

Outline

- Issues with the assessment
- Hypotheses to explain inconsistency in indices
- Model runs investigating hypotheses
- Conclusions



Issues

- The management quantities are sensitive to the inclusion of the 2018 data for the longline index of abundance.
- Inconsistencies between Japanese longline index and the dolphinassociated purse-seine index
- Changes in the length composition for the longline fishery



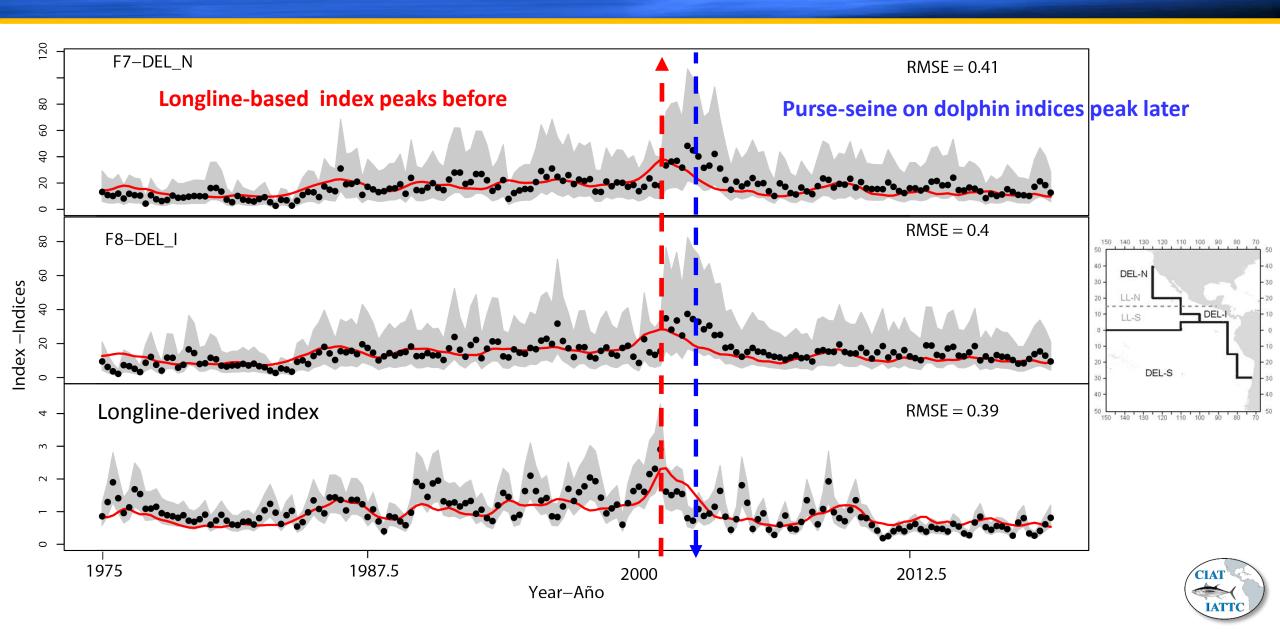
MSY and related quantities

	SAC 9 Base case	SAC 10 Base case	SAC 10 Base case	
YFT	Caso base	Caso base	except update LL_S	
MSY-RMS	264,283	254,975	254,872	
B_{MSY} - B_{RMS}	376,696	371,787	372,247	
$S_{MSY}^{-}S_{RMS}$	3,634	3,638	3,642	
$B_{\text{MSY}}/B_0 - B_{\text{RMS}}/B_0$	0.31	0.31	0.31	
$S_{MSY}/S_0 - S_{RMS}/S_0$	0.27	0.27	0.27	
$C_{\text{recent}}/\text{MSY-} C_{\text{reciente}}/\text{RMS}$	0.85	1.00	1.00	
$B_{\text{recent}}/B_{\text{MSY}}-B_{\text{reciente}}/B_{\text{RMS}}$	1.35	0.84	1.03	
$S_{\text{recent}}/S_{\text{MSY}}-S_{\text{reciente}}/S_{\text{RMS}}$	1.08	0.76	0.99	
F multiplier-Multiplicador de				
F	0.99	0.89	1.00	

