

Fisheries Management in an Uncertain Future: Using Management Strategy Evaluation to Assess Robustness of Harvest Guidelines to Changing North Pacific Albacore Tuna Productivity and Distribution

2018-ECCWO Symposium – June 4, 2018 – Washington, DC, USA

Desiree Tommasi¹, Barbara Muhling¹, Steven Teo², and Gerard DiNardo²

¹UC Cooperative Institute for Marine Ecosystem and Climate, ²NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center

With thanks to the ISC ALBWG, Juan Valero, Huihua Lee, and all the stakeholders that participated in the NPALB MSE workshops

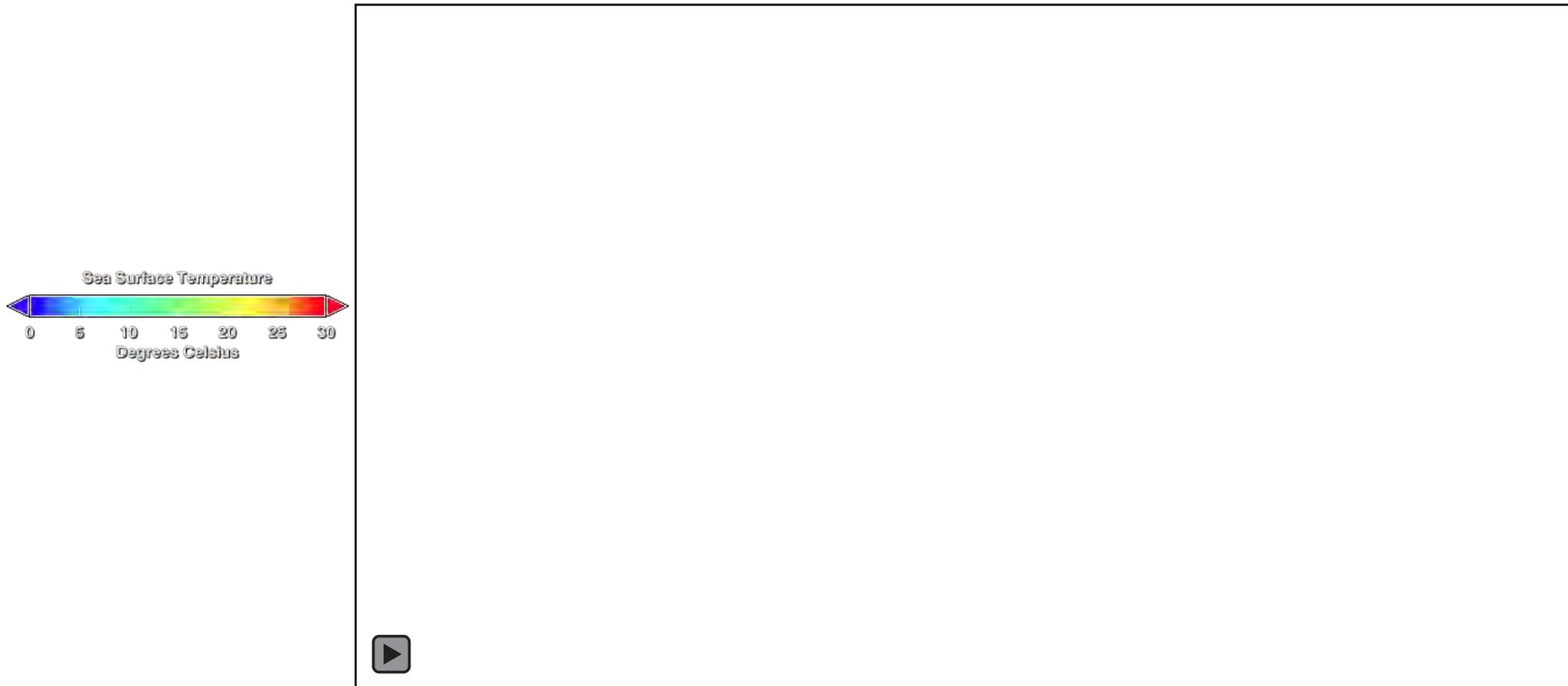


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA CRUZ



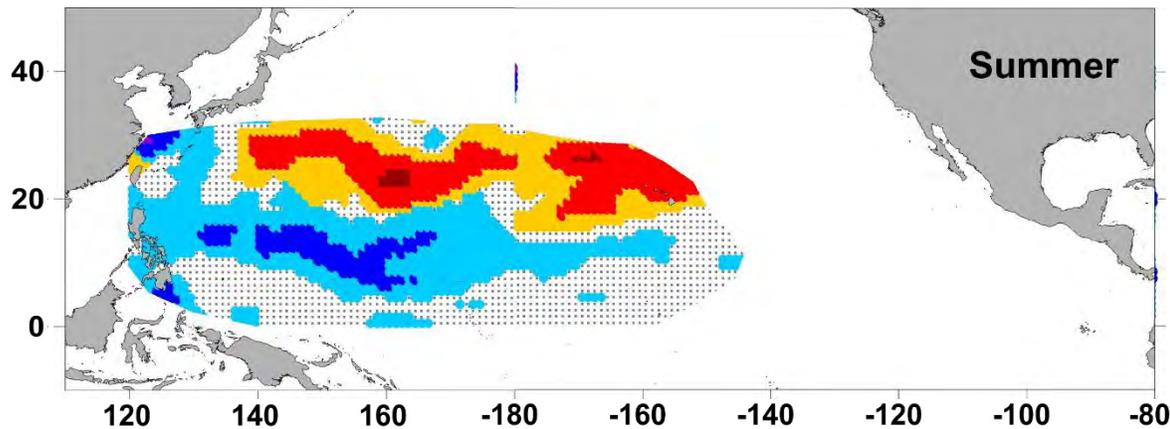
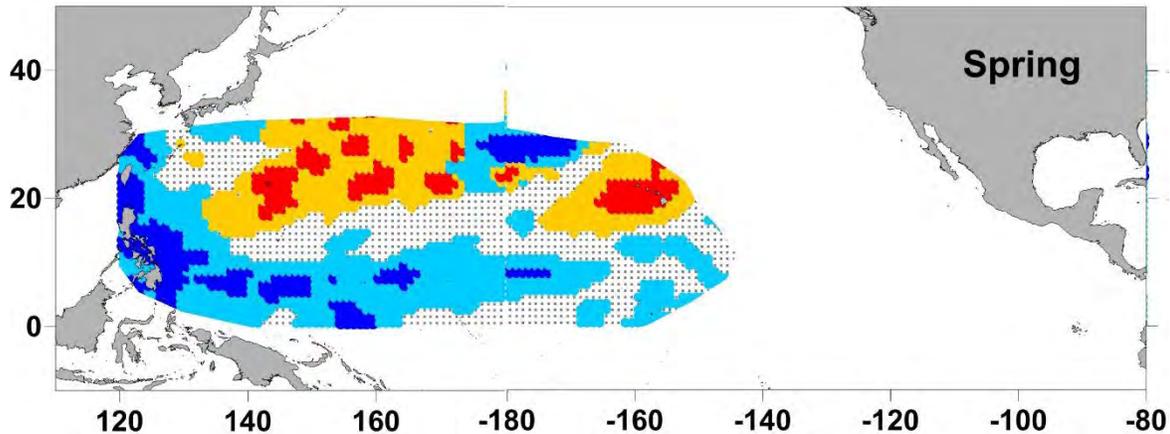
North Pacific Albacore Ecology

Highly migratory species whose habitat spans the entire North Pacific Ocean



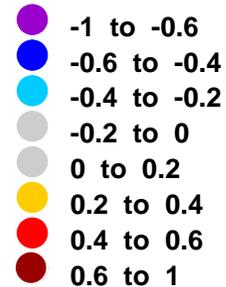
Temperature and Recruitment

Spatial correlations between Reynolds SST and recruitment (1993-2012)



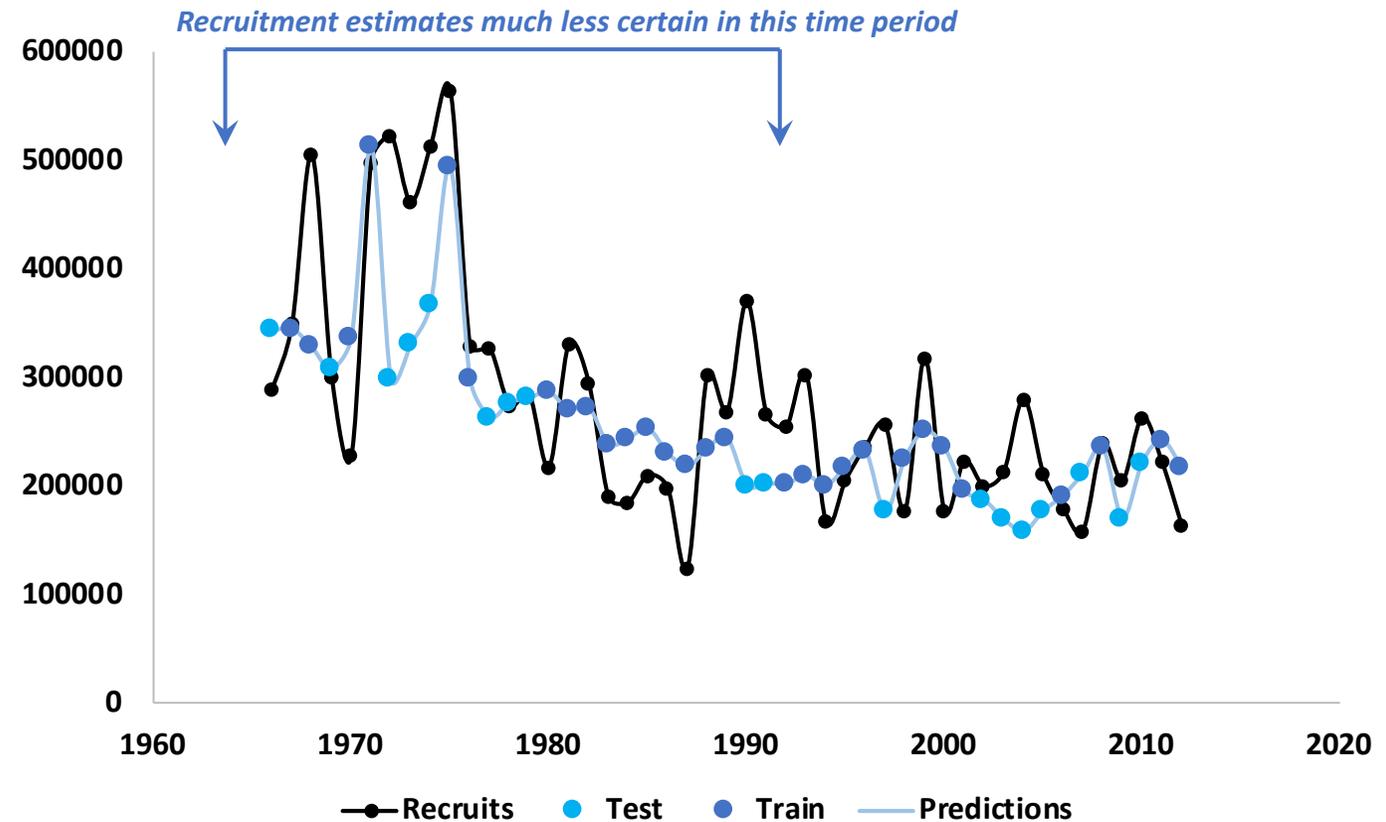
Cooler temperatures in subtropics and warmer temperatures in temperate latitudes associated with stronger recruitment

