rd Qu.: 9.300
Max. :65.35	Max. : 180.0	Max. :15.300	Max. :18.100
NA's :4	NA's :4	NA's :1601	NA's :852

depth_m	distance_fished_km	duration_hr	net_width_m
Min. : 9.0	Min. :0.135	Min. :0.0250	Min. : 7.51
1st Qu.: 68.0	1st Qu.:1.497	1st Qu.:0.2710	1st Qu.:15.58
Median :102.0	Median :2.528	Median :0.4900	Median :16.40
Mean :137.8	Mean :2.206	Mean :0.4006	Mean :16.42
3rd Qu.:156.0	3rd Qu.:2.833	3rd Qu.:0.5090	3rd Qu.:17.21
Max. :1200.0	Max. :4.334	Max. :0.9800	Max. :23.82

net_height_m	area_swept_km2	performance
Min. : 0.000	Min. :0.002314	Min. :0.0000
1st Qu.: 2.383	1st Qu.:0.024261	1st Qu.:0.0000
Median : 5.865	Median :0.039562	Median :0.0000
Mean : 4.822	Mean :0.036378	Mean :0.2779
3rd Qu.: 6.788	3rd Qu.:0.047281	3rd Qu.:0.0000
Max. :11.038	Max. :0.077795	Max. :7.0000
NA's :3269		

```
# Print the first few lines of the data
dat %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("year", "cruise", "cruisejoin"),
```

14. Access via API and R

```
big.mark = "") %>%
flextable::theme_zebra()
```

year srvy	survey	survey_ - name	survey_ - defini- tion_id	cruise	cruisejoin	hauljoin	haul
2004 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	98	200401	1195616	1,195,895	110
2004 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	98	200401	1195616	1,195,896	111
2004 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	98	200401	1195616	1,195,897	113

```
# save outputs for later comparison
dat_haul_api <- dat
```

14.1.2. Load catch data

```
# link to the API
api_link_catch <- 'https://apps-st.fisheries.noaa.gov/ods/foss/afsc_groundfish_survey_catch'
```

14. Access via API and R

14.1.2.1. Load first 25 rows of data

```
res <- httr::GET(url = api_link_catch)
# res ## Test connection

## convert from JSON format
dat <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))$items

# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 25; cols: 8"
```

14.1.2.2. Load all data

Since the maximum number of rows a user can pull is 10,000 rows in a query, the user needs to cycle through by offsetting to the next 10,000 rows (as is shown here).

```
dat <- data.frame()
# for (i in seq(0, 100000, 10000)){
for (i in seq(0, 1000000, 10000)){
  ## find how many iterations it takes to cycle through the data
  # print(i)
  ## query the API link
  res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_catch, "?offset=", i, "&limit=10000"))
  ## convert from JSON format
  data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))

  ## if there are no data, stop the loop
  if (is.null(nrow(data$items))) {
    break
  }

  ## bind sub-pull to dat data.frame
  dat <- dplyr::bind_rows(dat,
                          data$items %>%
                          dplyr::select(-links)) # necessary for API accounting, but not
}
```


14. Access via API and R

Explore the data contents:

```
# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 891144; cols: 7"
```

```
# learn about the structure of the data
summary(dat)
```

hauljoin	species_code	cpue_kgkm2	cpue_nokm2
Min. : -23911	Min. : 1	Min. : 0.0	Min. : 12.9
1st Qu.: -14439	1st Qu.: 20510	1st Qu.: 5.5	1st Qu.: 58.3
Median : -5267	Median : 40500	Median : 48.5	Median : 213.7
Mean : 280338	Mean : 45195	Mean : 1250.5	Mean : 4605.1
3rd Qu.: 802426	3rd Qu.: 71800	3rd Qu.: 372.1	3rd Qu.: 1137.2
Max. : 1225635	Max. : 99999	Max. : 3226234.7	Max. : 21780780.3
			NA's : 87811

count	weight_kg	taxon_confidence
Min. : 1.0	Min. : 0.001	Length: 891144
1st Qu.: 2.0	1st Qu.: 0.199	Class : character
Median : 8.0	Median : 1.814	Mode : character
Mean : 180.5	Mean : 41.720	
3rd Qu.: 43.0	3rd Qu.: 13.780	
Max. : 867119.0	Max. : 18187.700	
NA's : 87811		

```
# Print the first few lines of the data
dat %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("species_code"),
    big.mark = "") %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

14. Access via API and R

hauljoin	species_ code	cpue_ kgkm2	cpue_ nokm2	count	weight_kg	taxon_ confi- dence
-7,235	20510	1,904.0365	594.6202	19	60.840	High
-7,235	20622	0.688508	62.5916	2	0.022	High
-7,235	21230	769.876715	219.0706	7	24.600	High

```
# save outputs for later comparison
dat_catch_api <- dat
```

14.1.3. Load species data

Since there are less than 10,000 rows of species data (and the maxim number of rows a user can pull from this API is 10,000 rows in a query), we can simply call `?offset=0&limit=10000` in our query call.

```
# link to the API
api_link_species <- 'https://apps-st.fisheries.noaa.gov/ods/foss/afsc_groundfish_survey_spe

res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_species, "?offset=0&limit=10000"))

## convert from JSON format
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))
dat <- data$items %>%
  dplyr::select(-links) # necessary for API accounting, but not part of the dataset
```

Explore the data contents:

```
# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 1014; cols: 6"
```

```
# learn about the structure of the data
summary(dat)
```

14. Access via API and R

```

species_code    scientific_name    common_name      id_rank
Min.   :      1    Length:1014      Length:1014      Length:1014
1st Qu.:22177    Class :character    Class :character    Class :character
Median :66868    Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Mode  :character
Mean   :50653
3rd Qu.:75077
Max.   :99999

```

```

worms           itis
Min.   :      51    Min.   : 46861
1st Qu.: 127206    1st Qu.: 97781
Median : 254573    Median : 162045
Mean   : 293224    Mean   : 217907
3rd Qu.: 342060    3rd Qu.: 167487
Max.   :1699296    Max.   :1206057
NA's   :82         NA's   :132

```

```

# Print the first few lines of the data
dat %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("species_code", "worms", "itis"), #
    big.mark = "" ) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()

```

species_ code	scientific_ name	common_ name	id_rank	worms	itis
1		fish egg unid.			
2		fish larvae unid.			
3		fish unid.			

```

# save outputs for later comparison
dat_species_api <- dat

```

14.2. Ex. Create zero-filled data using data loaded in last example

It is important to create and have access to zero-fill (presence and absence) so you can do simple analyses and plot data.

First prepare a table with all combinations of what species should be listed for what hauls/surveys. For zero-filled data, all species caught in a survey need to have zero or non-zero row entries for a haul

```
comb <- dplyr::full_join(
  # find all species that have been caught, by survey
  x = dplyr::left_join(dat_catch_api, dat_haul_api, by = "hauljoin") %>%
    dplyr::select(survey_definition_id, species_code) %>%
    dplyr::distinct(),
  # find all haul events (hauljoins), by survey
  y = dat_haul_api %>%
    dplyr::select(survey_definition_id, hauljoin) %>%
    dplyr::distinct(),
  relationship = "many-to-many",
  by = "survey_definition_id"
) %>%
  dplyr::select(-survey_definition_id) # now, redundant
```

Explore the data contents:

```
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(comb), "; cols: ", ncol(comb)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 21733474; cols: 2"
```

```
comb %>% head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("species_code", "hauljoin"),
    big.mark = "" ) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

14. Access via API and R

species_ code	hauljoin
20510	1225491
20510	1225492
20510	1225493

Now, using that table of combinations (here, called `comb`), join data to make a full zero-filled CPUE dataset. When all of the data have been full joined together, there should be the maximum number of rows in `comb`.

```
dat <- comb %>%
  # add species data
  dplyr::left_join(dat_species_api) %>% # , "species_code"
  # add haul data
  dplyr::left_join(dat_haul_api) %>% # , c("hauljoin")
  # add catch data
  dplyr::left_join(dat_catch_api) %>% # , c("species_code", "hauljoin")
  # modify/clean up zero-filled rows
  dplyr::mutate(
    cpue_kgkm2 = ifelse(is.na(cpue_kgkm2), 0, cpue_kgkm2),
    cpue_nokm2 = ifelse(is.na(cpue_nokm2), 0, cpue_nokm2),
    count = ifelse(is.na(count), 0, count),
    weight_kg = ifelse(is.na(weight_kg), 0, weight_kg))
```

```
TRUE Joining with `by = join_by(species_code)`
TRUE Joining with `by = join_by(hauljoin)`
TRUE Joining with `by = join_by(species_code, hauljoin)`
```

Explore the data contents:

```
# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 21733474; cols: 38"
```

