



STOCK ASSESSMENT OF SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE TUNA



WCPFC-SCI4-2018/SA-WP-05 Tremblay-Boyer L, Hampton J, McKechnie S and Pilling G

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MFCL assessment cheatsheet

Inputs

Process

Catch*

Size composition* (length LL)



Tagging* (if available)

Age-length*

I. Stepwise development from last

assessment

Incl. new features and adjustments to obtain satisfactory model diagnostics

DIAGNOSTIC CASE

2. One-off sensitivities (biological and model)

Outputs

- Model diagnostics
- Key model predictions

(spawning potential; recruitment; depletion by region, etc.)

Data inputs described in SC14/SA-IP-07

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2. One-off sensitivities (biological and model)

3. STRUCTURAL UNCERTAINTY GRID

(based on key sensitivities)



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(spawning potential; recruitment; depletion by region, etc.)

Reference points aggregated across grid model runs

OVERVIEW



- 2015 assessment
- Key changes from the 2015 assessment
- Data inputs
- Stepwise from 2015 to the diagnostic case
- Diagnostics
- Structural uncertainty grid
- Challenges in the current assessment

2015 ASSESSMENT



- Inclusion of age-length data (from CSIRO otoliths)
- Moved from a single region model (2012) to an 8 region model
- "Reference/base case" model was used to represent stock status
- Uncertainty grid of 18 models was used to characterise uncertainty.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2018 ASSESSMENT



- 3 more years of data full access to operational data (inc. JP) Time-span: 1960-2016 (i.e. high 2017 catches not included)
- Longline fisheries partially split by flag
- Addition of Index fisheries
- Move from "traditional" to "geostatistical" CPUE
- CPUE includes Japanese data + no filter on targeting clusters
- More realistic recruitment distributions ——> Southern regions
- Maturity at length updated with sex ratio + new MFCL feature

REGIONAL STRUCTURES







GEOSTATISTICAL VS. TRADITIONAL CPUE



Geostatistical CPUE vs. Traditional CPUE

Cell effect Geostatistical (or 'spatio-temporal') surface Vessels Not included

5x5 cells independent

Included as covariate

Targeting group Included as covariate

Included as covariate

Span All assessment region high-mixing

Region-specific low-mixing

INDEX FISHERIES



- Best use of the fully integrated, multi-fleet standardised CPUE analyses
 - Expands spatial and temporal coverage for the indices of relative abundance
 - Avoids assigning the multi-fleet standardised CPUE time series to only one fleet (dynamic and patchy effort of longline fleets in the South Pacific)
- Capture vs. Index fisheries:
 - -- Size data weighted by CPUE for the Index fisheries

(representing the albacore <u>population</u>)

-- Size data weighted by CATCH for the Capture fisheries (representing the albacore <u>catch</u>)

Downweighted catch data to account for index fisheries

MATURITY AT AGE



Age (guarters)

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CPUEs*

Inputs

Catch*

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Year

FISHERIES DEFINITIONS

- 16 + 5 fisheries
- 1960-2016
- Quarterly time-steps
- I standardised CPUE in each region (5 Index LL fisheries)
- Length data only
- Few tags

Longline split into: DWFNs, PICTs, AU/NZ

Troll: All fleets

Driftnet: All fleets



CPUE INDICES – TRADITIONAL VS GEOSTATS





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PROGRESSION FROM 2015 TO 2018



PROGRESSION FROM 2015 TO 2018



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FIT TO CPUE DATA

FIT TO LENGTH FREQUENCY DATA





Length (cm)





FIT TO TAGGING DATA









Black = estimated Red = 2015 growth



GROWTH: MIXED SIGNALS *Fit to annual troll modes?*







Black = estimated Green = Chen-Wells

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Chen-Wells growth *cf*. Xu et al. (2014)

LIKELIHOOD PROFILE



MFCL ASSESSMENTS CHEATSHEET

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SELECTIVITY



Age-class (quarters)