Correlation coefficient



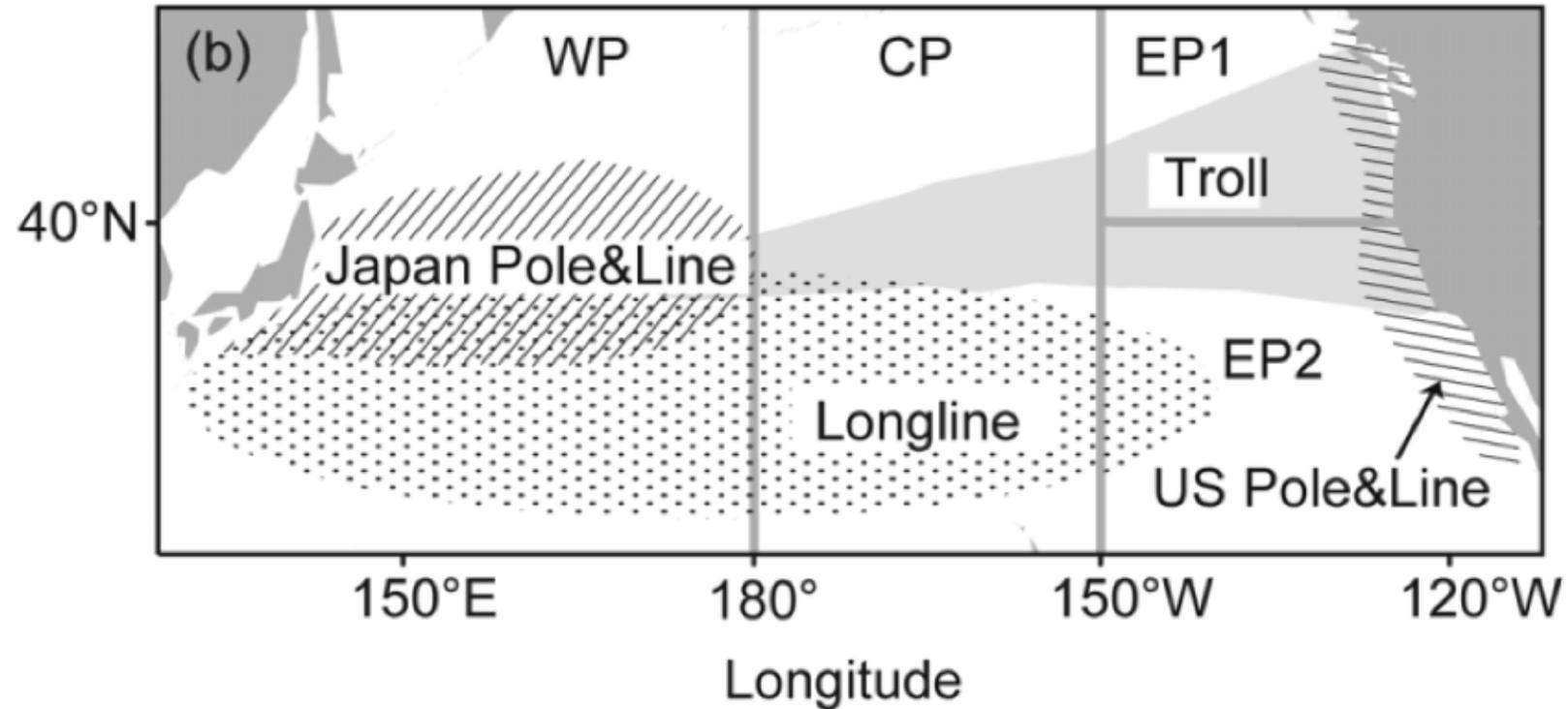
Temperature and Recruitment

- Generalized Additive Model of recruitment from SSB, SST anomalies, PDO, ENSO
- Stronger recruitment at higher SSB / cooler SSTs but model skillful **only** when 1970s were included
- Random variability and decadal cycles in recruitment
- May be partially driven by temperature variability, but correlations are weak



North Pacific Albacore Fisheries

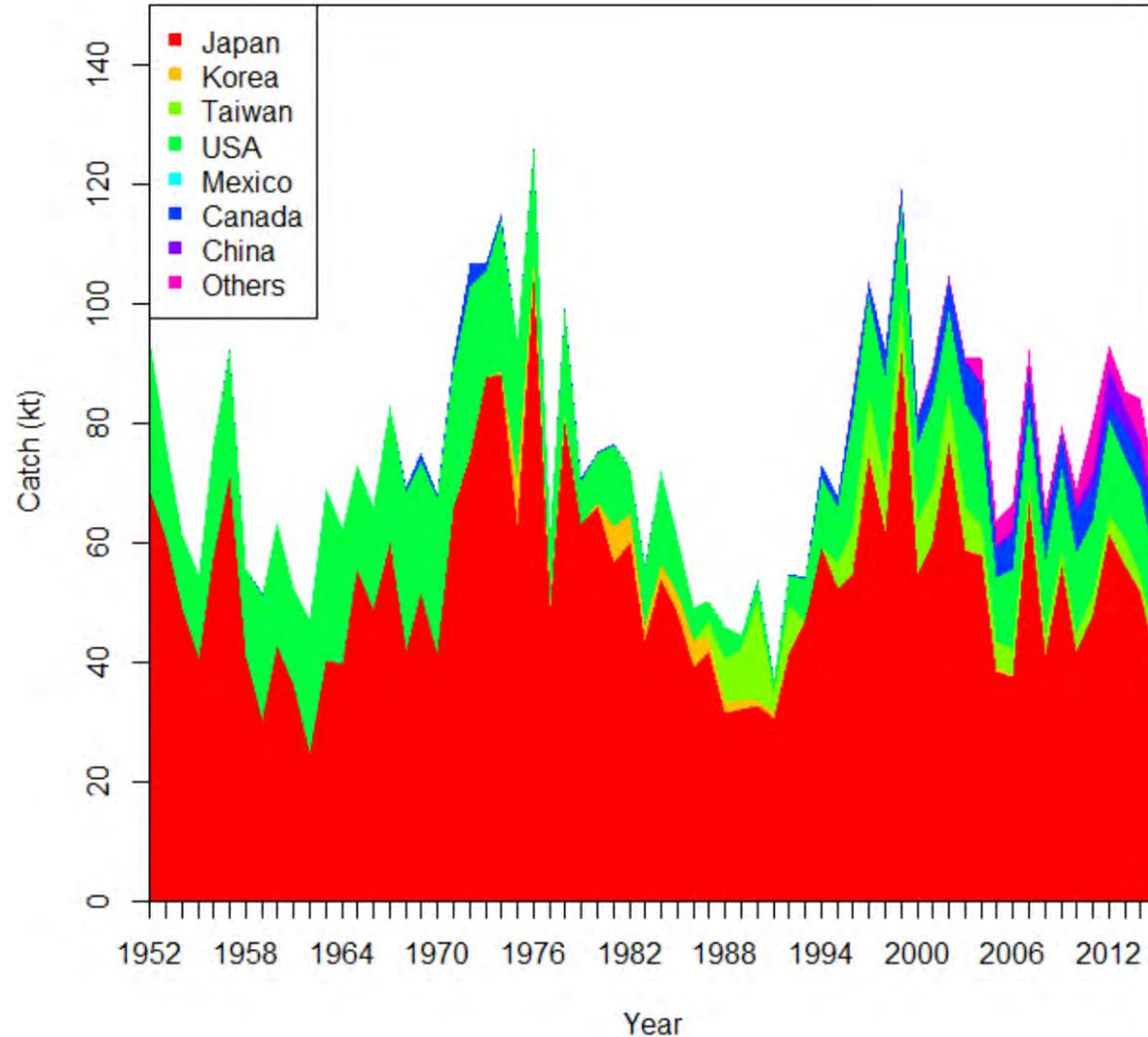
Fisheries include longline largely targeting adults and surface gears targeting juveniles