14. Access via API and R

```
# learn about the structure of the data
summary(dat)
```

species_code	hauljoin	scientific_name	common_name
Min. : 1	Min. : -23911	Length:21733474	Length:21733474
1st Qu.:21810	1st Qu.: -14004	Class :character	Class :character
Median :66839	Median : -4364	Mode :character	Mode :character
Mean :50538	Mean : 298229		
3rd Qu.:74986	3rd Qu.: 821816		
Max. :99999	Max. :1225635		

id_rank	worms	itis	year
Length:21733474	Min. : 51	Min. : 46861	Min. :1982
Class :character	1st Qu.: 126824	1st Qu.: 97160	1st Qu.:1997
Mode :character	Median : 254510	Median : 160846	Median :2006
	Mean : 269709	Mean : 203649	Mean :2006
	3rd Qu.: 292719	3rd Qu.: 167456	3rd Qu.:2015
	Max. :1699296	Max. :1206057	Max. :2024
	NA's :1584968	NA's :2475974	

srvy	survey	survey_name	survey_definition_id
Length:21733474	Length:21733474	Length:21733474	Min. : 47.00
Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.: 47.00
Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Median : 52.00
			Mean : 68.95
			3rd Qu.: 98.00
			Max. :143.00

cruise	cruisejoin	haul	stratum
Min. :198201	Min. : -770	Min. : 1.0	Min. : 10.0
1st Qu.:199701	1st Qu.: -697	1st Qu.: 59.0	1st Qu.: 31.0
Median :200601	Median : -616	Median :117.0	Median : 61.0
Mean :200556	Mean : 303023	Mean :122.7	Mean :142.1
3rd Qu.:201501	3rd Qu.: 837800	3rd Qu.:177.0	3rd Qu.:212.0
Max. :202401	Max. :1225395	Max. :355.0	Max. :794.0

station	vessel_id	vessel_name	date_time
Length:21733474	Min. : 1	Length:21733474	Length:21733474
Class :character	1st Qu.: 88	Class :character	Class :character
Mode :character	Median : 94	Mode :character	Mode :character
	Mean :110		

14. Access via API and R

3rd Qu.:147
Max. :178

latitude_dd_start	longitude_dd_start	latitude_dd_end	longitude_dd_end
Min. :51.19	Min. :-180.0	Min. :51.19	Min. :-180.0
1st Qu.:54.68	1st Qu.: -169.9	1st Qu.:54.68	1st Qu.: -169.9
Median :56.98	Median :-163.4	Median :56.98	Median :-163.4
Mean :56.61	Mean :-136.6	Mean :56.61	Mean :-136.6
3rd Qu.:58.67	3rd Qu.: -152.1	3rd Qu.:58.67	3rd Qu.: -152.1
Max. :65.34	Max. : 180.0	Max. :65.35	Max. : 180.0
	NA's :2268	NA's :2268	

bottom_temperature_c	surface_temperature_c	depth_m	distance_fished_km
Min. :-2.1	Min. :-1.10	Min. : 9	Min. :0.135
1st Qu.: 3.1	1st Qu.: 5.90	1st Qu.: 71	1st Qu.:1.481
Median : 4.3	Median : 7.60	Median : 109	Median :1.677
Mean : 4.1	Mean : 8.05	Mean : 142	Mean :2.096
3rd Qu.: 5.4	3rd Qu.: 9.70	3rd Qu.: 167	3rd Qu.:2.800
Max. :15.3	Max. :18.10	Max. :1200	Max. :4.334
NA's :1106136	NA's :598744		

duration_hr	net_width_m	net_height_m	area_swept_km2
Min. :0.0250	Min. : 7.51	Min. : 0.00	Min. :0.002314
1st Qu.:0.2690	1st Qu.:15.54	1st Qu.: 2.60	1st Qu.:0.023802
Median :0.3050	Median :16.32	Median : 6.20	Median :0.027834
Mean :0.3798	Mean :16.36	Mean : 5.21	Mean :0.034427
3rd Qu.:0.5000	3rd Qu.:17.12	3rd Qu.: 6.90	3rd Qu.:0.046295
Max. :0.9800	Max. :23.82	Max. :11.04	Max. :0.077795
	NA's :1736222		

performance	cpue_kgkm2	cpue_nokm2	count
Min. :0.0000	Min. : 0.0	Min. : 0.0	Min. : 0.00
1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.: 0.0	1st Qu.: 0.0	1st Qu.: 0.00
Median :0.0000	Median : 0.0	Median : 0.0	Median : 0.00
Mean :0.2925	Mean : 51.3	Mean : 170.2	Mean : 6.67
3rd Qu.:0.0000	3rd Qu.: 0.0	3rd Qu.: 0.0	3rd Qu.: 0.00
Max. :7.0000	Max. :3226234.7	Max. :21780780.3	Max. :867119.00

weight_kg	taxon_confidence
Min. : 0.000	Length:21733474
1st Qu.: 0.000	Class :character
Median : 0.000	Mode :character
Mean : 1.711	
3rd Qu.: 0.000	

14. Access via API and R

Max. :18187.700

```
# Print the first few lines of the data
dat %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("species_code", "hauljoin", "year", "cruise", "cruisejoin", "worms", "itis"), #
    big.mark = "") %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

species_ code	hauljoin	scientific_ name	common_ name	id_rank	worms	itis	year	srvy
20510	1225491	Anoplopom fimbria	sablefish	species	159463	167123	2004	BSS
20510	1225492	Anoplopoma fimbria	sablefish	species	159463	167123	2004	BSS
20510	1225493	Anoplopom fimbria	sablefish	species	159463	167123	2004	BSS

```
# save outputs for later comparison
dat_zerofill_api <- dat
```


14.3. Ex. Visualize zero-filled data for 2023 eastern Bering Sea walleye pollock in CPUE data in distribution map

Using the zero-filled data from the previous example, we can make a few plots!

Here is some example data of 2023 through 2019 (year %in% 2019:2023) eastern and northern Bering Sea (srvy %in% c("EBS", "NBS)) walleye pollock (species_code == 21740).

```
dat <- dat_zerofill_api %>%
  dplyr::filter(year %in% 2019:2023 &
                srvy %in% c("EBS", "NBS") &
                species_code == 21740) %>%
  dplyr::select(year, common_name, longitude_dd_start, latitude_dd_start, cpue_kgkm2)

# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 2052; cols: 5"
```

```
# # learn about the structure of the data
# summary(dat)

# Print the first few lines of the data
dat %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("year"),
    big.mark = "") %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

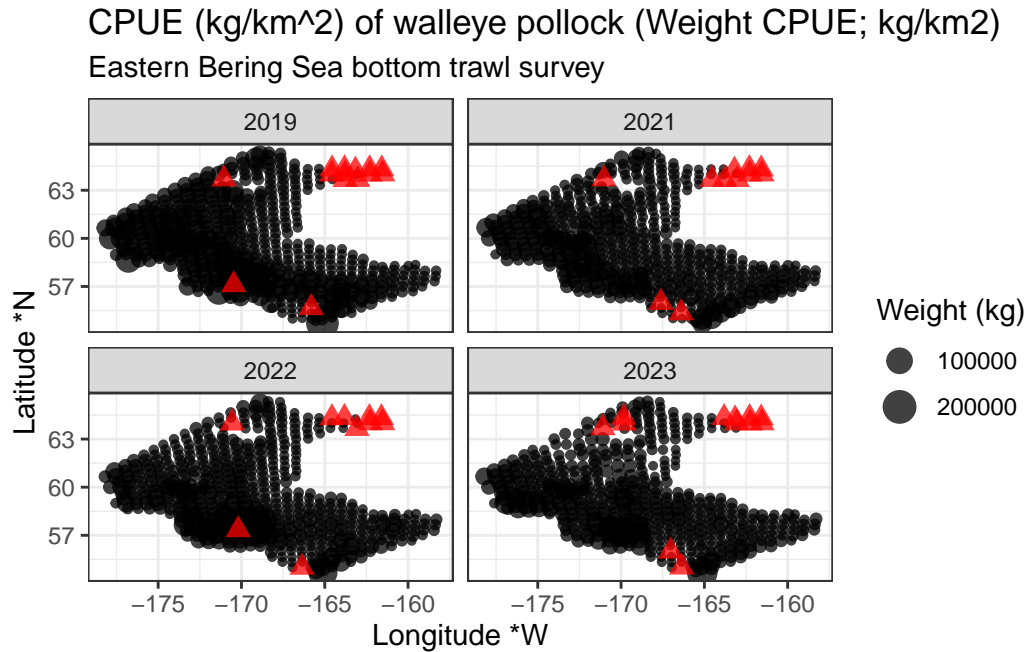
year	common_ name	longitude_ dd_start	latitude_ dd_start	cpue_ kgkm2
2023	walleye pollock	-168.2743	63.69779	2,970.544

year	common_ name	longitude_ dd_start	latitude_ dd_start	cpue_ kgkm2
2023	walleye pollock	-168.2171	63.02298	1,291.441
2023	walleye pollock	-168.8329	62.88096	4,573.617

14.3.1. Plot locations on map

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot2::ggplot(data = dat %>% dplyr::filter(cpue_kgkm2 != 0),
  mapping = aes(x = longitude_dd_start,
    y = latitude_dd_start,
    size = cpue_kgkm2)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(alpha = .75) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(data = dat %>% dplyr::filter(cpue_kgkm2 == 0),
    color = "red",
    shape = 17,
    alpha = .75,
    size = 3) +
  ggplot2::xlab("Longitude *W") +
  ggplot2::ylab("Latitude *N") +
  ggplot2::ggtitle(label = "CPUE (kg/km^2) of walleye pollock (Weight CPUE; kg/km2)",
    subtitle = "Eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey") +
  ggplot2::scale_size_continuous(name = "Weight (kg)") +
  ggplot2::facet_wrap(facets = vars(year)) +
  ggplot2::theme_bw()
```



14.3.2. Plot inverse-distance weighted plot of CPUE

This map is constructed using `akgfmmaps`. To make IDW plots, you must have data from all stations surveyed, even if no fish of interest were found there.

These plots are similar to those published in the annual Bering Sea data reports.

