

## Declining size and age of rockfishes (*Sebastes* spp.) inherent to Indigenous cultures of Pacific Canada

Madeleine McGreer<sup>1</sup>  
Alejandro Frid<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Central Coast Indigenous Resource Alliance  
2790 Vargo Rd, Campbell River, BC, V9W 4X1, Canada

<sup>2</sup>School of Environmental Studies  
University of Victoria  
David Turpin Building, Room B250  
PO Box 1700 STN CSC  
Victoria BC V8W 2Y2

\*Corresponding author: [alejfrid@gmail.com](mailto:alejfrid@gmail.com), 604.358.2031

### Abstract

Yelloweye Rockfish (*Sebastes ruberrimus*) and Quillback Rockfish (*S. maliger*) are important foods in the traditional diets of Indigenous people in coastal British Columbia (BC), Canada. These species are vulnerable to overexploitation because fecundity increases with maternal size or age, yet large-scale fisheries truncate size and age structures. In BC's Central Coast, Indigenous fishers have observed declines in the size and abundance of rockfishes, particularly since the commercial over-exploitation that occurred in the late 1970s and 1980s. To address this conservation concern, we analyzed fishery-independent data collected annually since 2003 by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) and the Pacific Halibut Management Association (PHMA). These surveys are coast-wide, yet we focused on data for BC's Central Coast and vicinity. Linear mixed models tested for temporal trends in size and age while controlling for environmental variables. IPHC and PHMA surveys differed in field methodology and were analyzed separately. For Yelloweye Rockfish, fork length declined at average rates of  $-3.53 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$  (IPHC: 2003-2015) or  $-4.26 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$  (PHMA: 2006-2015), and age declined at average rates of  $-0.73 \text{ yrs yr}^{-1}$  (IPHC: 2003-2012) or  $-0.86 \text{ yrs yr}^{-1}$  (PHMA: 2006-2012). The fork length of Quillback Rockfish declined at an average rate of  $-4.57 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$  (PHMA: 2006-2015). Although rockfish management in BC has become more conservative since the early 2000s, the abundances of Yelloweye and Quillback Rockfish remain at historical low levels. Our results, along with the body of work that precedes them, suggest that loss of reproductive potential associated with size and age truncation could be hampering recovery. Current management criteria, however, are biomass-based and might fail to address this problem. Incorporating old age and large size structures into management objectives could enhance rockfish recovery and help maintain the cultural integrity of Indigenous people who rely on these species.

**Key words:** age decline; British Columbia; Indigenous people; Quillback Rockfish; *Sebastes*; size decline; Yelloweye Rockfish