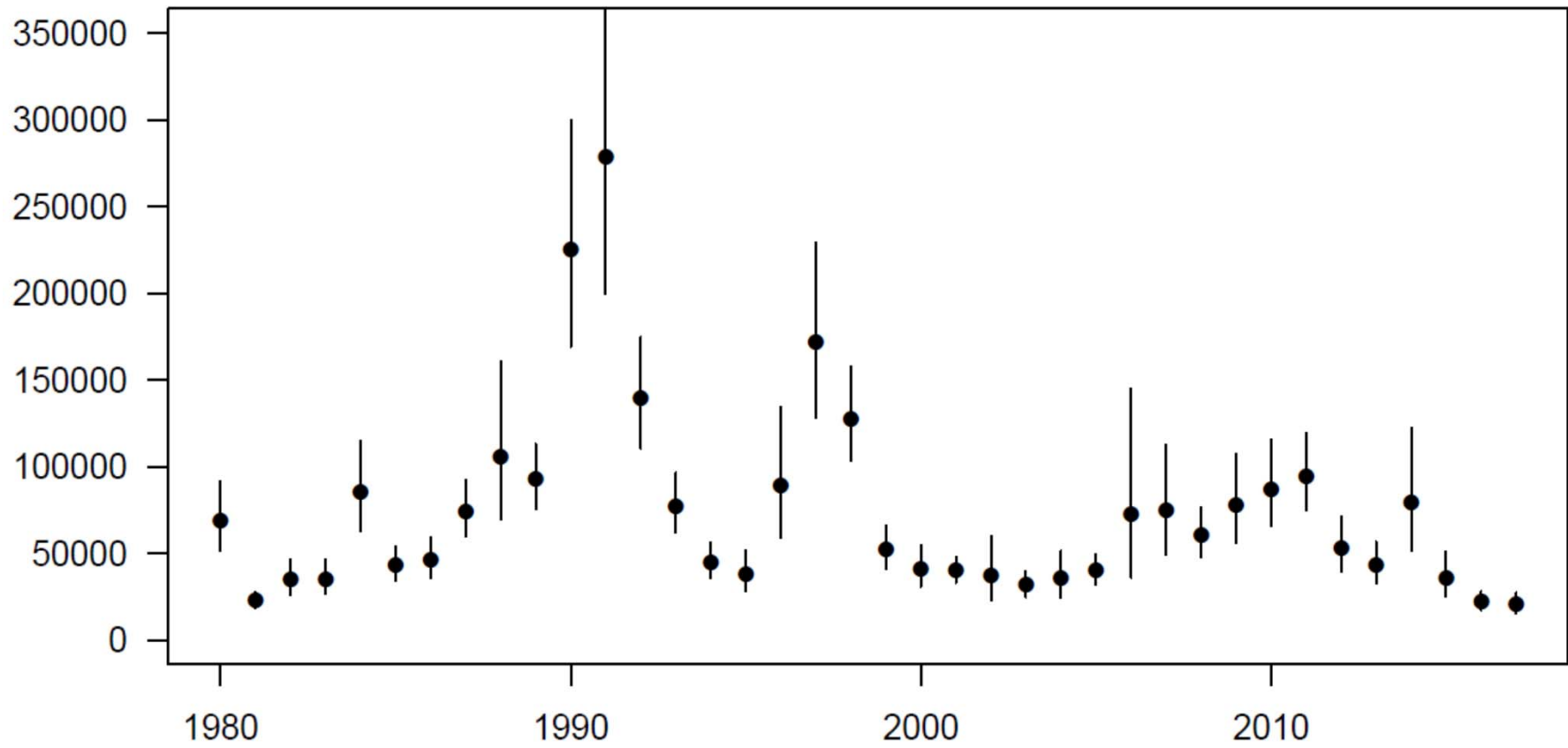


# Eastern Bering Sea snow crab stock assessment brief

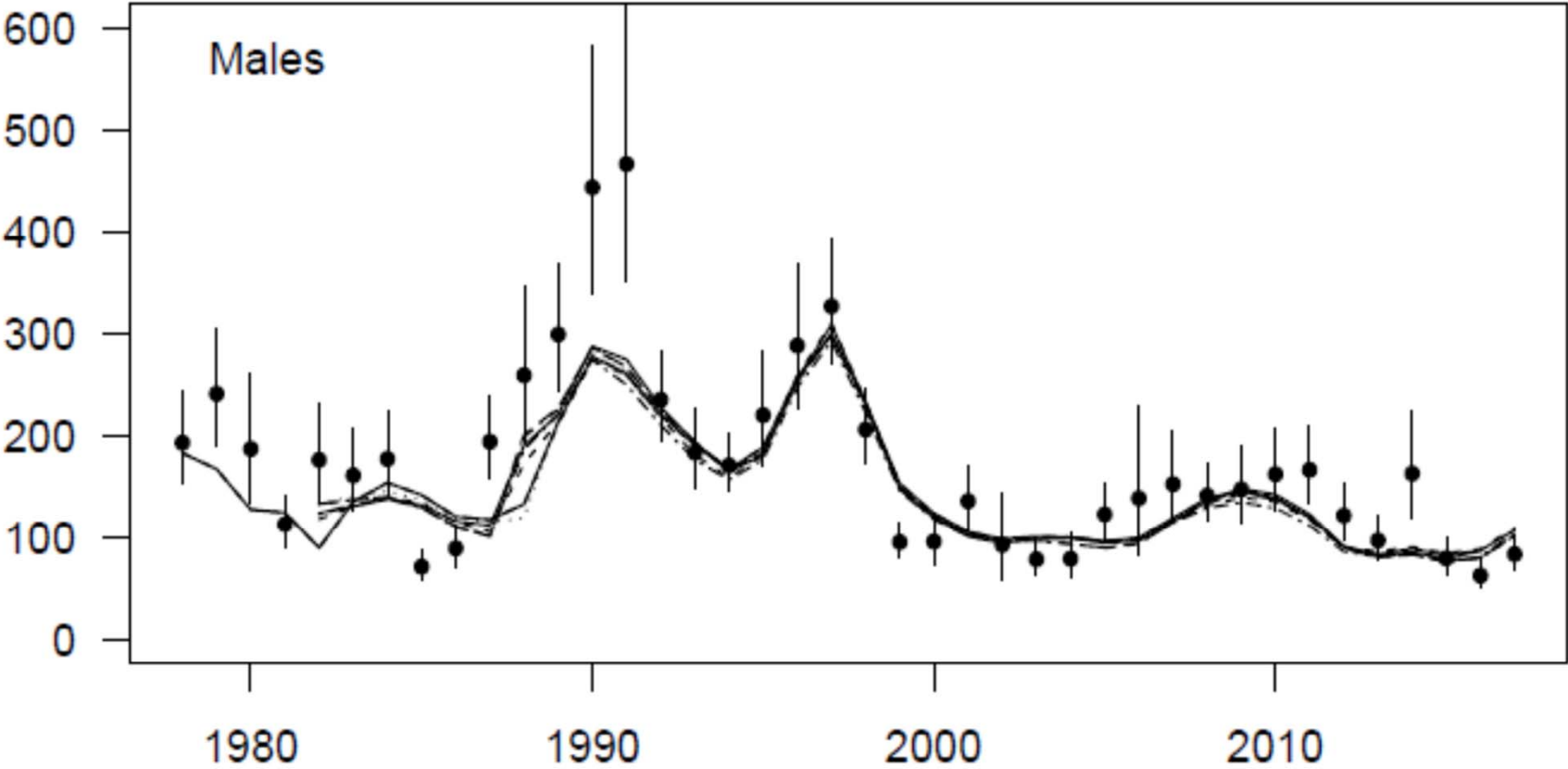
