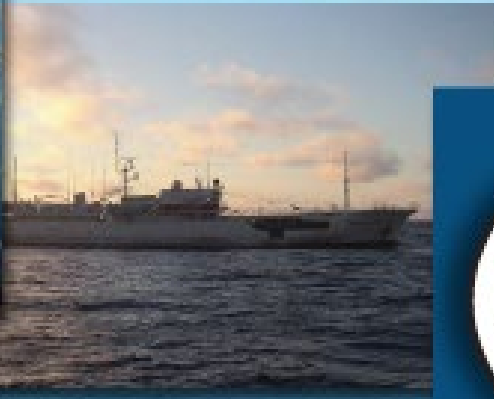


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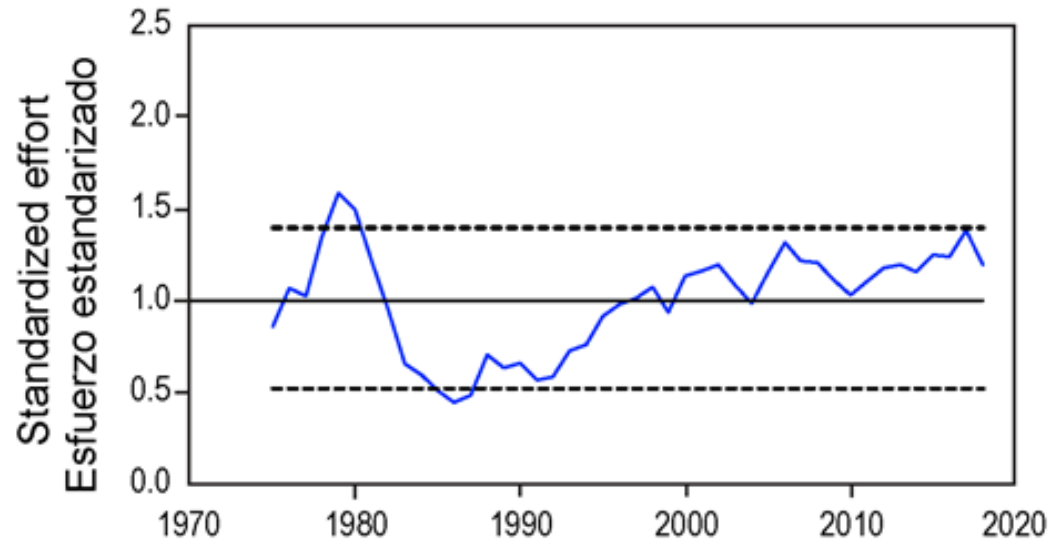
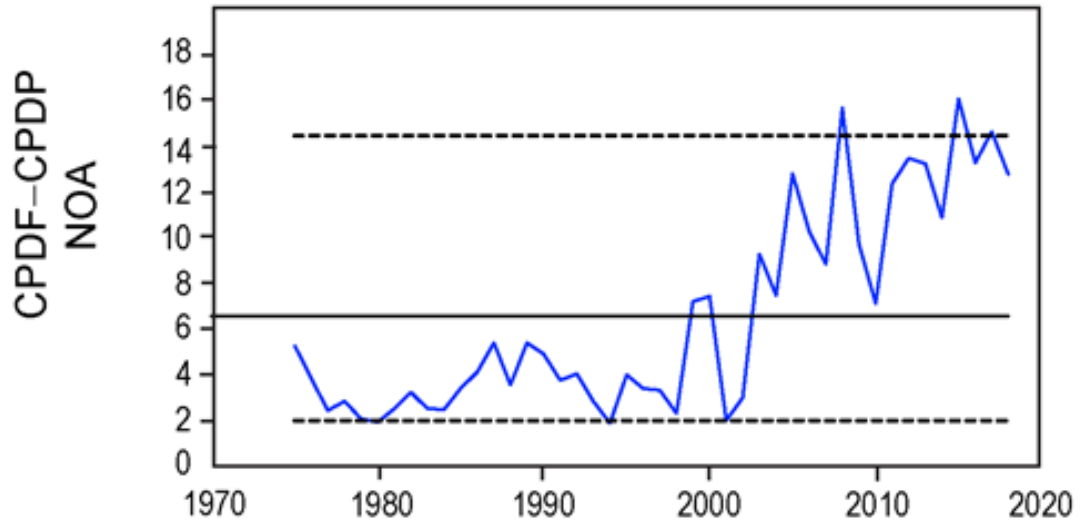
