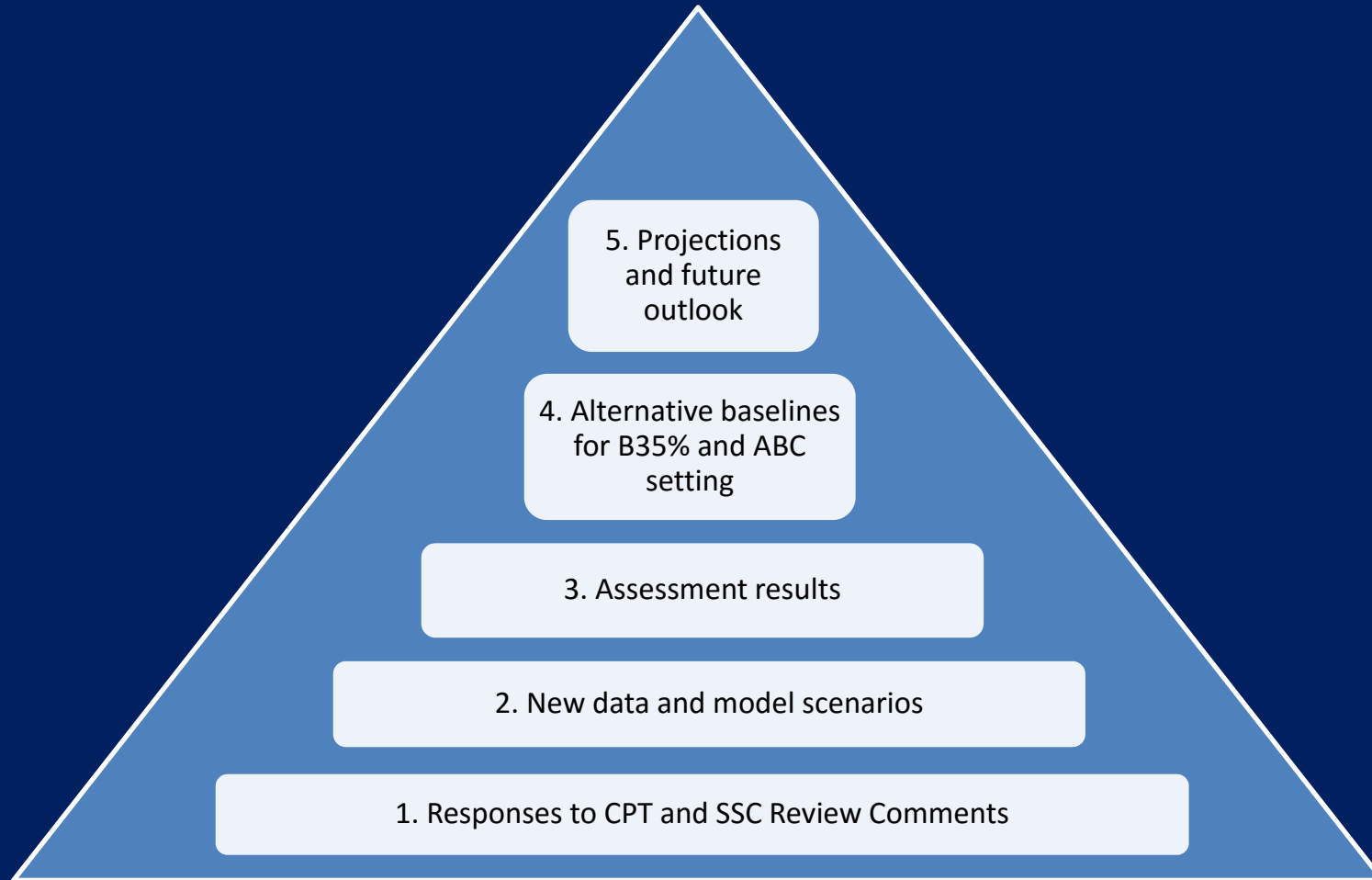


Bristol Bay Red King Crab Assessment in Fall 2017

J. Zheng and M.S.M. Siddeek
ADF&G, Juneau

Outline



Response to CPT Comments

Response to CPT Comments (from September 2016):

“The CTP requests that model runs be provided to evaluate the impact of including or excluding the prior on catchability based on the under-bag experiment.”

Response: three scenarios in May 2017 addressed this comment.

Response to CPT Comments

Response to CPT Comments (from May 2017):

“The CPT recommended the following scenarios be evaluated for the Fall 2017 assessment:

- *Scenario 2a*
- *Scenario 2b*
- *Scenario 2d*

In addition, because the discard biomass time series from the groundfish fixed and trawl gear fisheries are not split by sex, these models should be brought forward using two approaches to Francis (2011) re-weighting of the size compositions: one based on weights calculated as if all the size compositions were sex-specific, and one based on weights calculated from the “extended” size compositions used in the models for the groundfish fixed gear and trawl gear bycatch size compositions. The former approach is based on the expectation of sex-specific changes in mean length, but does not reflect the loss of sex ratio information associated with splitting the size compositions by sex, whereas the latter approach incorporates this information while the weights are based on expectations for changes in size class across the “extended” size composition.”

Response: All nine scenarios in the SAFE report in September 2017 address this comment.

Response to SSC Comments

Response to SSC Comments specific to this assessment (from June 2017):

“Five model scenarios were investigated prior to the spring CPT meeting, the results of which suggested relatively minor differences with regard to management quantities. The SSC supports the CPT’s and author’s recommendations regarding model scenarios to bring forward this fall, which include the following: add the 2016 BSFRF data, separate bycatch components, remove the informative prior and reparameterize NMFS survey catchability to exclude values greater than 1.0, as well as alternatives for data weighting within these scenarios.”

Response: All nine scenarios in the SAFE report in September 2017 address this comment.

Response to SSC Comments

Response to SSC Comments specific to this assessment (from June 2017):

“The SSC noted that only scenarios utilizing Francis weighting methods were proposed for evaluation in the fall. As noted earlier regarding general guidance to the CPT and assessment authors, the SSC encourages stock assessment authors and the CPT to continue to consider alternative approaches, as data weighting is not a ‘one-size-fits-all’ problem. The best method for data weighting will depend on the quality of the data, the time-series length, the conflict among data sources and other factors unique to a specific assessment. Thus, the BBRKC stock assessment author should retain sufficient latitude to use a method appropriate for this particular assessment, noting that internal consistency is more important than blanket consistency across assessments dealing with a variety of unique data configurations and estimation issues. Evaluation of alternative data weighting approaches can be a useful diagnostic tool to better understand conflicts among data sources within the BBRKC assessment.”

Response: Authors wholeheartedly agree with this SSC comment. We used Francis’ approach in this report and were a little struggled to get scenarios converged. The effective sample sizes are greatly reduced through Francis’ approach. We will search for alternative approaches in the future.

Response to SSC Comments

Response to SSC Comments specific to this assessment (from June 2017):

“Also, the SSC encourages the BBRKC author to objectively define the terminal year of recruitment to include in reference point calculations in this assessment. For BBRKC, where all recent recruitment years have been used in the past, dropping one or more years at the end of the time-series might be warranted. A general rule could be based on the variance of the estimated recruitments and/or the youngest ages of crabs sampled by the fishing gear and/or survey gear included in the model.”

Response: This is a very good suggestion. We did not make any changes for this report due to many scenarios and will evaluate this in May 2018.

Summary of Major Changes in 2017

1. Changes to the input data:
 - a. The new 2017 NMFS trawl survey data.
 - b. Updating BSFRF side-by-side trawl survey data in 2016. Total survey biomass decreased from 87725.1 t initially estimated in September 2016 to 77815.7 t in the final estimate, about 11.3% reduction.
 - c. Catch and bycatch data were updated with 2017 data.

Summary of Major Changes in 2017

2. Changes to the assessment methodology:

a. Francis' approaches for re-weighting effective sample sizes for size composition data are applied for some scenarios and are detailed in Appendix C.

For Bristol Bay red king crab, length composition values are computed with both sexes combined for survey and groundfish fisheries bycatch data.

Mean lengths can be computed with two approaches:

(1). Both male and female length compositions are stacked into a vector and used to compute a mean length for both sexes for each of survey and groundfish fisheries bycatch datasets.

(2). Sex-specific length compositions are normalized so that the sum is equal to 1.0 for each sex for each of survey and groundfish fisheries bycatch datasets. The normalized length compositions are used to estimate mean lengths.

b. Nine Model Scenarios

2a. The same as 2a in May 2017 and slightly revised scenario 2 in 2016 with updated data and changing the fishing time of the groundfish fisheries bycatch to mid-point of crab year to more accurately reflect the fishing timing.

2b. The same as scenario 2a except with separating groundfish fisheries bycatch by trawl fisheries and fixed gear fisheries.

2d. The same as scenario 2b except without trawl survey catchability prior from the double-bag experiment and with using a logit transformation to make sure trawl survey catchability be <1.0 :

$$Q = \exp(x) / (1 + \exp(x)),$$

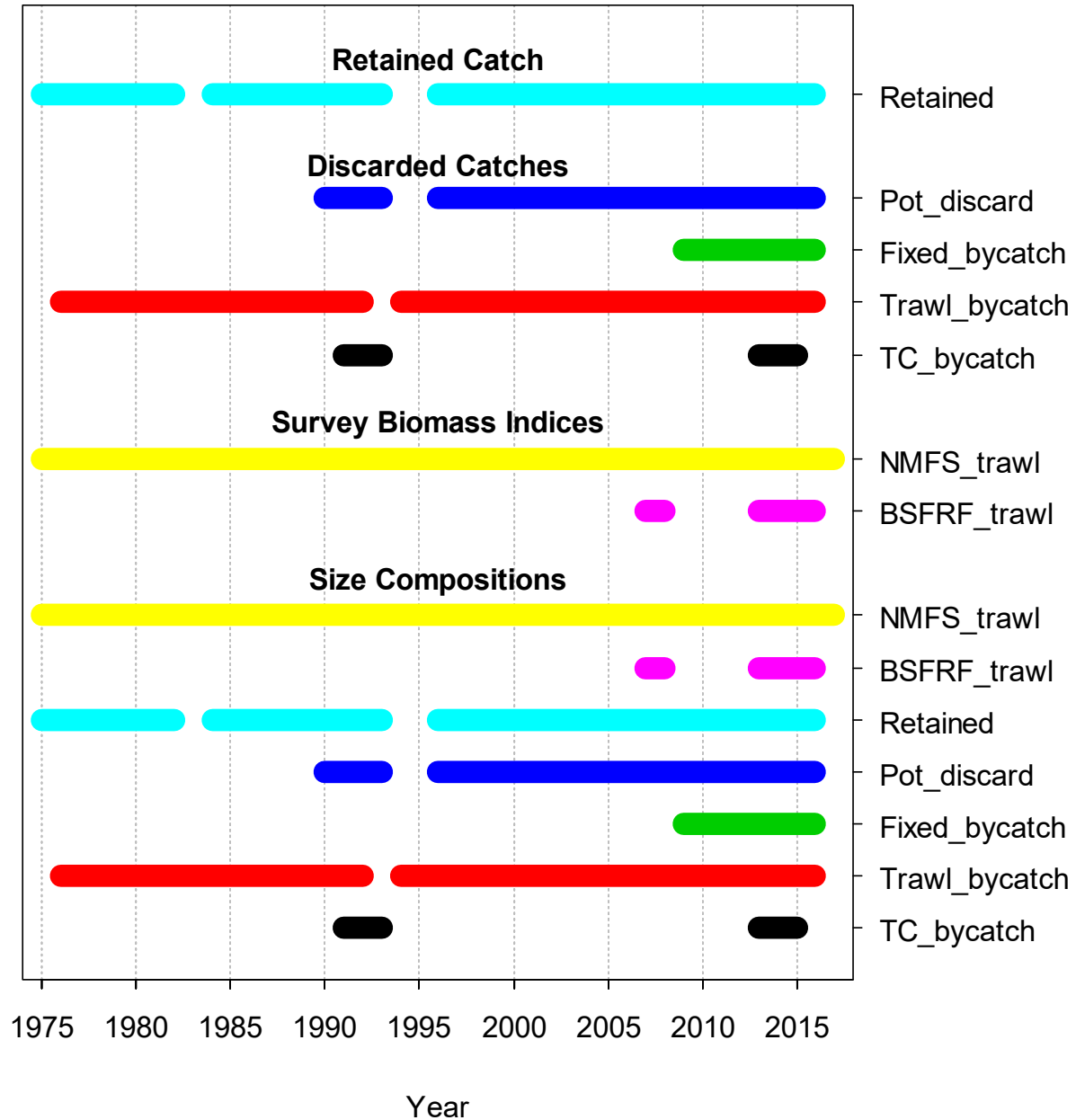
where x is estimated as a parameter.

2a1, 2a2. Scenario 2a with Francis' two approaches.

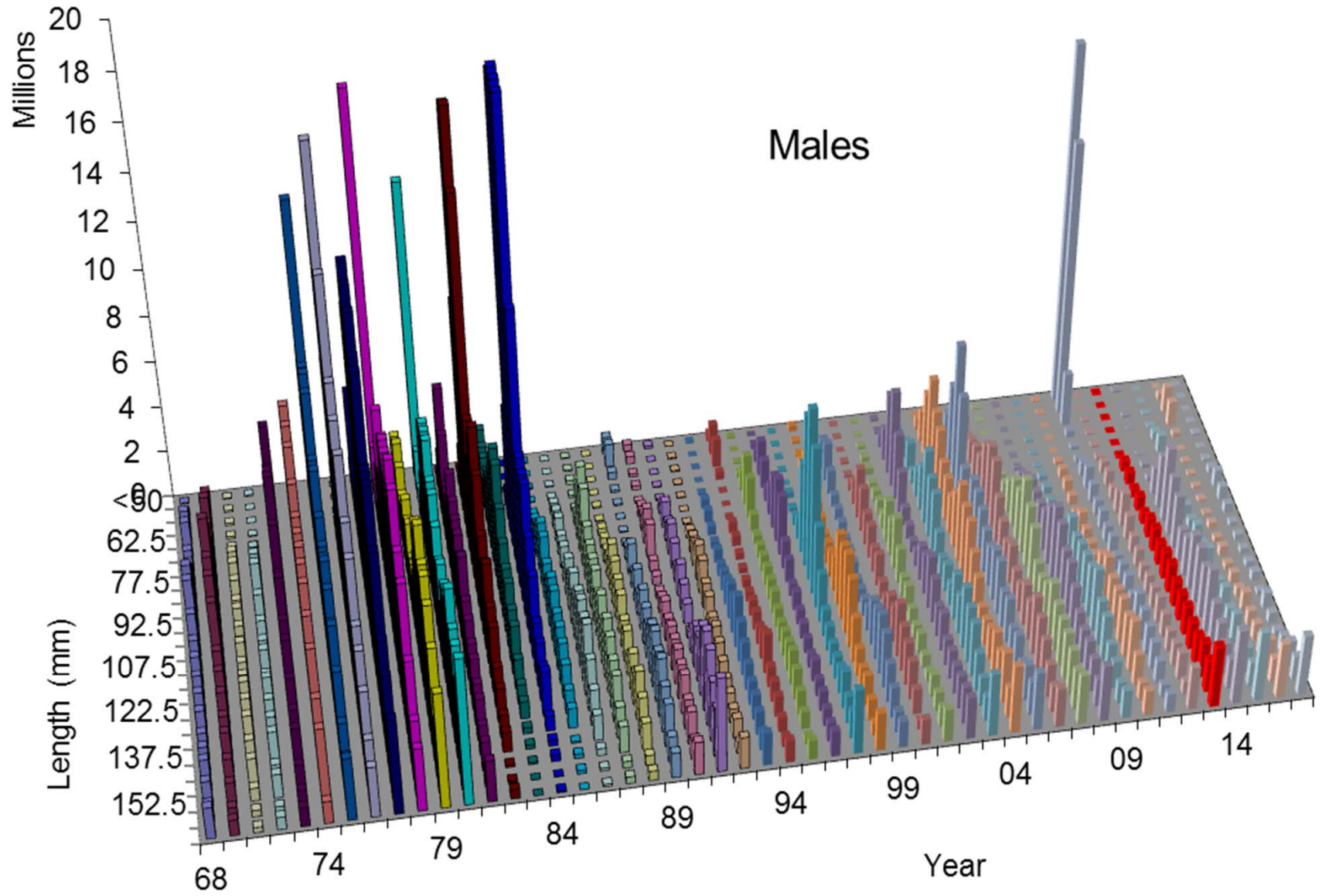
2b1, 2b2. Scenario 2b with Francis' two approaches.

2d1, 2d2. Scenario 2d with Francis' two approaches.