Cody Szuwalski and Jack Turnock

September 19, 2017

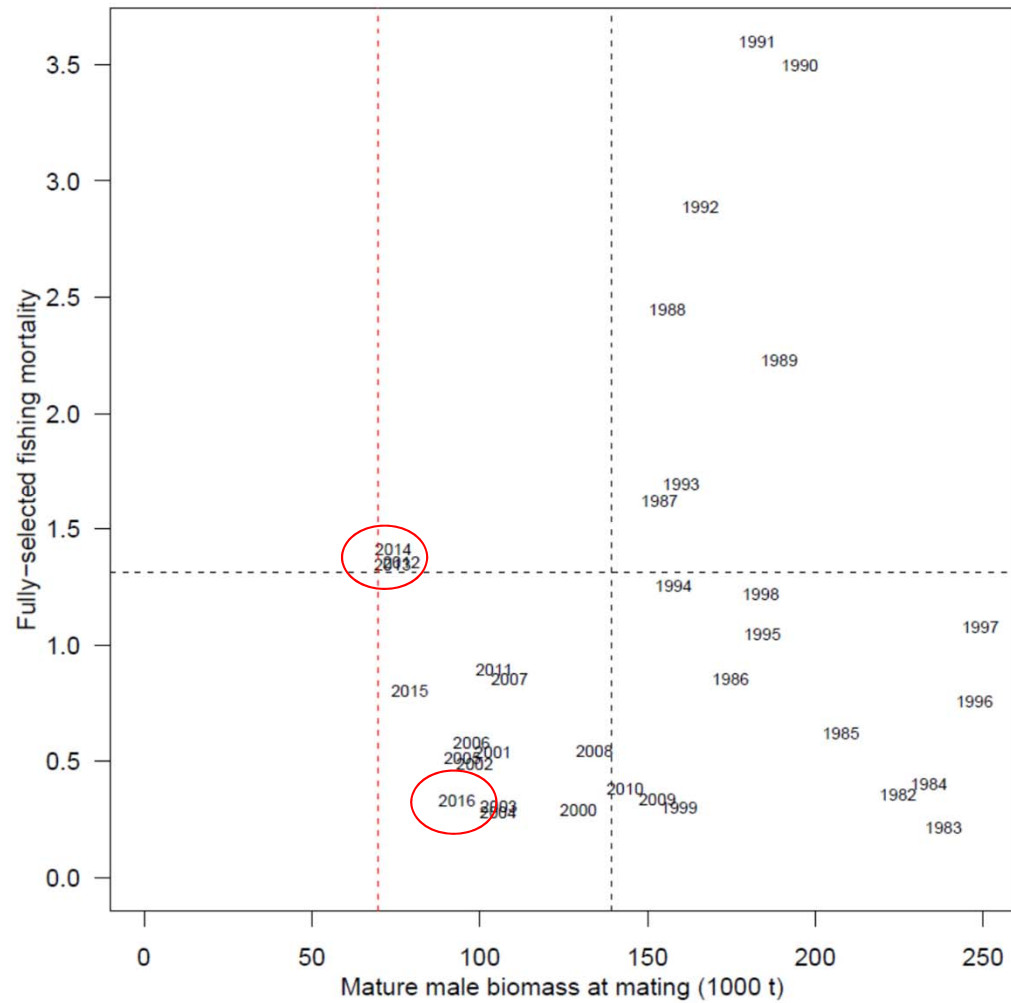
- Observed survey males >101mm lowest on record