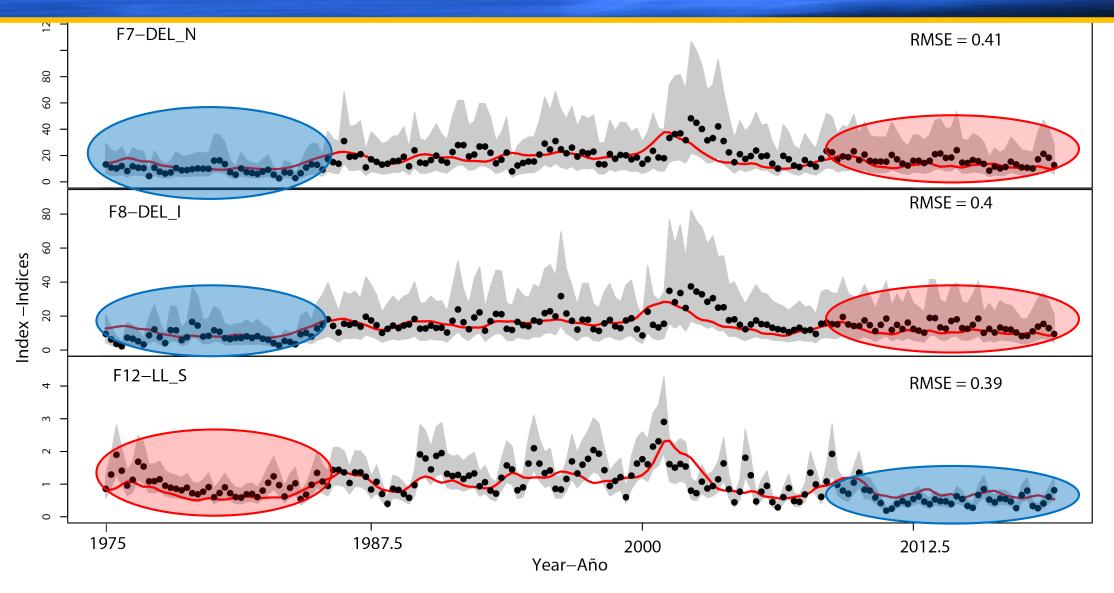
- Results driven by the update in the longline-based index of abundance
- The rest of the new (or updated) data:
 - ✓ Do not show indication of increase in fishing mortality
 - ✓ Decline in biomass not so strong



Inconsistencies among indices

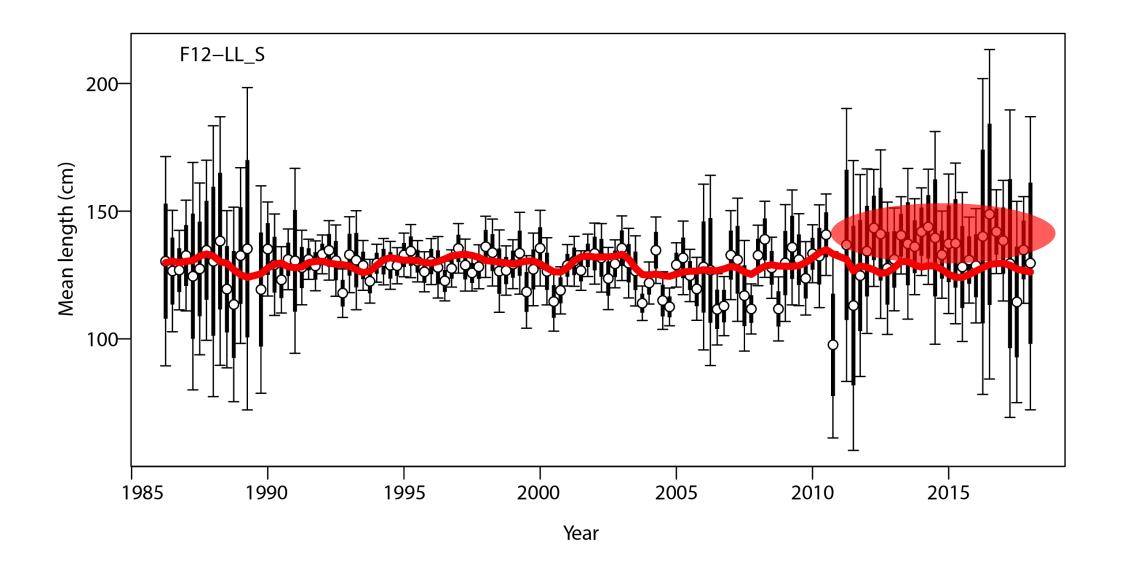


Inconsistencies among indices





Change in longline length composition





Hypotheses for index inconsistencies

- Change in fishing behavior (e.g. targeting) by the longline fishery
- Mis-specified growth
- Inadequate consideration of spatiotemporal correlations in the indices of abundance