```
# devtools::install_github("afsc-gap-products/akgfmmaps", build_vignettes = TRUE)
library(akgfmmaps)
idw <- akgfmmaps::make_idw_stack(
  x = dat %>%
    dplyr::select(COMMON_NAME = common_name,
                  CPUE_KGHA = cpue_kgkm2,
                  LATITUDE = latitude_dd_start,
                  LONGITUDE = longitude_dd_start,
                  year),
  grouping.vars = "year",
  region = "bs.all", # Predefined EBS area
  set.breaks = "jenks", # Gets Jenks breaks from classint::classIntervals()
  in.crs = "+proj=longlat", # Set input coordinate reference system
```

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```
out.crs = "EPSG:3338", # Set output coordinate reference system
extrapolation.grid.type = "sf")
```

```
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
```

```
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
```

```
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
```

```
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
```

```
shps <- akgfmaps::get_base_layers(
  select.region = "bs.all",
  include.corners = TRUE,
  set.crs = "EPSG:3338")

shps$survey.area$SRVY <- c("EBS", "NBS")
shps$survey.area$SURVEY <- c("EBS", "NBS")

# set.breaks <- akgfmaps::eval_plot_breaks(CPUE = dat$cpue_kgkm2, n.breaks = 5)
# set.breaks <- as.vector(unlist(set.breaks[set.breaks$style == "pretty", -1]))
set.breaks <- c(0, 50000, 100000, 150000, 200000, 250000)

figure_print <- ggplot() +
  # add map of alaska
  ggplot2::geom_sf(data = shps$akland,
    color = NA,
    fill = "grey50") +
  # add IDW plots
  geom_sf(data = idw$extrapolation.stack,
    mapping = aes(fill = var1.pred),
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = TRUE,
    color = NA) +
```

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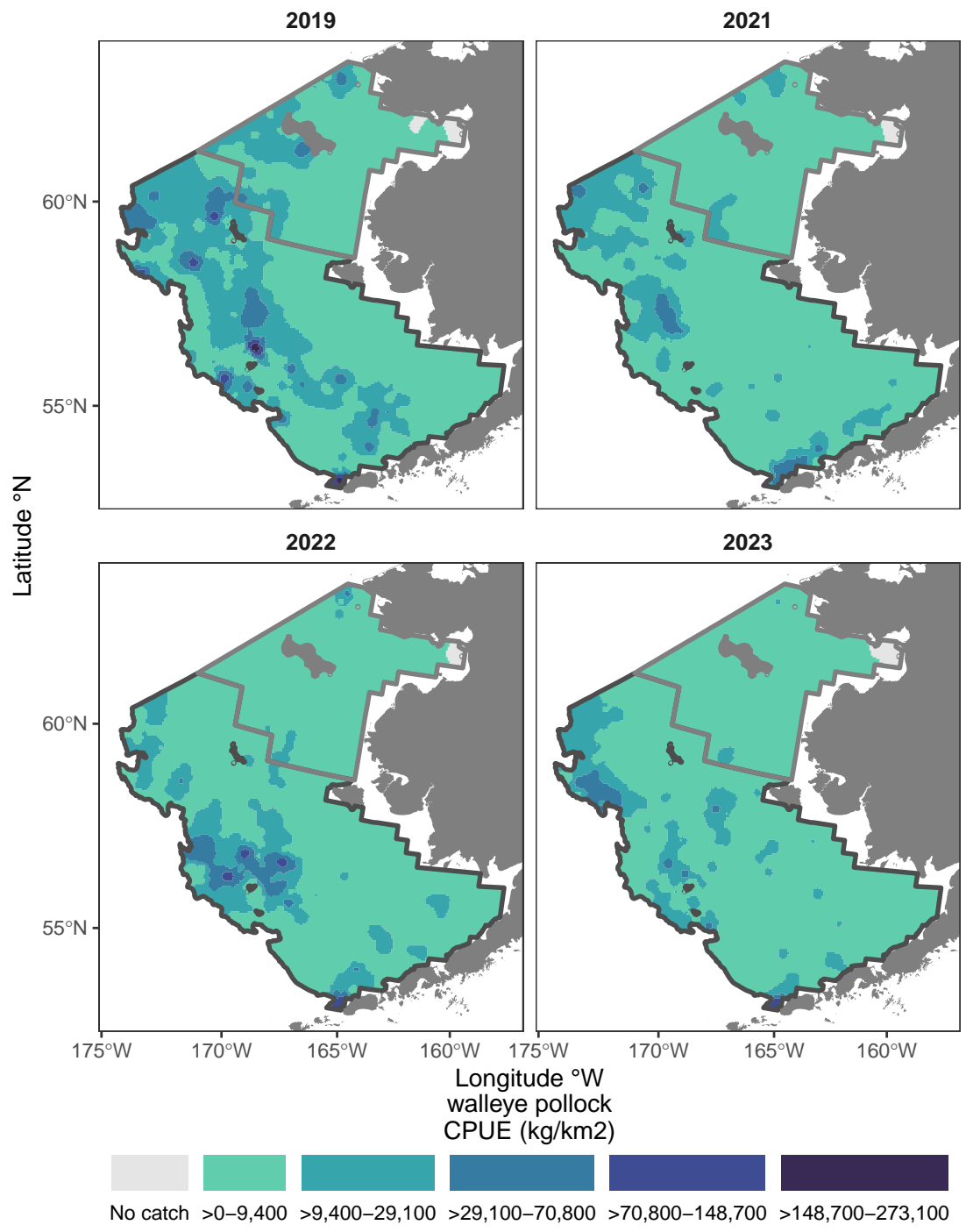
```
ggplot2::scale_fill_manual(  
  name = "walleye pollock\nCPUE (kg/km2)",  
  values = c("gray90",  
             viridis::viridis(  
               option = "mako",  
               direction = -1,  
               n = length(set.breaks)-1,  
               begin = 0.20,  
               end = 0.80)),  
  na.translate = FALSE, # Don't use NA  
  drop = FALSE) +  
# seperate plots by year  
ggplot2::facet_wrap(facets = vars(year), nrow = 2) +  
# add survey area  
ggplot2::geom_sf(  
  data = shps$survey.area,  
  mapping = aes(color = SURVEY,  
                 geometry = geometry),  
  fill = "transparent",  
  linewidth = 1,  
  show.legend = FALSE) +  
ggplot2::scale_color_manual(  
  name = " ",  
  values = c("grey30", "grey50"),  
  breaks = shps$survey.area$SURVEY,  
  labels = shps$survey.area$SRVY) +  
# lat/lon axis and map bounds  
ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(name = "Longitude °W",  
                             breaks = seq(-180, -150, 5)) +  
ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(name = "Latitude °N",  
                             breaks = seq(50, 65, 5)) + # seq(52, 62, 2)  
ggplot2::coord_sf(xlim = sf::st_bbox(shps$survey.area)[c(1,3)],  
                  ylim = sf::st_bbox(shps$survey.area)[c(2,4)]) +  
# add theme aesthetics  
ggplot2::guides(  
  fill = guide_legend(  
    order = 1,  
    title.position = "top",  
    label.position = "bottom",  
    title.hjust = 0.5,
```

14. Access via API and R

```
    override.aes = list(color = NA),
    nrow = 1),
  color = "none") +
ggplot2::theme(
  panel.background = element_rect(fill = "white", colour = NA),
  panel.border = element_rect(fill = NA, colour = "grey20"),
  strip.background = element_blank(),
  strip.text = element_text(size = 10, face = "bold"),
  legend.text = element_text(size = 9),
  legend.background = element_rect(colour = "transparent",
                                    fill = "transparent"),
  legend.key = element_rect(colour = "transparent",
                             fill = "transparent"),
  legend.position = "bottom",
  legend.box = "horizontal",
  legend.box.spacing = unit(0, "pt"), # reduce space between legend & plot
  legend.margin=margin(0, 0, 0, 0) )

figure_print
```

14. Access via API and R



14.4. Ex. Show catch data for 2023 eastern Bering Sea Walleye Pollock (one species in one survey region in one year)

Data downloads and joins for just one species, survey, and year are much faster and easier to do.