Ichinokawa et al. 2008, Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

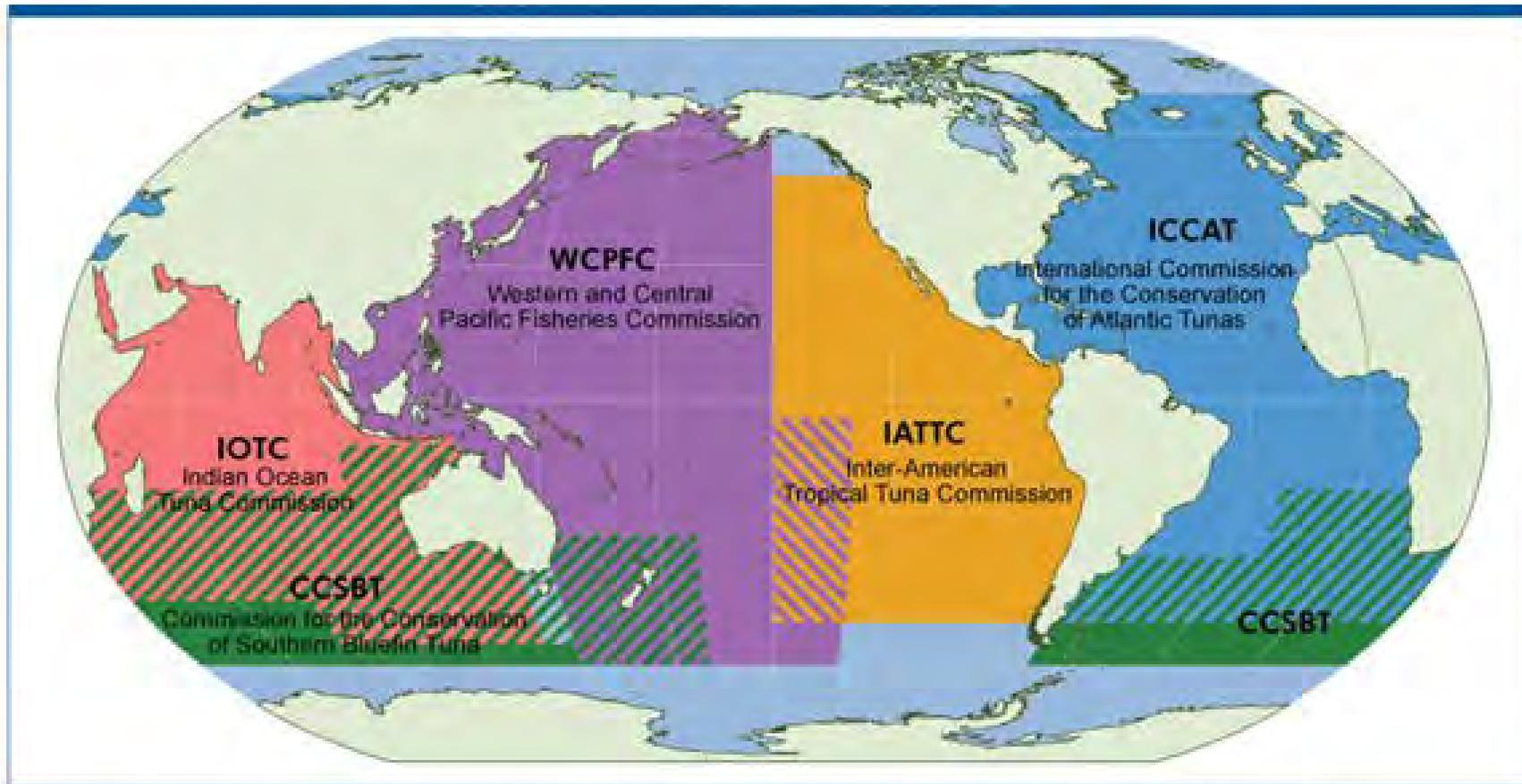
North Pacific Albacore Fisheries

Majority of the catch occurs in the Western Pacific

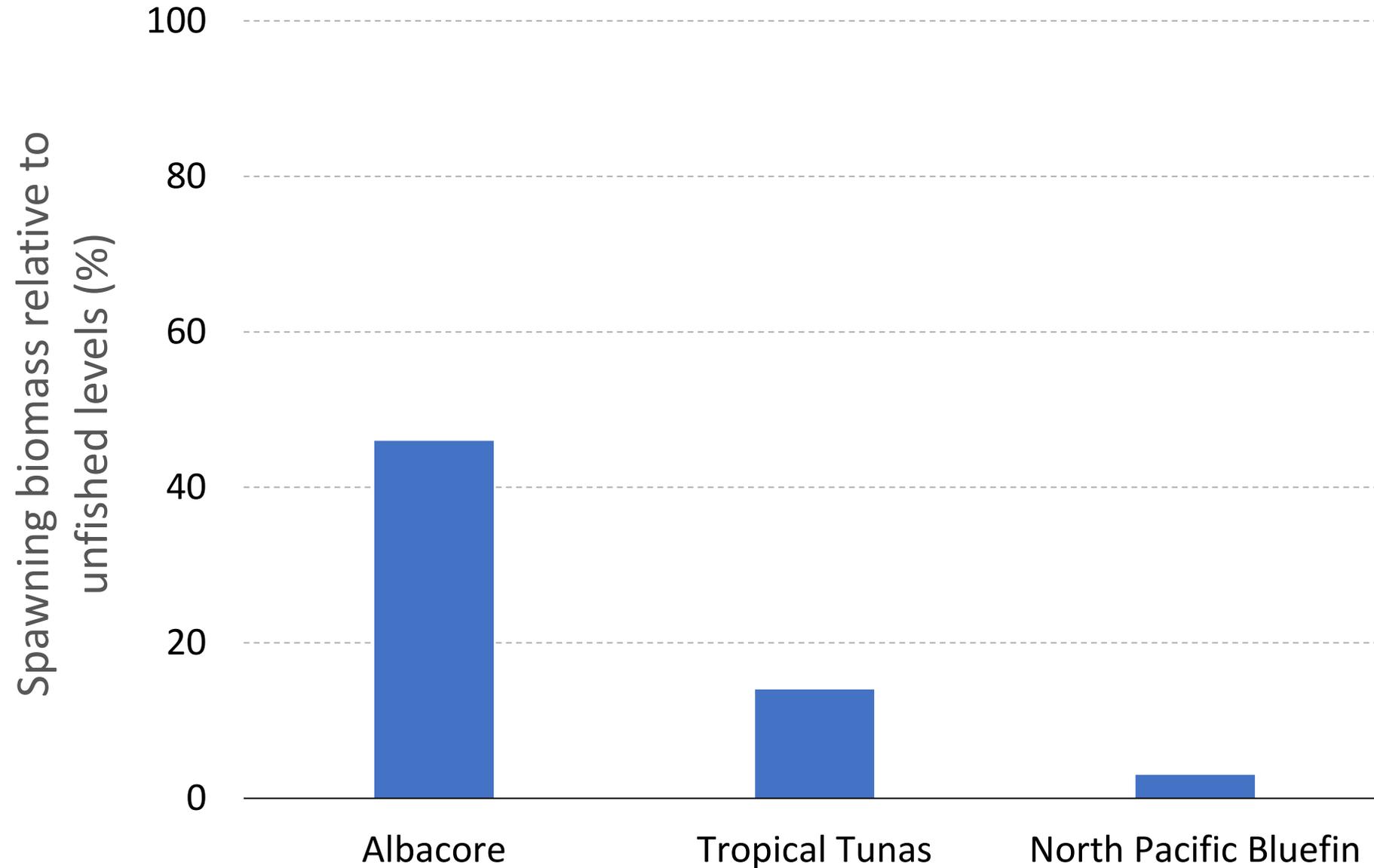


North Pacific Albacore Management

Managed by two Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, WCPFC and IATTC

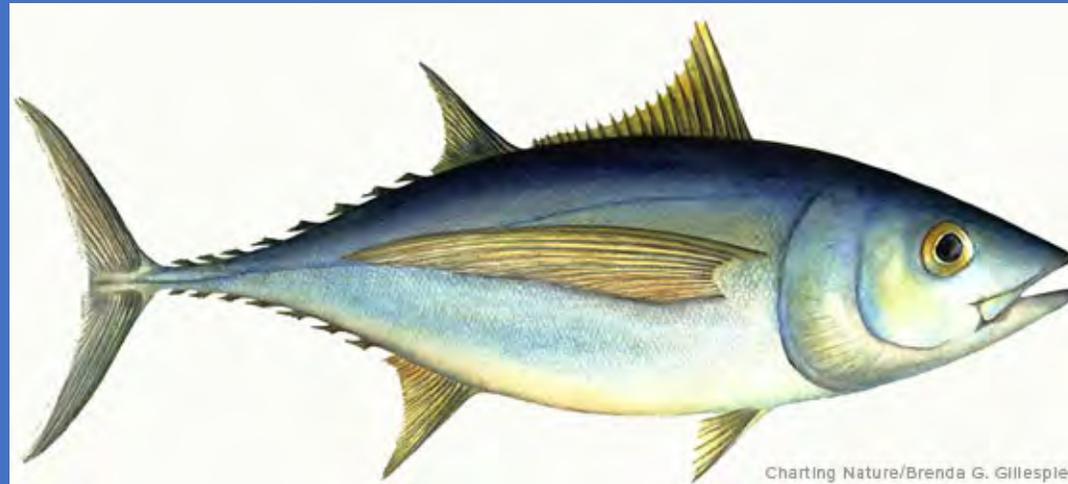


North Pacific Albacore Stock Status



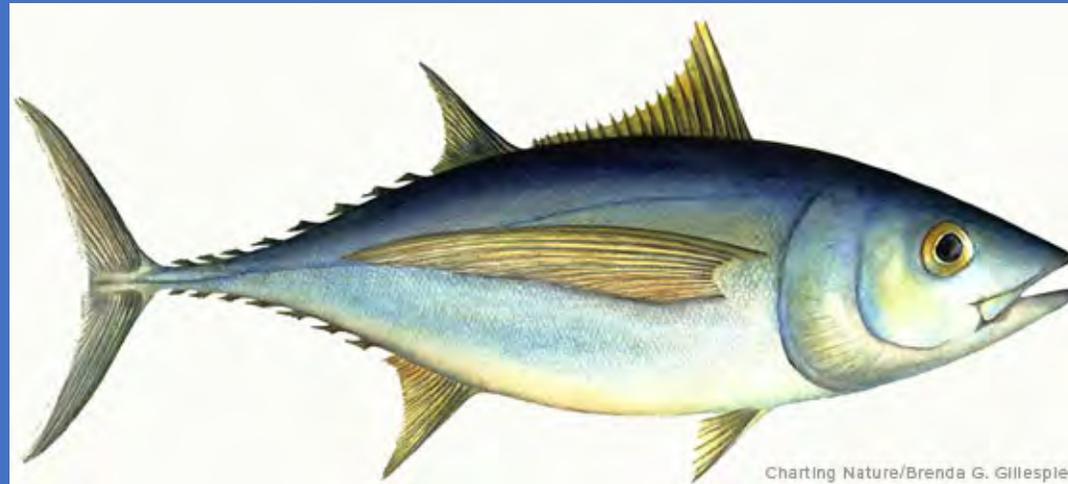
North Pacific Albacore Management Strategy Evaluation

Use MSE to examine performance of
alternative management strategies and
reference points for North Pacific albacore
given uncertainty