Spatial structure in the population

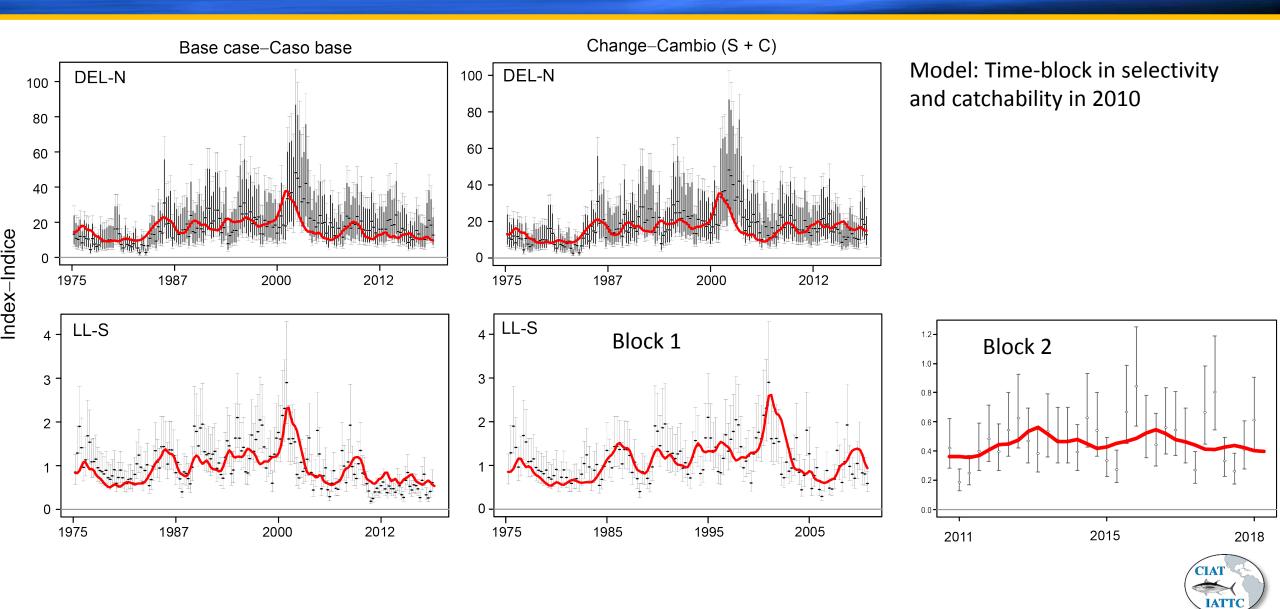


Model runs to investigate the hypotheses

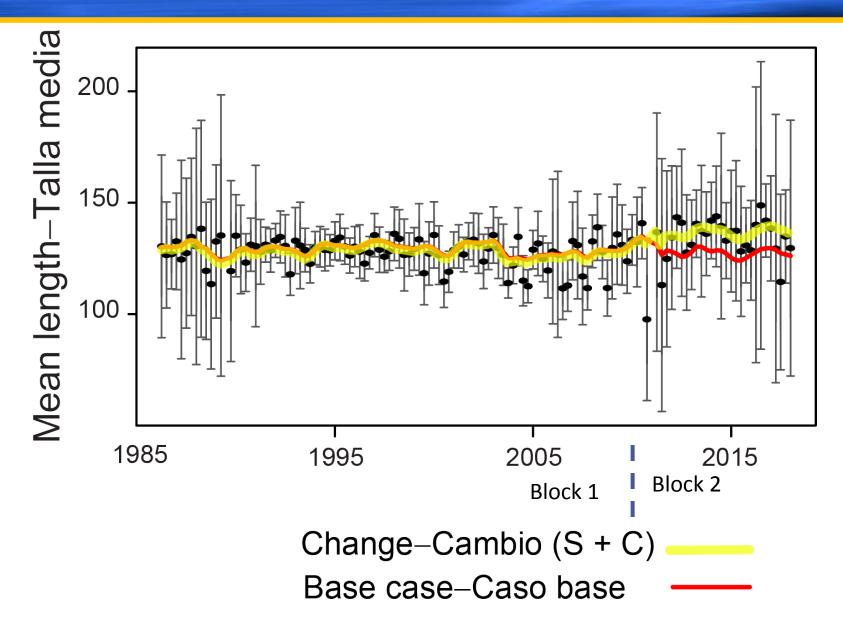
- Change in fishing behavior (e.g. targeting) by the longline fishery
 Estimate change in selectivity and catchability in 2010
- Mis-specified growth
- Inadequate consideration of spatiotemporal correlations in the indices of abundance
- Spatial structure in the population