First, because `year` is identified in the haul table, we need to identify all of the hauls (or more specifically, `hauljoin` codes) that were completed in the eastern Bering Sea (`"srvy": "EBS"`) in 2023 (`"year": 2023`).

Note: Check how many rows and columns are in the data pull. The eastern Bering Sea survey (before 2024) has 376 stations in it, and pollock are often found in throughout the region so this should have a similar number of rows.

```
## query the API link
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_haul, '?limit=10000&q={"year":2023,"srvy":"EBS"}'))

## convert from JSON format
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))
dat <- data$items %>%
  dplyr::select(-links) # necessary for API accounting, but not part of the dataset

## show summary of data to make sure it is subset correctly
summary(dat %>% dplyr::mutate(srvy = as.factor(srvy)))
```

	year	srvy	survey	survey_name
Min.	:2023	EBS:376	Length:376	Length:376
1st Qu.:	:2023		Class :character	Class :character
Median :	:2023		Mode :character	Mode :character
Mean :	:2023			
3rd Qu.:	:2023			
Max.	:2023			
	survey_definition_id	cruise	cruisejoin	hauljoin
Min.	:98	Min. :202301	Min. :-760.0	Min. :-23019
1st Qu.:	:98	1st Qu.:202301	1st Qu.: -760.0	1st Qu.: -22776
Median :	:98	Median :202301	Median :-759.0	Median :-22539
Mean :	:98	Mean :202301	Mean :-759.5	Mean :-22552
3rd Qu.:	:98	3rd Qu.:202301	3rd Qu.: -759.0	3rd Qu.: -22333
Max.	:98	Max. :202301	Max. :-759.0	Max. :-22110
	haul	stratum	station	vessel_id

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```

Min.   : 7.00   Min.   :10.00   Length:376   Min.   :134.0
1st Qu.: 65.75  1st Qu.:31.00   Class :character 1st Qu.:134.0
Median :114.00  Median :41.00   Mode  :character Median :162.0
Mean   :114.16  Mean   :39.22           Mean   :148.3
3rd Qu.:161.25  3rd Qu.:50.00           3rd Qu.:162.0
Max.   :224.00  Max.   :90.00           Max.   :162.0
vessel_name      date_time      latitude_dd_start longitude_dd_start
Length:376       Length:376       Min.   :54.66     Min.   : -178.2
Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:57.00     1st Qu.: -172.7
Mode  :character Mode  :character Median :58.02     Median : -168.9
                        Mean   :58.26     Mean   : -168.8
                        3rd Qu.:59.50     3rd Qu.: -165.2
                        Max.   :62.01     Max.   : -158.3
latitude_dd_end longitude_dd_end bottom_temperature_c surface_temperature_c
Min.   :54.68   Min.   : -178.2   Min.   : -1.600   Min.   : 1.700
1st Qu.:57.01   1st Qu.: -172.7   1st Qu.: 1.200   1st Qu.: 4.200
Median :58.02   Median : -168.9   Median : 2.700   Median : 6.550
Mean   :58.26   Mean   : -168.8   Mean   : 2.249   Mean   : 6.386
3rd Qu.:59.50   3rd Qu.: -165.2   3rd Qu.: 3.500   3rd Qu.: 8.525
Max.   :62.01   Max.   : -158.3   Max.   : 5.400   Max.   :11.000
depth_m          distance_fished_km duration_hr          net_width_m
Min.   : 20.00   Min.   :1.065     Min.   :0.1890   Min.   :12.90
1st Qu.: 54.75   1st Qu.:2.805     1st Qu.:0.5100   1st Qu.:16.66
Median : 74.00   Median :2.889     Median :0.5180   Median :17.27
Mean   : 80.75   Mean   :2.854     Mean   :0.5129   Mean   :17.15
3rd Qu.:105.00   3rd Qu.:2.945     3rd Qu.:0.5260   3rd Qu.:17.83
Max.   :171.00   Max.   :3.849     Max.   :0.6560   Max.   :20.29
net_height_m     area_swept_km2     performance
Min.   :1.300     Min.   :0.02017     Min.   :0.0000
1st Qu.:1.875     1st Qu.:0.04725     1st Qu.:0.0000
Median :2.064     Median :0.04944     Median :0.0000
Mean   :2.107     Mean   :0.04892     Mean   :0.1075
3rd Qu.:2.343     3rd Qu.:0.05134     3rd Qu.:0.0000
Max.   :3.196     Max.   :0.06369     Max.   :6.2200

```

```

## Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull.
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))

```

```
[1] "rows: 376; cols: 27"
```

14. Access via API and R

```
# save outputs for later comparison
dat_haul_ex <- dat
```

```
# Print the first few lines of the data
dat_haul_ex %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("year", "hauljoin", "cruise"),
    big.mark = "") %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

year srvy	survey	survey_ name	survey_ defini- tion_id	cruise	cruisejoin	hauljoin	haul
2023 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	98	202301	-760	-22472	94
2023 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	98	202301	-760	-22510	95
2023 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	98	202301	-760	-22511	96

14.4.1. Identify species_code for walleye pollock

In the catch data, we itemize species catches by species_code. To find out which species_code to use, you can check variations on the following code. Note that here the word pollock is case sensitive. All species common_name entries are lower case except for proper nouns (e.g., “Pacific”). The notation for finding a string is to use % around the phrase. Since % is a reserved character in a URL, you have to replace % with %25. Similarly, %20 needs to be used in place of a space (e.g., between “walleye” and “pollock”: “walleye%20pollock”}’).

```
## query the API link. Use:
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_species, '?q={%22common_name%22:%22walleye%20pollock%22}')
# OR
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_species, '?q={"common_name":{"$like":"%25pollock%25'})
# OR
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_species, '?q={"common_name":"walleye%20pollock"}'))

## convert from JSON format
data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))

# save outputs for later comparison
dat_species_ex <- data$items %>% dplyr::select(-links) # necessary for API accounting, but

# Print the first few lines of the data
dat_species_ex %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("species_code"),
    big.mark = "" ) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

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Table 14.8.: Walleye pollock species information.

species_ code	scientific_ name	common_ name	id_rank	worms	itis
21740	Gadus chalcogram mus	walleye pollock	species	300,735	934,083

14.4.2. Then, apply the hauljoins and species_code to catch query

We'll use the data from the haul and species table we collected before to select 2023 eastern Bering Sea walleye pollock catch data.

```
## query the API link
# data for all walleye pollock caught in all 2023 eastern Bering Sea survey hauls
dat <- data.frame()
# there must be a better way to select multiple values for one parameter,
# but saving that, we will loop through each hauljoin and collect the data of interest
for (i in 1:nrow(dat_haul_ex)) {
  res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(
    api_link_catch,
    '?q={"species_code":21740,"hauljoin":', dat_haul_ex$hauljoin[i],'}'))
  ## convert from JSON format
  data <- jsonlite::fromJSON(base::rawToChar(res$content))
  if (length(data$items) != 0) {
    dat <- dplyr::bind_rows(
      dat,
      data$items %>%
        dplyr::select(-links)) # necessary for API accounting, but not part of the dataset
  }
}
```

Explore data:

```
# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 374; cols: 7"
```

14. Access via API and R

```
# learn about the structure of the data
summary(dat)
```

```
      hauljoin      species_code      cpue_kgkm2      cpue_nokm2
Min.   :-23019   Min.   :21740   Min.    :   10.34   Min.    :   18.26
1st Qu.: -22777   1st Qu.:21740   1st Qu.: 1454.44   1st Qu.: 2281.20
Median : -22540   Median :21740   Median : 3286.76   Median : 5863.07
Mean    : -22553   Mean    :21740   Mean    : 6364.85   Mean    :11540.65
3rd Qu.: -22324   3rd Qu.:21740   3rd Qu.: 6956.25   3rd Qu.:12456.99
Max.    : -22110   Max.    :21740   Max.    :148679.68   Max.    :202321.08

      count      weight_kg      taxon_confidence
Min.    :    1.0   Min.    :    0.492   Length:374
1st Qu.: 113.2   1st Qu.:   71.560   Class :character
Median : 284.0   Median : 162.310   Mode  :character
Mean    : 572.8   Mean    : 315.419
3rd Qu.: 616.5   3rd Qu.: 350.399
Max.    :9997.0   Max.    :7346.495
```

```
# Print the first few lines of the data
dat %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("hauljoin", "species_code"),
    big.mark = "") %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

hauljoin	species_ code	cpue_ kgkm2	cpue_ nokm2	count	weight_kg	taxon_ confi- dence
-22472	21740	52.6154	72.32357	4	2.91	High
-22510	21740	351.5824	361.62764	18	17.50	High
-22511	21740	3,110.7879	3,784.7856	198	162.74	High

```
# save outputs for later comparison
dat_catch_ex <- dat
```