STOCK-RECRUITMENT RELATIONSHIP





RECRUITMENT DYNAMICS





Key model predictions: Spawning potential and recruitment











MSY VS. CATCH





MAJURO/KOBE FOR DIAGNOSTIC CASE





SB/SB_{F=0}

SB/SB_{msy}

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ONE-OFF SENSITIVITIES





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STRUCTURAL UNCERTAINTY GRID



- Natural mortality *m* (0.3, 0.4)
- Growth (estimated, fixed at Chen-Wells VB)
- CPUE (traditional, geostatistical)
- Divisor on the size weighting (20, 50, 80)
- Steepness (0.65, 0.8, 0.95)
- \rightarrow 72 model runs

+ note revised grid in Rev2 paper

DEPLETION IN SPAWNING POTENTIAL



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Influential axis I: Natural mortality High value implies more productive stock

Depletion by run over time





Majuro

Influential axis 2: Growth Fixed (Chen-Wells) vs. estimated





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GRID SUMMARIES BY AXIS





MAJURO PLOTS FOR THE GRID





SB=20%SBF0

SB=20%SBF0



	Mean	Median	Min	10%	90%	Max
C_{latest}	61719	61635	60669	60833	62704	63180
MSY	100074	98080	65040	70856	130220	162000
$YF_{current}$	71579	71780	56680	62480	80432	89000
fmult	6.2	4.96	1.89	2.44	12.05	17.18
$F_{\rm MSY}$	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.1
$F_{recent}/F_{\rm MSY}$	0.23	0.2	0.06	0.08	0.41	0.53
SB_{MSY}	71407	68650	26760	39872	100773	134000
SB_0	443794	439800	308800	353870	510530	696200
$SB_{\rm MSY}/SB_0$	0.16	0.17	0.07	0.1	0.21	0.23
$SB_{F=0}$	469004	462633	380092	407792	534040	620000
$SB_{\rm MSY}/SB_{F=0}$	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.09	0.2	0.22
SB_{latest}/SB_0	0.55	0.56	0.33	0.42	0.69	0.74
$SB_{latest}/SB_{F=0}$	0.53	0.52	0.3	0.37	0.69	0.77
SB_{latest}/SB_{MSY}	4	3.42	1.45	1.96	7.07	10.74
$SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}$	0.51	0.52	0.32	0.37	0.63	0.72
$SB_{recent}/SB_{\rm MSY}$	3.88	3.3	1.58	1.96	6.56	9.67

CHALLENGES



Strong signal in the size data that there is no impact of fishing vs.

Strong signal in the CPUE data that abundance is declining





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REWEIGHTED SIZE DATA (LENGTH)

CPUE INDICES – TRADITIONAL VS GEOSTATS





CHALLENGES



Strong signal in the size data that there is no impact of fishing

VS.

Strong signal in the CPUE data that abundance is declining

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slow or fast growth?



GROWTH CURVES AND DATA



Green = Chen-Wells Black = estimated

Chen-Wells growth *cf*. Xu et al. (2014)





CHALLENGES



Strong signal in the size data that there is no impact of fishing

VS.

Strong signal in the CPUE data that abundance is declining

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slow or fast growth?

'slow' growth in troll modes vs. 'fast' growth in the rest of the region (conditional age-length & size data)

 \rightarrow growth as axis in the structural uncertainty grid

GENERAL DISCUSSION



- Difficult stock to assess as not really "observed" until older, except in surface fisheries
- No reduction in size of fish caught over time
- Uncertainty in growth otoliths/longline vs. troll data
- Declines in CPUE with large increases in catch not really observed

GENERAL DISCUSSION: GRID

- The grid spans key axes of uncertainty
- Grid predictions very variable but...

no models suggested overfishing or in an overfished state according to 20% LRP

 Reference points more optimistic than 2015 assessment, but wider range of uncertainty included + updated maturity-at-length increases spawning potential

2015 'base case' used for management advice

 $SB/SB_{F=0} = 0.40^{*}$

2018 grid subset with m = 0.3 (36 models)

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SB/SB_{F=0} = 0.42^* (full grid: 0.52)
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FUTURE WORK



• Growth:

- > Alternatives to Von Bertalanffy growth
- > Increase otolith sampling for smaller individuals in Southern regions
- Investigation into longline selectivity changes across the region accounting for oceanography and size-distribution
- Ongoing refinements to the geostatistical approach to standardizing CPUE (including vessel effects)
- Ongoing research into the weighing of data inputs, especially size data