Data by type and year

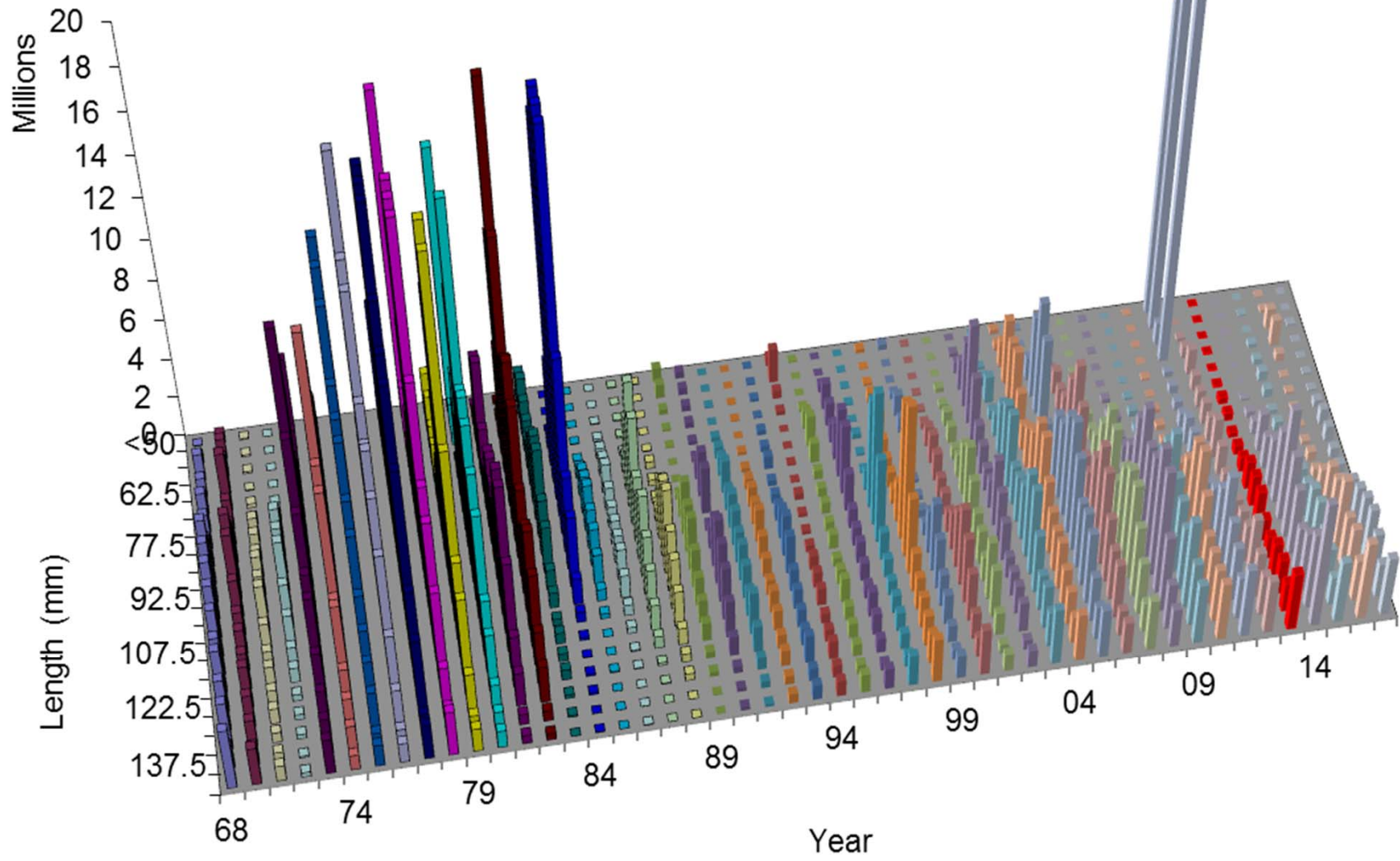


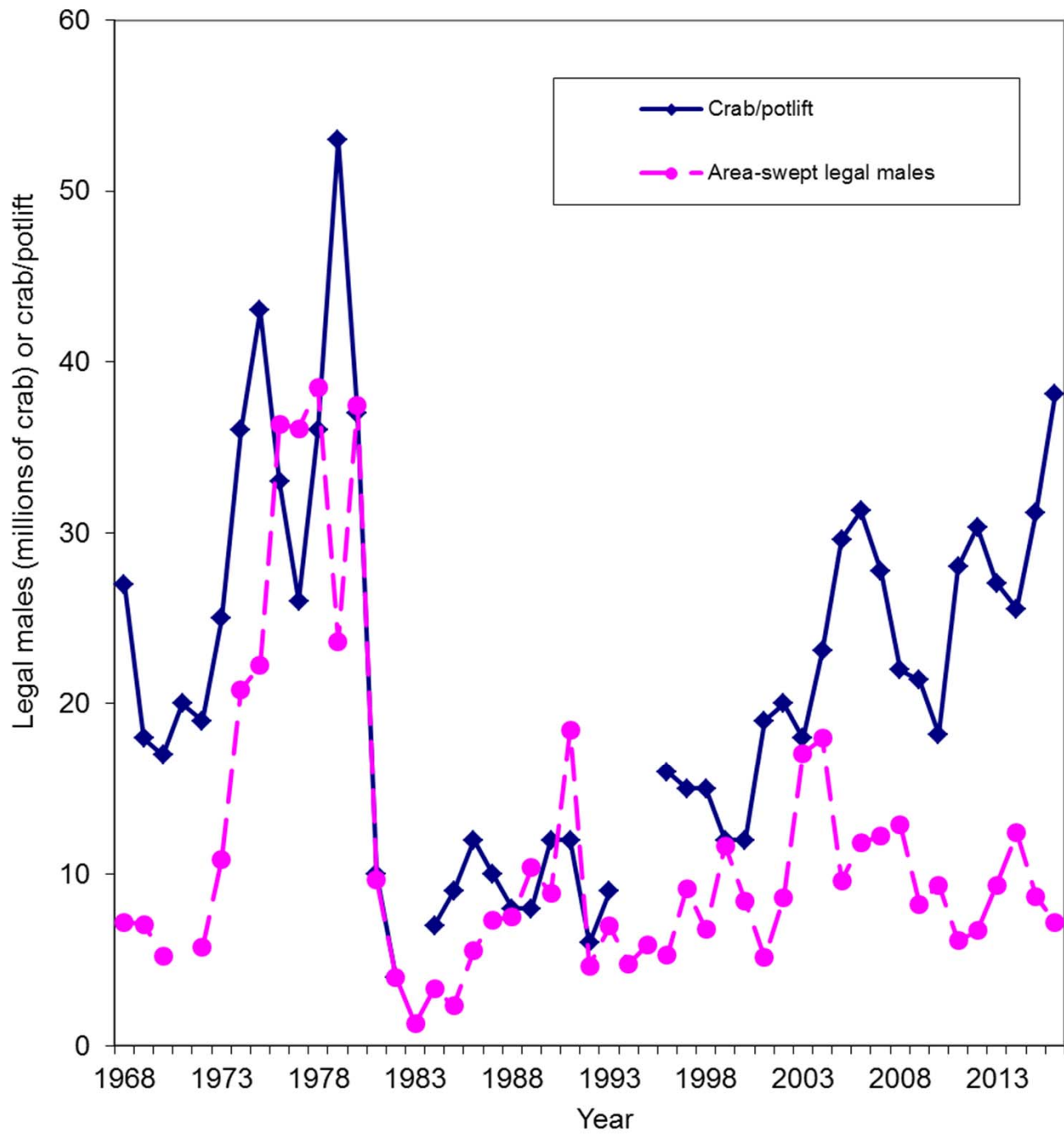
NMFS trawl survey

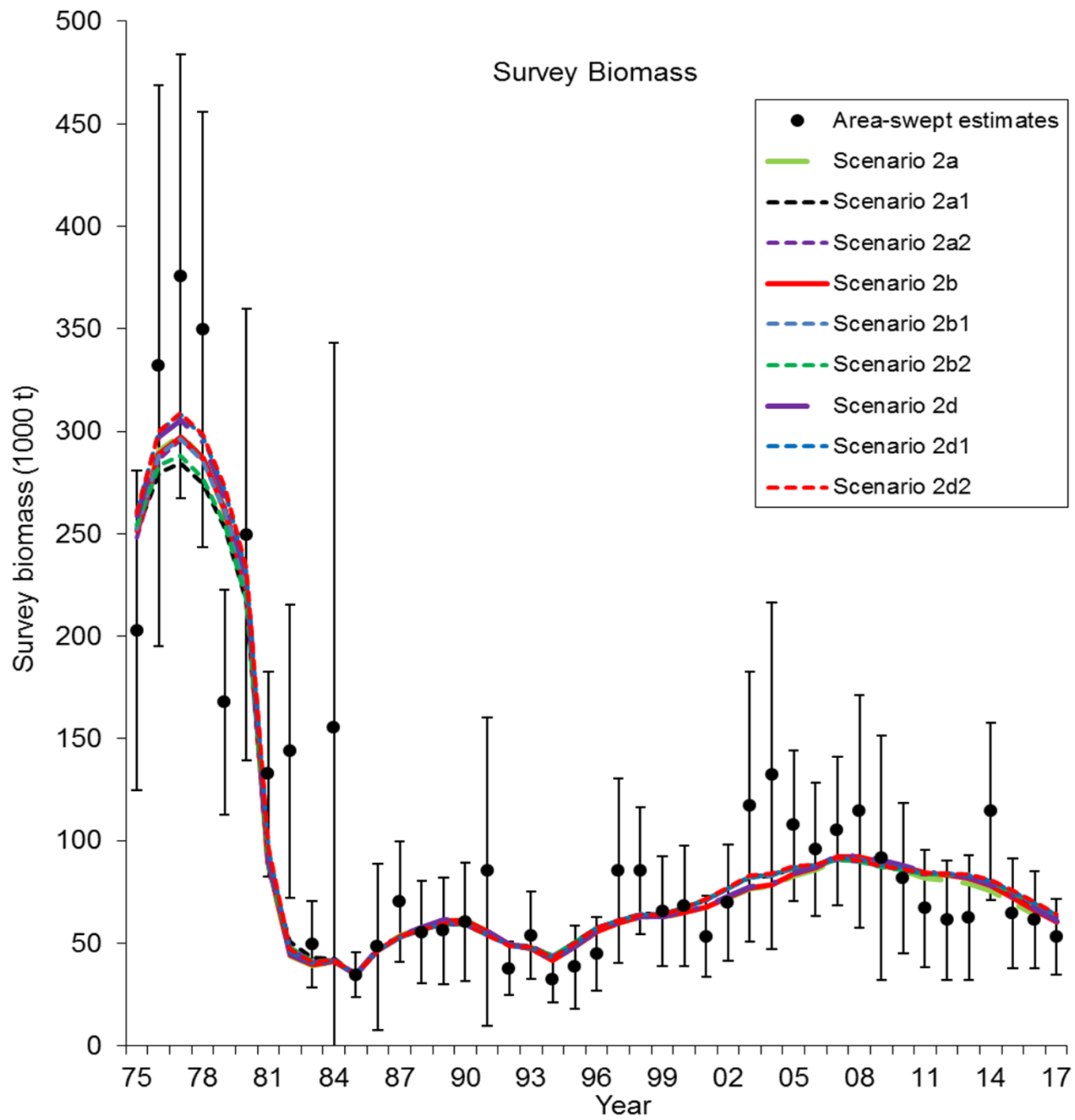


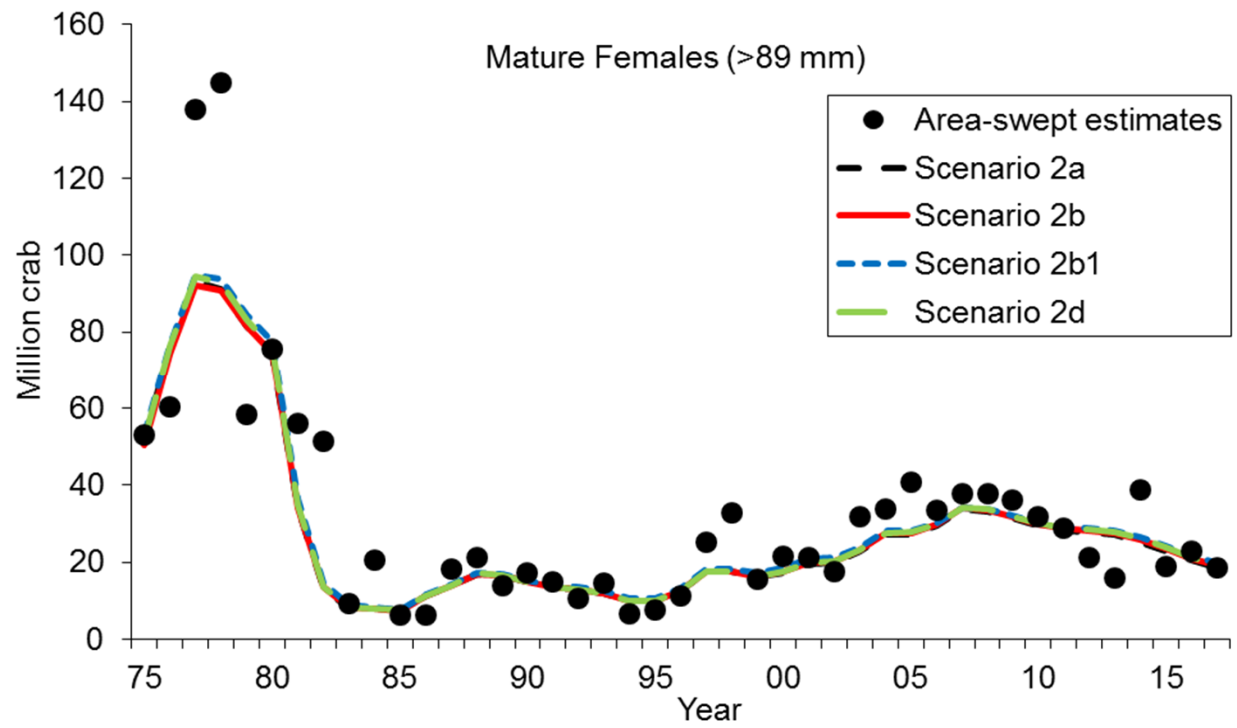
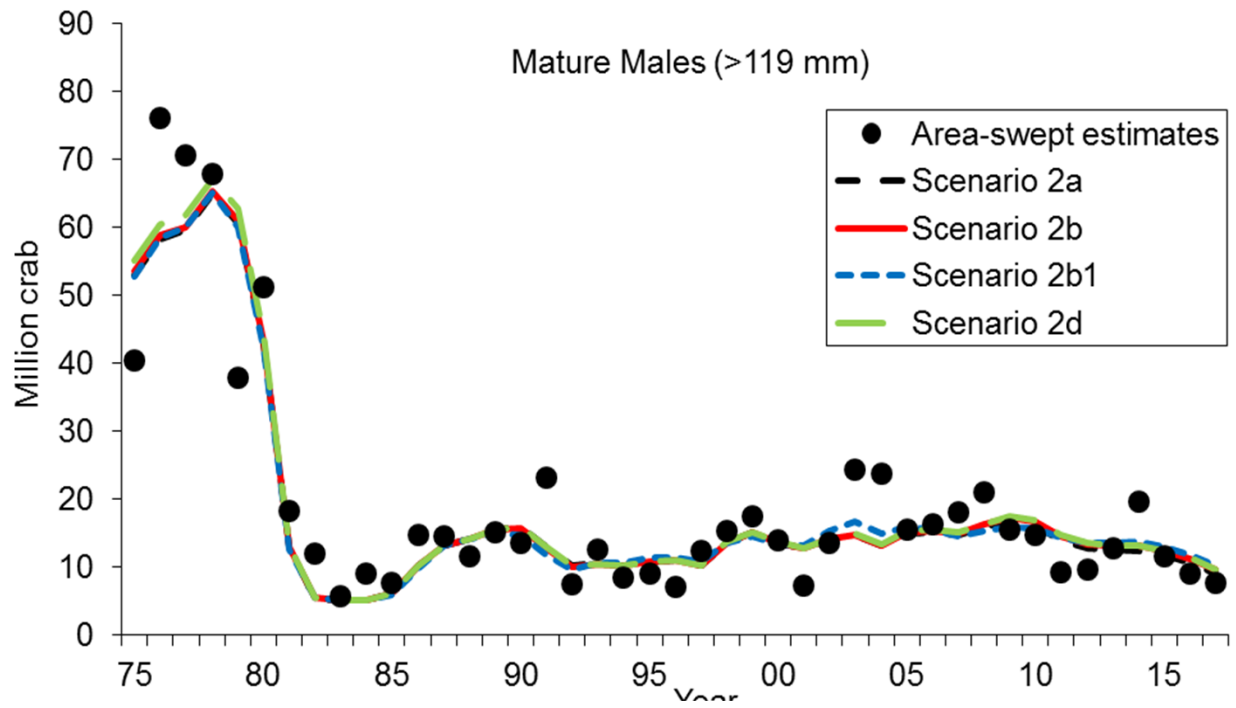
NMFS trawl survey