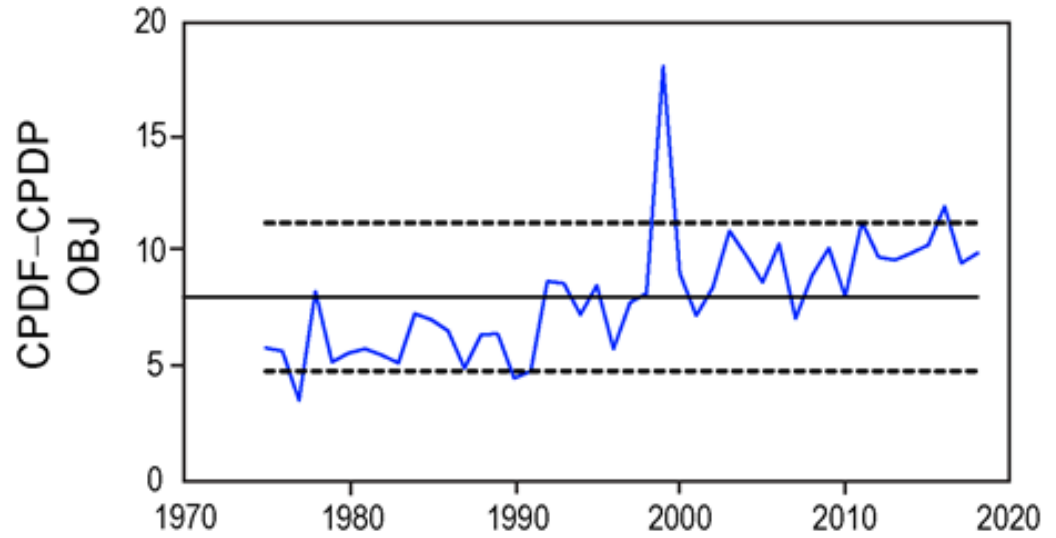
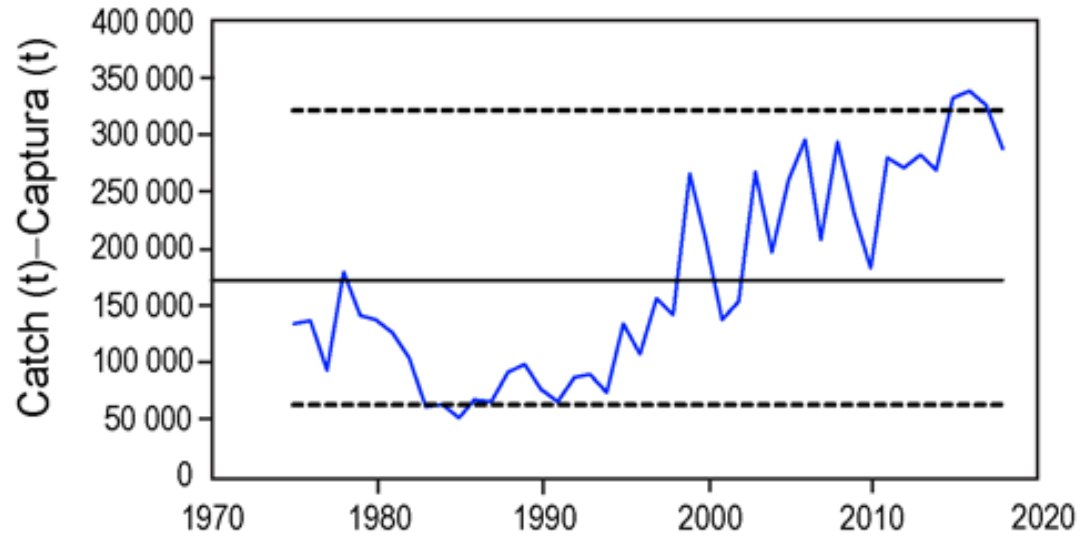
UPDATED INDICATORS OF STOCK STATUS FOR SKIPJACK TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