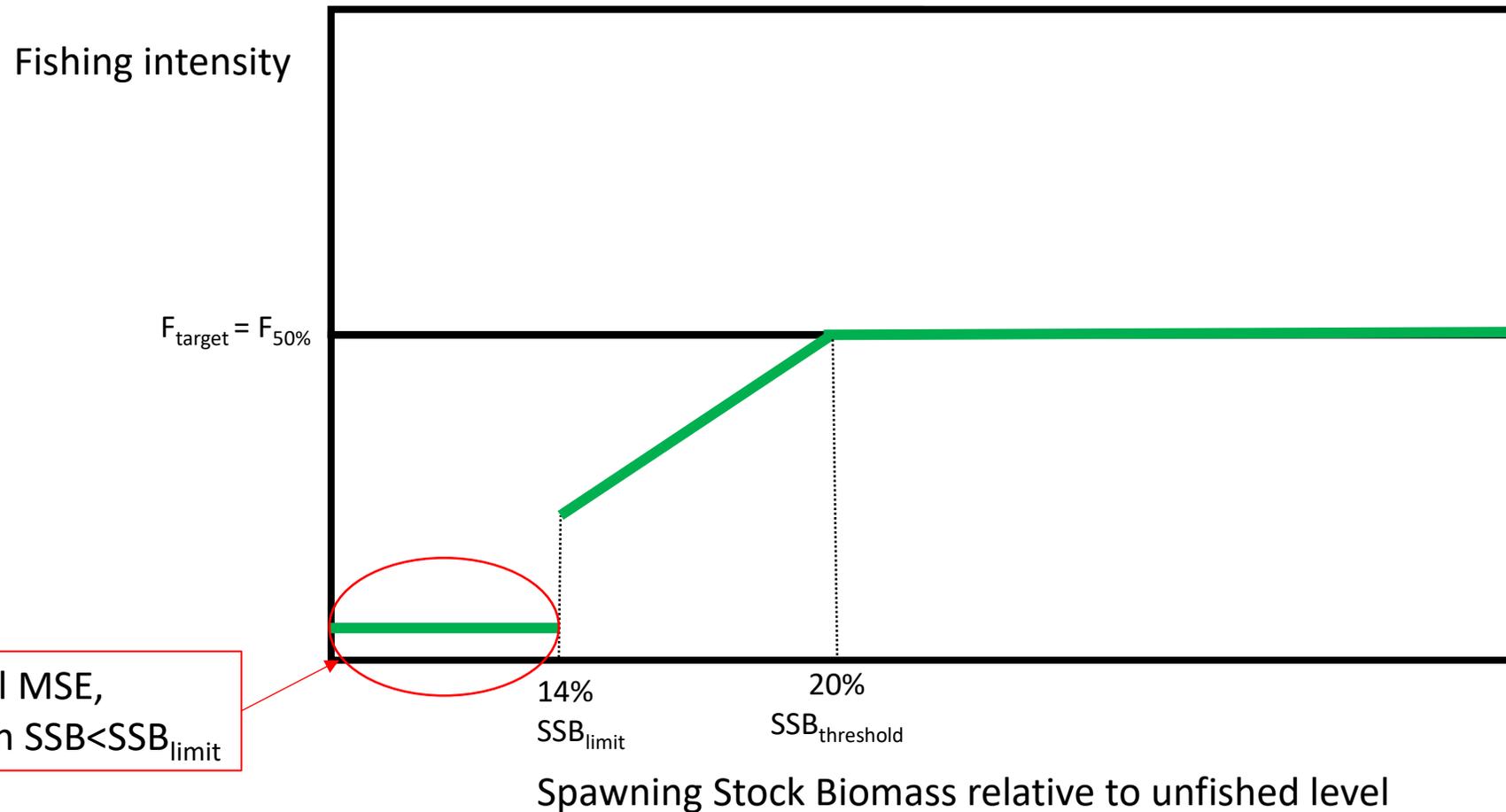
North Pacific Albacore MSE

Examine performance of **alternative management strategies** and **reference points** for North Pacific albacore given uncertainty