14. Access via API and R

For reference and to help break down the above query, see these other query examples:

```
# data for haul -22775 (i.e., one specific haul)?
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_catch,
                              '?offset=', i, '&limit=10000&q={"hauljoin":-22775}'))

# data for all walleye pollock (i.e., one species) caught in all years and surveys
res <- httr::GET(url = paste0(api_link_catch,
                              '?offset=', i, '&limit=10000&q={"species_code":21740}'))
```

14.4.3. Create zero-filled data for 2023 eastern Bering Sea walleye pollock and plot

It is important to create and have access to zero-fill (presence and absence) so you can do simple analyses and plot data.

```
dat <- dplyr::full_join(
  dat_haul_ex,
  dat_catch_ex) %>%
  dplyr::full_join(
    dat_species_ex) %>%
  # modify zero-filled rows
  dplyr::mutate(
    cpue_kgkm2 = ifelse(is.na(cpue_kgkm2), 0, cpue_kgkm2),
    cpue_nokm2 = ifelse(is.na(cpue_nokm2), 0, cpue_nokm2),
    count = ifelse(is.na(count), 0, count),
    weight_kg = ifelse(is.na(weight_kg), 0, weight_kg))
```

Explore data

```
# Find how many rows and columns are in the data pull
print(paste0("rows: ", nrow(dat), "; cols: ", ncol(dat)))
```

```
[1] "rows: 376; cols: 38"
```

14. Access via API and R

```
# learn about the structure of the data
summary(dat)
```

year	srvy	survey	survey_name
Min. :2023	Length:376	Length:376	Length:376
1st Qu.:2023	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character
Median :2023	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character
Mean :2023			
3rd Qu.:2023			
Max. :2023			

survey_definition_id	cruise	cruisejoin	hauljoin
Min. :98	Min. :202301	Min. : -760.0	Min. : -23019
1st Qu.:98	1st Qu.:202301	1st Qu.: -760.0	1st Qu.: -22776
Median :98	Median :202301	Median : -759.0	Median : -22539
Mean :98	Mean :202301	Mean : -759.5	Mean : -22552
3rd Qu.:98	3rd Qu.:202301	3rd Qu.: -759.0	3rd Qu.: -22333
Max. :98	Max. :202301	Max. : -759.0	Max. : -22110

haul	stratum	station	vessel_id
Min. : 7.00	Min. :10.00	Length:376	Min. :134.0
1st Qu.: 65.75	1st Qu.:31.00	Class :character	1st Qu.:134.0
Median :114.00	Median :41.00	Mode :character	Median :162.0
Mean :114.16	Mean :39.22		Mean :148.3
3rd Qu.:161.25	3rd Qu.:50.00		3rd Qu.:162.0
Max. :224.00	Max. :90.00		Max. :162.0

vessel_name	date_time	latitude_dd_start	longitude_dd_start
Length:376	Length:376	Min. :54.66	Min. : -178.2
Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.:57.00	1st Qu.: -172.7
Mode :character	Mode :character	Median :58.02	Median : -168.9
		Mean :58.26	Mean : -168.8
		3rd Qu.:59.50	3rd Qu.: -165.2
		Max. :62.01	Max. : -158.3

latitude_dd_end	longitude_dd_end	bottom_temperature_c	surface_temperature_c
Min. :54.68	Min. : -178.2	Min. : -1.600	Min. : 1.700
1st Qu.:57.01	1st Qu.: -172.7	1st Qu.: 1.200	1st Qu.: 4.200
Median :58.02	Median : -168.9	Median : 2.700	Median : 6.550
Mean :58.26	Mean : -168.8	Mean : 2.249	Mean : 6.386

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3rd Qu.:59.50	3rd Qu.: -165.2	3rd Qu.: 3.500	3rd Qu.: 8.525
Max. :62.01	Max. : -158.3	Max. : 5.400	Max. :11.000

depth_m	distance_fished_km	duration_hr	net_width_m
Min. : 20.00	Min. :1.065	Min. :0.1890	Min. :12.90
1st Qu.: 54.75	1st Qu.:2.805	1st Qu.:0.5100	1st Qu.:16.66
Median : 74.00	Median :2.889	Median :0.5180	Median :17.27
Mean : 80.75	Mean :2.854	Mean :0.5129	Mean :17.15
3rd Qu.:105.00	3rd Qu.:2.945	3rd Qu.:0.5260	3rd Qu.:17.83
Max. :171.00	Max. :3.849	Max. :0.6560	Max. :20.29

net_height_m	area_swept_km2	performance	species_code
Min. :1.300	Min. :0.02017	Min. :0.0000	Min. :21740
1st Qu.:1.875	1st Qu.:0.04725	1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:21740
Median :2.064	Median :0.04944	Median :0.0000	Median :21740
Mean :2.107	Mean :0.04892	Mean :0.1075	Mean :21740
3rd Qu.:2.343	3rd Qu.:0.05134	3rd Qu.:0.0000	3rd Qu.:21740
Max. :3.196	Max. :0.06369	Max. :6.2200	Max. :21740
			NA's :2

cpue_kgkm2	cpue_nokm2	count	weight_kg
Min. : 0	Min. : 0	Min. : 0.0	Min. : 0.00
1st Qu.: 1431	1st Qu.: 2268	1st Qu.: 112.0	1st Qu.: 70.64
Median : 3273	Median : 5842	Median : 280.0	Median : 161.44
Mean : 6331	Mean : 11479	Mean : 569.8	Mean : 313.74
3rd Qu.: 6946	3rd Qu.: 12345	3rd Qu.: 611.5	3rd Qu.: 349.81
Max. :148680	Max. :202321	Max. :9997.0	Max. :7346.49

taxon_confidence	scientific_name	common_name	id_rank
Length:376	Length:376	Length:376	Length:376
Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character
Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character

worms	itis
Min. :300735	Min. :934083
1st Qu.:300735	1st Qu.:934083
Median :300735	Median :934083
Mean :300735	Mean :934083
3rd Qu.:300735	3rd Qu.:934083

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```
Max.      :300735    Max.      :934083
NA's      :2         NA's      :2
```

```
# Print the first few lines of the data
dat %>%
  head(3) %>%
  flextable::flextable() %>%
  flextable::colformat_num(
    x = .,
    j = c("year", "cruise", "cruisejoin", "species_code"),
    big.mark = "") %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

year srvy	survey	survey_ name	survey_ defini- tion_id	cruise	cruisejoin	hauljoin	haul
2023 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	98	202301	-760	-22,472	94
2023 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey	98	202301	-760	-22,510	95
2023 EBS	eastern Bering Sea	Eastern Bering Sea Crab/Groun Bottom Trawl Survey	98	202301	-760	-22,511	96

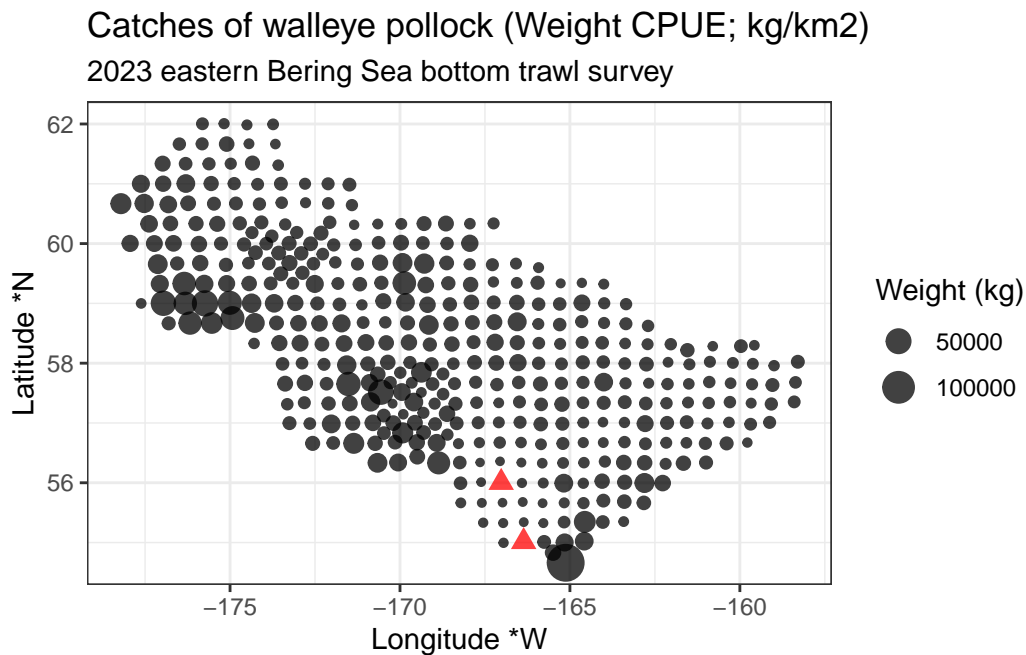
14.4.4. Visualize CPUE data in distribution map

Using the zero-filled data from the previous example, we can make a few plots!