Mark N. Maunder

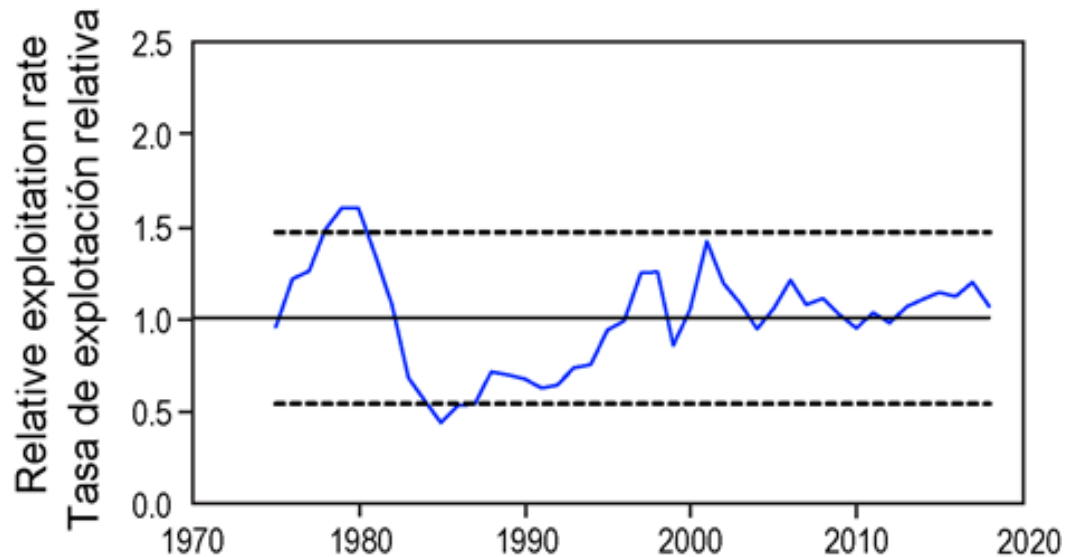
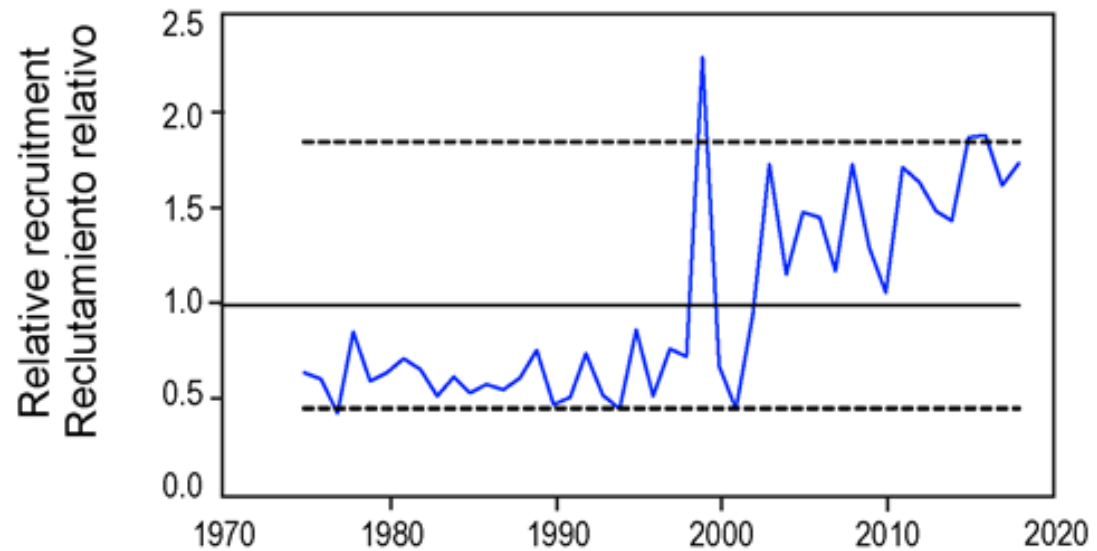