North Pacific Albacore MSE

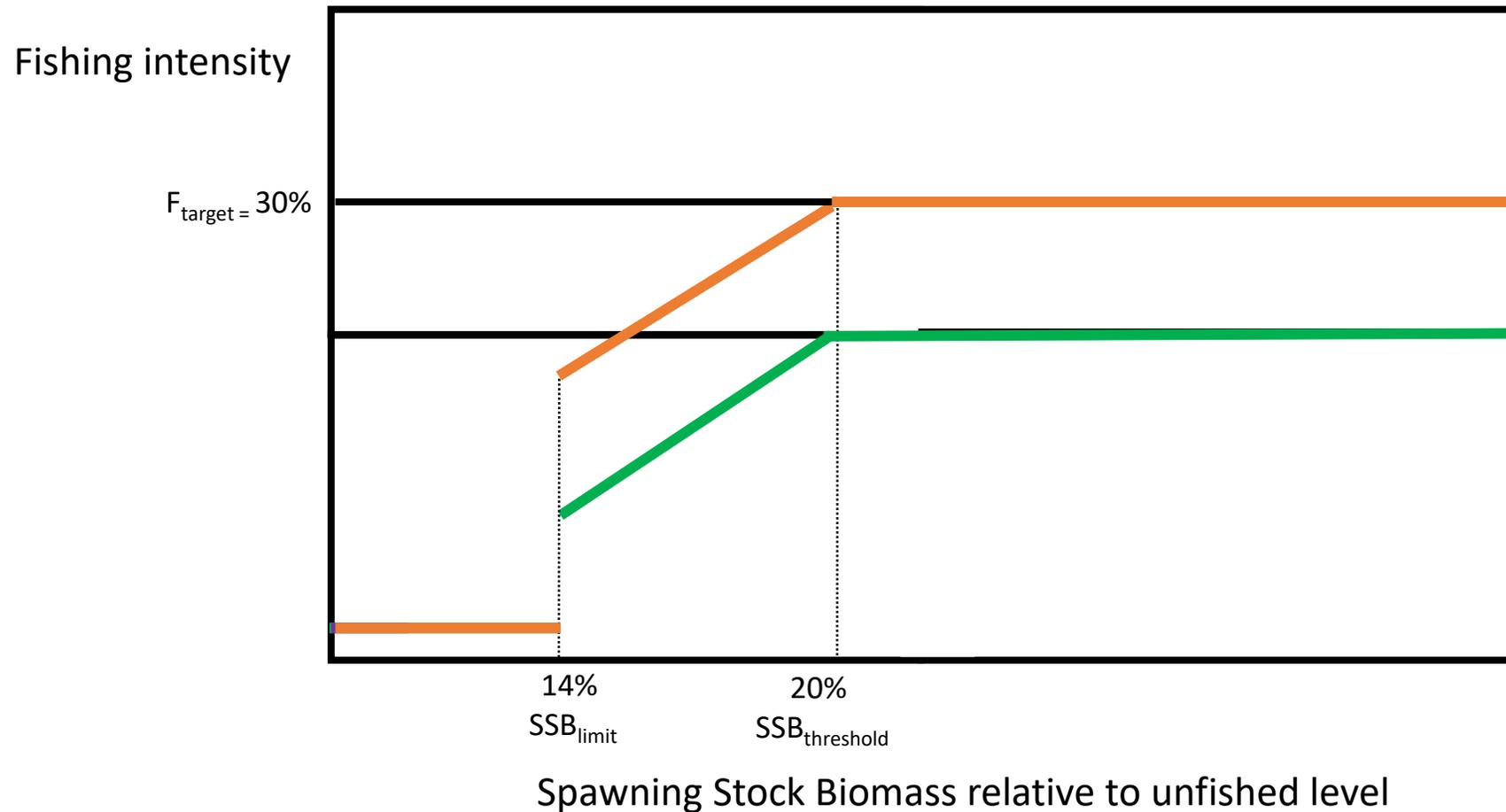
Example harvest control rule



For initial MSE,
 $F=0$ when $SSB < SSB_{\text{limit}}$

North Pacific Albacore MSE

Example HCRs



Albacore MSE Framework

Age-structured population dynamics model using Stock Synthesis platform

Catch is allocated to different fisheries using 1999-2015 catch ratios

OPERATING MODEL

"True" Population dynamics

Data Generation

Catch with implementation error

MANAGEMENT MODEL

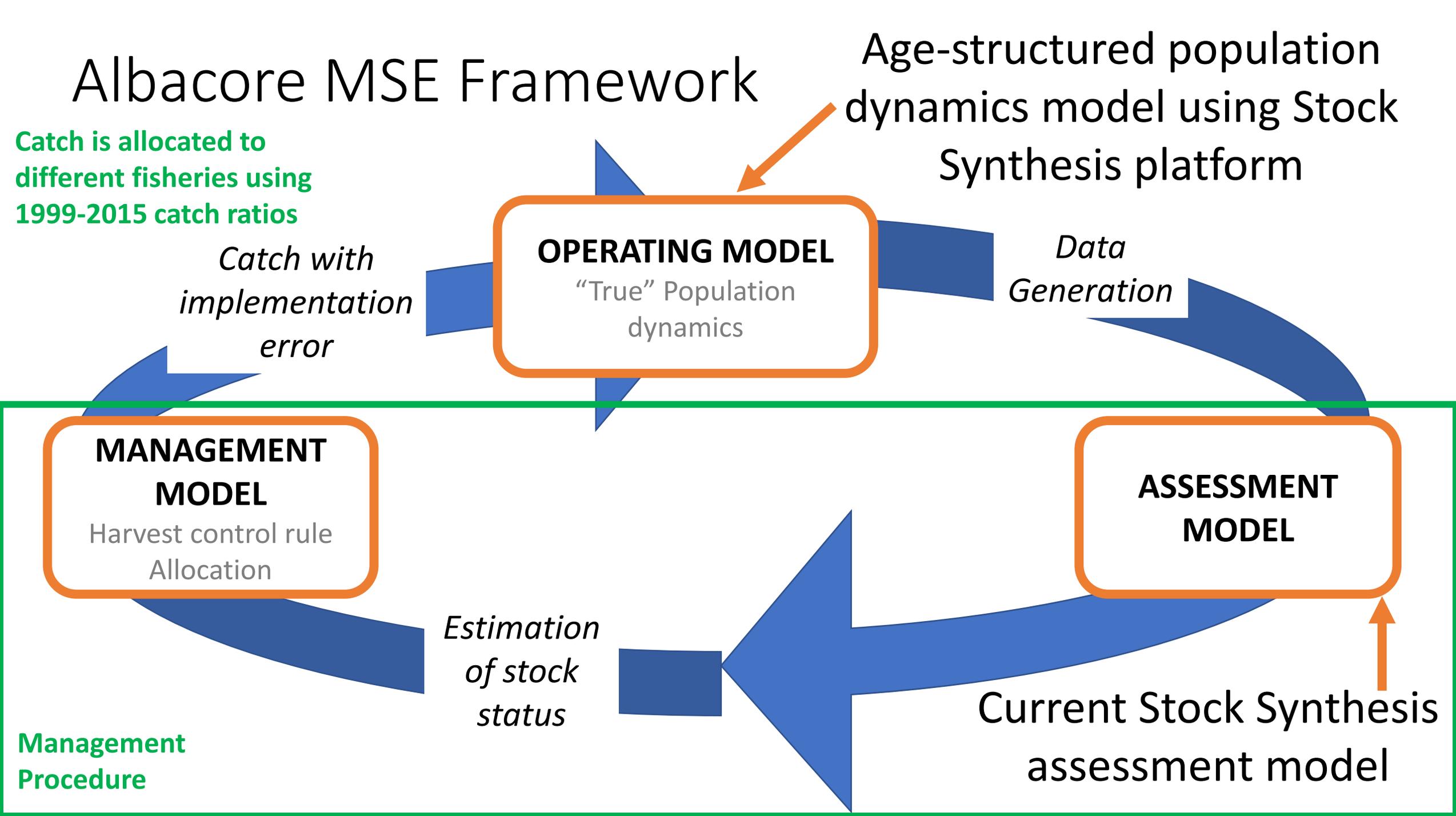
Harvest control rule
Allocation

ASSESSMENT MODEL

Current Stock Synthesis assessment model

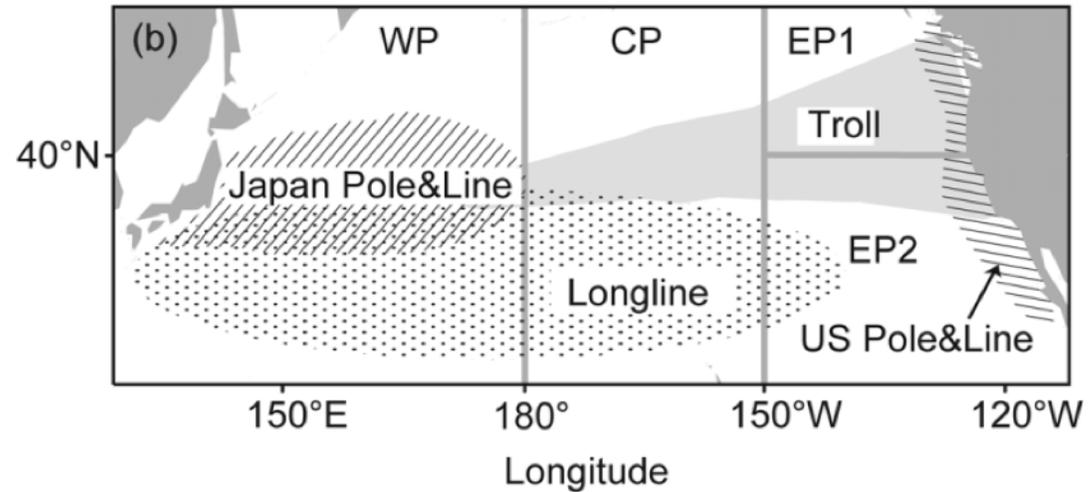
Estimation of stock status

Management Procedure

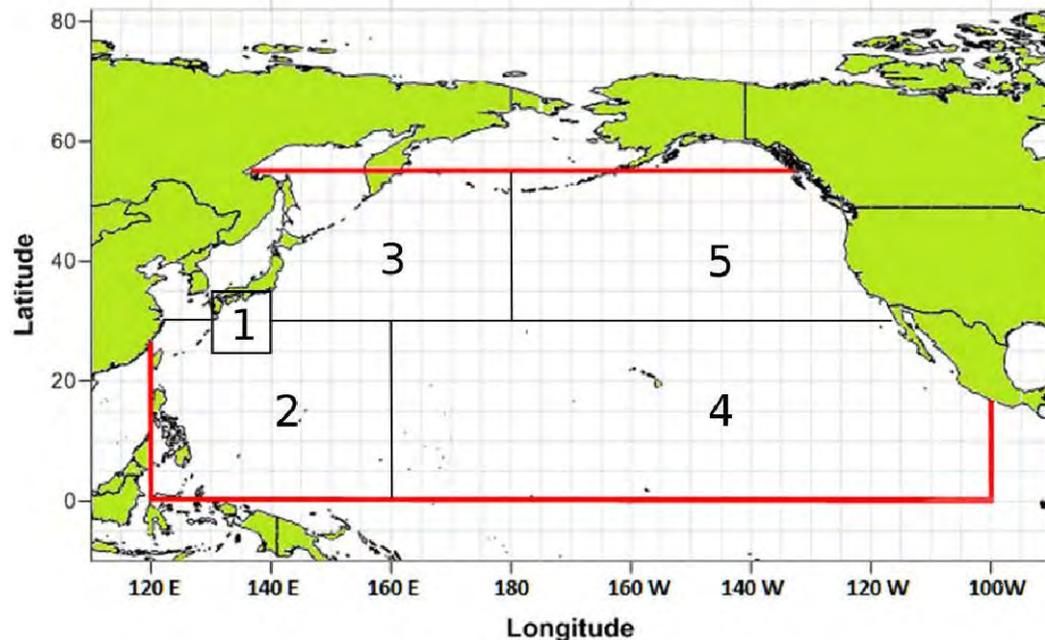


Fisheries

- Catch is dependent on population size as well as selectivity
- 29 fleets account for differences in selectivity by gear, area, and season
- EPO surface fleet has time varying age selectivity to account for random variability in juvenile migration



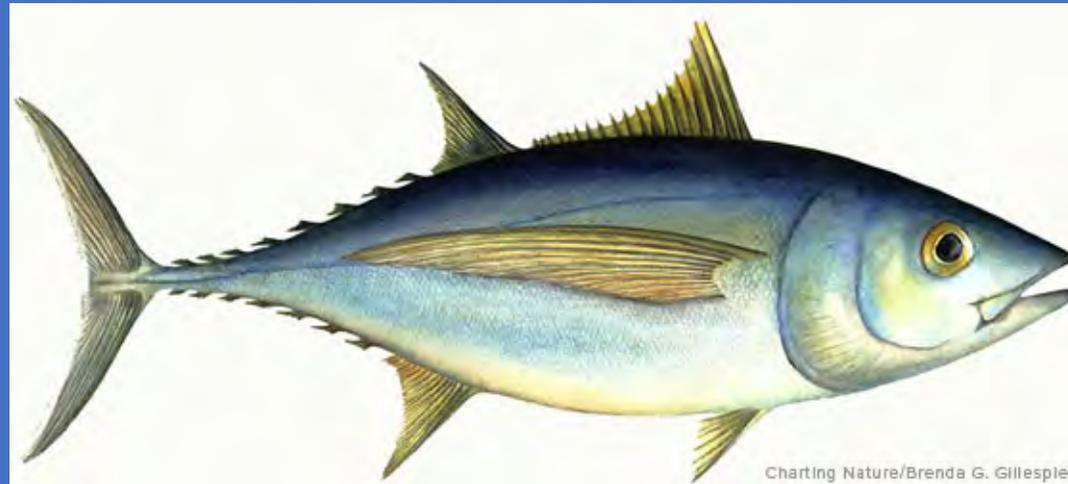
Ichinokawa et al. 2008, Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences



*Fishing areas - ISC 2017
NPALB Stock Assessment*

North Pacific Albacore Management Strategy Evaluation

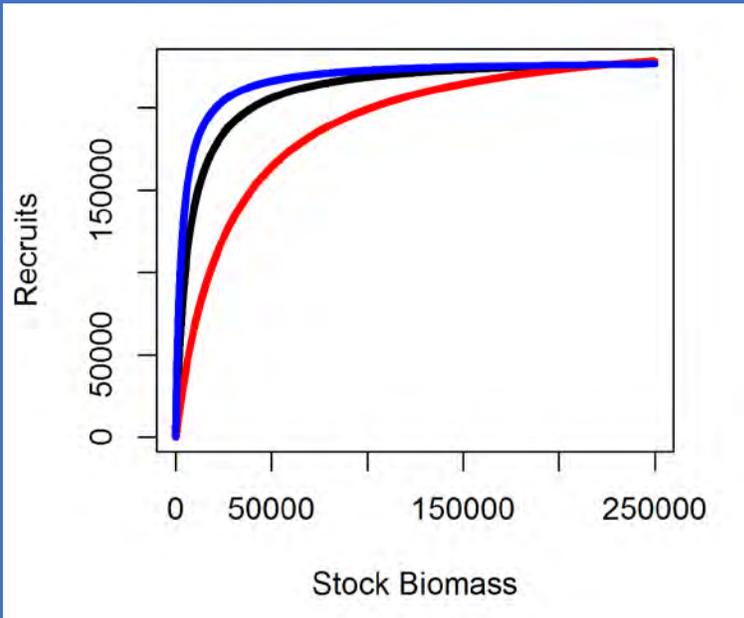
Use MSE to examine performance of
alternative management strategies and
reference points for North Pacific albacore
given **uncertainty**



Parameter Uncertainty – use an ensemble of operating models

Recruitment

Test a range of steepness values



— = 0.97
— = 0.90
— = 0.70

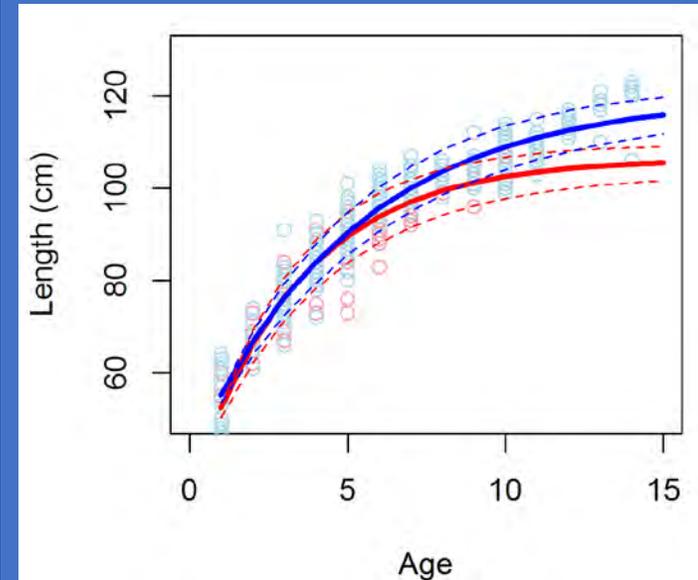
Natural Mortality

- Age and sex specific
- Test a range of values

	Option 1		Option 2		Option 3	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	1.01	1.01	1.84	1.84	1.36	1.36
1	0.42	0.42	0.76	0.76	0.56	0.56
2	0.33	0.33	0.61	0.61	0.45	0.45
3+	0.29	0.36	0.53	0.66	0.39	0.48