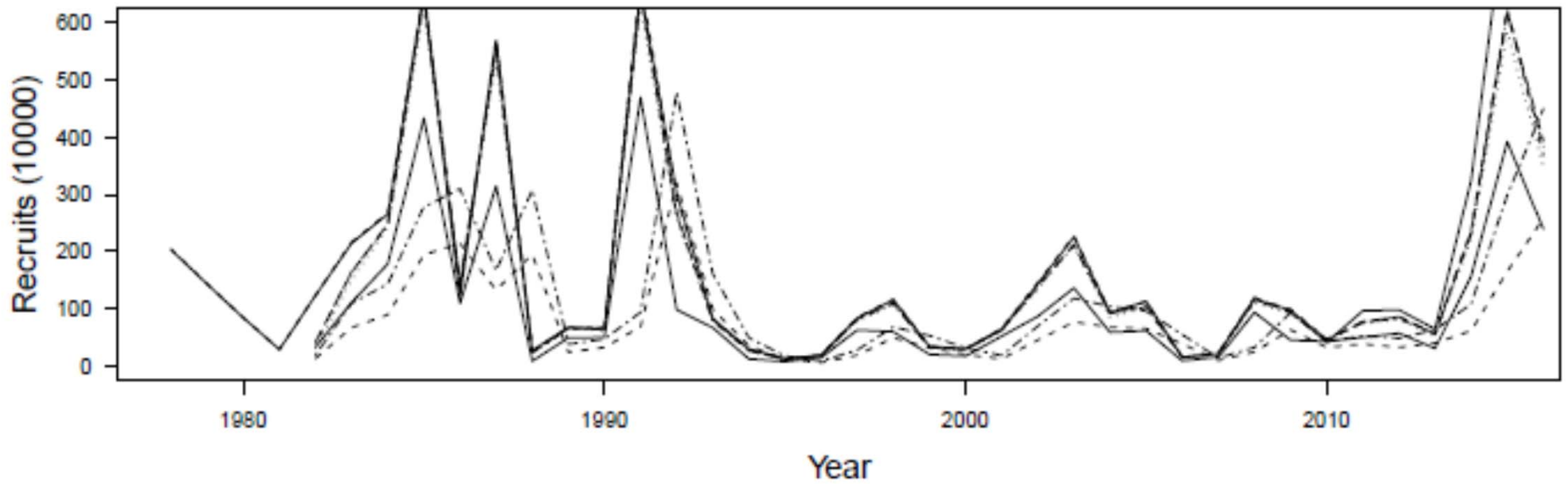
- Observed survey MMB up slightly from last year's all time low



- The stock remains above MSST and fishing pressure remains below  $F_{35\%}$



- A large recruitment occurred in 2014/2015, which will likely be seen soon in the exploitable biomass



# Models considered

“M16.D16” – Last year’s accepted model fit to last year’s data.

“M16.D17” – Last year’s accepted model fit to this year’s data.

“M16.D17a” – Last year’s accepted model fit to this year’s data, but dropping all survey data before 1982.