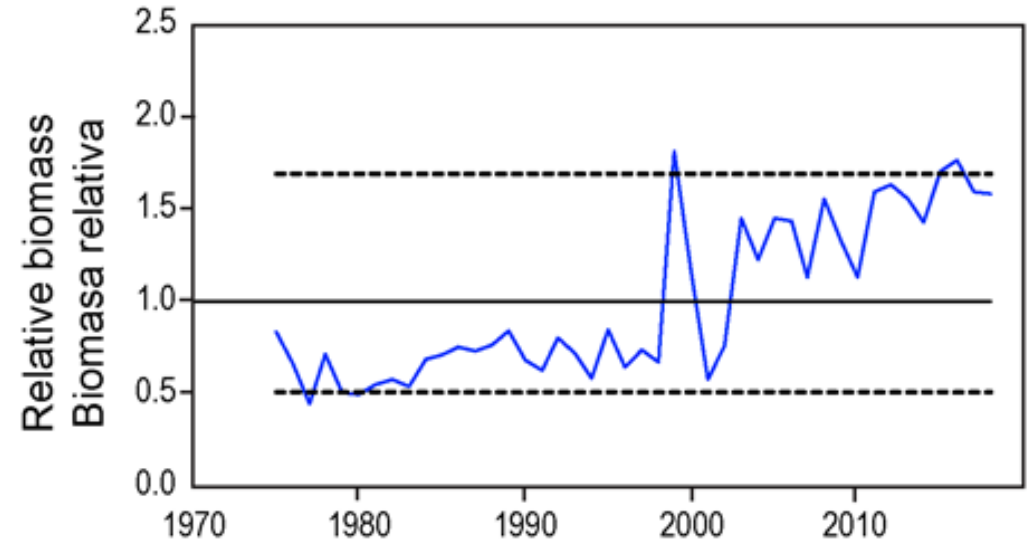
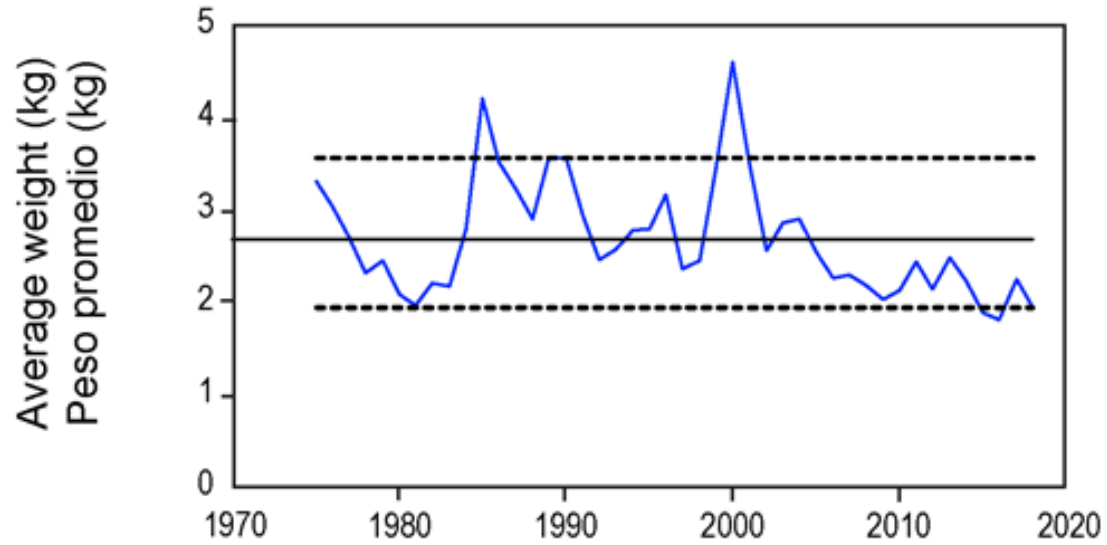
Indicators