Growth

- Sex specific
- Test a range of values



— = male
— = female

Process Error

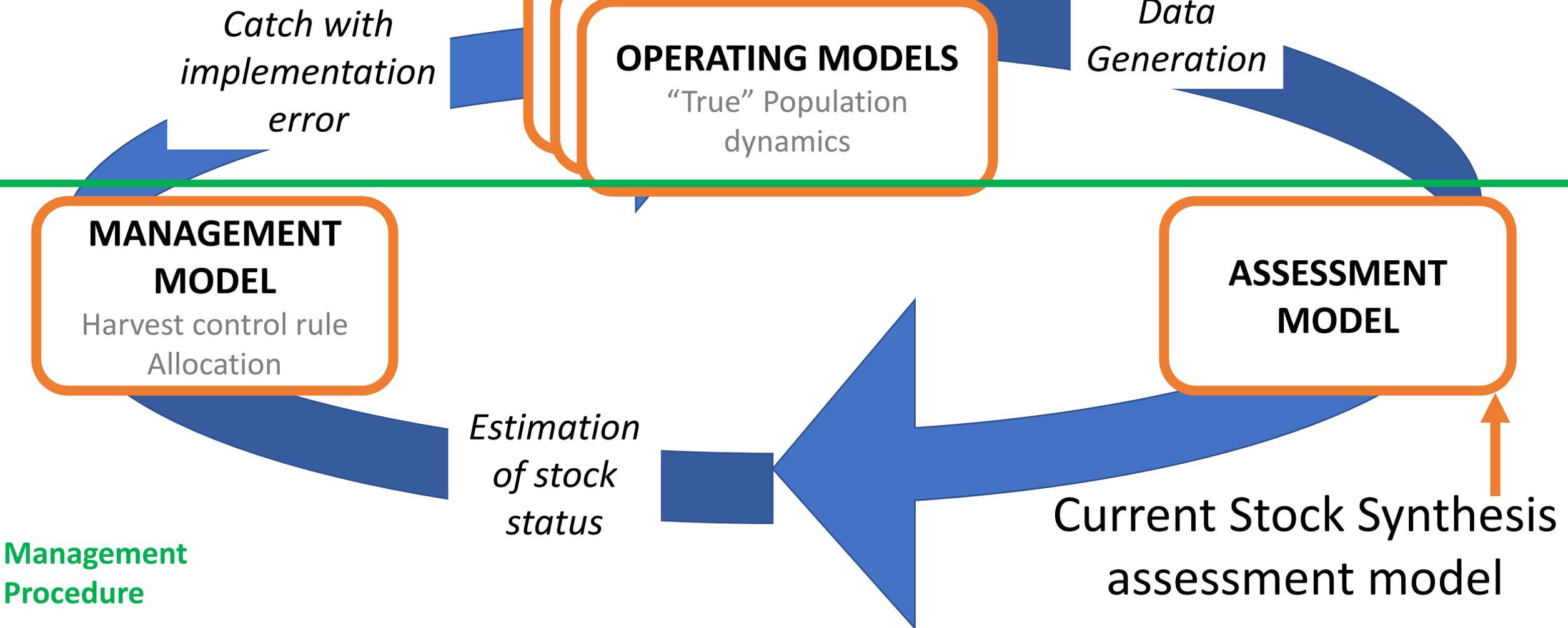
- Random recruitment variability with an autocorrelation of 0.42
- Random annual deviations in selectivity of eastern pacific surface fishery



Albacore MSE Framework

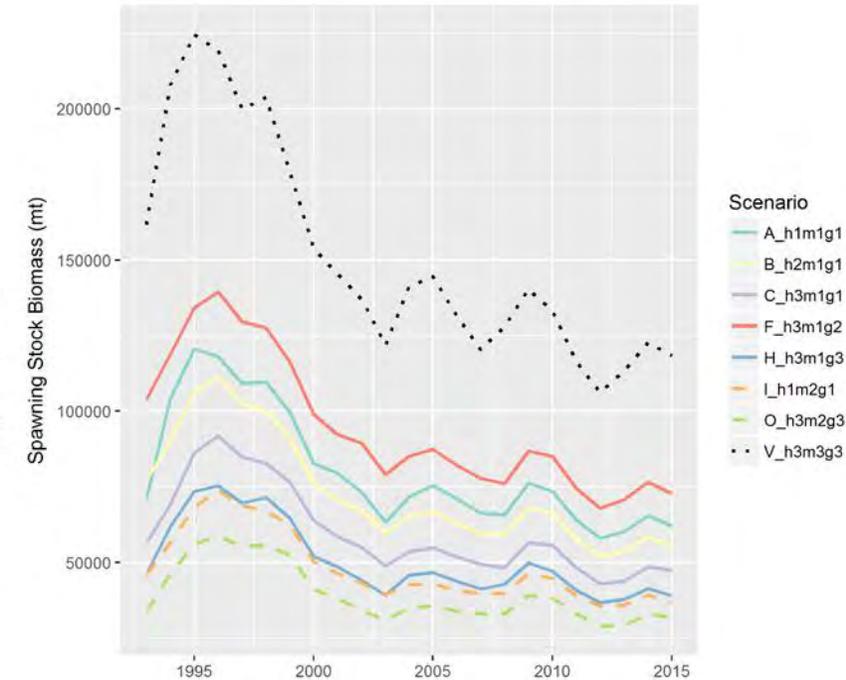
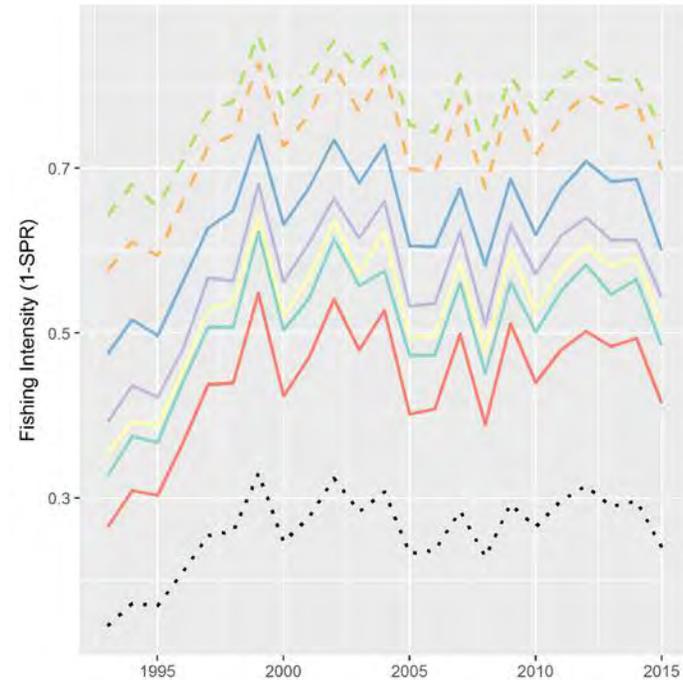
Catch is allocated to different fisheries using 1999-2015 catch ratios

Autocorrelated recruitment
Time-varying age selectivity
Different growth, mortality, steepness



Conditioning on Historical Data (1993-2015)

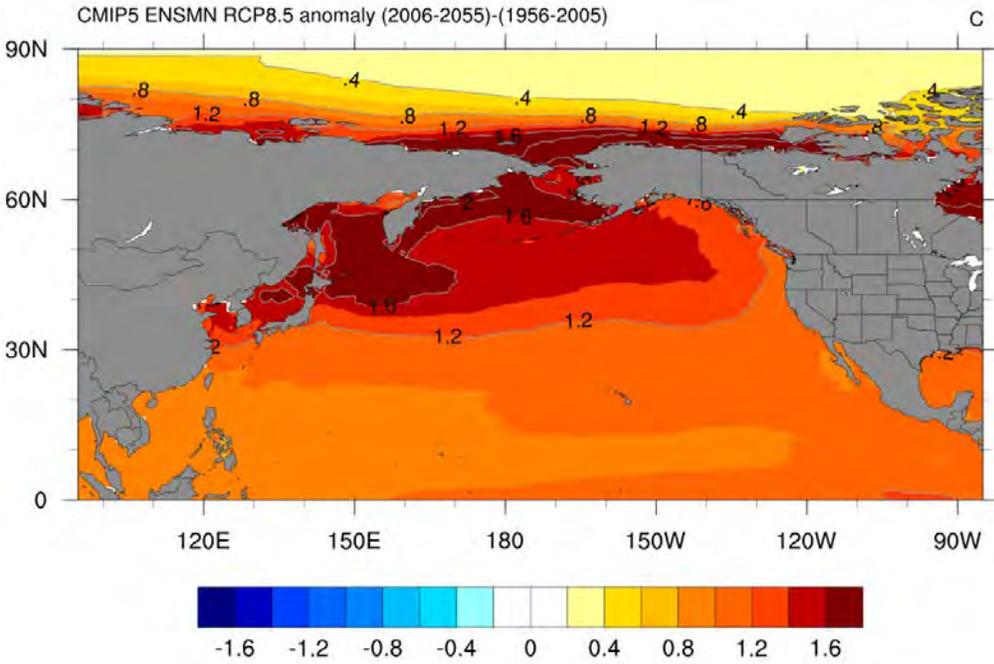
- Fit using maximum likelihood given 2 CPUE indices, length composition data, and catch data
- Selected eight scenarios that avoid unrealistic biomass trends and duplication of similar trends



For start of projection:

Base case – SSB is 46% of unfished SSB

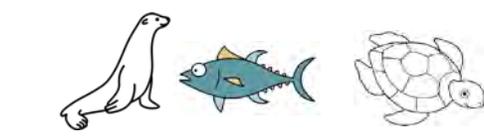
Low productivity – SSB is 21% of unfished SSB



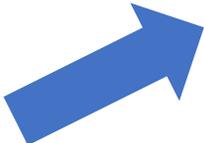
Fishing Scenarios



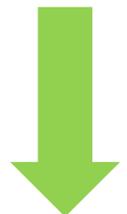
Will current management frameworks be robust to such changes



Conservation Objectives



Socio-economics Objectives



Ecosystems



Uncertainty – Fishing Scenarios

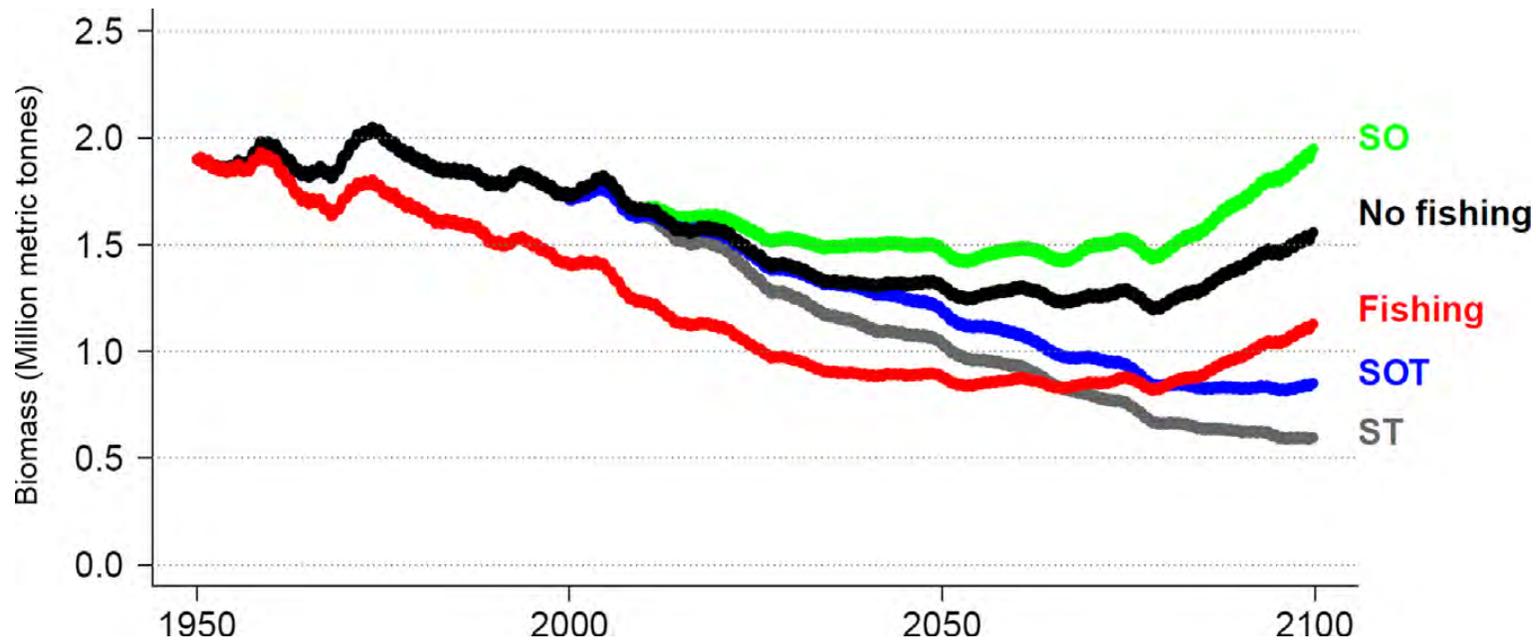
- Movement of effort from South Pacific to North Pacific