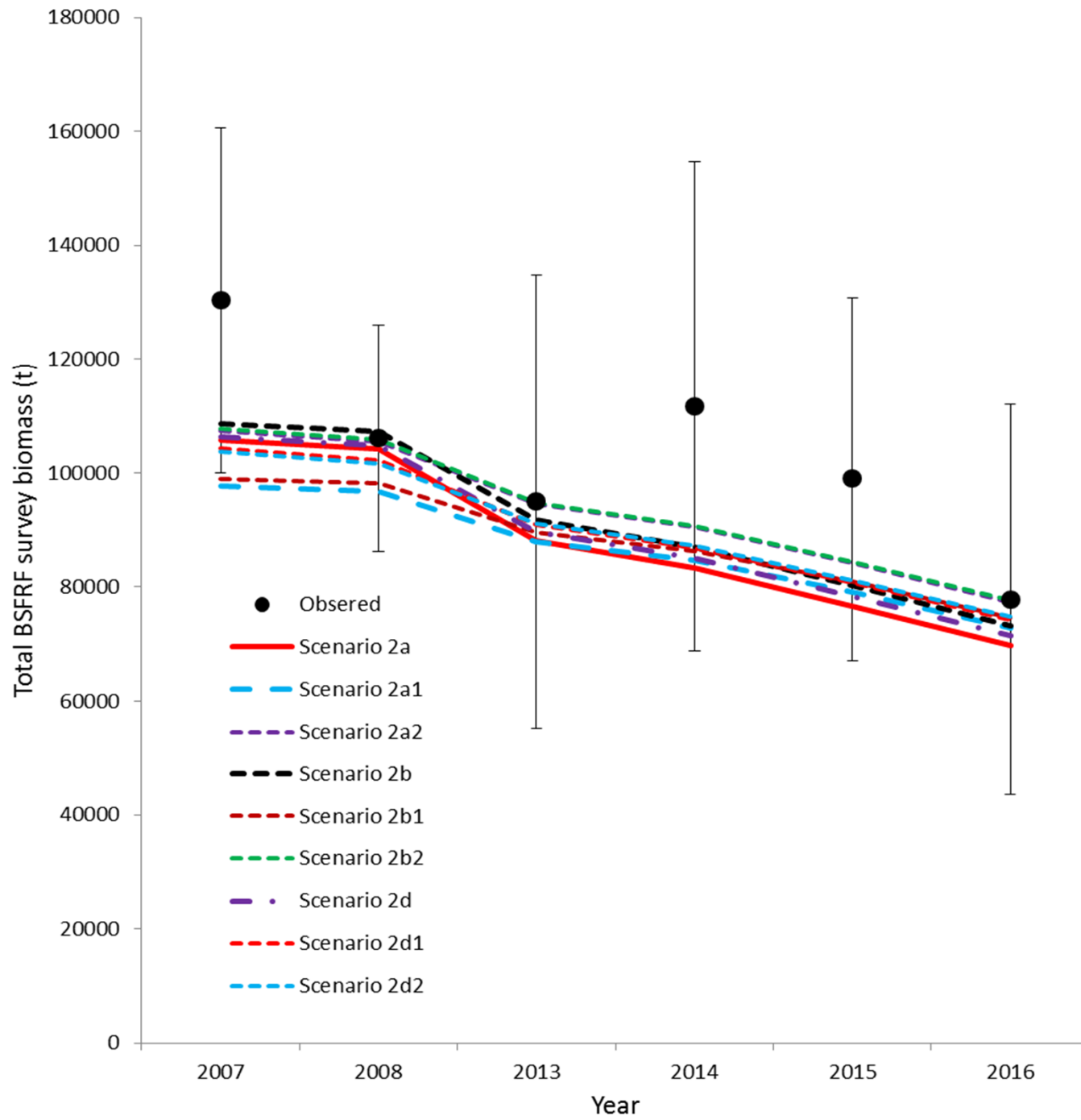
Females







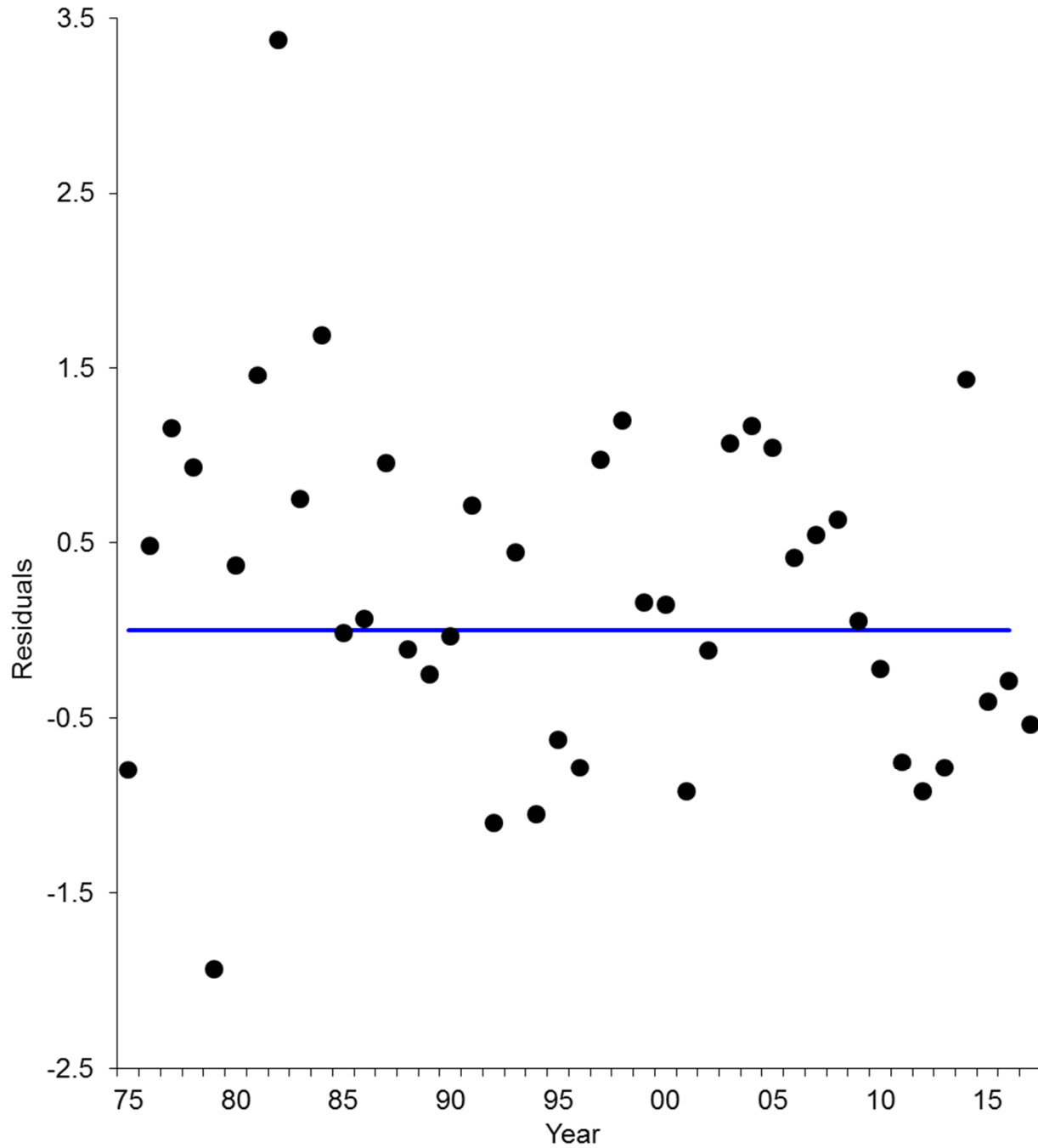




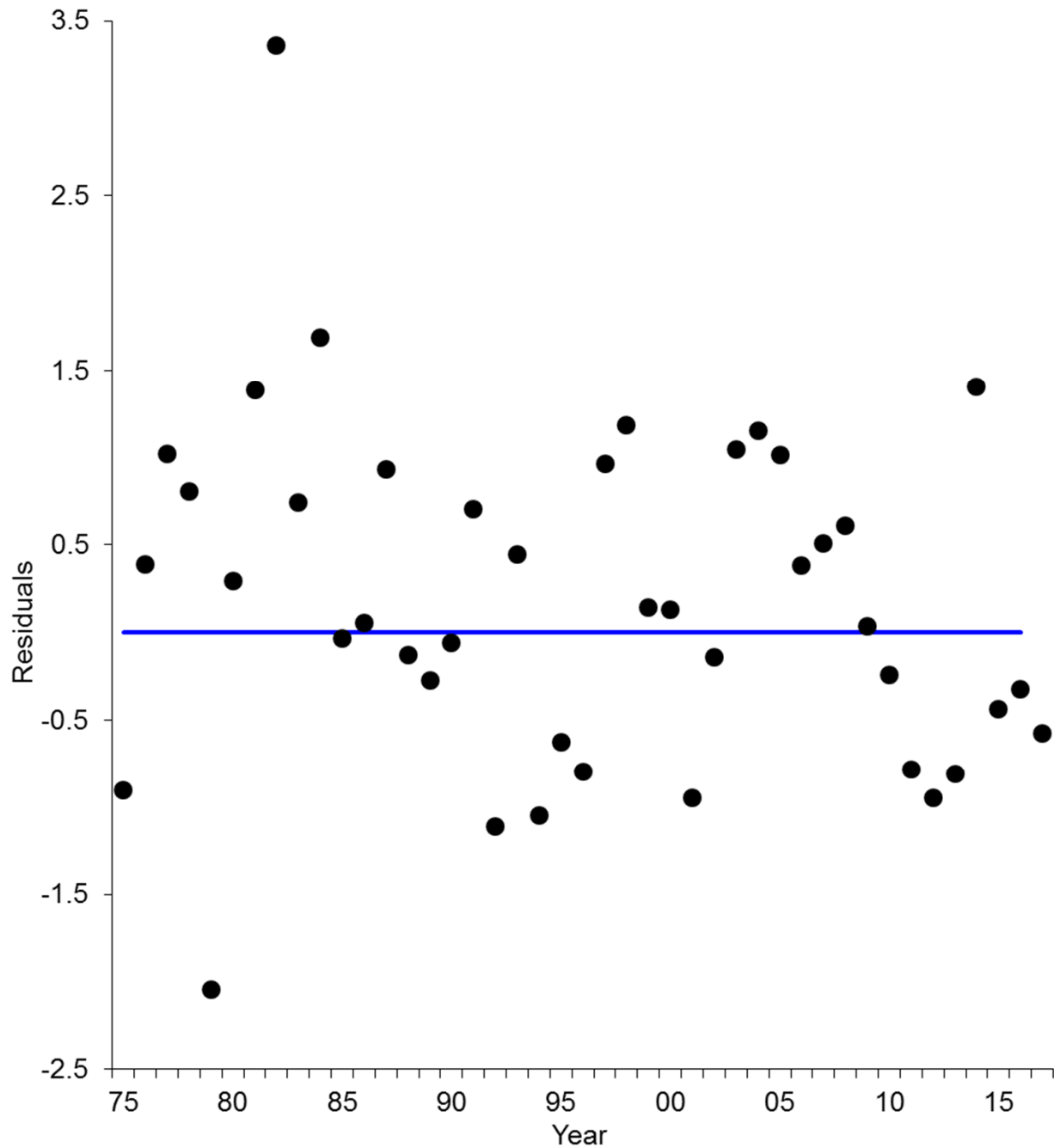
Scenario

	2a	2a1	2a2	2b	2b1	2b2	2d	2d1	2d2
Negative log likelihood									
R-variation	87.37	68.19	63.71	87.22	66.69	62.99	87.21	66.22	62.89
Length-like-retained	-1038.8	-854.8	-904.2	-1038.9	-893.7	-895.3	-1039.3	-898.2	-906.3
Length-like-discmale	-1092.0	-832.2	-825.1	-1092.4	-828.8	-822.5	-1092.1	-831.7	-824.2
Length-like-discfemale	-567.31	-567.31	-567.53	-795.01	-567.94	-567.92	-794.89	-567.41	-567.57
Length-like-survey	-48633	-39299	-37689	-48629	-39307	-37656	-48631	-39293	-37687
Length-like-disctrawl	-4107.3	-2552.5	-2315.8	-3784.5	-2912.2	-2629.8	-3784.4	-2908.3	-2615.6
Length-like-discfix	0.00	0.00	0.00	-773.41	-474.42	-477.78	-773.36	-473.35	-478.20
Length-like-discTanner	-466.54	-360.23	-359.95	-467.04	-361.86	-360.08	-467.31	-362.31	-360.48
Length-like-bsfrfsurvey	-644.79	-559.96	-533.44	-645.73	-561.12	-535.16	-645.92	-565.08	-535.70
Catchbio_retained	50.95	27.96	25.27	51.13	28.30	25.48	51.32	28.21	25.28
Catchbio_discmale	228.10	140.60	127.97	229.35	142.25	128.05	229.15	142.07	128.16
Catchbio-discfemale	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04
Catchbio-disctrawl	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.02
Catchbio-discfix	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Catchbio-discTanner	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.00
Biomass-trawl survey	103.86	98.27	98.81	103.70	99.61	100.54	102.61	99.56	98.51
Biomass-bsfrfsurvey	-7.88	-7.52	-8.25	-8.29	-7.69	-8.38	-8.14	-8.08	-8.09
Q-trawl survey	4.86	1.86	1.52	3.84	1.31	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	16.57	16.61	16.79	18.05	18.12	18.05	18.02	18.23	18.12
Total	-56066	-44680	-42869	-56740	-45558	-43616	-56748	-45553	-43651
Free parameters	281	281	281	292	292	292	292	292	292
B35%(t)	24613	25641	25853	25050	25664	26150	24744	25386	25349
F35%	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
MMB2017(t)	20043	22181	22629	21312	22642	23090	20814	21758	21924
OFL2017	5012.3	5991.2	6212.4	5599.7	6261.1	6326.4	5393.6	5773.7	5894.3
ABC2017(t)	4511.1	5392.0	5591.2	5039.7	5635.0	5693.8	4854.2	5196.3	5304.9
Fofl2017	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25
Q82-17	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00

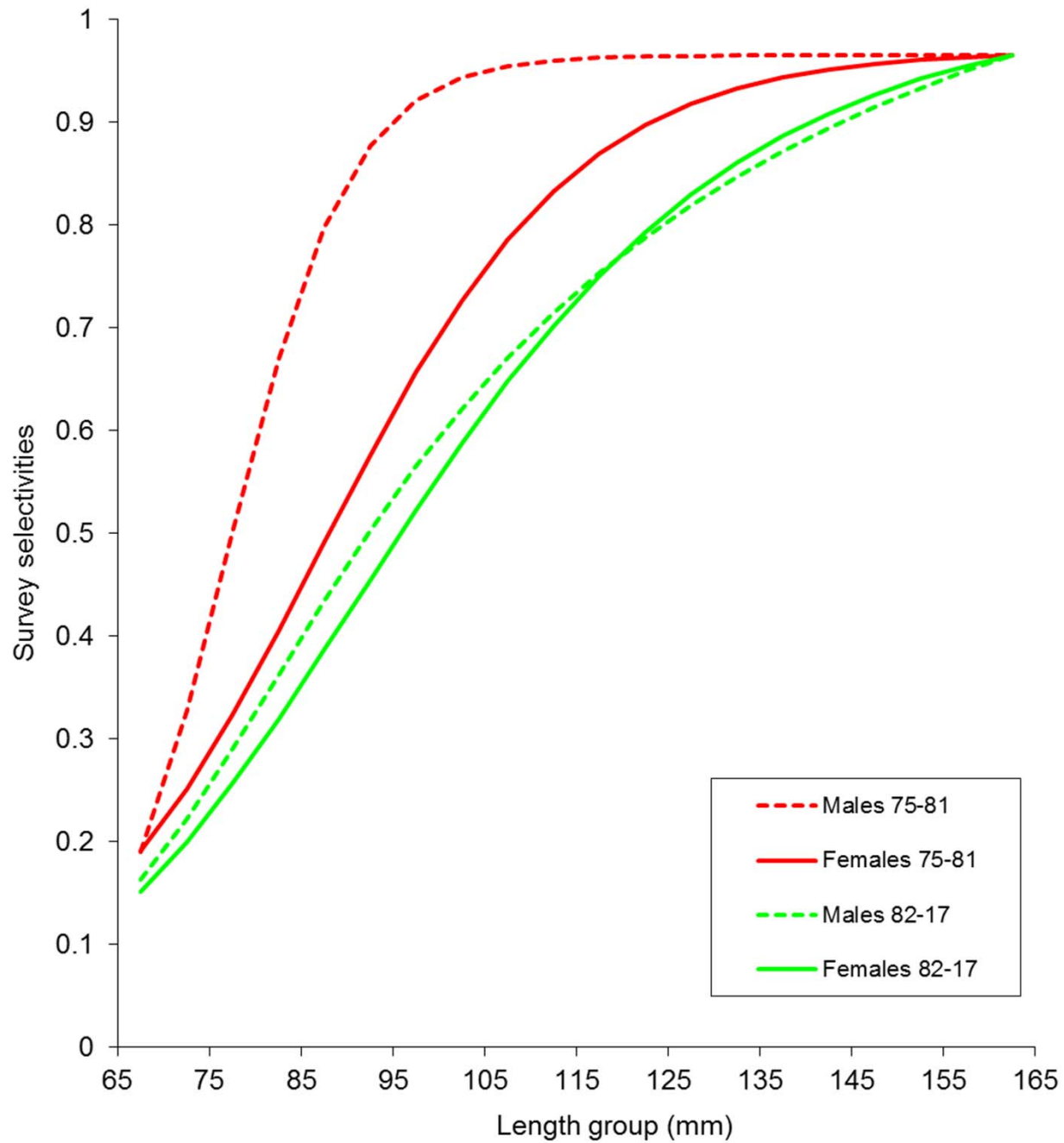
- ✓ In 2017, the survey mature male abundance is slightly less than expected while survey female abundance is as expected based on the survey abundances during the previous several years. The disappointment is very low estimated recruitments, which are among the lowest since 1973.
- ✓ Model estimated relative survey biomasses are very similar among the nine scenarios and fit the survey data reasonably well. The absolute population biomass estimates are higher for Scenarios 2a1 and 2b2 during mid and late 1970s than other scenarios, likely due to estimated higher proportions of males in initial year 1975. Estimated biomass variations among scenarios during recent 15 years are likely caused by the different weights on BSFRF survey length composition data.
- ✓ Francis' re-weighting approaches greatly reduce effective sample sizes and make it difficult for estimation to converge.
- ✓ Scenario 2b or 2d is recommended for overfishing determination this year.



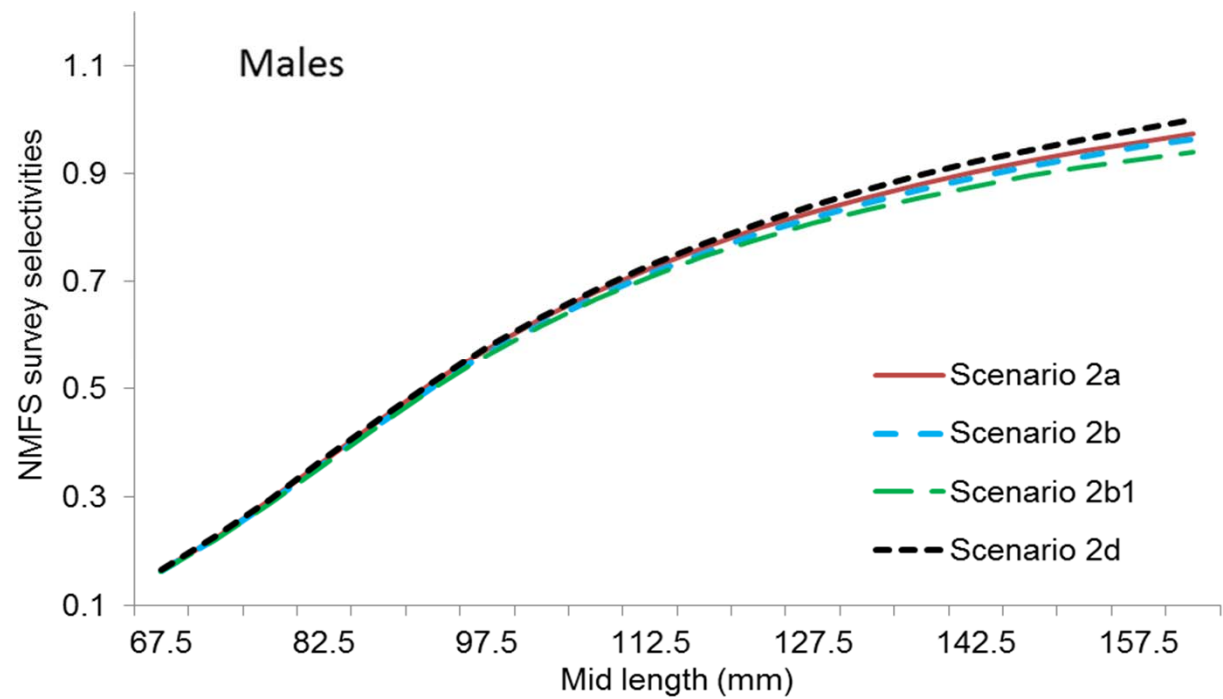
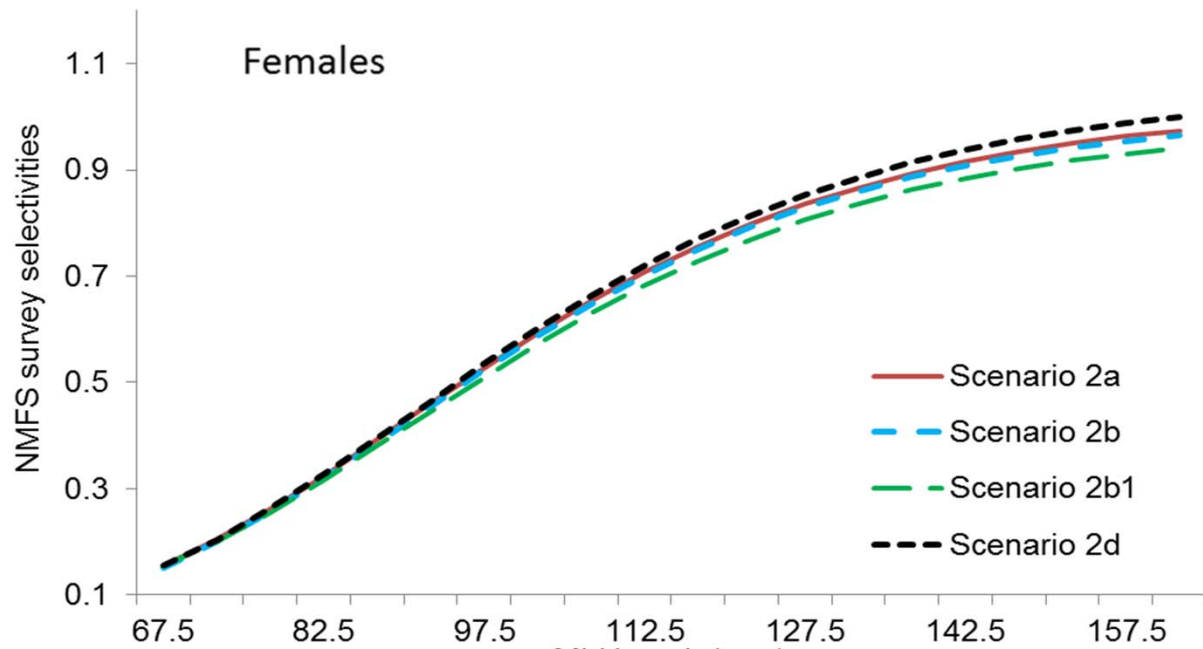
Standardized
residuals of
total NMFS
survey
biomass.
Scenario 2b