Change in fishing behavior



Change in fishing behavior



Model: Time-block in selectivity and catchability in 2010



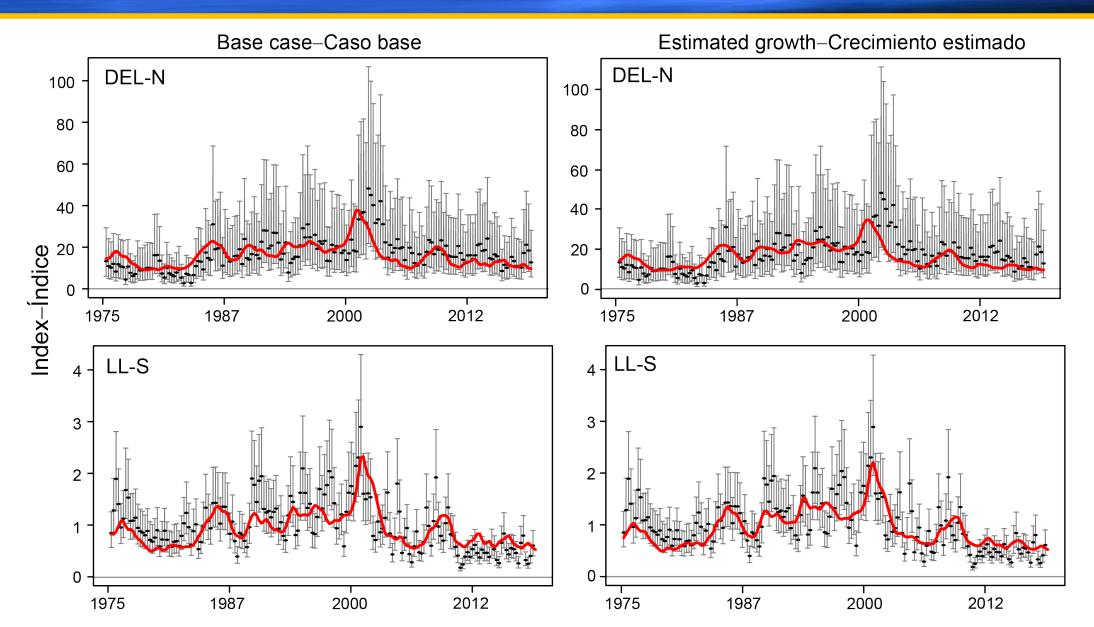
Model runs to investigate the hypotheses

- Change in fishing behavior (e.g. targeting) by the longline fishery Estimate change in selectivity and catchability in 2010
- Mis-specified growth
 - Estimate growth parameters
- Inadequate consideration of spatiotemporal correlations in the indices of abundance

Spatial structure in the population



Mis-specified growth





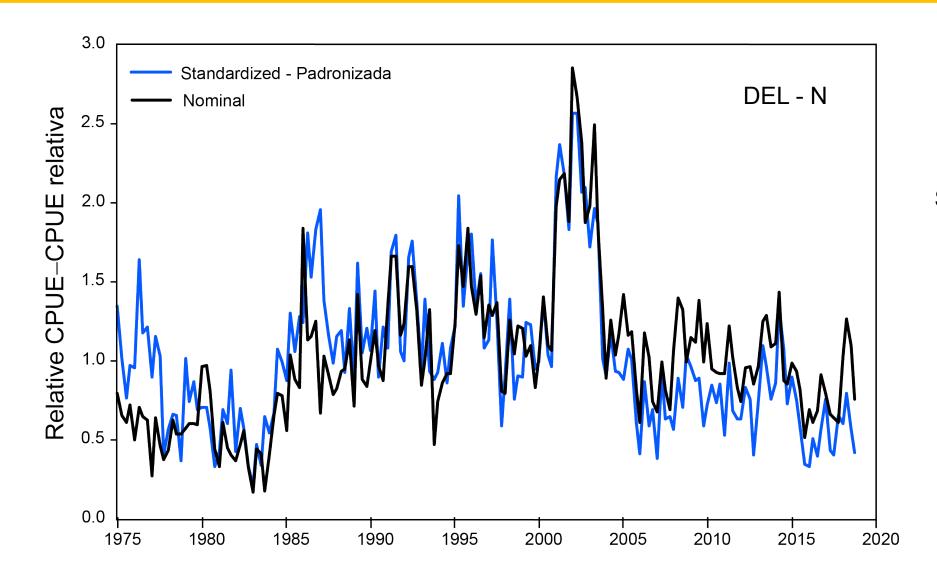
Model runs to investigate the hypotheses