Uncertainty – Climate Change

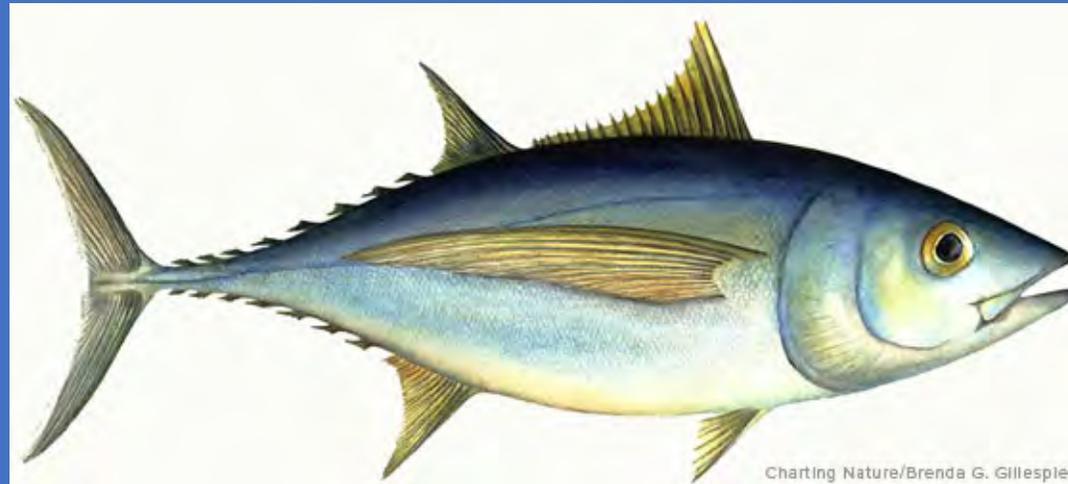
- Trend in recruitment?

South Pacific Albacore Biomass Projections

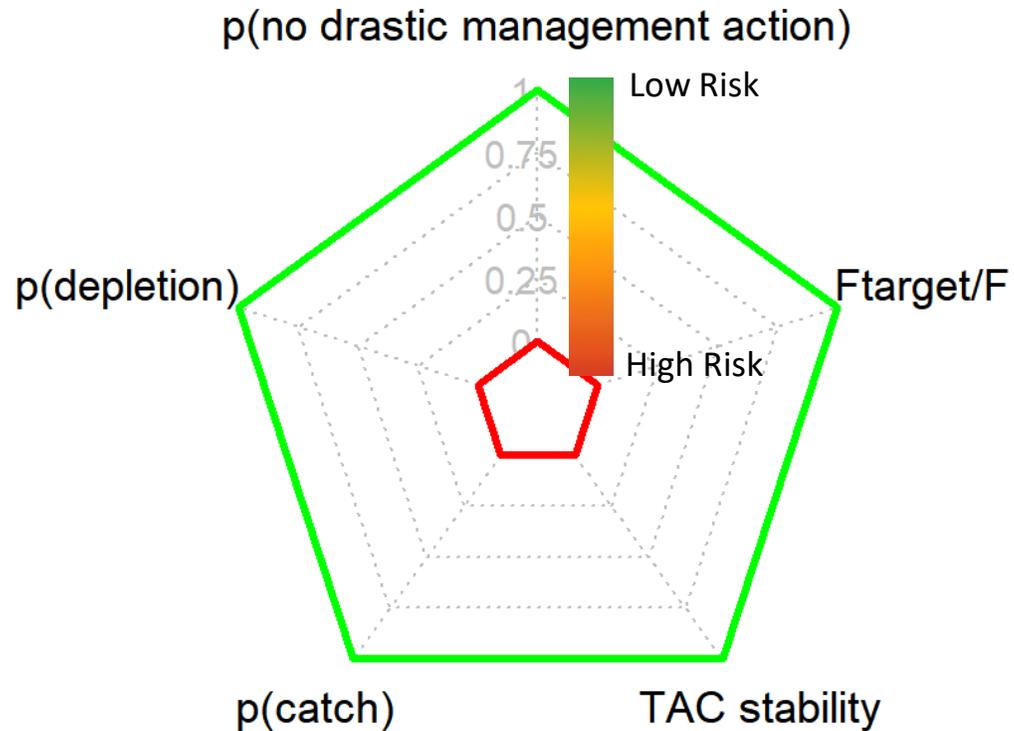


North Pacific Albacore MSE

Examine **performance** of alternative management strategies and target reference points for North Pacific albacore given uncertainty



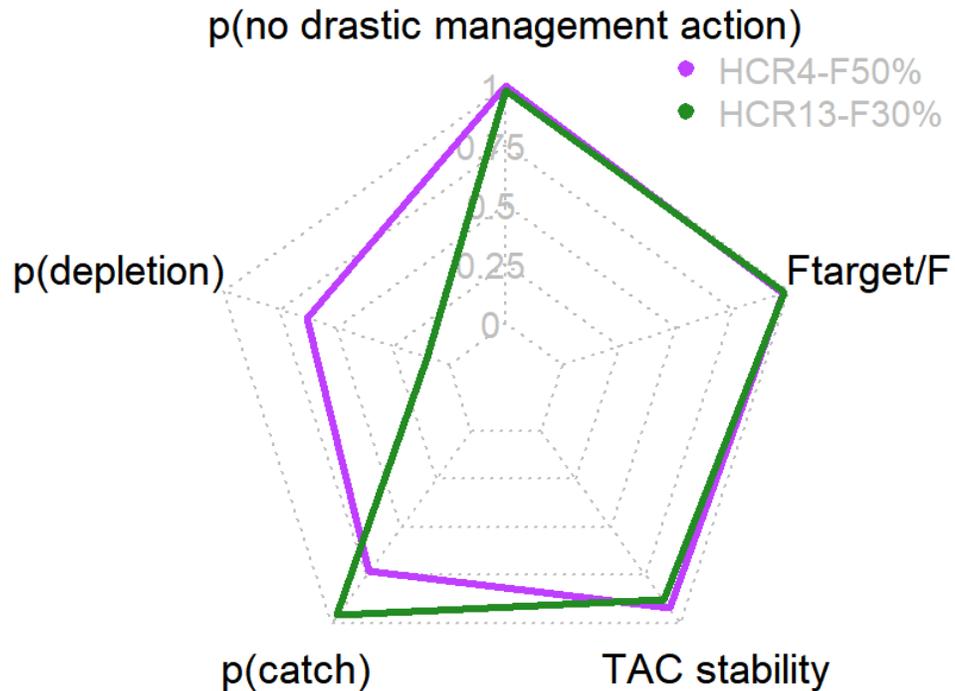
Performance Metrics Comparison



- $p(\text{no drastic mgmt action})$ = Probability of SSB being $>$ LRP
- $p(\text{depletion})$ = Probability of depletion being $>$ minimum historical depletion
- $TAC \text{ stability} = 1 - \% \text{ absolute difference in TAC between years}$
- $p(\text{catch})$ = Probability of catch being $>$ average historical catch