14.5. Plot locations

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot2::ggplot(data = dat %>% dplyr::filter(cpue_kgkm2 != 0),
               mapping = aes(x = longitude_dd_start,
                             y = latitude_dd_start,
                             size = cpue_kgkm2)) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(alpha = .75) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(data = dat %>% dplyr::filter(cpue_kgkm2 == 0),
                     color = "red",
                     shape = 17,
                     alpha = .75,
                     size = 3) +
  ggplot2::xlab("Longitude *W") +
  ggplot2::ylab("Latitude *N") +
  ggplot2::ggtitle(label = "Catches of walleye pollock (Weight CPUE; kg/km2)",
                  subtitle = "2023 eastern Bering Sea bottom trawl survey") +
  ggplot2::scale_size_continuous(name = "Weight (kg)") +
  ggplot2::theme_bw()
```



14.5.1. Plot inverse-distance weighted modeled product of locations

This map is constructed using `akgfmmaps`

```
# devtools::install_github("afsc-gap-products/akgfmmaps", build_vignettes = TRUE)
library(akgfmmaps)
```

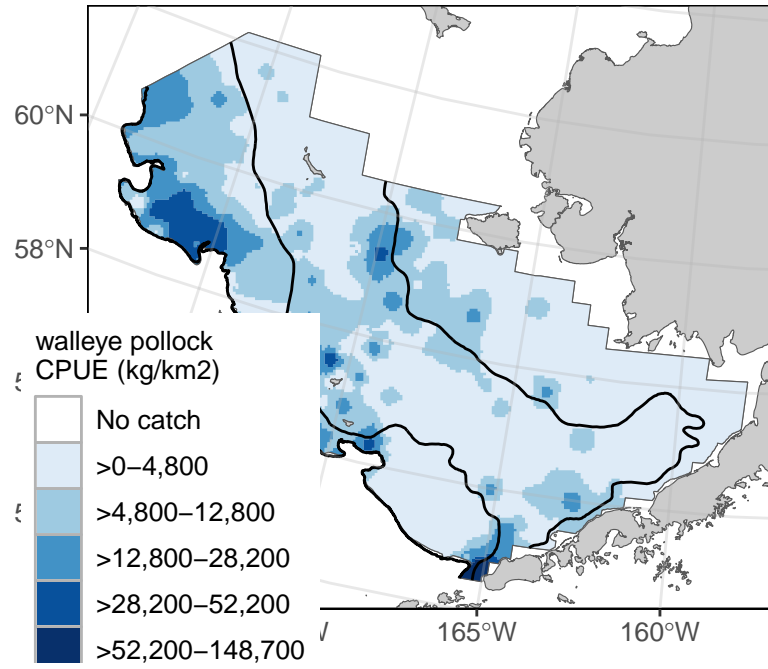
```
figure0 <- akgfmmaps::make_idw_map(
  CPUE_KGHA = dat$cpue_kgkm2, # calculates the same, regardless of units.
  LATITUDE = dat$latitude_dd_start,
  LONGITUDE = dat$longitude_dd_start,
  region = "bs.south", # Predefined EBS area
  set.breaks = "jenks", # Gets Jenks breaks from classint::classIntervals()
  in.crs = "+proj=longlat", # Set input coordinate reference system
  out.crs = "EPSG:3338", # Set output coordinate reference system
  extrapolation.grid.type = "sf")
```

```
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
```

```
[inverse distance weighted interpolation]
```

```
figure0$plot + # 20x20km grid
  ggplot2::guides(fill=guide_legend(title = "walleye pollock\nCPUE (kg/km2)"))
```

14. Access via API and R



15. Access via API and Python

15.0.1. {afscgap} Library Installation

author: Sam Pottinger (sam.pottinger@berkeley.edu; GitHub::sampottinger)
date: May 13, 2023

The third-party `afscgap` Python package interfaces with FOSS to access AFSC GAP data. It can be installed via `pip`:

```
#The reticulate package provides a comprehensive set of tools for interoperability between  
library(reticulate)
```

```
pip install afscgap  
pip install git+https://github.com/SchmidtDSE/afscgap.git@main
```

For more information on installation and deployment, see the library documentation.

15.0.2. Basic query

This first example queries for Pacific glass shrimp (*Pasiphaea pacifica*) in the Gulf of Alaska in 2021. The library will automatically generate HTTP queries, converting from Python types to ORDS query syntax.

```
import afscgap  
  
query = afscgap.Query()  
query.filter_year(eq=2021)  
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')  
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')  
  
results = query.execute()
```

15. Access via API and Python

The `results` variable in this example is an iterator that will automatically perform pagination behind the scenes.

15.0.3. Iterating with a for loop

The easiest way to interact with results is a simple for loop. This next example determines the frequency of different catch per unit effort where Pacific glass shrimp were reported:

```
import afscgap

# Mapping from CPUE to count
count_by_cpue = {}

# Build query
query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
results = query.execute()

# Iterate through results and count
for record in results:
    cpue = record.get_cpue_weight(units='kg/ha')
    cpue_rounded = round(cpue)
    count = count_by_cpue.get(cpue_rounded, 0) + 1
    count_by_cpue[cpue_rounded] = count

# Print the result
print(count_by_cpue)
```

Note that, in this example, only records with Pacific glass shrimp are included ("presence-only" data). See zero catch inference below. In other words, it reports on CPUE only for hauls in which Pacific glass shrimp were recorded, excluding some hauls like those in which Pacific glass shrimp were not found at all.

15.0.4. Iterating with functional programming

A for loop is not the only option for iterating through results. List comprehensions and other functional programming methods can be used as well.

```
import statistics

import afscgap

# Build query
query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
results = query.execute()

# Get temperatures in Celsius
temperatures = [record.get_bottom_temperature(units='c') for record in results]

# Take the median
print(statistics.median(temperatures))
```

This example reports the median temperature in Celcius for when Pacific glass shrimp was reported.

15.0.5. Load into Pandas

The results from the afscgap package are serializable and can be loaded into other tools like Pandas. This example loads Pacific glass shrimp from 2021 Gulf of Alaska into a data frame.

```
import pandas

import afscgap

query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
```

15. Access via API and Python

```
results = query.execute()

pandas.DataFrame(results.to_dicts())
```

Specifically, `to_dicts` provides an iterator over a dictionary form of the data that can be read into tools like Pandas.

15.0.6. Advanced filtering

Queries so far have focused on filters requiring equality but range queries can be built as well.

```
import afscgap

# Build query
query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(min_val=2015, max_val=2019)  # Note min/max_val
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
results = query.execute()

# Sum weight
weights = map(lambda x: x.get_weight(units='kg'), results)
total_weight = sum(weights)
print(total_weight)
```

This example queries for Pacific glass shrimp data between 2015 and 2019, summing the total weight caught. Note that most users will likely take advantage of built-in Python to ORDS query generation which dictates how the library communicates with the API service. However, users can provide raw ORDS queries as well using manual filtering.

15.0.7. Zero-catch inference

Until this point, these examples use presence-only data. However, the `afscgap` package can infer negative or “zero catch” records as well.

15. Access via API and Python

```
import afscgap

# Mapping from CPUE to count
count_by_cpue = {}

# Build query
query = afscgap.Query()
query.filter_year(eq=2021)
query.filter_srvy(eq='GOA')
query.filter_scientific_name(eq='Pasiphaea pacifica')
query.set_presence_only(False) # Added to earlier example
results = query.execute()

# Iterate through results and count
for record in results:
    cpue = record.get_cpue_weight(units='kg/ha')
    cpue_rounded = round(cpue)
    count = count_by_cpue.get(cpue_rounded, 0) + 1
    count_by_cpue[cpue_rounded] = count

# Print the result
print(count_by_cpue)
```

This example revisits the earlier snippet for CPUE counts but `set_presence_only(False)` directs the library to look at additional data on hauls, determining which hauls did not have Pacific glass shrimp. This lets the library return records for hauls in which Pacific glass shrimp were not found. This can be seen in differences in counts reported:

Rounded CPUE	Count with <code>set_presence_only(True)</code>	Count with <code>set_presence_only(False)</code>
0 kg/ha	44	521
1 kg/ha	7	7
2 kg/ha	1	1

Put simply, while the earlier example showed CPUE counts for hauls in which Pacific glass shrimp were seen, this revised example reports for all hauls in the Gulf of Alaska in 2021.

15. Access via API and Python

15.0.8. More information

Please see the API documentation for the Python library for additional details.

16. Access via Oracle and R (AFSC Staff only)

If the user has access to the AFSC Oracle database, the user can use SQL developer to view and pull the FOSS public data directly from the GAP_PRODUCTS Oracle schema.

16.0.1. Connect to Oracle from R

Many users will want to access the data from Oracle using R. The user will need to install the RODBC R package and ask OFIS (IT) connect R to Oracle. Then, use the following code in R to establish a connection from R to Oracle:

Here, the user can write in their username and password directly into the RODBC connect function. Never save usernames or passwords in scripts that may be intentionally or unintentionally shared with others. If no username and password is entered in the function, pop-ups will appear on the screen asking for the username and password.