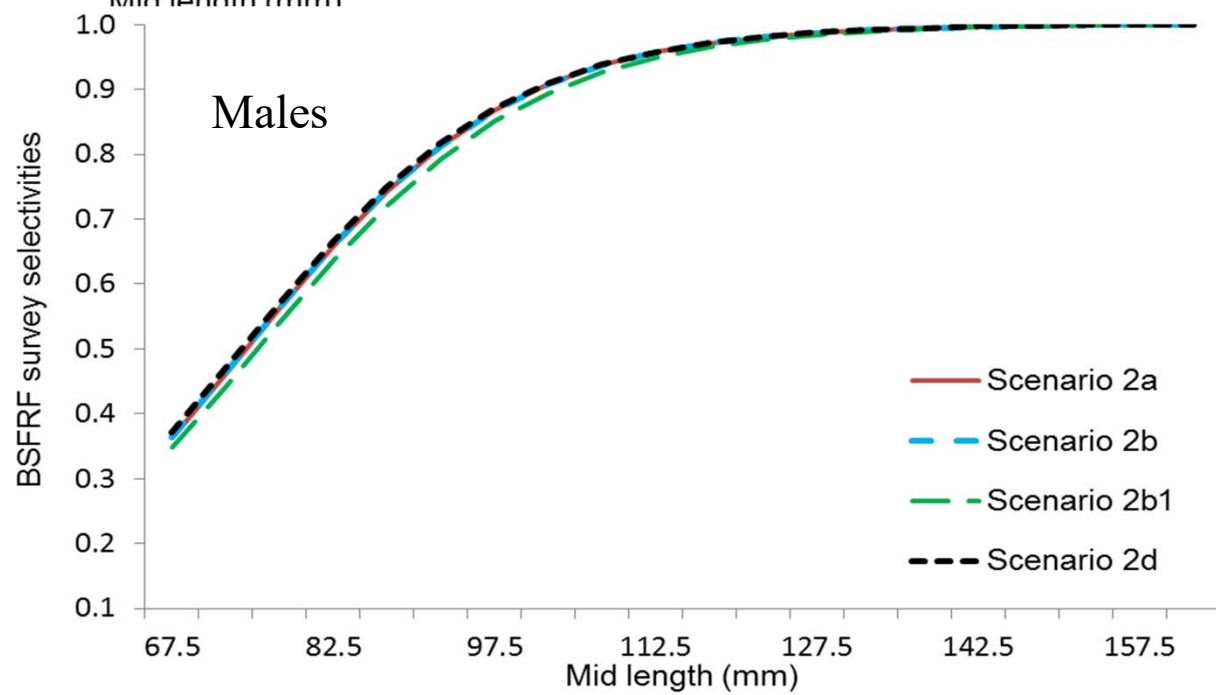
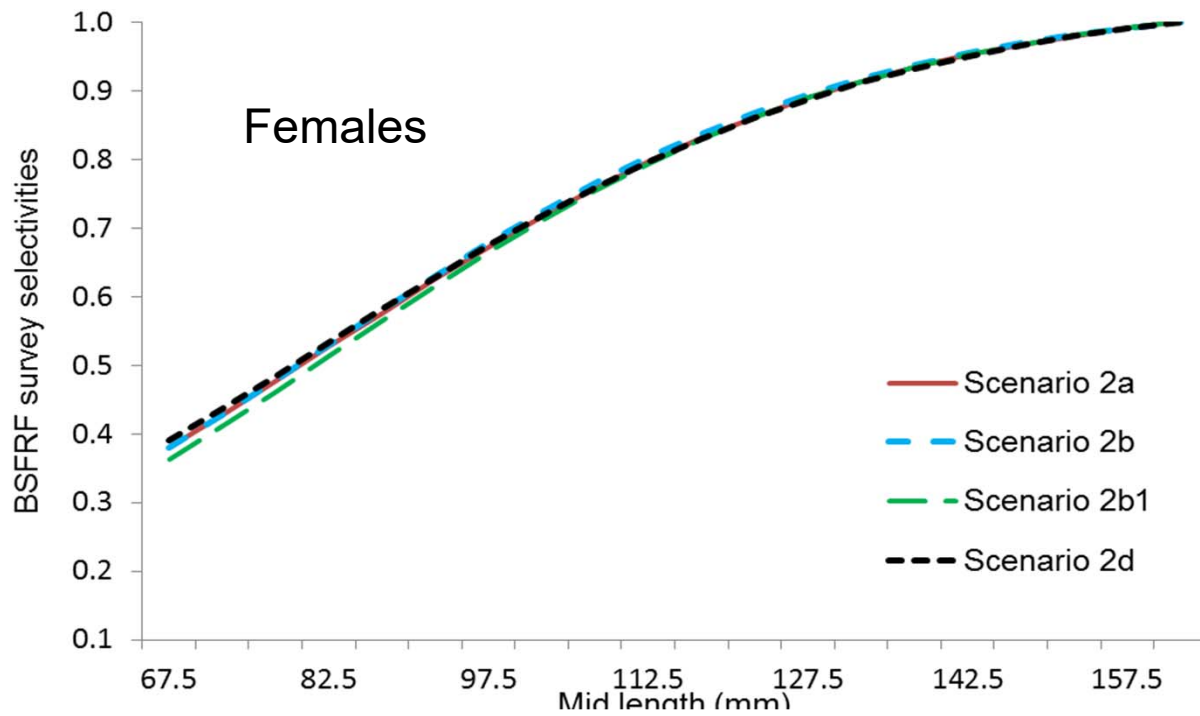


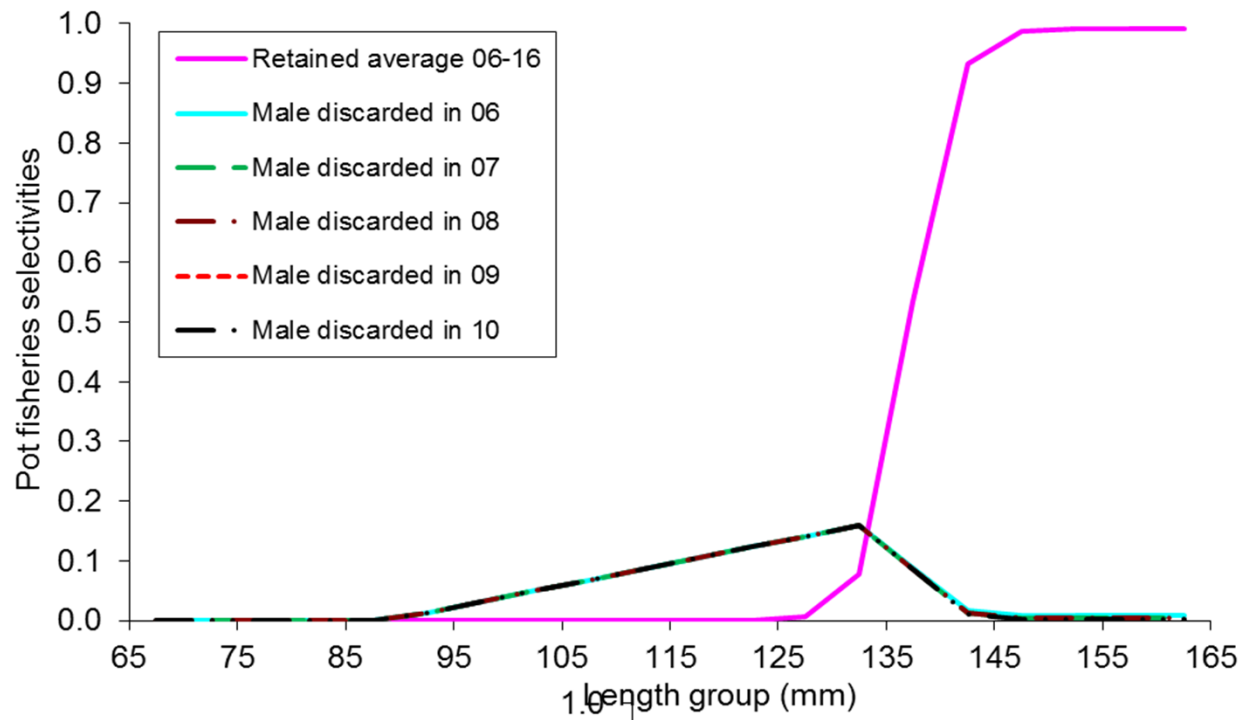
Standardized
residuals of
total NMFS
survey
biomass.
Scenario 2d



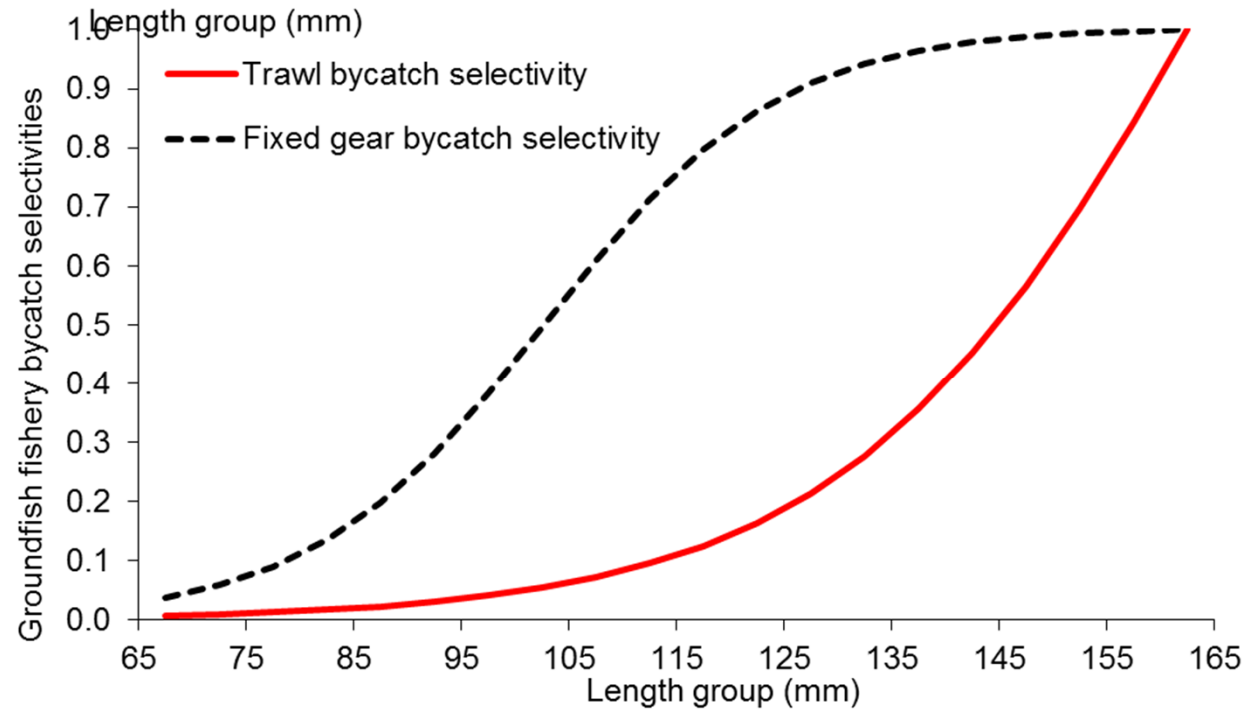
NMFS survey:
Scenario 2b

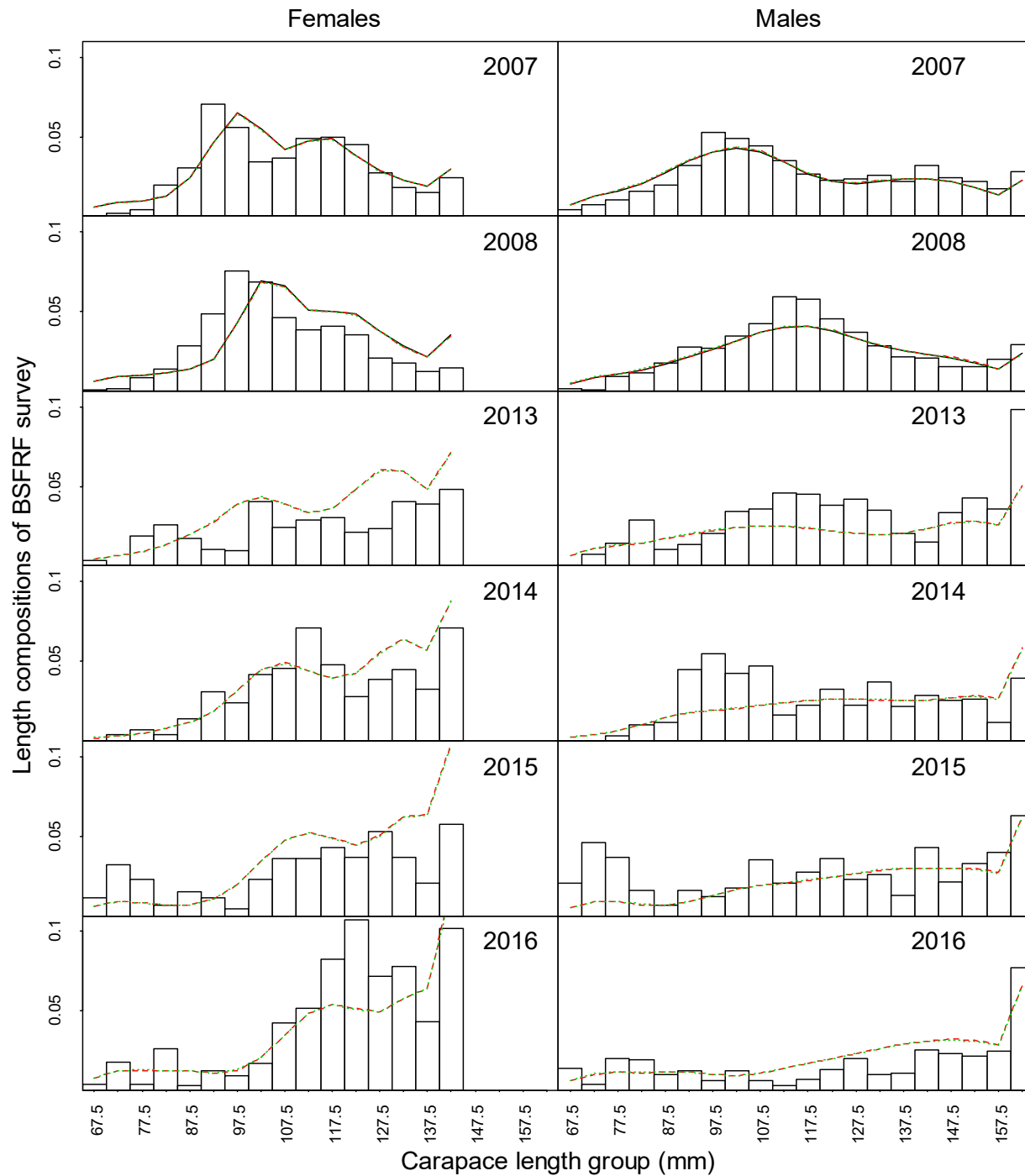




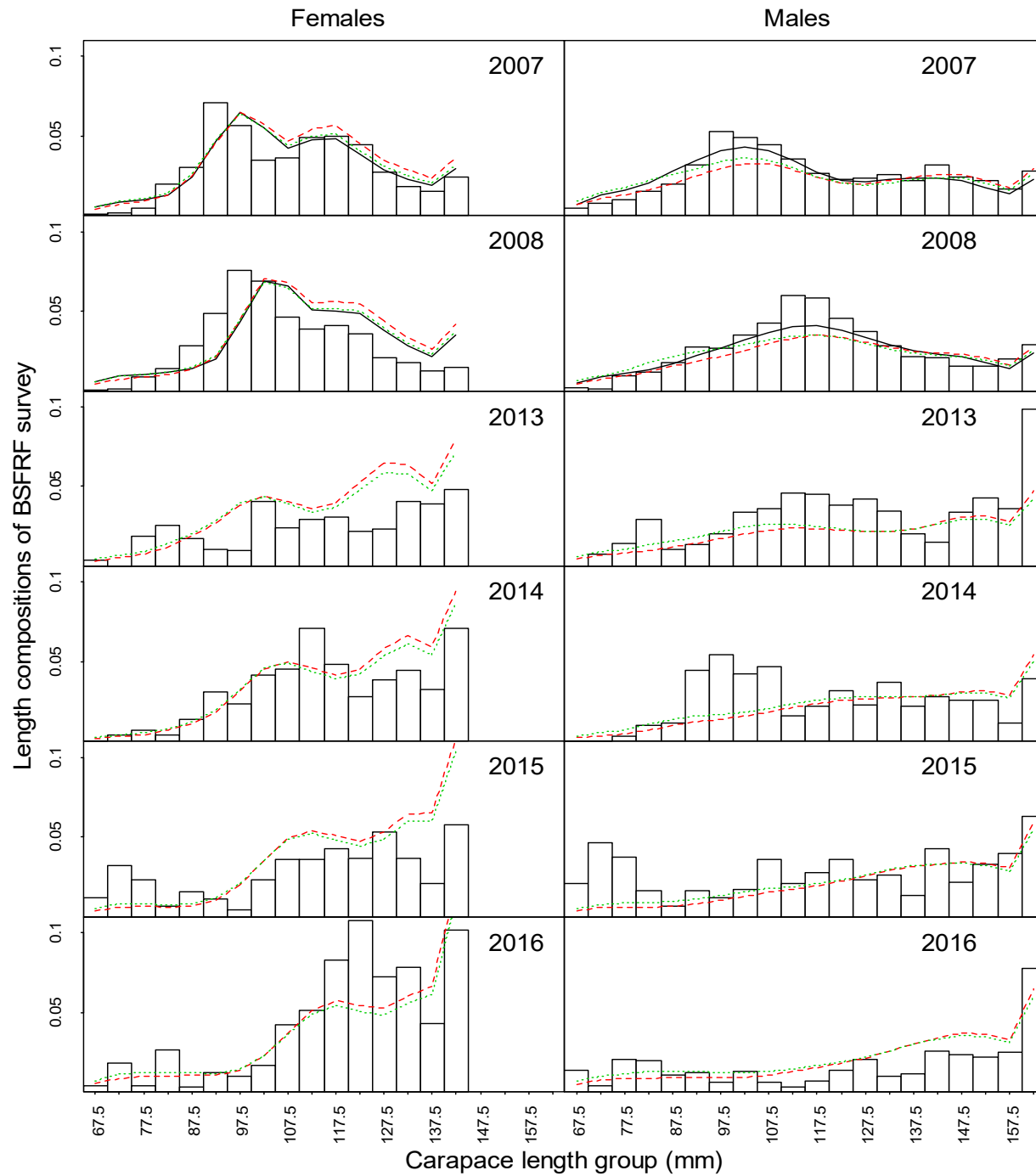


Scenario 2b

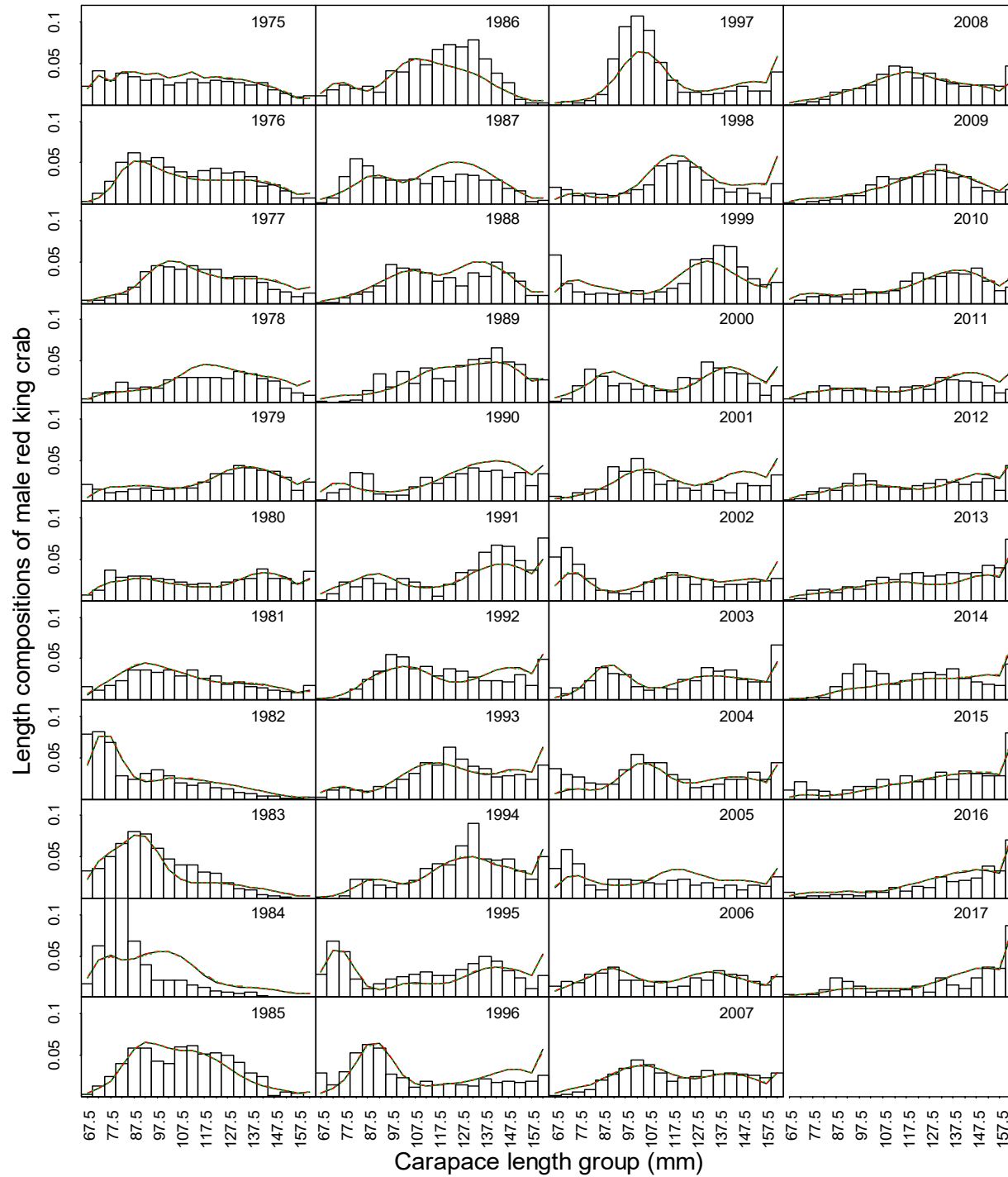




BSFRF
 survey length
 frequency.
 Scenarios 2a
 (solid black),
 2b (dashed
 red), and 2d
 (green lines)



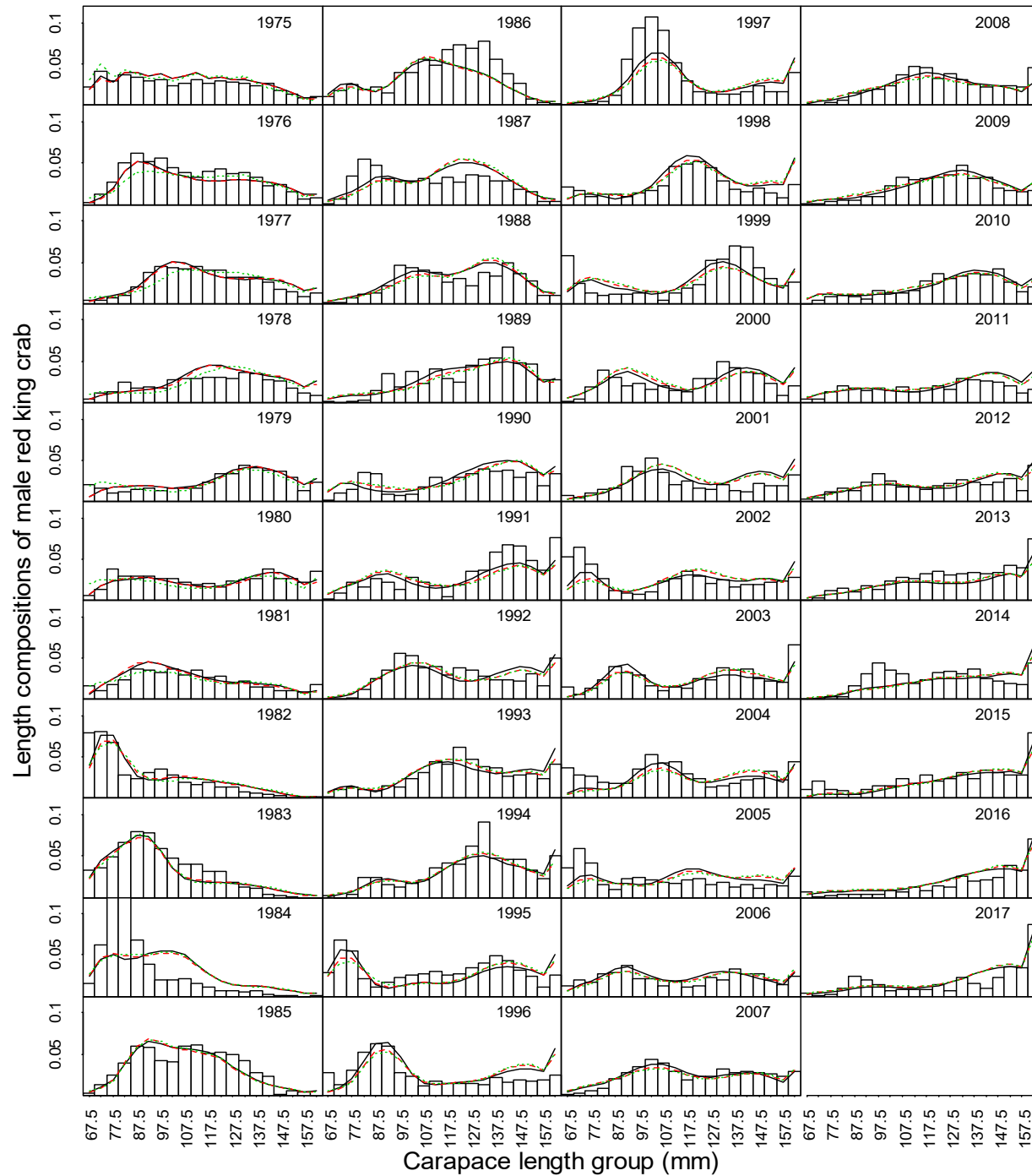
BSFRF
 survey length
 frequency.
 Scenarios 2b
 (solid black),
 2b1 (dashed
 red), and 2b2
 (green lines)



NMFS Survey

Scenarios
 2a(black),
 2b(red), and
 2d(green).

Males



NMFS Survey

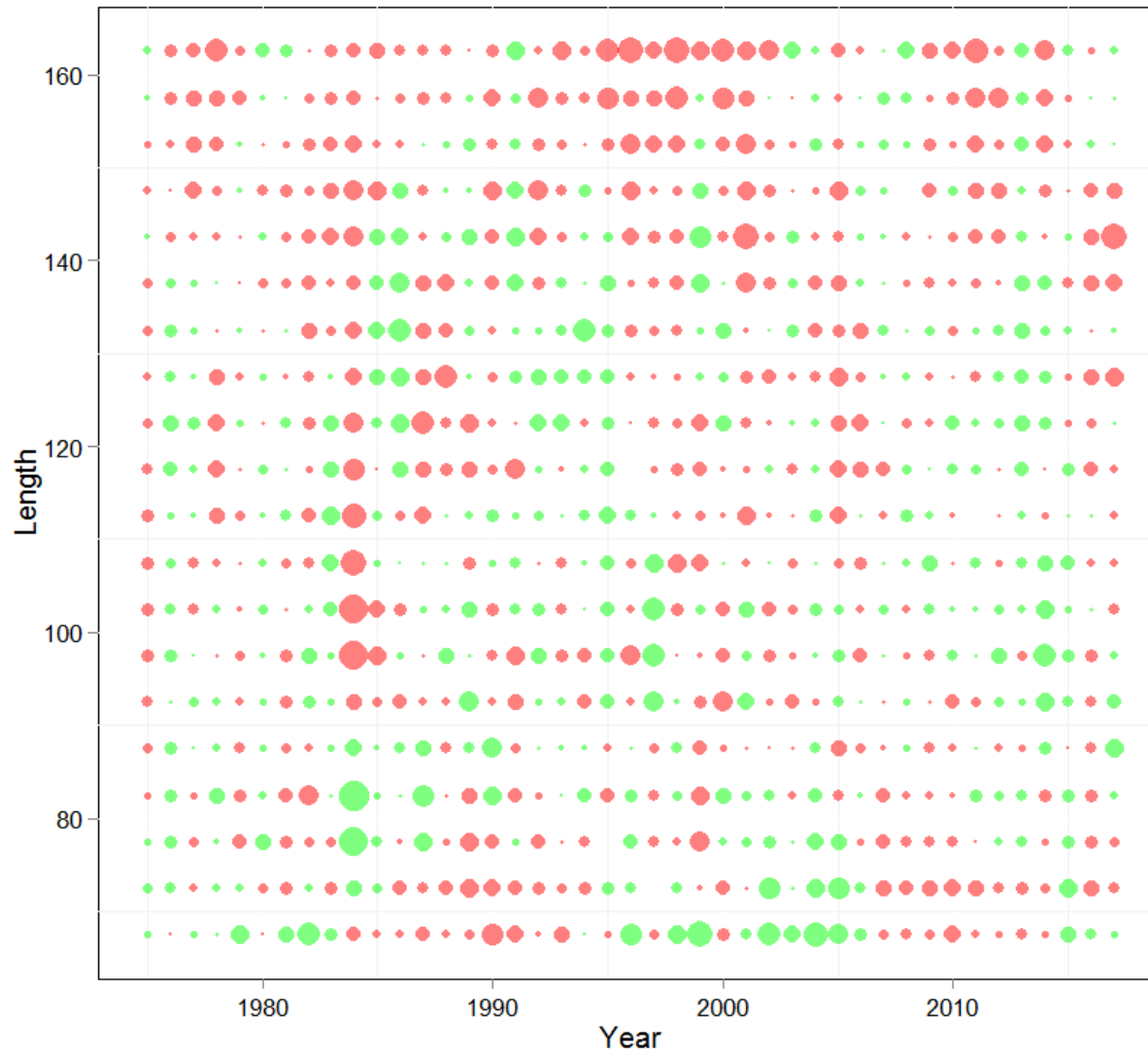
Scenarios
 2b(black),
 2b1(red), and
 2b2(green).

Males

Scenario 2b, Trawl Survey Males

clr • <0 • >0

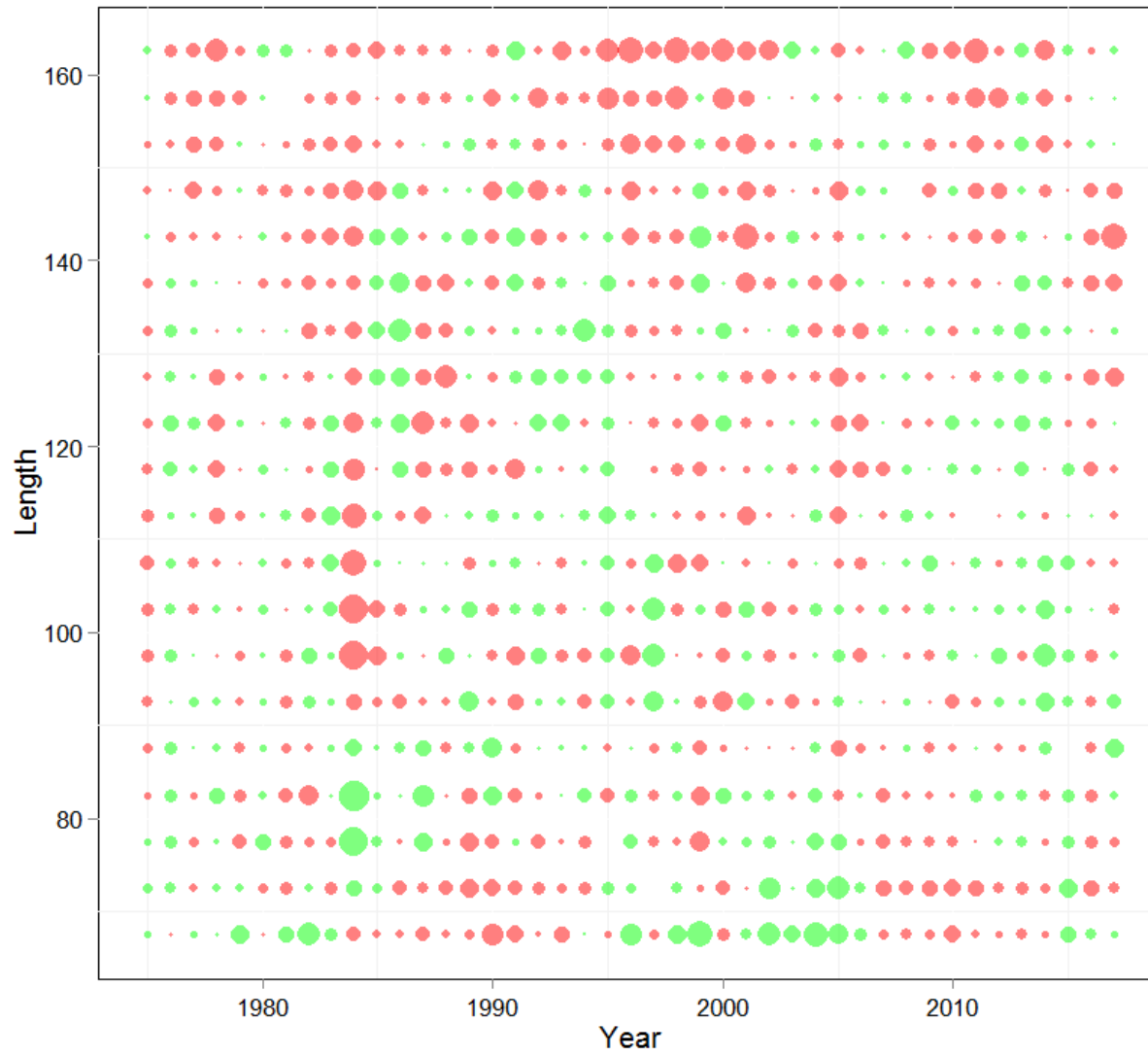
Residual • 0.5 • 1.0 • 1.5 • 2.0 • 2.5



Scenario 2d, Trawl Survey Males

clr • <0 • >0

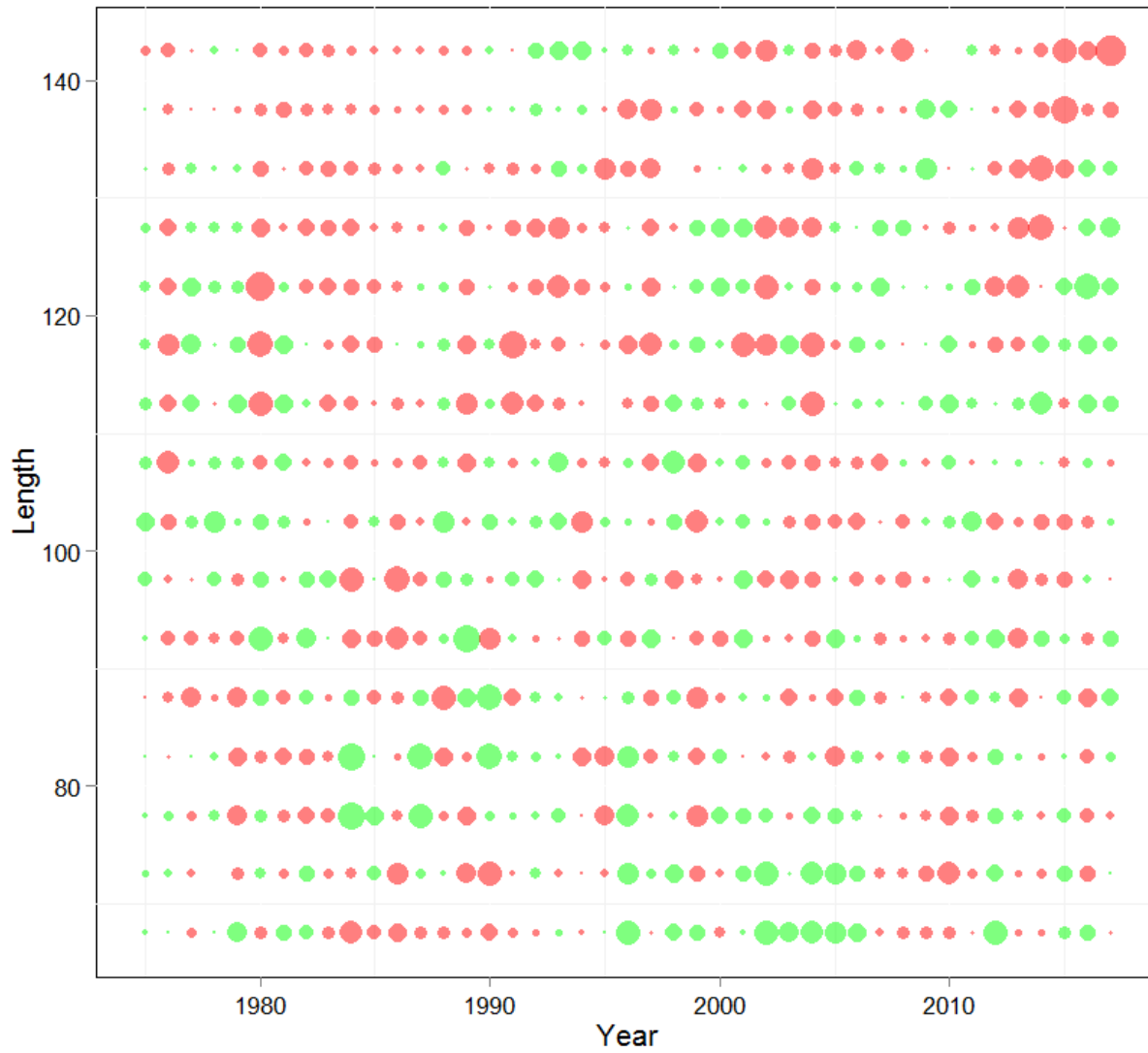
Residual 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5



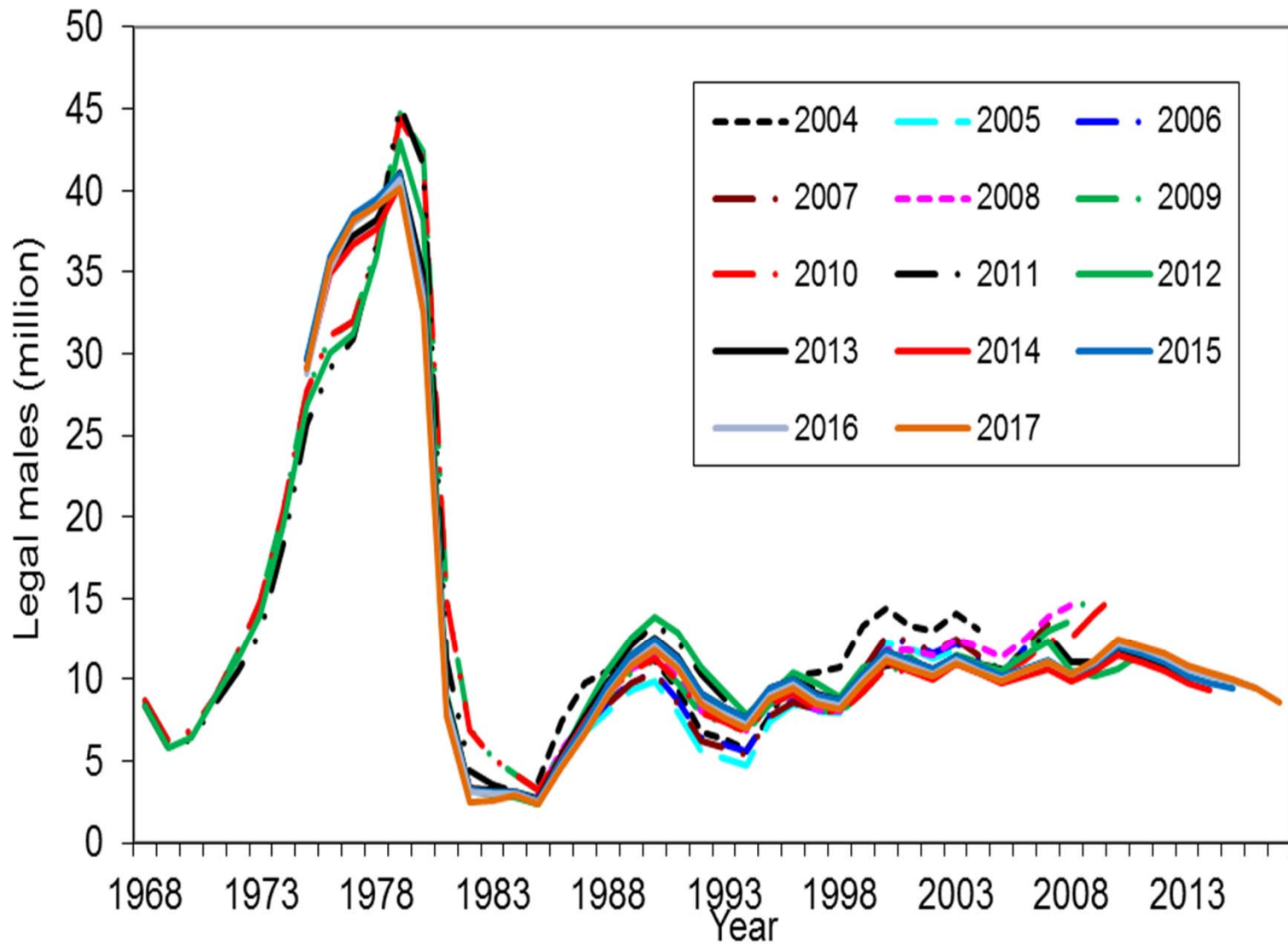
Scenario 2b, Trawl Survey Females



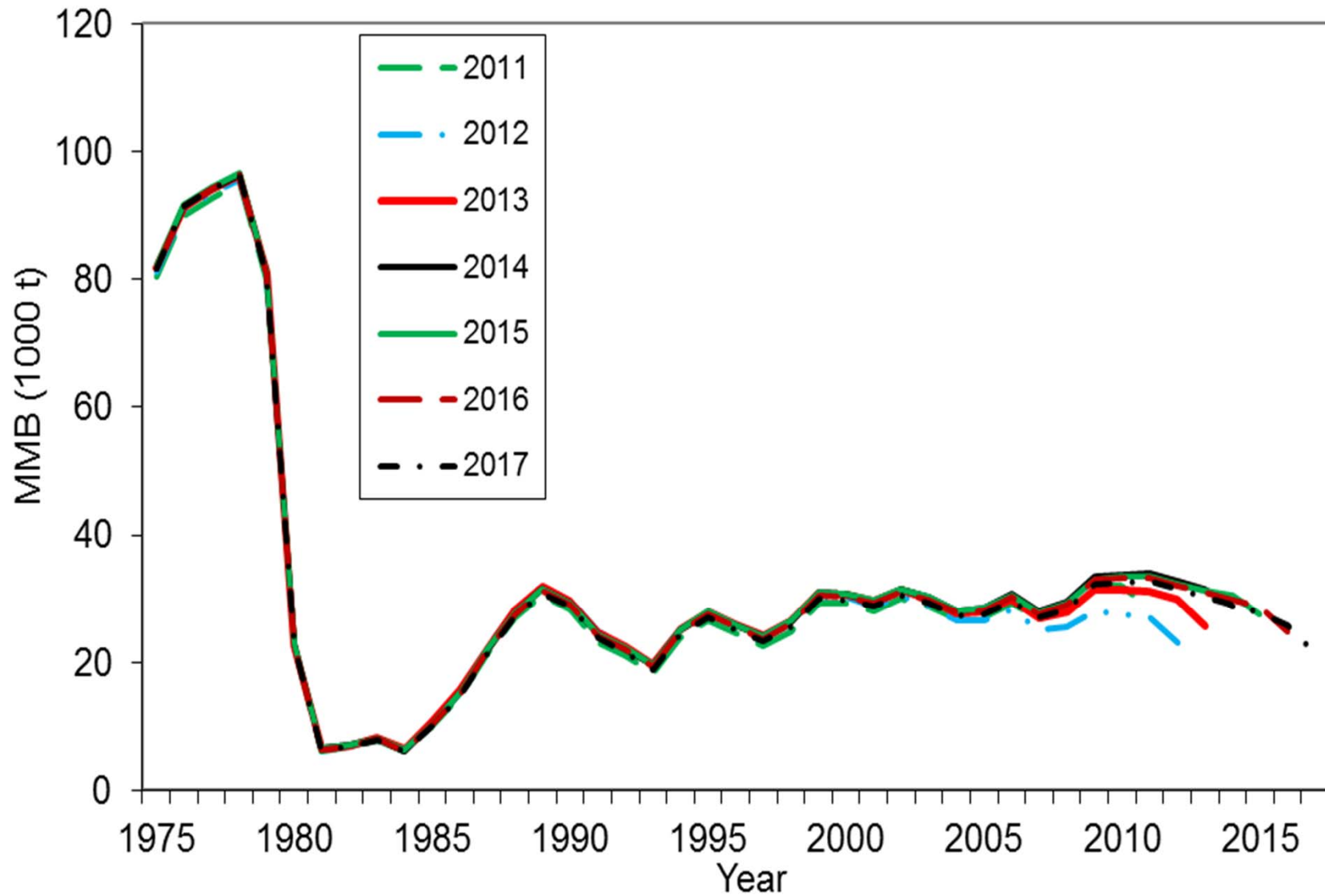
Scenario 2d, Trawl Survey Females



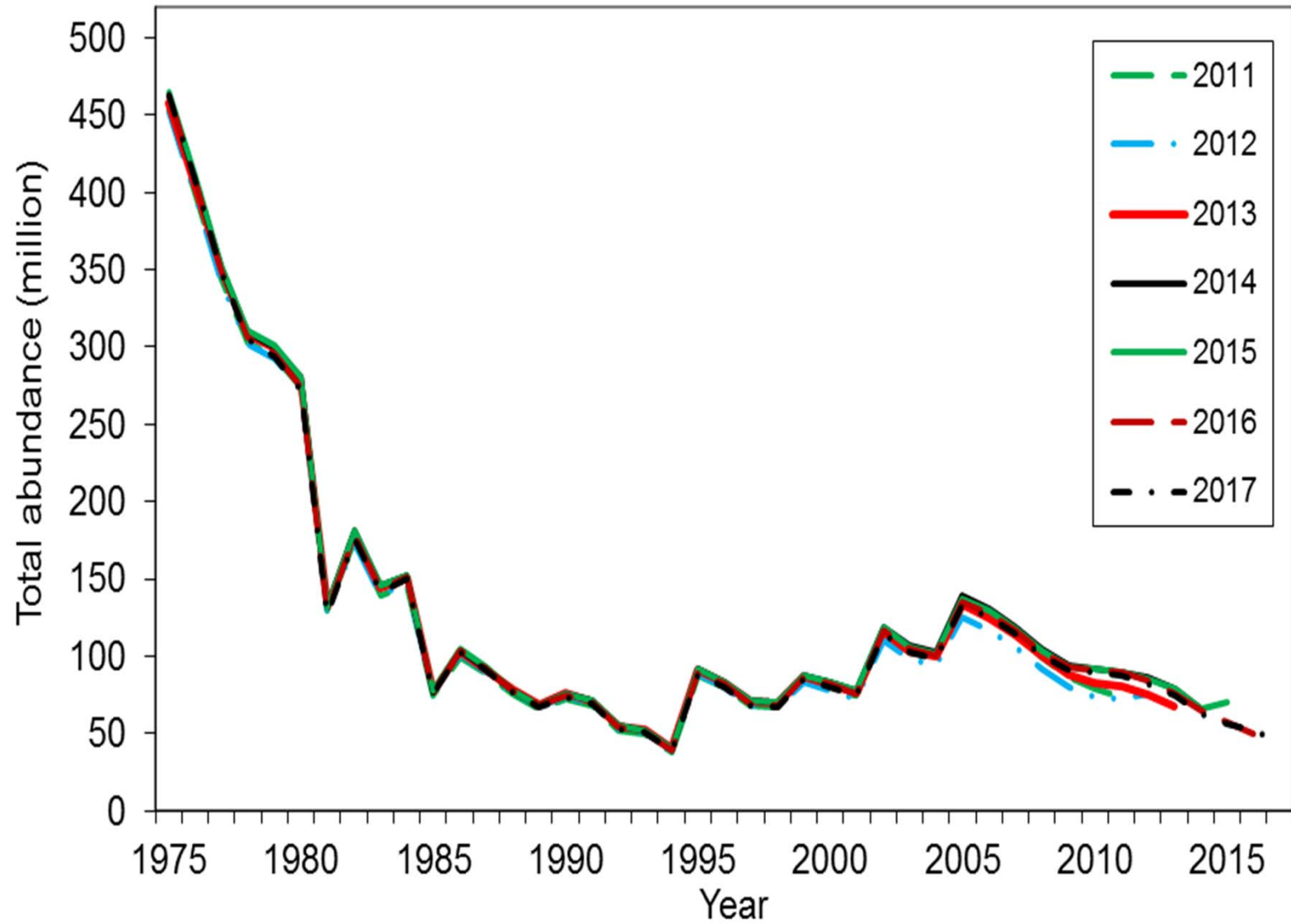
Scenario 2b, historical results



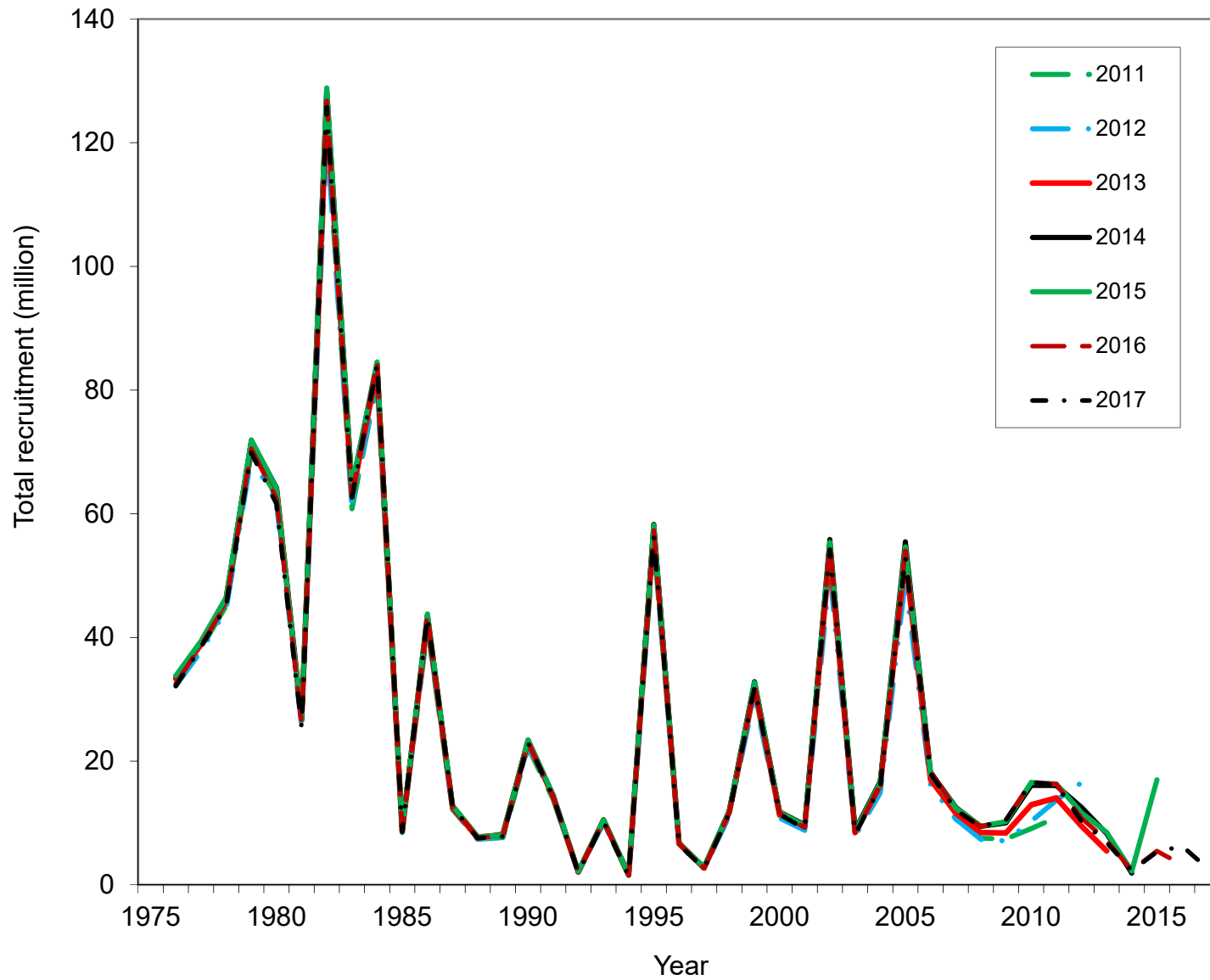
Scenario 2b, 2017 model results



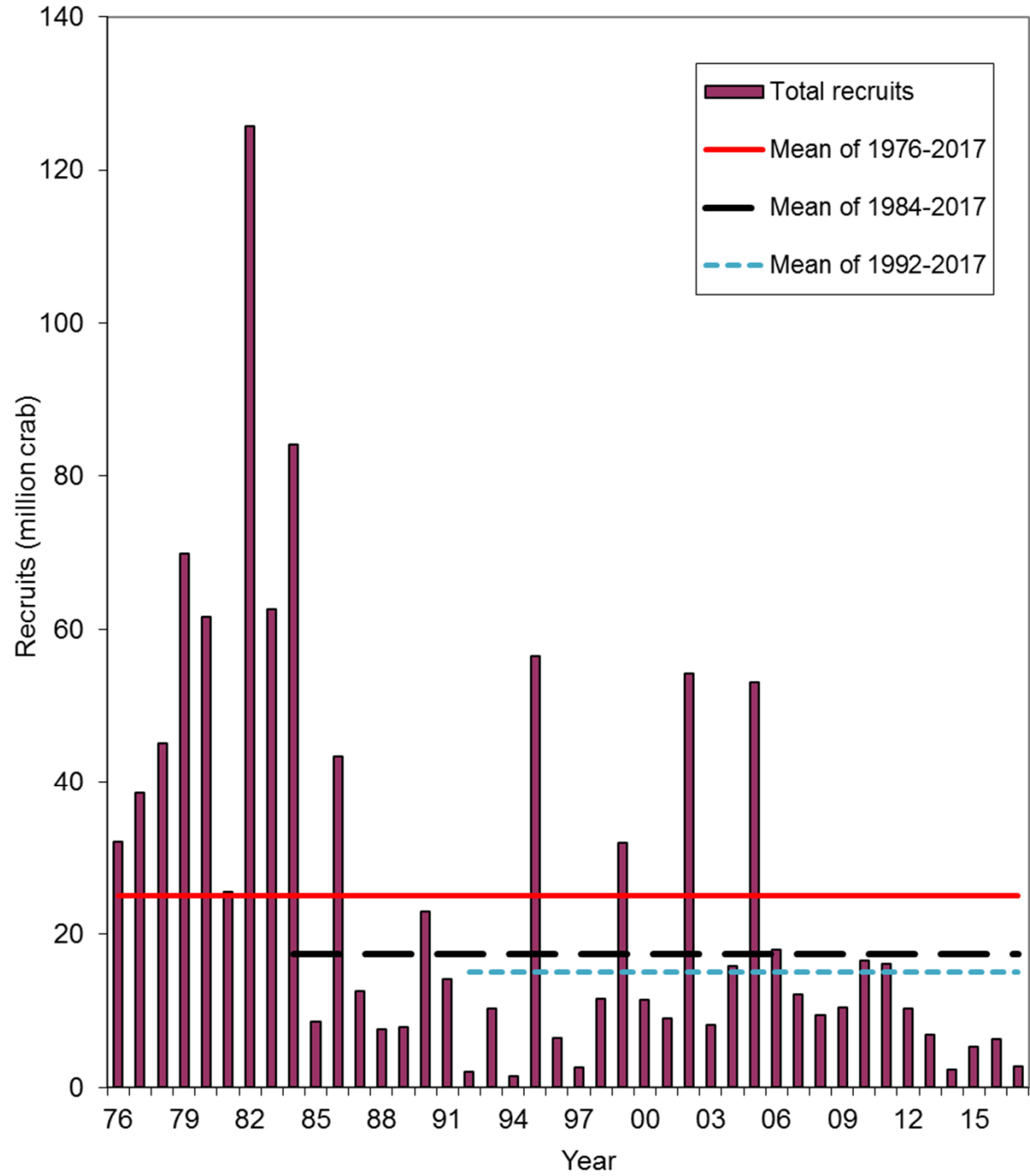
Scenario 2b, 2017 model results

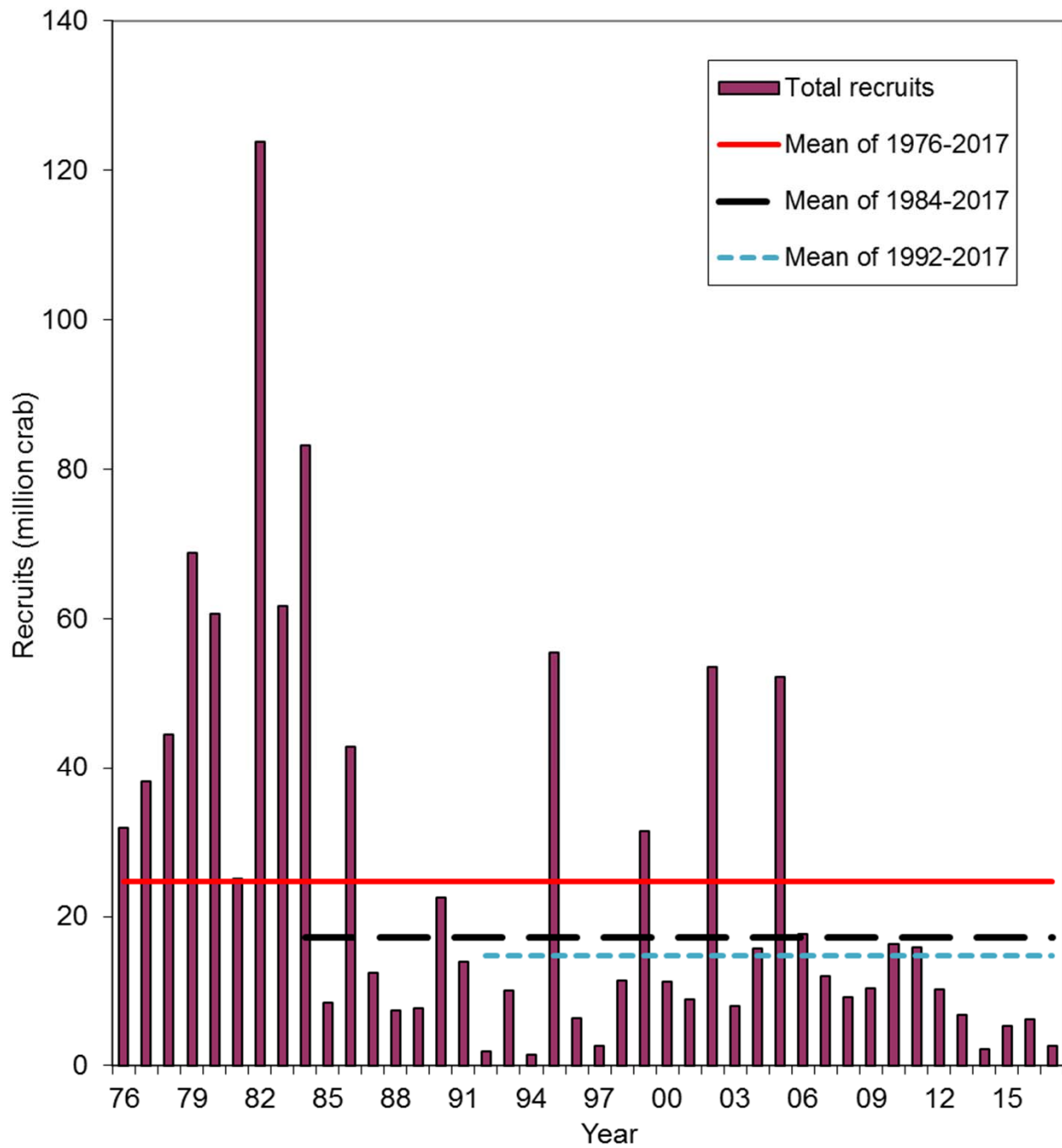


Scenario 2b, 2017 model results



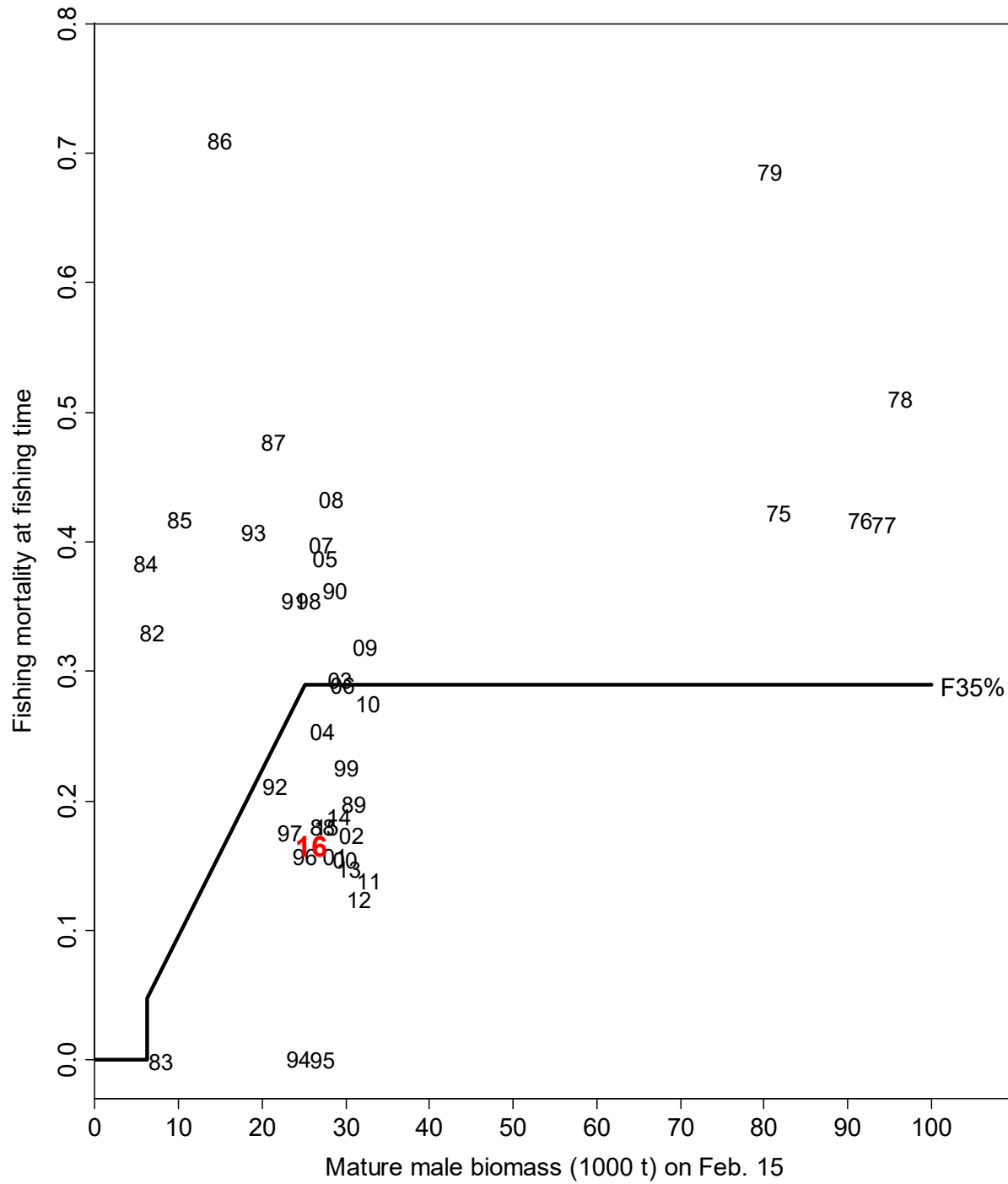
Scenario 2b



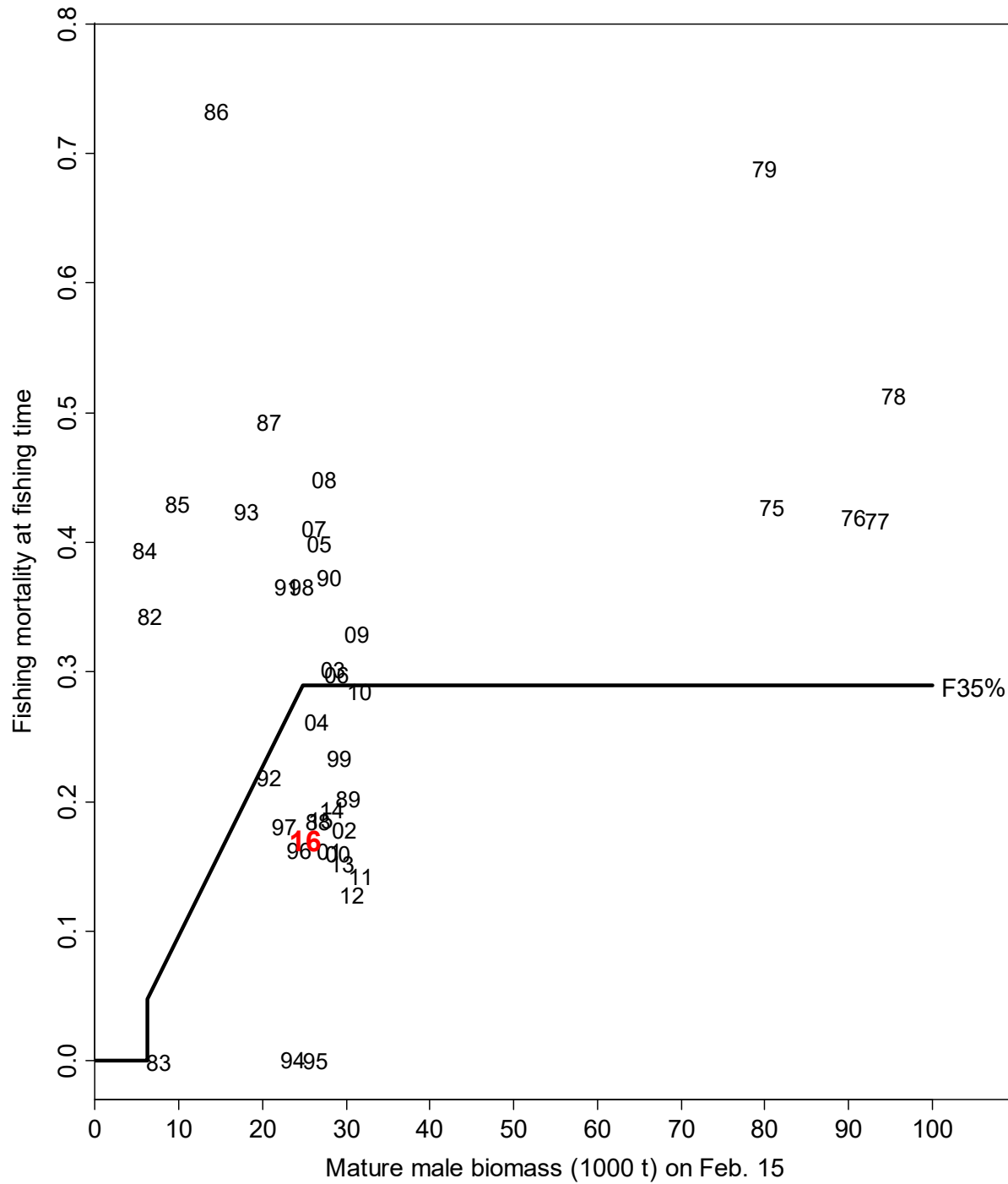


Scenario 2d

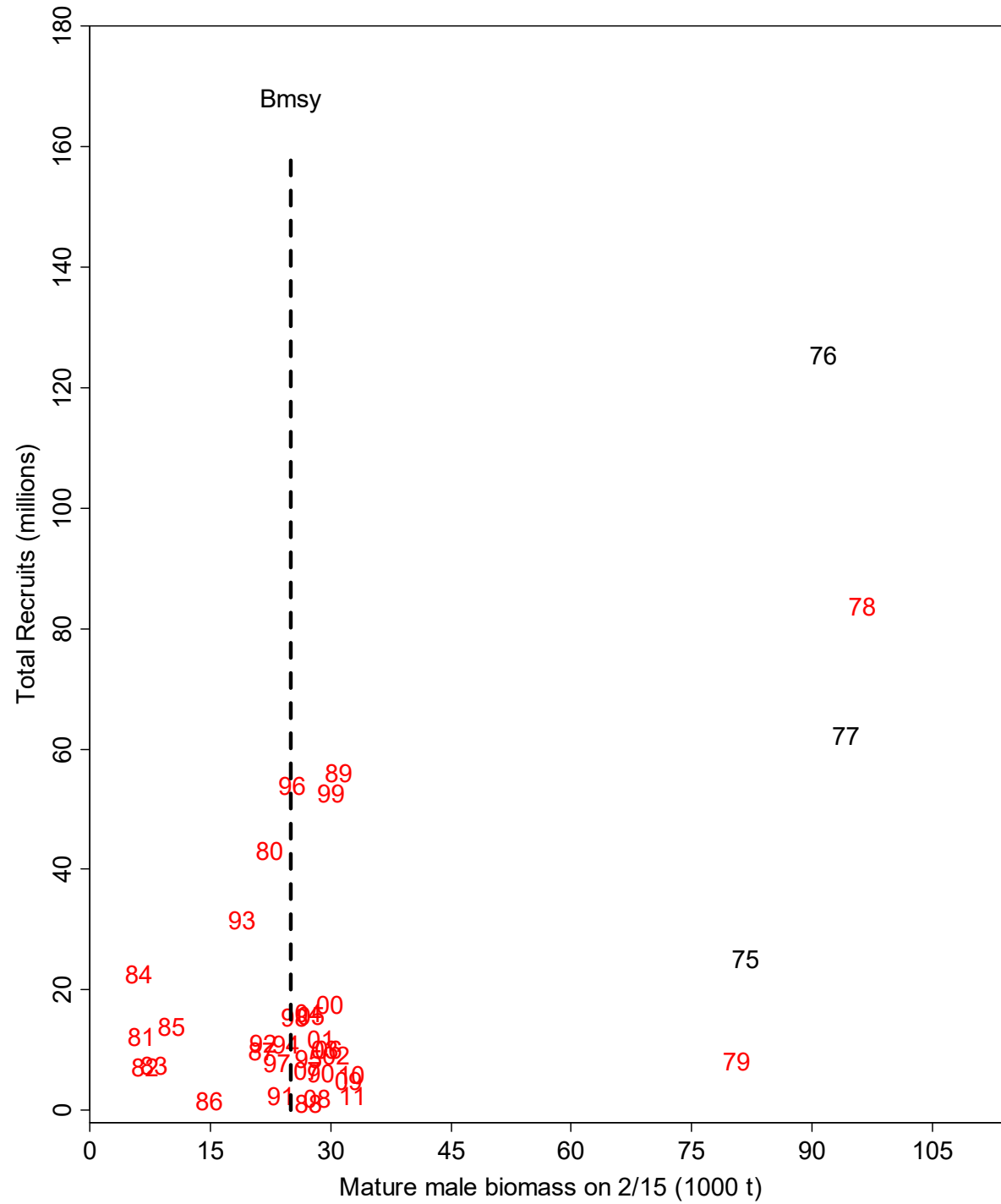
Scenario 2b



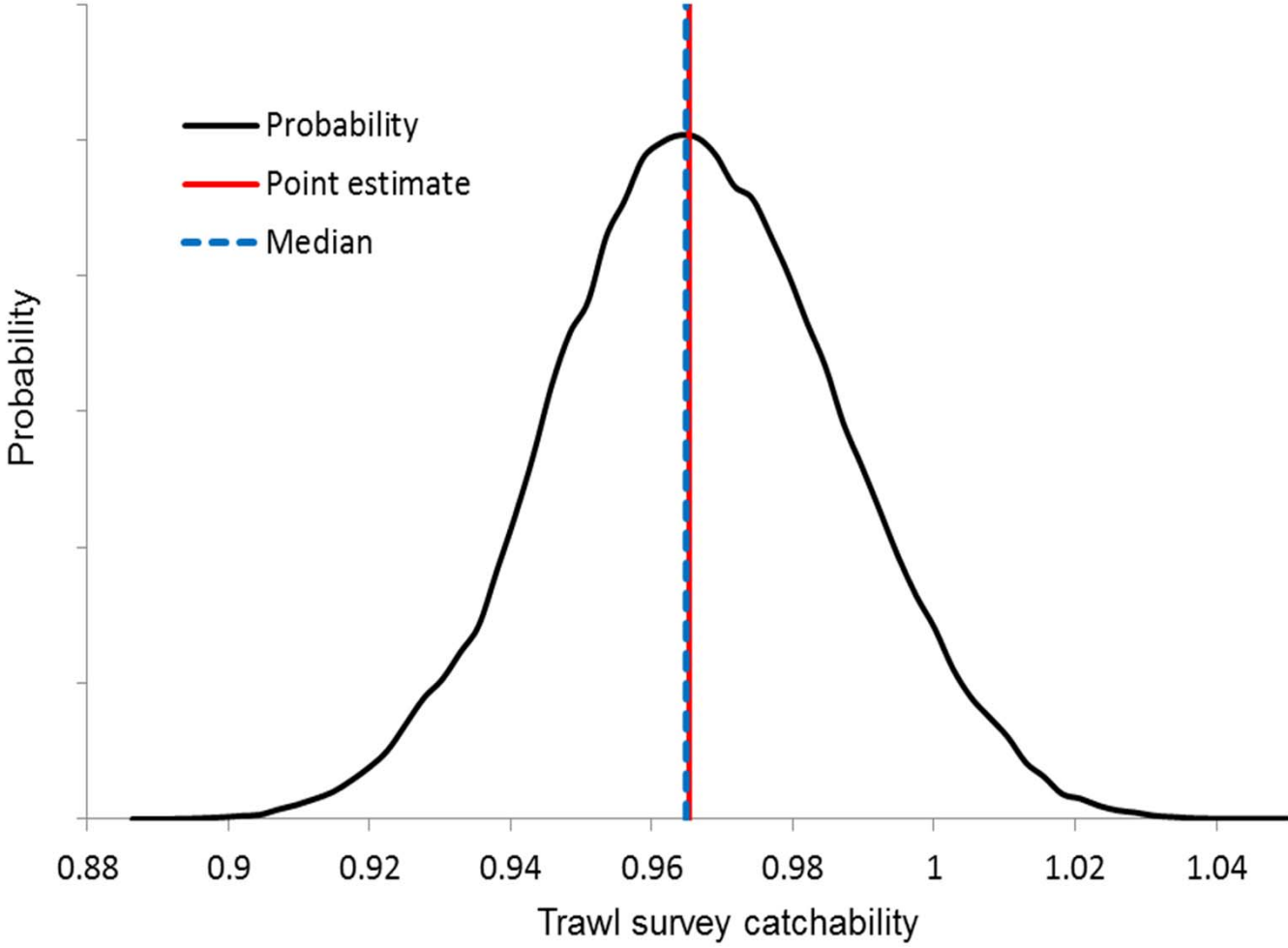
Scenario 2d

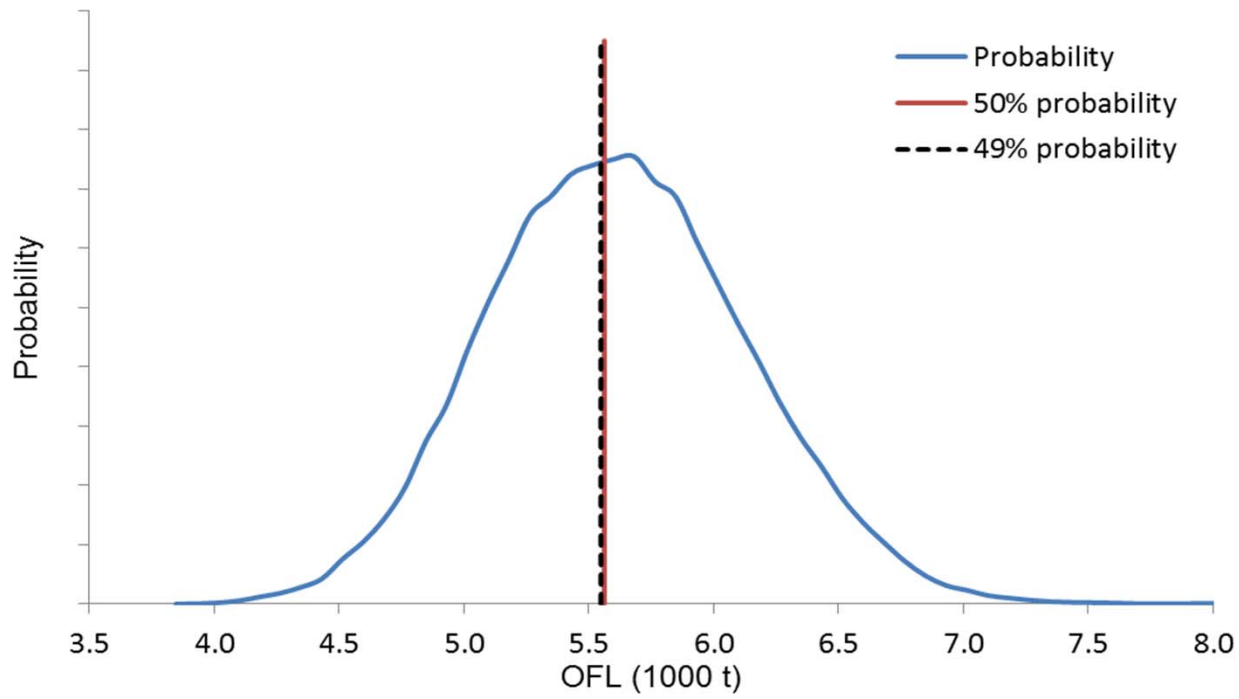


Scenario 2b

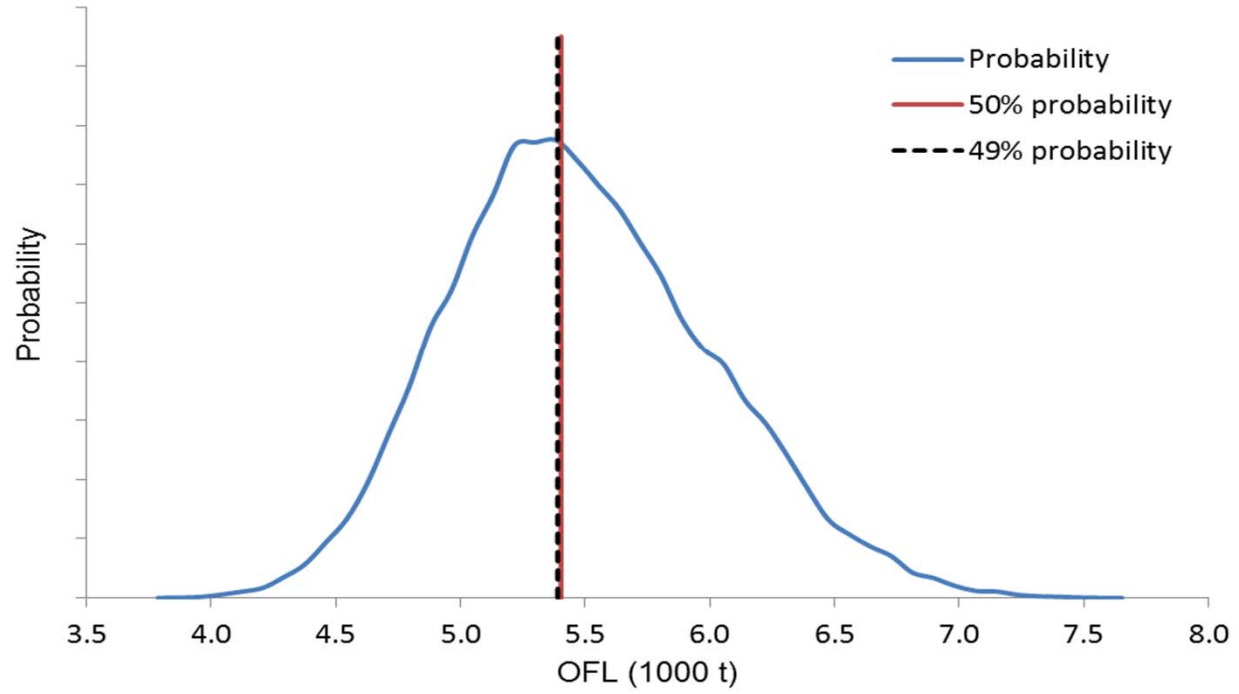


Scenario 2b
2017





Scenario 2b
2017



Scenario 2d
2017

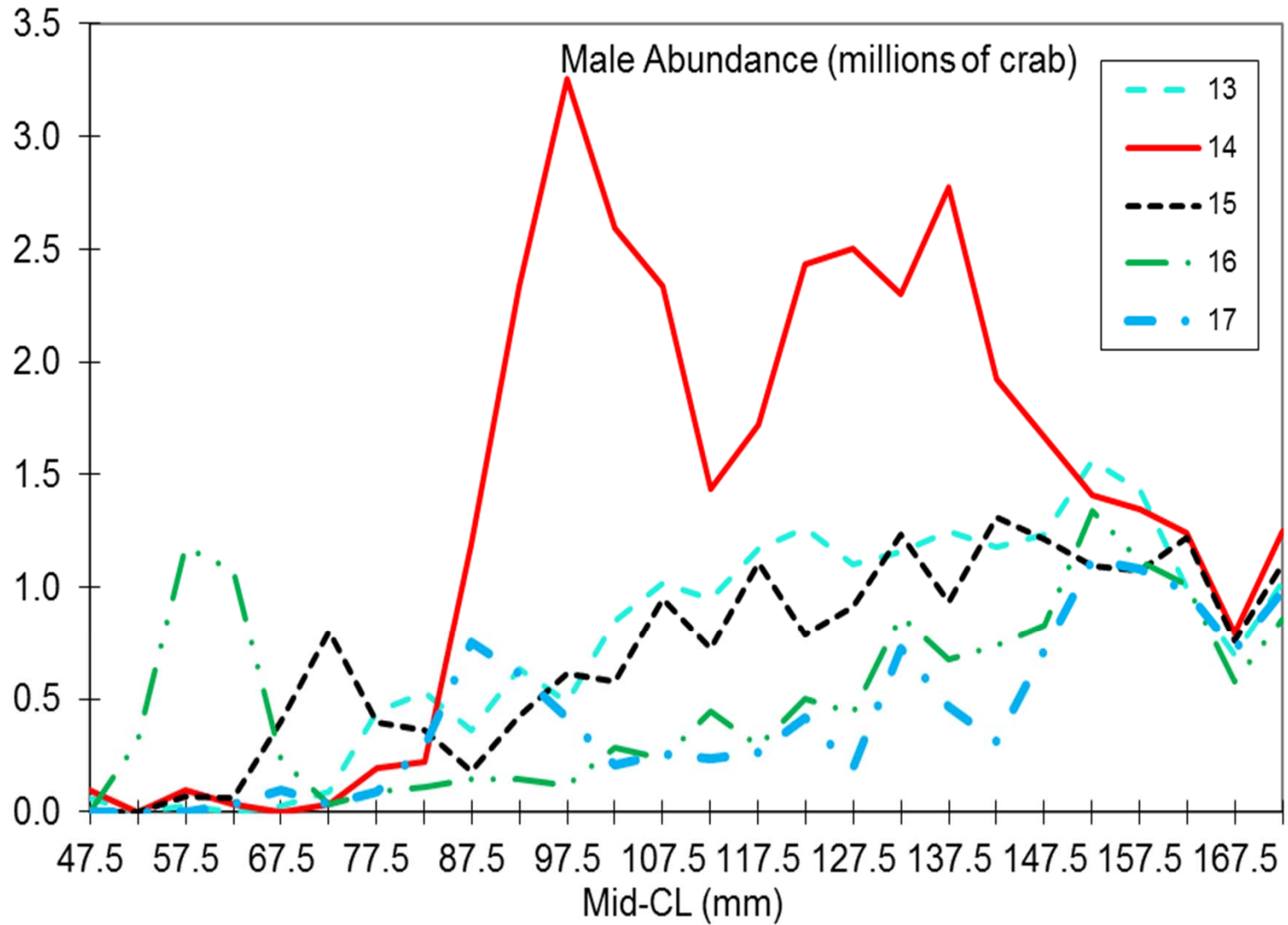
Status and catch specifications in 1000 t (scenario 2b):

Year	MSST	Biomass (MMB)	TAC	Retained Catch	Total Catch	OFL	ABC
2013/14	12.85 ^A	27.12 ^A	3.90	3.99	4.56	7.07	6.36
2014/15	13.03 ^B	27.25 ^B	4.49	4.54	5.44	6.82	6.14
2015/16	12.89 ^C	27.68 ^C	4.52	4.61	5.34	6.73	6.06
2016/17	12.53 ^D	25.81 ^D	3.84	3.92	4.28	6.64	5.97
2017/18		21.31 ^D				5.60	5.04