Robustness to Climate Variability

Base Case

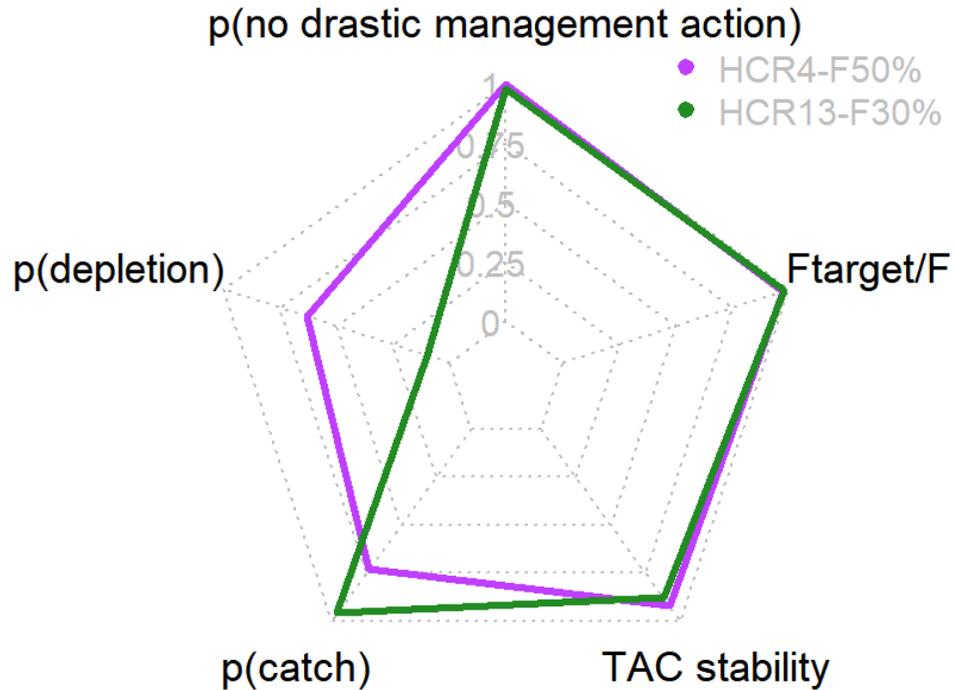


- Trade-off between depletion and catch

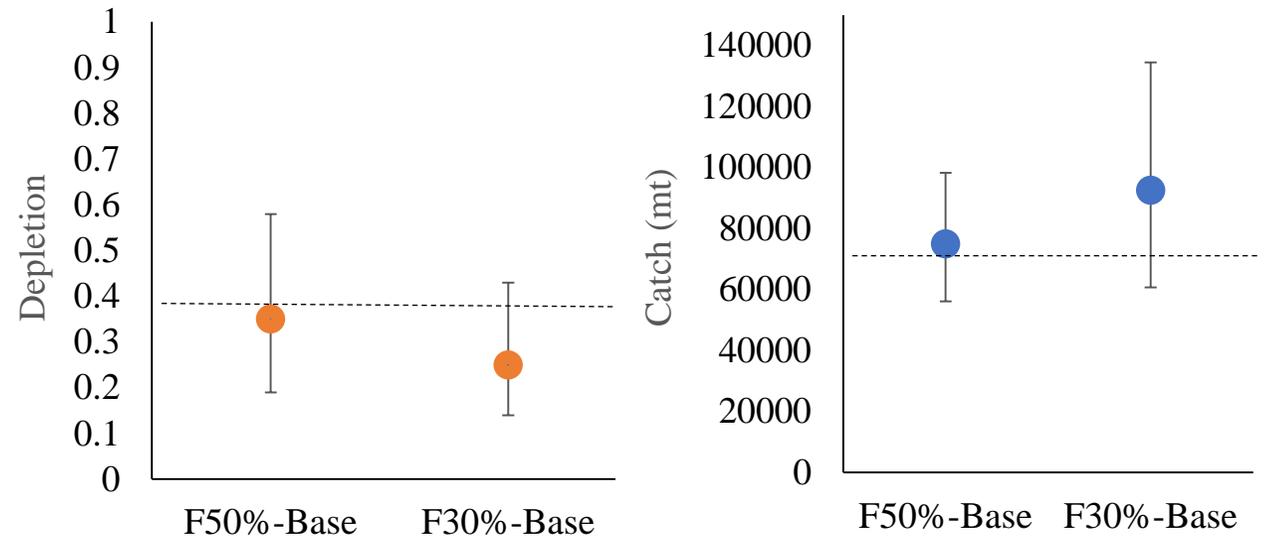
- p(no drastic management action) = Probability of SSB being > LRP
- p(depletion) = Probability of depletion being > minimum historical depletion
- TAC stability = 1 - % absolute difference in TAC between years
- p(catch) = Probability of catch being > average historical catch

Robustness to Climate Variability

Base Case



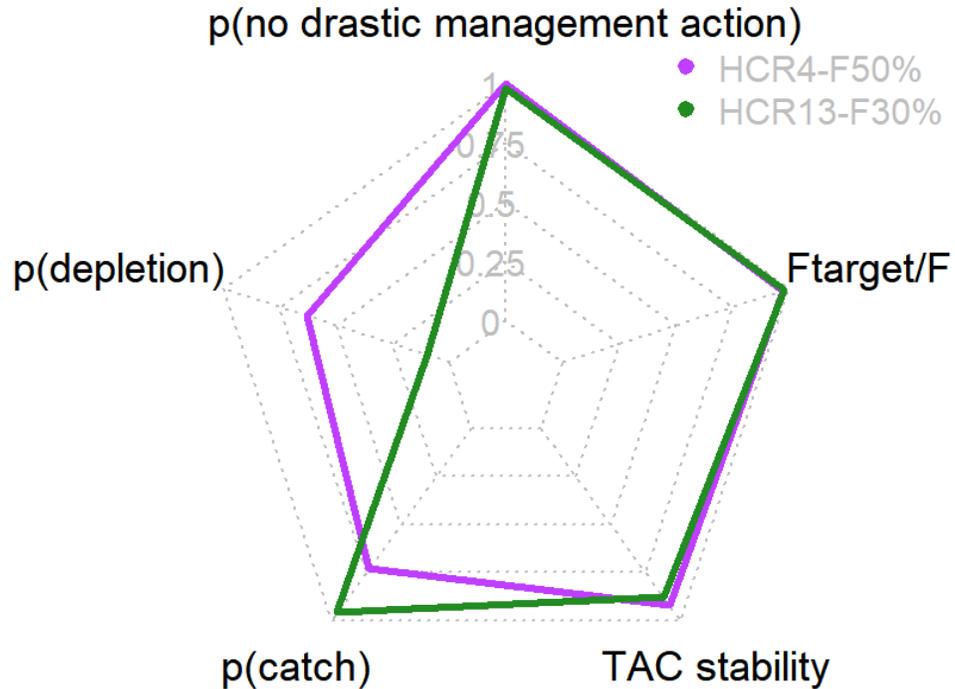
- Trade-off between depletion and catch



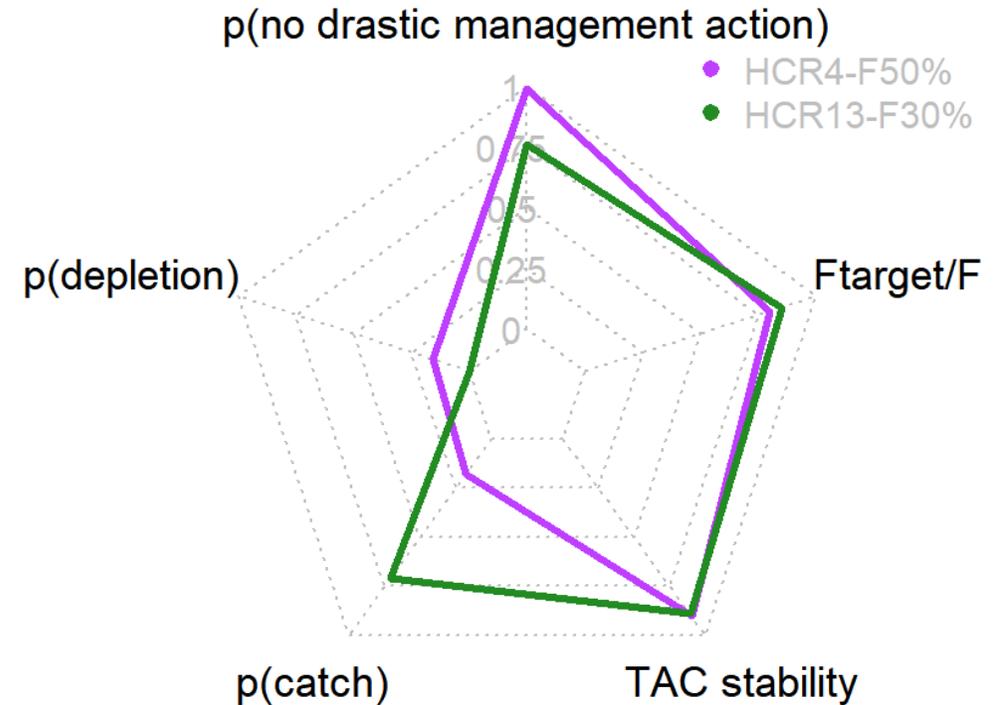
- p(no drastic management action) = Probability of SSB being > LRP
- p(depletion) = Probability of depletion being > minimum historical depletion
- TAC stability = 1 - % absolute difference in TAC between years
- p(catch) = Probability of catch being > average historical catch

Robustness to Parameter Uncertainty

Base Case



Low Productivity

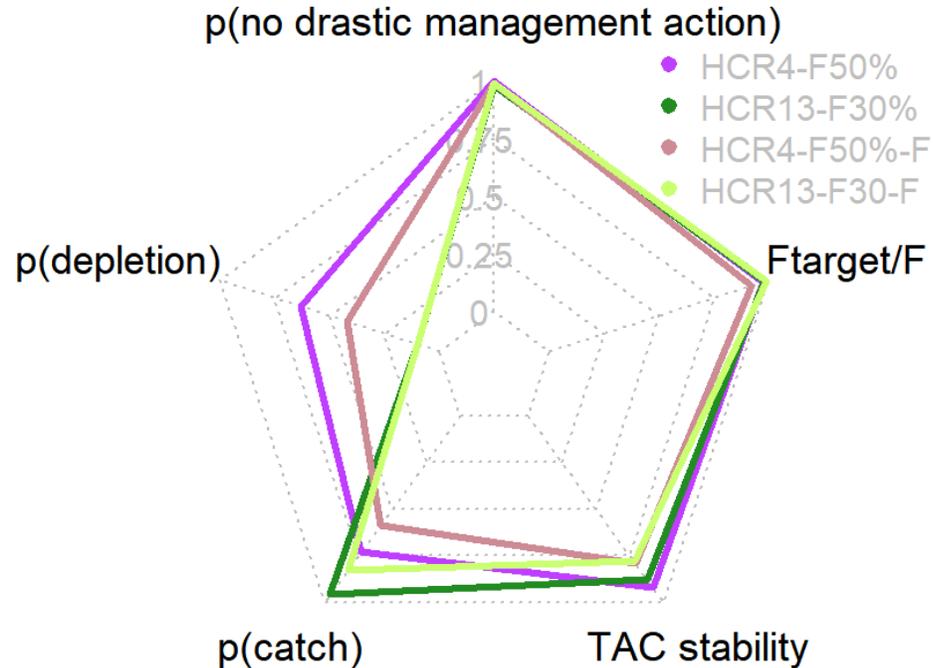


- Increased risk of drastic management action with F30% at low productivity

- p(no drastic management action) = Probability of SSB being > LRP
- p(depletion) = Probability of depletion being > minimum historical depletion
- TAC stability = 1 - % absolute difference in TAC between years
- p(catch) = Probability of catch being > average historical catch

Robustness to Future Change

Base Case



- Patterns driven by increase in effort
- Lower catch because of increased management intervention

- p(no drastic management action) = Probability of SSB being > LRP
- p(depletion) = Probability of depletion being > minimum historical depletion
- TAC stability = 1 - % absolute difference in TAC between years
- p(catch) = Probability of catch being > average historical catch

Conclusions

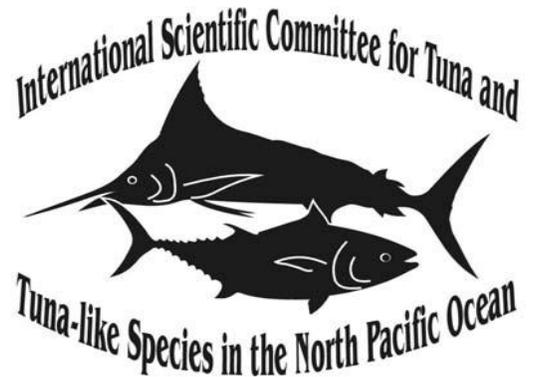
- Proposed HCRs generally robust to past range of climate variability
- Climate responsive rather than climate informed HCRs
- More work required to better understand drivers of North Pacific albacore productivity and movement
- Human dynamics important
- Parameter/model uncertainty needs to be considered



Future work

- Present results at stakeholders workshop in March 2019
- Develop economics informed performance metrics
- Refine recruitment analysis
- Investigate use of more mechanistic operating model (e.g. SEAPODYM)
- Assess climate change impacts on albacore distribution within California Current /US fishing communities with IBM and spatial distribution model as part of Future Seas Project (see Jacox et al. poster S12-P12)

Thank you!



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA CRUZ