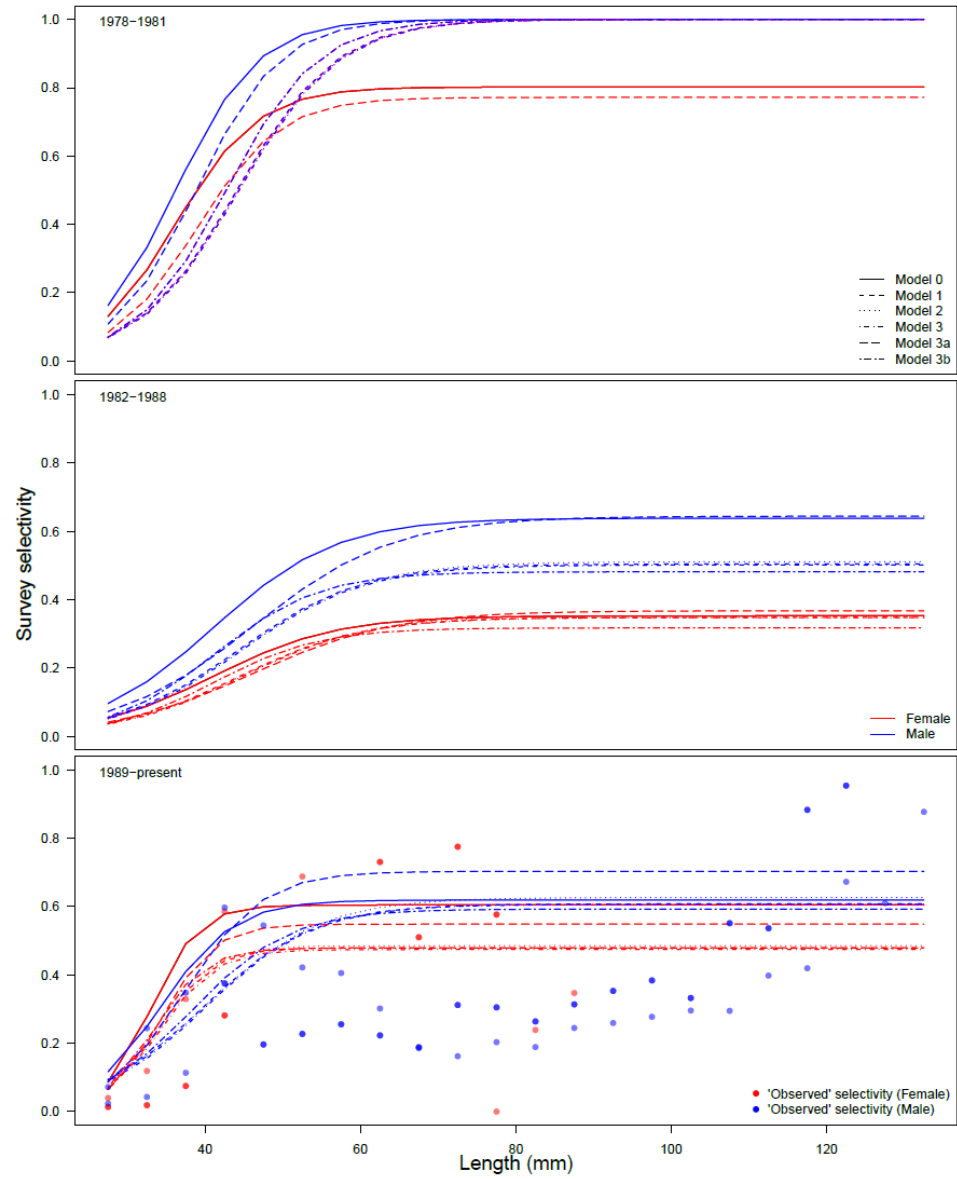
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