```
library(gapindex)
channel <- gapindex::get_connected()
```

16.0.2. Ex. Wholesale download data and join data in R

```
locations <- c(
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_CATCH",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_HAUL",
  "GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_SPECIES"
)

print(Sys.Date())

error_loading <- c() # log if any tables are unable to download
```

16. Access via Oracle and R (AFSC Staff only)

```
for (i in 1:length(locations)){
  print(locations[i])
  a <- RODB::sqlQuery(channel, paste0("SELECT * FROM ", locations[i], "; "))
  if (is.null(nrow(a))) { # if an error in downloading has occurred
    error_loading <- c(error_loading, locations[i])
  } else { # if no error in downloading has occurred
    write.csv(x = a,
              # change file name to be more computer file storage friendly
              here::here(paste0(tolower(gsub(
                pattern = '.',
                replacement = "_",
                x = locations[i],
                fixed = TRUE)),
                ".csv"))))
  }
}
error_loading
```

Join downloaded files into presence-only table

```
# Load data
library(dplyr)
library(here)
library(readr)
catch <- readr::read_csv(file = here::here("data/gap_products_foss_catch.csv"))[, -1] # remove haul
haul <- readr::read_csv(file = here::here("data/gap_products_foss_haul.csv"))[, -1] # remove species
species <- readr::read_csv(file = here::here("data/gap_products_foss_species.csv"))[, -1] # remove dat

dat <-
  # join haul and catch data to unique species by survey table
  dplyr::left_join(haul, catch) %>%
  # join species data to unique species by survey table
  dplyr::left_join(species) %>%
  # modify zero-filled rows
  dplyr::mutate(
    CPUE_KGKM2 = ifelse(is.null(CPUE_KGKM2), 0, CPUE_KGKM2), # just in case
    CPUE_KGHA = CPUE_KGKM2/100, # Hectares
    CPUE_NOKM2 = ifelse(is.null(CPUE_NOKM2), 0, CPUE_NOKM2), # just in case
    CPUE_NOHA = CPUE_NOKM2/100, # Hectares
```

16. Access via Oracle and R (AFSC Staff only)

```
COUNT = ifelse(is.null(COUNT), 0, COUNT),  
WEIGHT_KG = ifelse(is.null(WEIGHT_KG), 0, WEIGHT_KG) )
```

Join downloaded files into zero-filled table

```
# Load data  
library(dplyr)  
library(here)  
library(readr)  
catch <- readr::read_csv(file = here::here("data/gap_products_foss_catch.csv"))[, -1] # remove  
haul <- readr::read_csv(file = here::here("data/gap_products_foss_haul.csv"))[, -1] # remove  
species <- readr::read_csv(file = here::here("data/gap_products_foss_species.csv"))[, -1] # remove  
  
# come up with full combination of what species should be listed for what hauls/surveys  
# for zero-filled data, all species caught in a survey need to have zero or non-zero row entries  
comb <- dplyr::full_join(  
  x = dplyr::left_join(catch, haul, by = "HAULJOIN") %>%  
    dplyr::select(SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID, SPECIES_CODE) %>%  
    dplyr::distinct(),  
  y = haul %>%  
    dplyr::select(SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID, HAULJOIN) %>%  
    dplyr::distinct(),  
  by = "SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID",  
  relationship = "many-to-many"  
)  
  
# Join data to make a full zero-filled CPUE dataset  
dat <- comb %>%  
  # add species data to unique species by survey table  
  dplyr::left_join(species, "SPECIES_CODE") %>%  
  # add catch data  
  dplyr::full_join(catch, c("SPECIES_CODE", "HAULJOIN")) %>%  
  # add haul data  
  dplyr::full_join(haul) %>% # , c("SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID", "HAULJOIN")  
  # modify zero-filled rows  
  dplyr::mutate(  
    CPUE_KGKM2 = ifelse(is.null(CPUE_KGKM2), 0, CPUE_KGKM2),  
    CPUE_KGHA = CPUE_KGKM2/100, # Hectares  
    CPUE_NOKM2 = ifelse(is.null(CPUE_NOKM2), 0, CPUE_NOKM2),  
    CPUE_NOHA = CPUE_NOKM2/100, # Hectares
```

16. Access via Oracle and R (AFSC Staff only)

```
COUNT = ifelse(is.null(COUNT), 0, COUNT),  
WEIGHT_KG = ifelse(is.null(WEIGHT_KG), 0, WEIGHT_KG) )
```

16.0.3. Ex. Join data using Oracle

To join these tables in Oracle, you may use a variant of the following code:

```
SELECT  
hh.YEAR,  
hh.SRVY,  
hh.SURVEY,  
hh.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID,  
hh.SURVEY_NAME,  
hh.CRUISE,  
hh.CRUISEJOIN,  
hh.HAUL,  
hh.HAULJOIN,  
hh.STRATUM,  
hh.STATION,  
hh.VESSEL_ID,  
hh.VESSEL_NAME,  
hh.DATE_TIME,  
hh.LATITUDE_DD_START,  
hh.LONGITUDE_DD_START,  
hh.LATITUDE_DD_END,  
hh.LONGITUDE_DD_END,  
hh.BOTTOM_TEMPERATURE_C,  
hh.SURFACE_TEMPERATURE_C,  
hh.DEPTH_M,  
cc.SPECIES_CODE,  
ss.ITIS,  
ss.WORMS,  
ss.COMMON_NAME,  
ss.SCIENTIFIC_NAME,  
ss.ID_RANK,  
CASE WHEN cc.CPUE_KGKM2 IS NULL THEN 0 ELSE cc.CPUE_KGKM2 END AS CPUE_KGKM2,  
CASE WHEN cc.CPUE_NOKM2 IS NULL THEN 0 ELSE cc.CPUE_NOKM2 END AS CPUE_NOKM2,  
CASE WHEN cc.COUNT IS NULL THEN 0 ELSE cc.COUNT END AS COUNT,
```

16. Access via Oracle and R (AFSC Staff only)

```
CASE WHEN cc.WEIGHT_KG IS NULL THEN 0 ELSE cc.WEIGHT_KG END AS WEIGHT_KG,  
CASE WHEN cc.TAXON_CONFIDENCE IS NULL THEN NULL ELSE cc.TAXON_CONFIDENCE END AS TAXON_CONFIDENCE,  
hh.AREA_SWEPT_KM2,  
hh.DISTANCE_FISHED_KM,  
hh.DURATION_HR,  
hh.NET_WIDTH_M,  
hh.NET_HEIGHT_M,  
hh.PERFORMANCE  
FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_SURVEY_SPECIES sv  
FULL OUTER JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_SPECIES ss  
ON sv.SPECIES_CODE = ss.SPECIES_CODE  
FULL OUTER JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_HAUL hh  
ON sv.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = hh.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID  
FULL OUTER JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_CATCH cc  
ON sv.SPECIES_CODE = cc.SPECIES_CODE  
AND hh.HAULJOIN = cc.HAULJOIN
```

16.0.4. Ex. Subset data

Here, we are pulling EBS Pacific cod from 2010 - 2021:

```
# Pull data  
data <- RODB::sqlQuery(  
  channel = channel,  
  query =  
    "SELECT * FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_CATCH cc  
    JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_HAUL hh  
    ON cc.HAULJOIN = hh.HAULJOIN  
    WHERE SRVY = 'EBS'  
    AND SPECIES_CODE = 21720 -- 'Pacific cod'  
    AND YEAR >= 2010  
    AND YEAR < 2021")  
  
flextable::flextable(data[1:3,]) %>%  
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

16. Access via Oracle and R (AFSC Staff only)

HAULJOIN	SPECIES_ CODE	CPUE_ KGKM2	CPUE_ NOKM2	COUNT	WEIGHT_ KG	TAXON_ CONFI- DENCE	YEAR SRVY
-19,461	21,720	646.8800	200.3345	10	32.29	High	2,019 EBS
-19,446	21,720	1,212.7733	164.7230	8	58.90	High	2,019 EBS
-19,422	21,720	313.8482	108.5980	6	17.34	High	2,019 EBS

16.0.5. Ex. Find all species found in the eastern Bering Sea (EBS) survey in 2023

```
# Pull data
data <- RODB::sqlQuery(
  channel = channel,
  query =
    "SELECT DISTINCT
    ss.COMMON_NAME,
    ss.SCIENTIFIC_NAME,
    ss.ID_RANK,
    ss.WORMS
    FROM GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_CATCH cc -- get species codes
    LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_SPECIES ss -- get species info
    ON cc.SPECIES_CODE = ss.SPECIES_CODE"
```


16. Access via Oracle and R (AFSC Staff only)

```
LEFT JOIN GAP_PRODUCTS.FOSS_HAUL hh -- filter by year and survey
ON cc.HAULJOIN = hh.HAULJOIN
WHERE hh.YEAR = 2023
AND hh.SURVEY_DEFINITION_ID = 98 -- EBS survey
ORDER BY COMMON_NAME")
```

```
flextable::flextable(data[1:3,]) %>%
  # flextable::fit_to_width(max_width = 6) %>%
  flextable::theme_zebra()
```

COMMON_NAME	SCIENTIFIC_NAME	ID_RANK	WORMS
Alaska great-tellin	Megangulus luteus	species	423,511
Alaska plaice	Pleuronectes quadritu- berculatus	species	254,564
Alaska skate	Arctoraja parrifera	species	1,577,324

Part VI.