- Change in fishing behavior (e.g. targeting) by the longline fishery

 Estimate change in selectivity and catchability in 2010
- Mis-specified growth
 Estimate growth parameters
- Inadequate consideration of spatiotemporal correlations in the indices of abundance
 - Use spatiotemporal model for dolphin associated indices
- Spatial structure in the population



Inadequate consideration of spatial structure in the indices of abundance

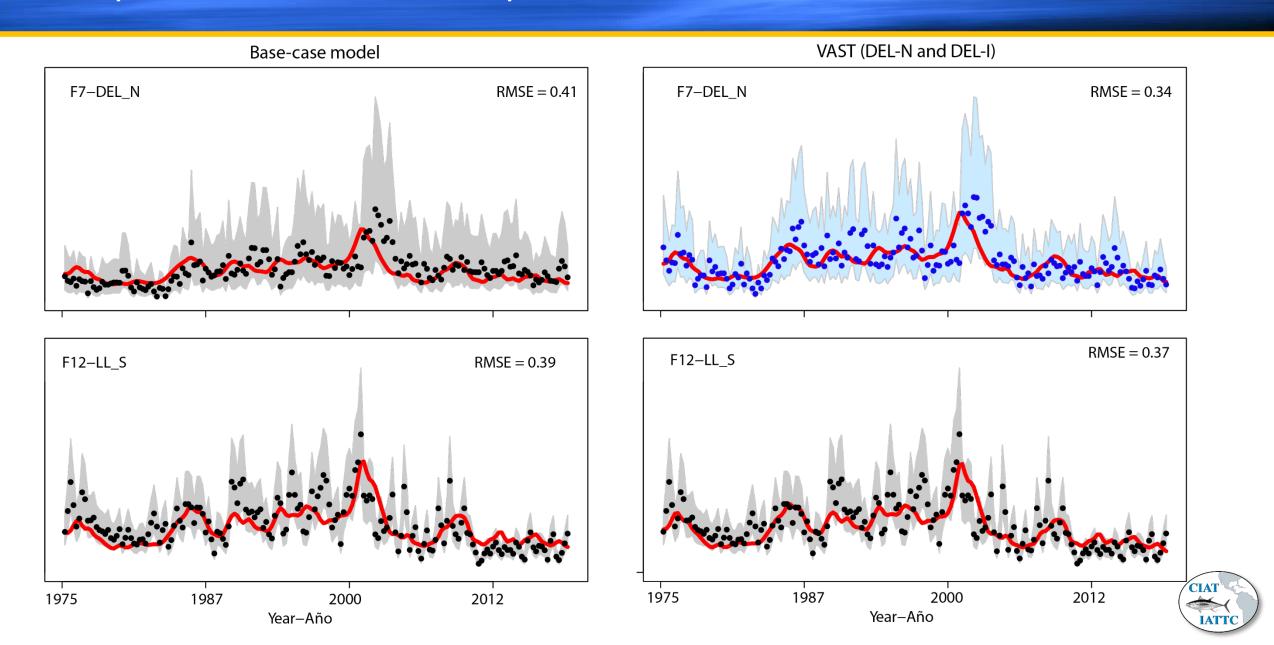


Standartization:
Spatiotemporal model
(Xu et al, 2019)

"VAST"



Inadequate consideration of spatial structure in the indices of abundance



Model runs to investigate the hypotheses

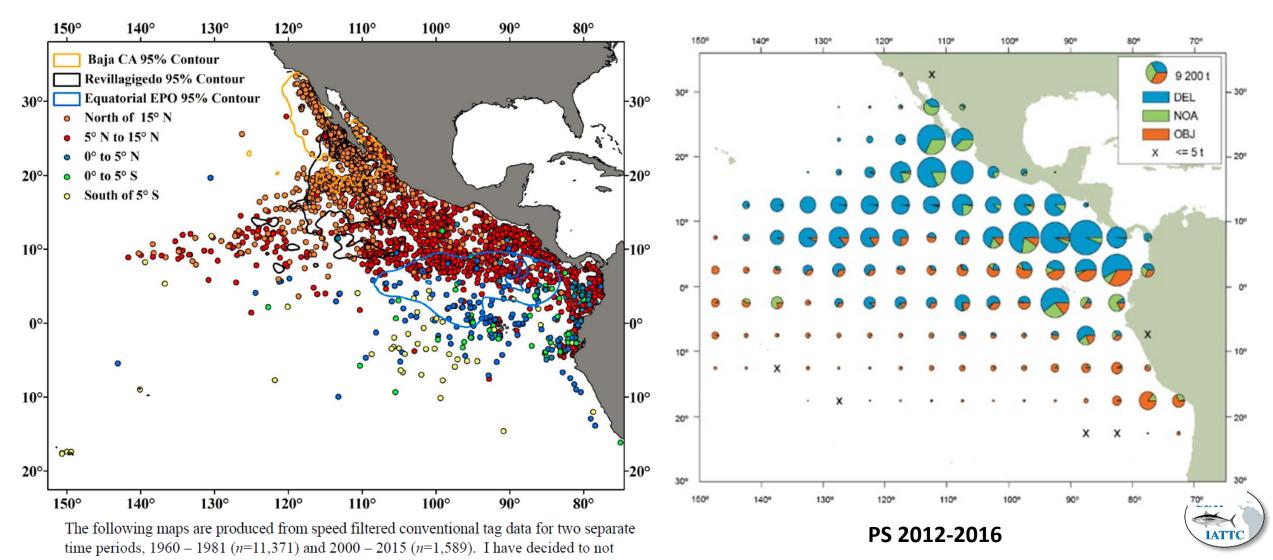
- Change in fishing behavior (e.g. targeting) by the longline fishery Estimate change in selectivity and catchability in 2010
- Mis-specified growth
 Estimate growth parameters
- Inadequate consideration of spatiotemporal correlations in the indices of abundance
 - Use spatiotemporal model for dolphin associated indices
- Spatial structure in the population
 - Not investigated



Spatial structure in the population of YFT



Purse-seine catches



Impact on management quantities

YFT		Sensitivity analyses - Análisis de sensibilidad				
	Base case	No longline CPUE update	H1: Change in	H2: Estimate	H3: Spatio-	
			selectivity and catchability	growth	temporal DEL indices	
	Caso base	Sin CPUE palangrera actualizada	H1: Cambio en selectividad y capturabilidad	H2: Crecimiento estimado	H3: Indices DEL espaciotem-	
					porales	
MSY-RMS (t)	254,974	254,872	248,890	306,849	254,960	
B_{MSY} - B_{RMS} (t)	371,787	372,247	371,206	477,413	371,460	
S _{MSY} - S _{RMS} (t)	3,638	3,642	3,660	7,752	3,638	
B_{MSY}/B_0 - B_{RMS}/B_0	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	
S_{MSY}/S_0 - S_{RMS}/S_0	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.27	
C _{recent} /MSY- C _{reciente} /RMS	1	1	1.04	0.83	1	
$B_{\text{recent}}/B_{\text{MSY}}-B_{\text{reciente}}/B_{\text{RMS}}$	0.84	1.03	1.12	1.33	0.73	
$S_{\text{recent}}/S_{\text{MSY}}-S_{\text{reciente}}/S_{\text{RMS}}$	0.76	0.99	1.08	1.36	0.64	
F multiplier-Multiplicador de F	0.89	1	1.14	1.63	0.83	



Conclusions: Hypotheses for index inconsistencies

Change in fishing behavior (e.g. targeting) by the longline fishery

Does not resolve inconsistencies

Mis-specified growth

Does not resolve inconsistencies

Inadequate consideration of spatial structure in the indices of abundance

Does not fully resolve inconsistencies

Spatial structure in the population

Not evaluated



Conclusions

- Management quantities are sensitive to the inclusion of the 2018 longline index data, as for bigeye tuna in 2018.
- Inconsistencies between longline index and the dolphin-associated purse-seine indices
- Length composition changes in longline fishery:
 - used for representing catches and index
 - Contains information on mortality rates and absolute biomass (catch-curve process)
 - Should be correctly modeled (e.g. selectivity, growth, recruitment, and time changes)
- Four hypotheses to explain inconsistencies
- None of the evaluated hypotheses solved the inconsistencies
- Workplan has been developed to address these research needs





Thank you!