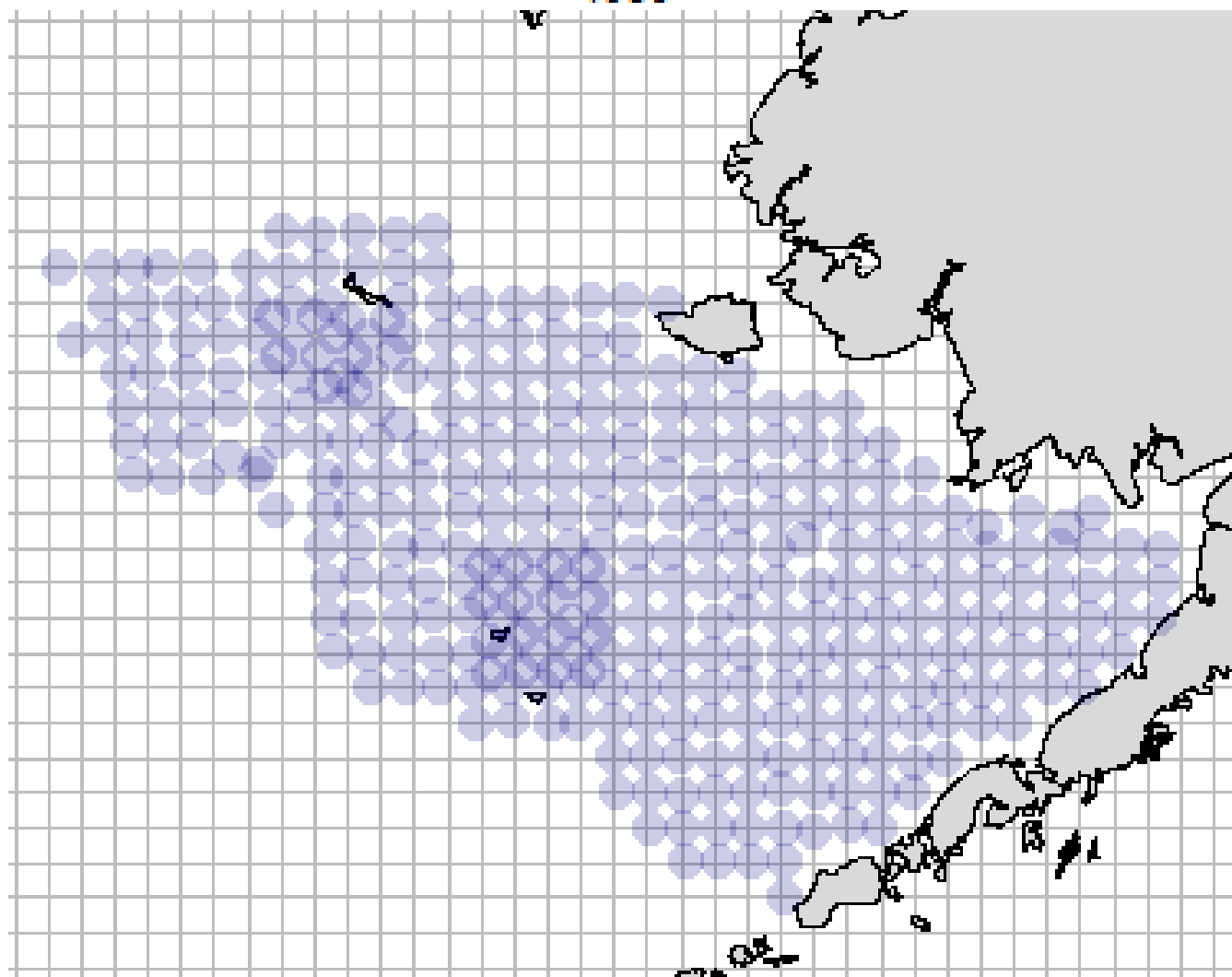
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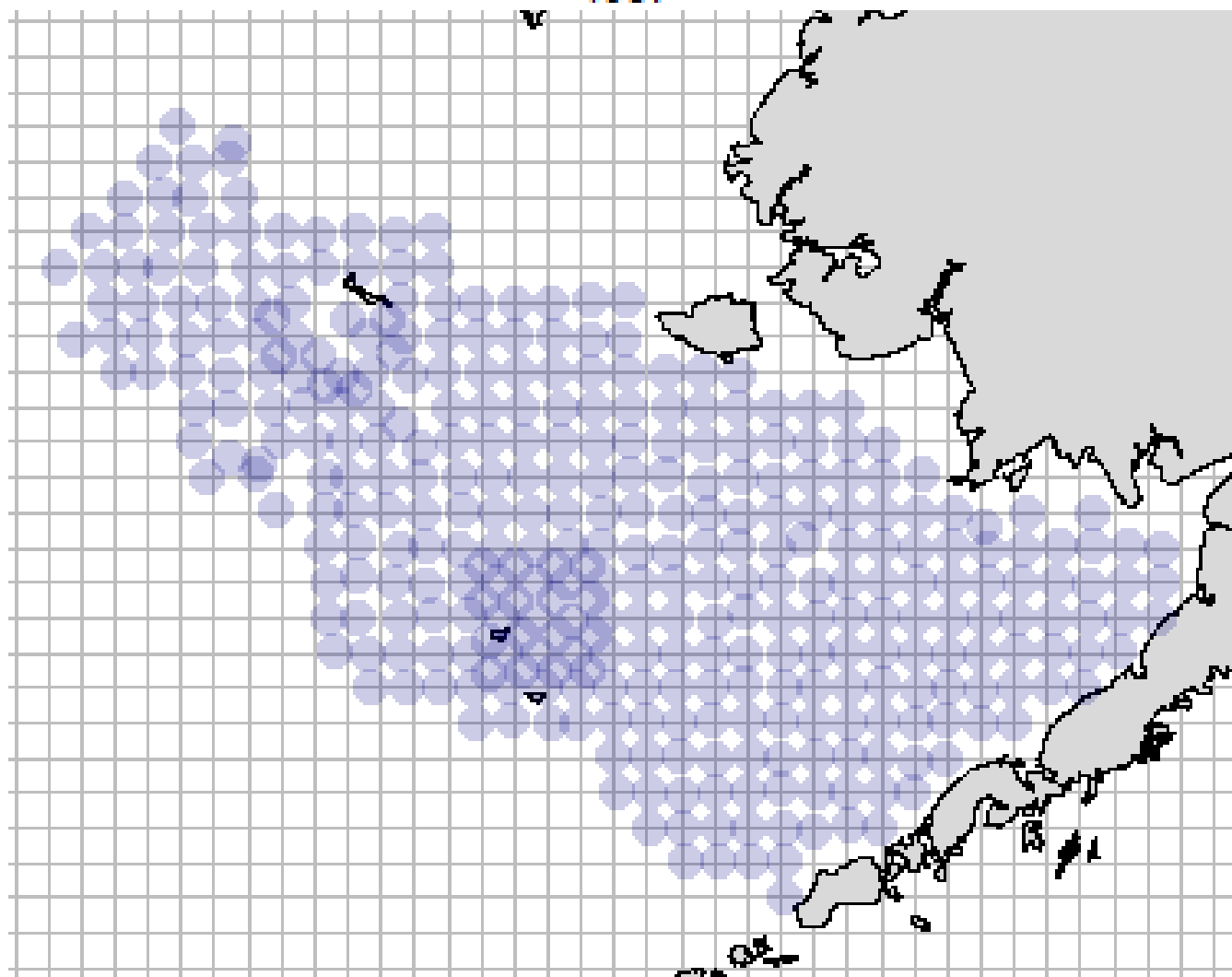
