YOY IDENTIFICATION

Use the two trees on the right to identify any YOY rockfish encountered during your survey. Record as much detail as possible. *It's not necessary to* identify each fish to species, but do it if you can!

Note: the two trees are divided between "deep body" fish and "elongate body" fish. Once you determine which tree to start with, follow the key with the characteristics of each fish.





DEEP BODY



ELONGATE BODY



You can help save endangered rockfish!

NOAA is trying to learn about long-term trends in juvenile rockfish and needs the help of citizen divers to collect data.

You can help in one of two ways:

- Report any sightings of bocaccio, yelloweye or canary rockfish to rockfishID@noaa.gov and include picture, location and date information.
- Participate in the broader monitoring program outlined in this pamphlet and collect data during your regular dive trips in Puget Sound.

SAFETY FIRST! Participation is purely voluntary and not affiliated with the NOAA dive program.

SAMPLING METHOD:

Surveys are completed using a timed roving dive survey: Divers swim through a single habitat type and record young-of-year (YOY) rockfish by two morphological traits (body shape and dorsal spot presence/absence), basic habitat information and the survey duration.

A more detailed methods document and datasheets are available on the NOAA website at westcoast.fisheries.noaa. gov/protected_species/rockfish/citizen_science_yoy_ rockfish photo.html, or scan the QR code on the back.

Each survey should be ned and may last as long as new habitat is being searched within safe dive limits.

A single site could include multiple habitat types and depths and, therefore, more than one survey zone

SURVEY ZONE:

One habitat type and depth bin.

SURVEY PATH:

O Zeroes are just as

surveys with a lot

of YOY rockfish.

One meter on each side of swimming path and one meter off the substrate.

Share your results at rockfishID@noaa.gov

Note depth bin: • Shallow (< 20 feet) Intermediate (21–60 feet) • Deep (> 60 feet) Not all habitats are present at all depths.

() A) minimum visibility of eight feet required to conduct surveys

ROCKY REEF SURVEY ZONE



Record the following data: **Relief:** • >3 feet, 1-3 feet,

Diver 1 records

all YOY (< 10 cm

or <1 foot Presence of bottom-

growing kelp:

• Common, sparse or rare to non-existent

EELGRASS SURVEY ZONE

10 shoots/square foot)

square foot)

Record the following data: **Density:** • High (greater than • Medium (1–9 shoots/square foot) • Low (< 1 shoots/ **Approximate length** of eelgrass in feet

SOFT BOTTOM SURVEY ZONE



Photo © Janna Nichols



DEEP

SURFACE

Sediment type: • Sand, silt or shell gravel



For surveys in kelp habitats that reach the surface, a survey should be run through the canopy (<2m from surface) for every survey along the bottom.

If kelp doesn't reach the surface, do a second survey at that depth.





Record the following data: 🖉 **Density per**

five-minute survey: • High (> 100 stipes)

- Medium (20–100 stipes
- Low (<20 stipes)
- Canopy height in feet



For information on reporting rockfish:





SEATTLE AQUARIUM

Visit us on the web:



