NOAAA

## BSAI Flathead Sole Complex

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## Brief intro \& background

- Tier 3a model, full assessment even years
- Complex comprises flathead sole and Bering flounder ( $\sim 0.2 \%$ catch)
- Caught by non-pelagic trawl primarily, but ~15-30\% from pelagic trawl
- The model is very stable and consistent among variants with low retrospective bias


## Model Structure

- Sex- and age-structured stock synthesis v3.30 (ages 3-21+)
- Sex-specific selectivity:
. Fishery: length, dome-shaped, blocks
- Survey: age, logistic
- Sex-specific growth estimated internally using conditional age-at-length data
- Estimated early recruitments for initial age structure
- Francis data weighting used


## Model Structure

Parameters estimated outside the model:

- Natural mortality ( $M=0.2$, both sexes)
- $\sigma_{R}=0.5$
- $q=1$ (no temperature link)
- Maturity (50\% at 9.7 yrs, $95 \%$ at 12.8)
- Ageing error matrix, length-weight relationship
- 1:1 sex ratio


## Executive Summary

Projections based on
estimated catch:
8,669 t in 2020
11,519 t in 2021
11,519 t in 2022

|  | $B_{40 \%}$ | 74,221 | 74,221 | 71,280 | 71,280 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 62,567 t is 8.17\% | $B_{35 \%}$ | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| decrease in ABC from | $F_{\text {OFL }}$ | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| maxF | maBC | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| $F_{A B C}$ | 82,810 | 86,432 | 75,863 | 77,763 |  |
|  | OFL (t) | 68,134 | 71,079 | 62,567 | 64,119 |
|  | maxABC (t) | 68,134 | 71,079 | 62,567 | 64,119 |

## Changes in assessment inputs

- Updated catch biomass (final for 2018 and 2019; 2020 extrapolated catch)
- Fishery ages (2018-2019)
- Fishery lengths (2020)
- 2019 EBS shelf survey biomass \& updated linear regression to predict missing AI years
- Survey ages (1999, 2018-2019)
- Survey lengths (2019)


## Changes in assessment methodology

- 2018 model included major improvements and exploration based on CIE review.
- Resulting model is very stable and consistent among alternatives.
- 2018 accepted model: 18.2c
- No new models considered: 18.2c (2020)


## Changes in assessment methodology

SSC October 2019: The SSC recommends the authors complete the risk table and note important concerns or issues associated with completing the table.

Risk table added, no areas of concern were found (all level 1) so no reduction from maxABC recommended

## Response to SSC comments

December 2018 SSC: The author notes that average summer bottom temperature may not be adequate to describe the relationship among the environmental drivers of flathead sole stock distribution and behavior. The SSC recommends that this continue to be explored. -No exploration of environmental drivers were done this year. Using spatially-varying coefficient models in VAST seem promising alternative

## Data inputs



## Data inputs: catch history



## Catch distribution



SpeciesBering_flounder flathead_sole

## Stable SSB trends



## Good fit to index



## Good retrospective patterns



## Pretty good composition fits





# Total biomass (age 3+) is increasing due to recent large recruitments 

Have not matured so SSB declining but projected to increase w/ similar catches

## Status trends



## Risk table

- Model fits well, consistently above target biomass
- Data suggest no apparent ecosystem concerns, although predation pressure may be rising ( E . Siddon)
- No ESP, but catches fraction of ABC ( $\sim 16 \%$ )

| Assessment-related <br> considerations | Population dynamics <br> considerations | Environmental/ <br> ecosystem <br> considerations | Fishery Performance <br> considerations |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Level 1: no increased <br> concerns | Level 1: no increased <br> concerns | Level 1: no increased <br> concerns | Level 1: no increased <br> concerns |

## Future work

- Explore estimation of natural mortality (\& catchability?)
- Revisit temperature/catchability relationship using VAST, which would allow for more sophisticated relationships (e.g., spatiallyvarying cold pool effect)
- Split pelagic trawl fishery off and estimate separate selectivity
- Use VAST to estimate BS \& AI joint index, replacing the linear regression approach used


## Questions? Discussion?

Projections based on estimated catch: 8,669 t in 2020 $11,519 \mathrm{t}$ in 2021
11,519 t in 2022

| $62,567 \mathrm{t}$ is $8.17 \%$ decrease in ABC from 2020 | $\mathrm{B}_{40 \%}$ $B_{35 \%}$ | 84,824 74,221 | 84,824 74,221 | 81,463 71,280 | 81,483 71,280 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $F_{\text {OFL }}$ | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
|  | $\operatorname{maxF}_{\text {ABC }}$ | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
|  | $F_{\text {ABC }}$ | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.3 |
|  | OFL (t) | 82,810 | 86,432 | 75,863 | 77,763 |
|  | maxABC (t) | 68,134 | 71,079 | 62,567 | 64,119 |
|  | ABC (t) | 68,134 | 71,079 | 62,567 | 64,119 |