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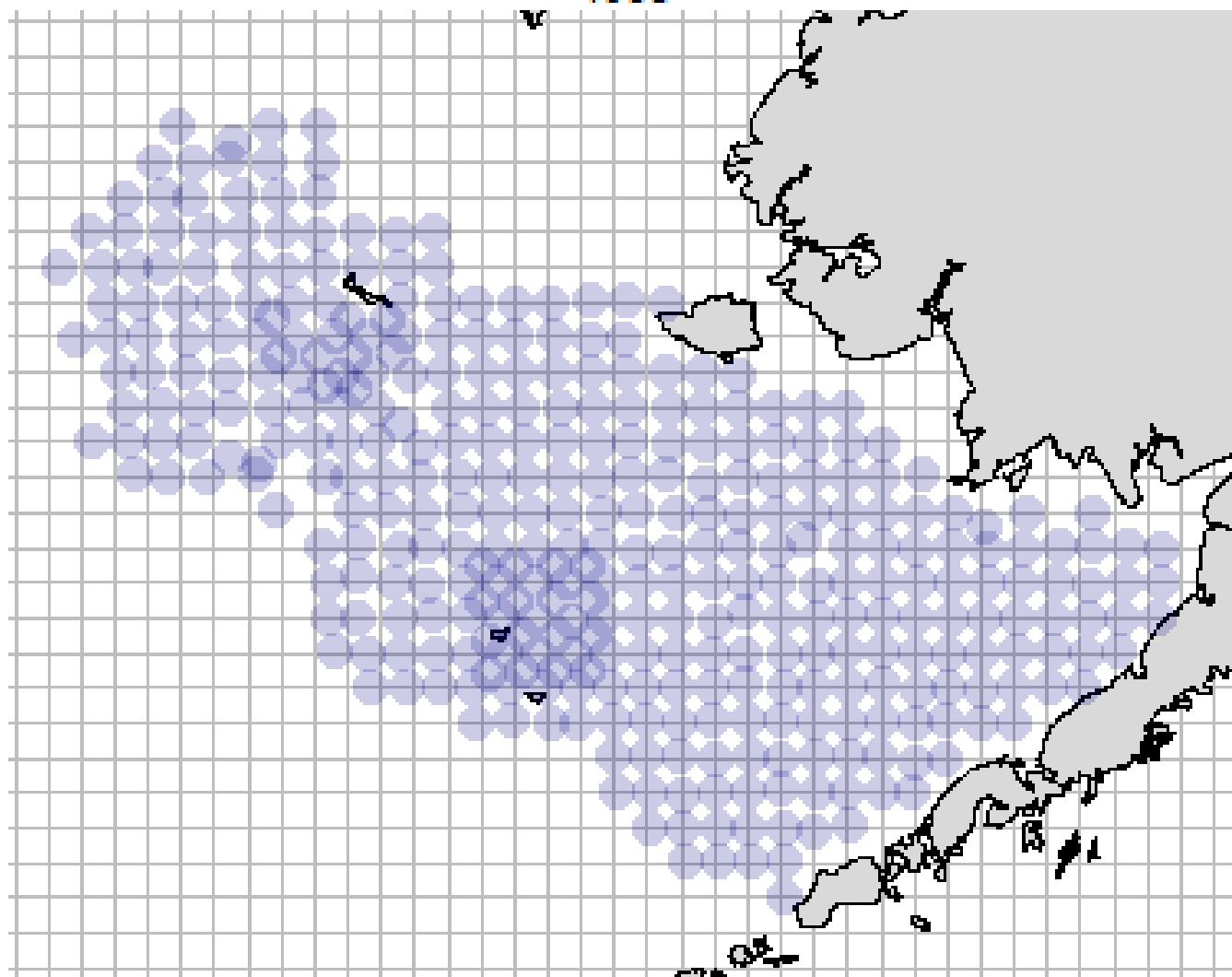
1986