- Based on data (catch, effort, CPUE, and mean weight)
- Based on a simple population dynamics model (biomass, recruitment, and exploitation rate)
- Reference levels based on the 5th and 95th percentiles

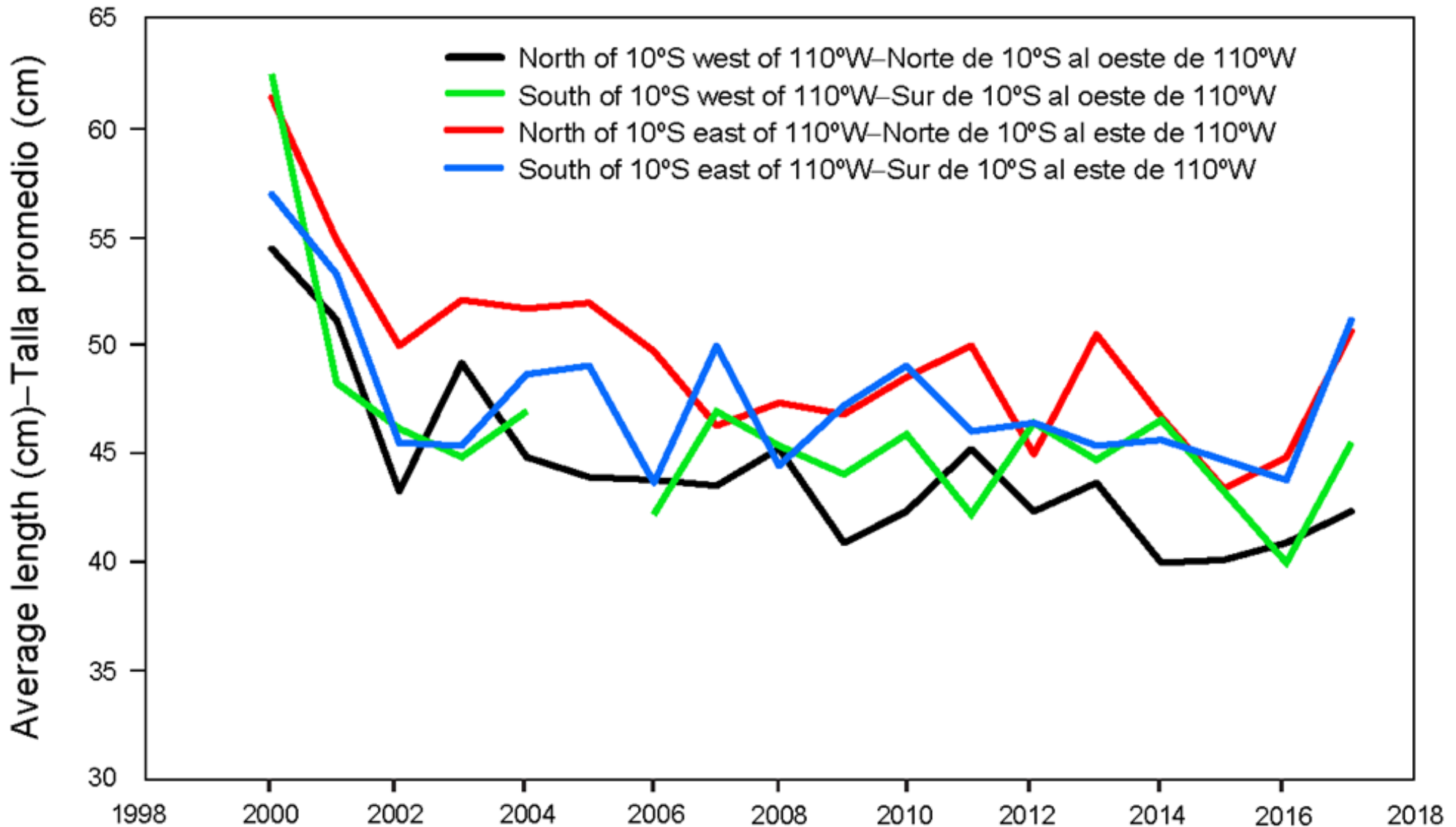
Indicators



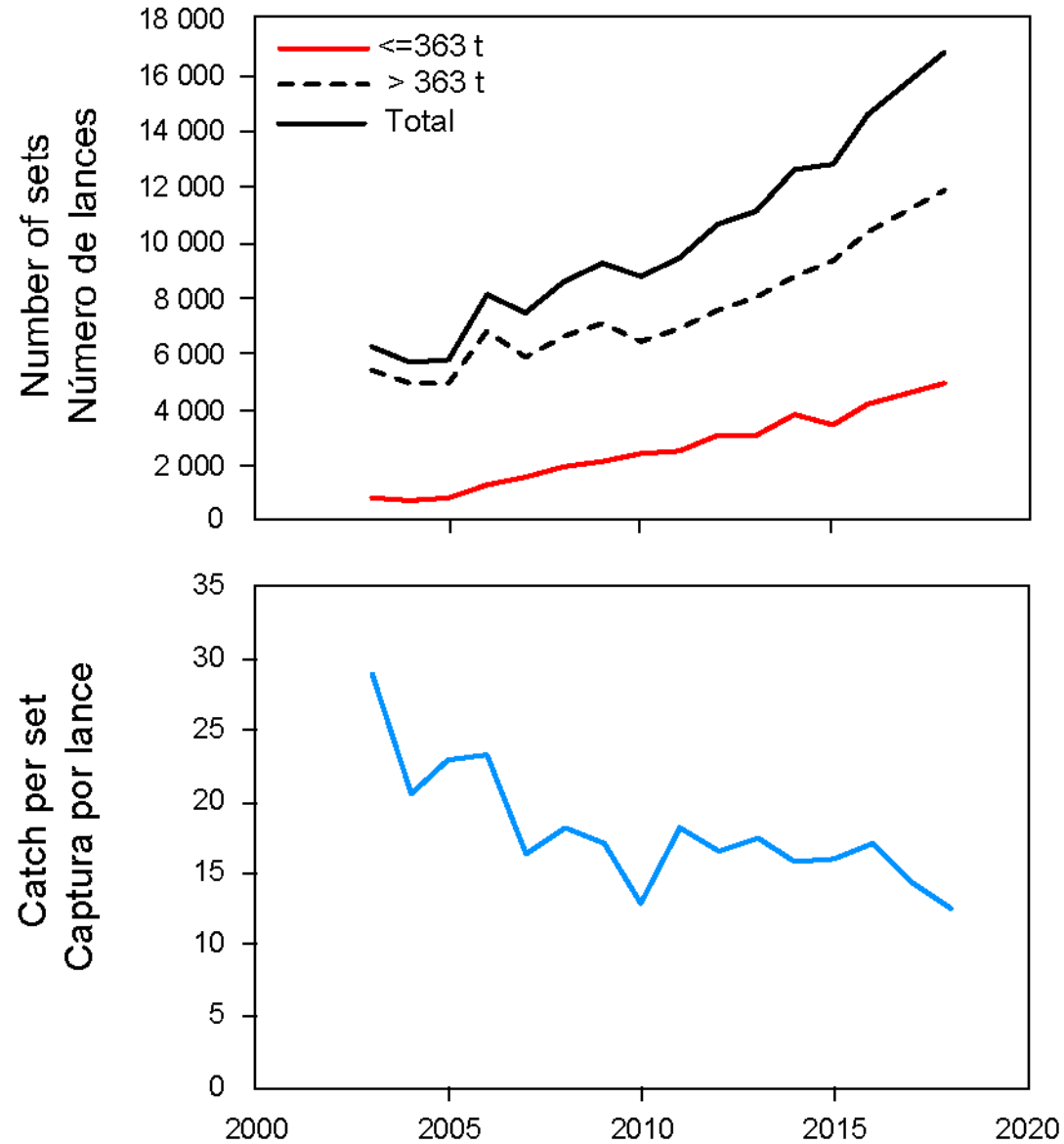
Indicators



Average length



Number of sets

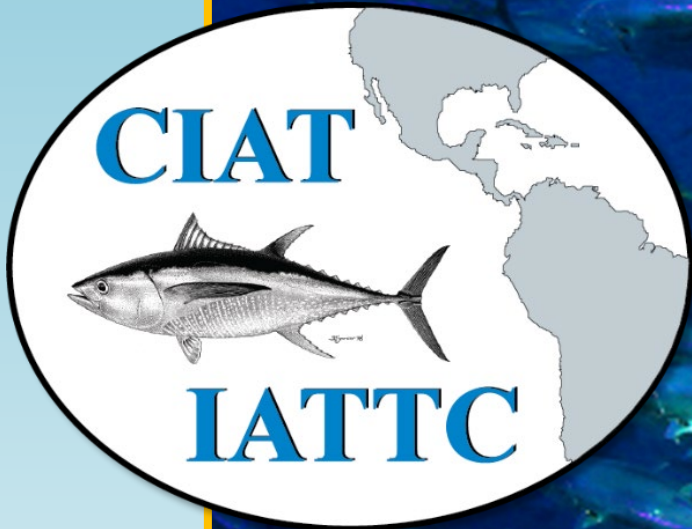


Conclusions

- Indicators not detected any adverse impacts of the fishery
- Model-based indicators are probably biased
- Average weight was below its lower reference level in 2015 - 2017
- Could be a consequence of
 - Overexploitation
 - High recent recruitments
 - Expansion of the fishery into areas of smaller skipjack
- The average length is less in the western part of the EPO, but it has been declining in all areas
- The long-term pattern in reduced average weight is probably due to increasing fishing mortality resulting from the increasing number of sets.

Conclusions

- Skipjack is assumed to be more productive, but have similar susceptibility as bigeye
- Assumed to be managed appropriately under bigeye and yellowfin measures
- Current bigeye and yellowfin assessments problematic



Questions