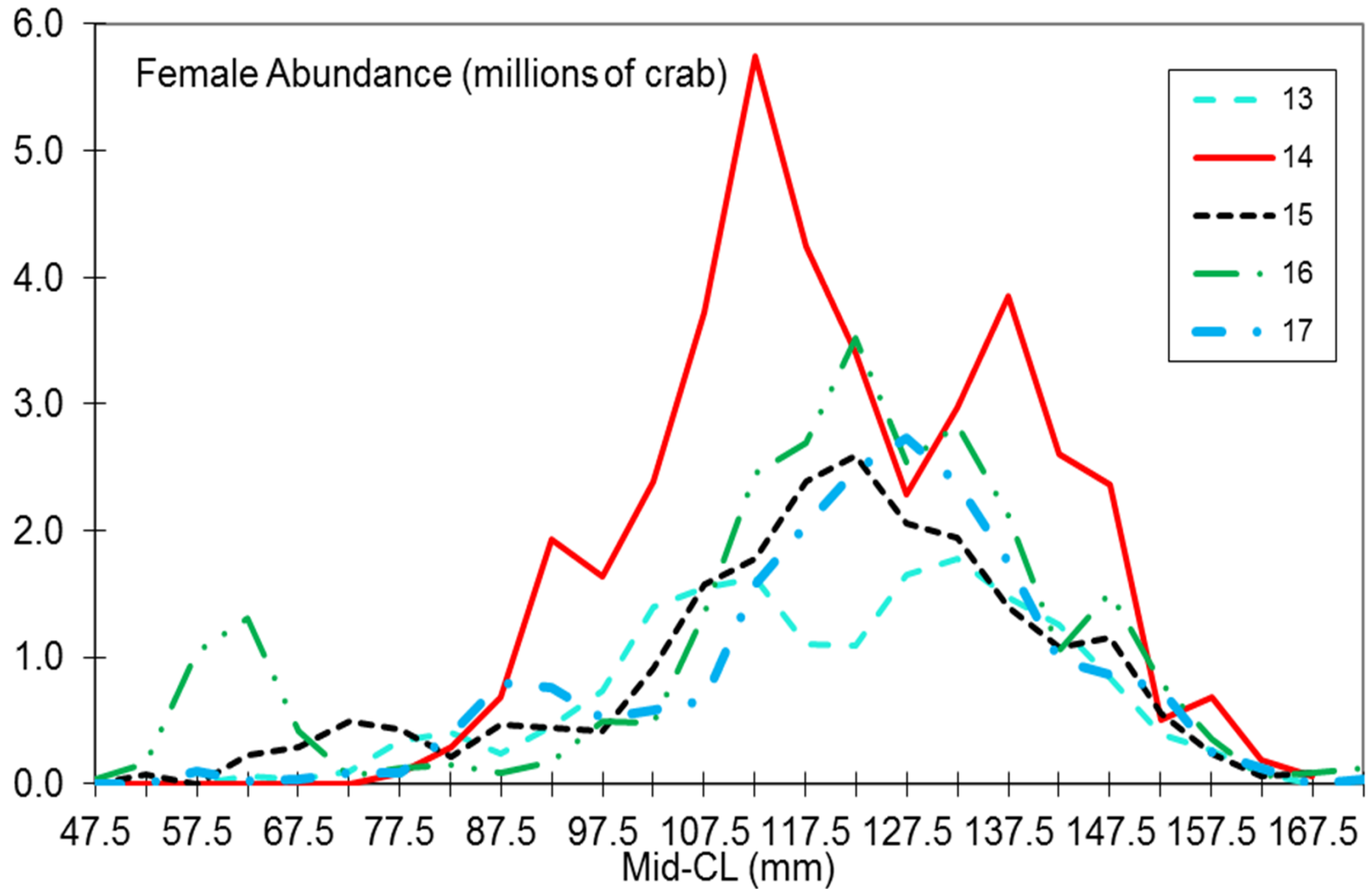
6. Basis for the OFL: All table values are in 1000 t (Scenario 2b):

Year	Tier	B_{MSY}	Current MMB	B/B_{MSY} (MMB)	F_{OFL}	Years to define B_{MSY}	Natural Mortality
2013/14	3b	26.4	25.0	0.95	0.27	1984-2013	0.18
2014/15	3b	25.7	24.7	0.96	0.28	1984-2014	0.18
2015/16	3b	26.1	24.7	0.95	0.27	1984-2015	0.18
2016/17	3b	25.8	24.0	0.93	0.27	1984-2016	0.18
2017/18	3b	25.1	21.3	0.85	0.24	1984-2017	0.18

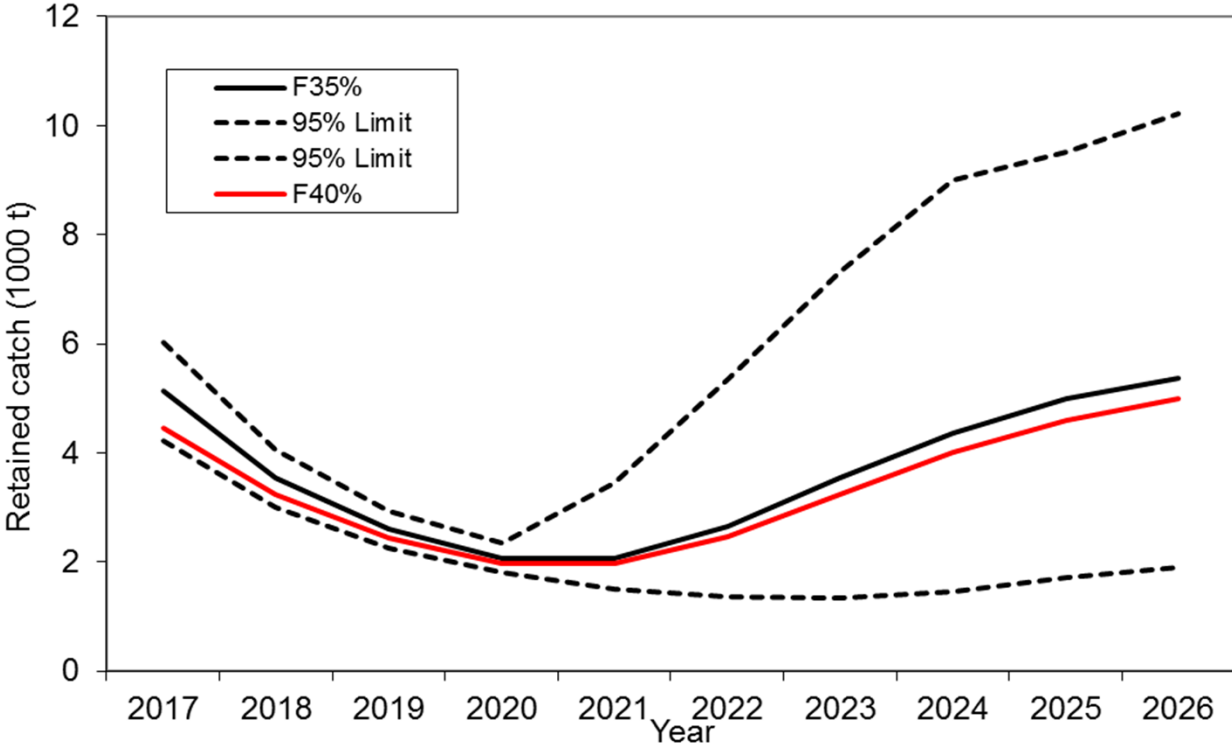
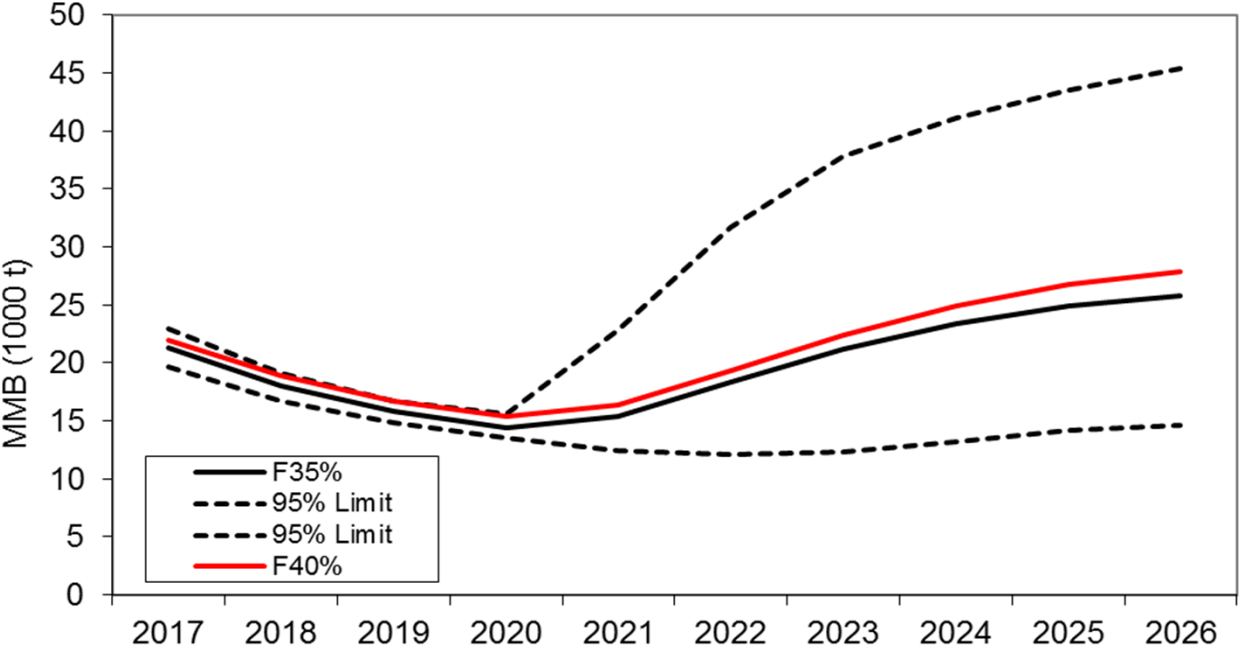
Male area-swept abundance during 2013-2017



Female area-swept abundance during 2013-2017



Scenario 2b



Thanks