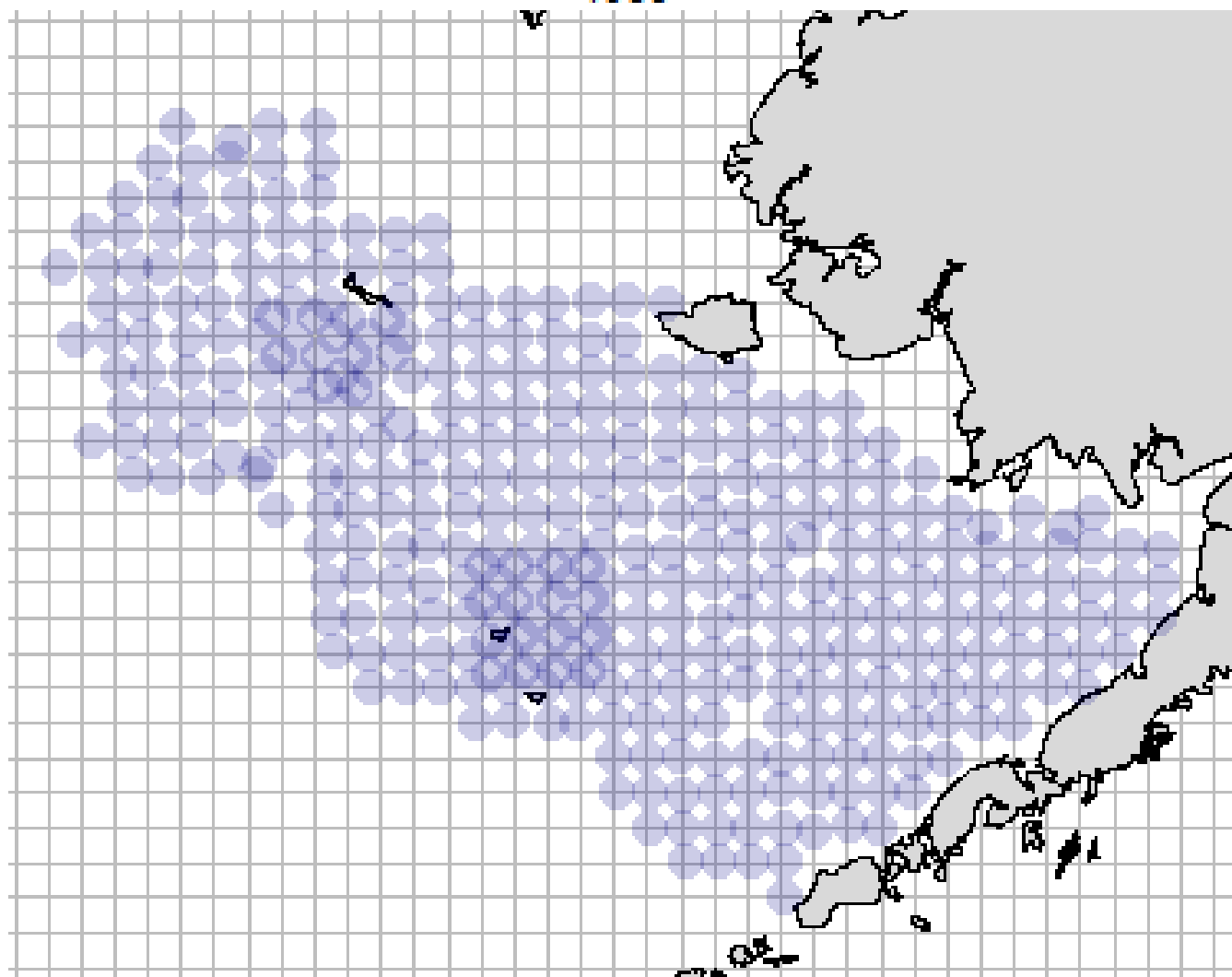
1987



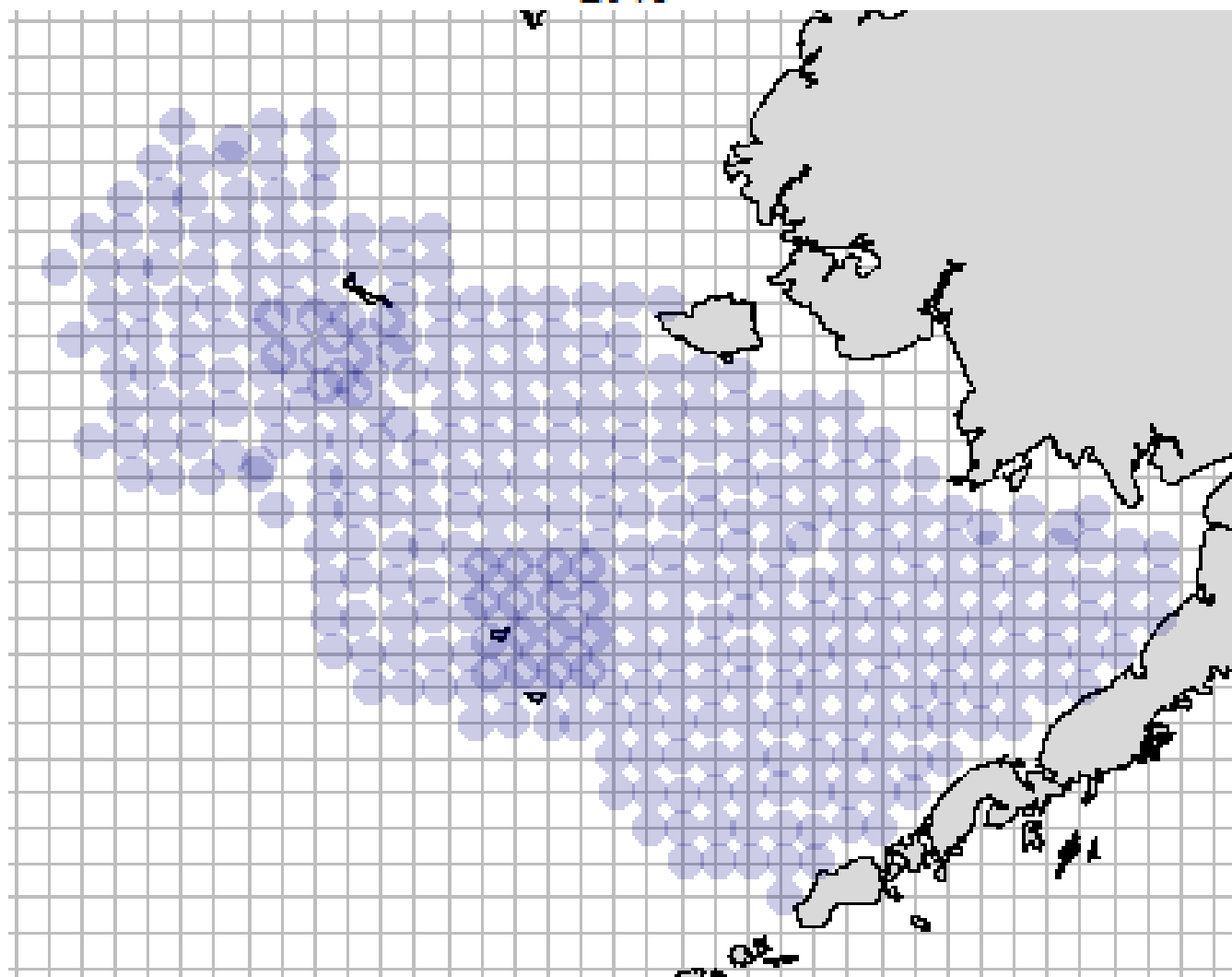
1988



1989



2016