Data Products & Tools

To accompany these data, we also produce data products to make using our data more accessible and straightforward.

Table 16.3.: Survey of products developed by GAP

Product	Point of Contact AI	Point of Contact GOA	Point of Contact BS	Description
<i>Data</i>				
Finalized bottom trawl data	Susanne McDermott	Ned Laman	Duane Stevenson	NOAA- trawl data post-su
Data requests	Alexandra Dowlin		Chris Anderson	To requ NOAA- trawl ra
Species codebook	Chris Anderson			List of c identifie NOAA- surveys
Survey protocols	Em?			Docum NOAA- bottom
<i>Analysis</i>				
Design-based indices for target species	Susanne McDermott	Ned Laman	Duane Stevenson	Standar and ab NOAA- trawl su
Design-based age or length composition	Susanne McDermott	Ned Laman	Duane Stevenson	Standar age com NOAA- trawl su
Model-based indices, age comps (stock assessment), area occupied, and COG (ESP)	Lewis Barnett			Spatiot indices compos NOAA- trawl su

Product	Point of Contact AI	Point of Contact GOA	Point of Contact BS	Description
Annual bottom and surface temperature summary (ESR, stock assessment)	Rebecca Howard		Sean Rohan & Lewis Barnett	Summary and surface temperature data
Bering Sea cold pool index and temperature data products (ESR, ESP, stock assessment)	-		Sean Rohan & Lewis Barnett	Create EBS, cold pool temperature visualizations
Annual fish condition (ESR)	Rebecca Howard, Sean Rohan, & Bianca Prohaska	Rebecca Howard & Bianca Prohaska	Bianca Prohaska & Sean Rohan	Groundfish condition in the EBS of Alaska
Rockfish indices vs environmental gradients (ESR)	Alexandra Dowlin & Christina Conrath		-	GOA/AI abundance vs environmental gradients
Structure-Forming Invertebrates-Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (SFI-HAPC) (ESR)	Christina Conrath		Thaddeus Buser	Relative hydrocarbon anemone and AI
Forage fishes (ESR)	-	Megsie Siple	-	Relative sandfish GOA and AI
Miscellaneous species (ESR)	Sarah Friedman		Thaddeus Buser	Relative poached AI survival
Jellies (ESR)	Alexandra Dowlin		Thaddeus Buser	Relative and AI
Essential fish habitat	Megsie Siple		Sean Rohan	Habitat on species every fish
<i>Visualization Tools</i>				
Alaska groundfish maps (CPUE, etc.)	Megsie Siple		Sean Rohan	
<i>Communication</i>				

Product	Point of Contact AI	Point of Contact GOA	Point of Contact BS	Descripti
Annual survey data report	Megsie Siple, Bethany Riggle, Alex Dowlin		Emily Markowitz, Sophia Wassermann, Nicole Charriere, Chris Anderson	Alaska Technic survey availab for each (https://
ADF&G report of research activities	Alexandra Dowlin		Nicole Charriere & Rebecca Haehn	Report activity waters.
IPHC report of research activities	Ned Laman		Rebecca Haehn	
Plan team survey results presentation	Megsie Siple, Susanne McDermott	Megsie Siple, Ned Laman	Duane Stevenson	NOAA- their fin Plan Te attachn https:// council ground
Community highlights report	Susanne McDermott		Emily Markowitz	Compil NOAA- findings
Bottom Trawl Survey Temperature and Progress Maps	Ned Laman		Emily Markowitz	Near re temper Islands Bottom

17. Open source code

17.1. R Packages

17.1.1. `akgfmmaps` R package

Bottom trawl survey maps layers and plotting examples. **POC:** Sean Rohan

17.1.2. `coldpool` R package

Cold pool area and temperature data products for the Bering Sea. **POC:** Sean Rohan

17.1.3. `akfishcondition` R package

Groundfish morphometric condition indicators for fish in the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska. **POC:** Sean Rohan

17.1.4. `gapindex` R package

Calculation of Design-Based Indices of Abundance and Composition for AFSC GAP Bottom Trawl Surveys. **POC:** Zack Oyafuso and Margaret Siple

Part VII.

Contact us

This code is primarily maintained by:

Thank you for using our data guide!

This code is always in development. Find code used for various reports in the code releases.

This code is primarily maintained by:

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Seattle, WA 98195

General questions and more specific data requests can be sent to nmfs.afsc.gap.metadata@noaa.gov or submitted as an issue on our GitHub Organization. The version of this data used for stock assessments can be found through the Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN). For questions about the eastern Bering Sea surveys, contact Duane Stevenson (Duane.Stevenson@noaa.gov). For questions about the Gulf of Alaska or Aleutian Islands surveys, contact Ned Laman (Ned.Laman@noaa.gov). For questions specifically about crab data in any region, contact Mike Litzow (Mike.Litzow@noaa.gov), the Shellfish Assessment Program lead.

For questions, comments, and concerns specifically about the Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS) platform, please contact us using the Comments page on the FOSS webpage.

18. Production run notes

Report run date: Saturday, June 07, 2025

19. R Version Metadata

```
R version 4.5.0 (2025-04-11 ucrt)
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64
Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 19045)
```

```
Matrix products: default
  LAPACK version 3.12.1
```

```
locale:
[1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.utf8
[2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.utf8
[3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.utf8
[4] LC_NUMERIC=C
[5] LC_TIME=English_United States.utf8
```

```
time zone: America/Los_Angeles
tzcode source: internal
```

```
attached base packages:
[1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods    base
```

```
loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
 [1] compiler_4.5.0    fastmap_1.2.0     cli_3.6.5         tools_4.5.0
 [5] htmltools_0.5.8.1 rstudioapi_0.17.1 yaml_2.3.10       rmarkdown_2.29
 [9] knitr_1.50        jsonlite_2.0.0    xfun_0.52         digest_0.6.37
[13] rlang_1.1.6       evaluate_1.0.3
```

19.0.1. NOAA README

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19. R Version Metadata

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20. Acknowledgments

21. Community Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the many communities of Alaska and their members who have helped contribute to this body of work. The knowledge, experiences, and insights have been instrumental in expanding the scope of our science and knowledge to encompass the many issues that face this important ecosystem. We appreciate feedback from those residing in the region that are willing to share their insights and participation in an open dialog about how we can improve our collective knowledge of the ecosystem and the region.

22. Land Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the many communities of the Bering Strait region and their members who have helped contribute to this document. The knowledge, experiences, and insights of the people of the Bering Strait region have been instrumental in expanding the scope of our science and knowledge to encompass the many issues that face this important ecosystem. We appreciate feedback from those residing in the region that are willing to share their insights, including the local names used for the species covered by this document, identifying species of interest or concern that should be included in this document, and participation in an open dialog about how we can improve our collective knowledge of the ecosystem and the region.

NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center's work is conducted in the waters and along the coastlines of Alaska, which include the traditional home lands and waters of the Inupiat, Yupiit, Siberian Yupiit, Unangax, Alutiiq/Sugpiaq, Eyak, Dena'ina Athabascan, Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian who have stewarded their lands and waters since time immemorial. We are indebted to these peoples for their wisdom and knowledge of their lands and waters.

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23. Technical Acknowledgments

This quarto book is based off the NOAA-quarto-book GitHub repo designed by Eli Holmes.

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23.1. Partners

Scientists from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center conduct these bottom trawl surveys with participation from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), and universities. This research is conducted on chartered fishing vessels.

23.2. Collaborators

Our data are used in many annual publications, including but not limited to the list below:

- Alaska Stock Assessments
- North Pacific Groundfish Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Reports
- Groundfish Economic Status Reports for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands
- Alaska Marine Ecosystem Status Report Database
- Southeast Alaska Coastal Monitoring Survey Reports
- Alaska Fisheries Life History Database
- Essential Fish Habitat Research Plan in Alaska

24. Citations and References

25. Access Constraints

There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. They reside in public domain and can be freely distributed.

User Constraints: Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata prior to use. Data should not be used beyond the limits of the source scale. Acknowledgement of AFSC Groundfish Assessment Program, as the source from which these data were obtained, in any publications and/or other representations of these data, is suggested.

26. References

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