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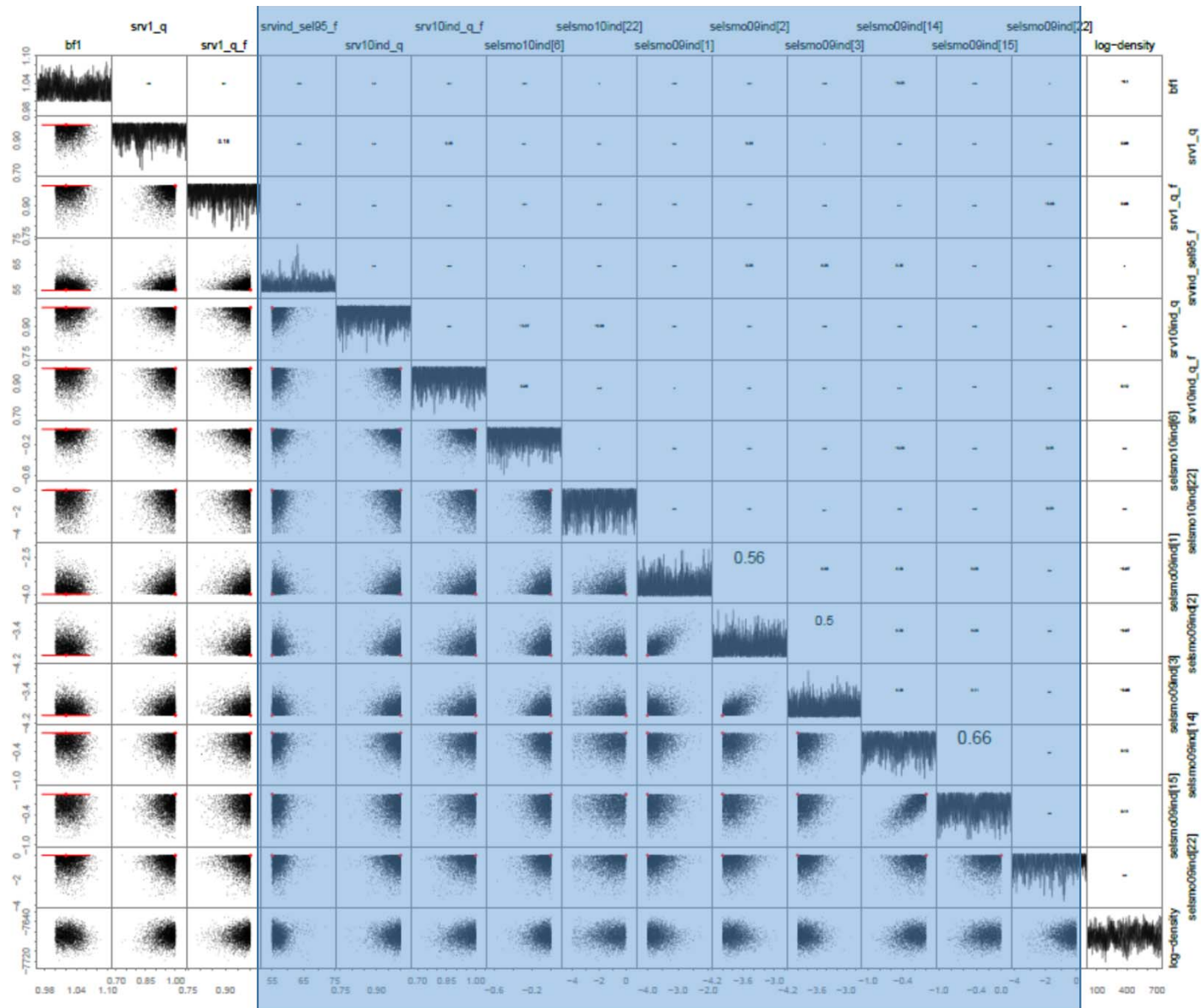
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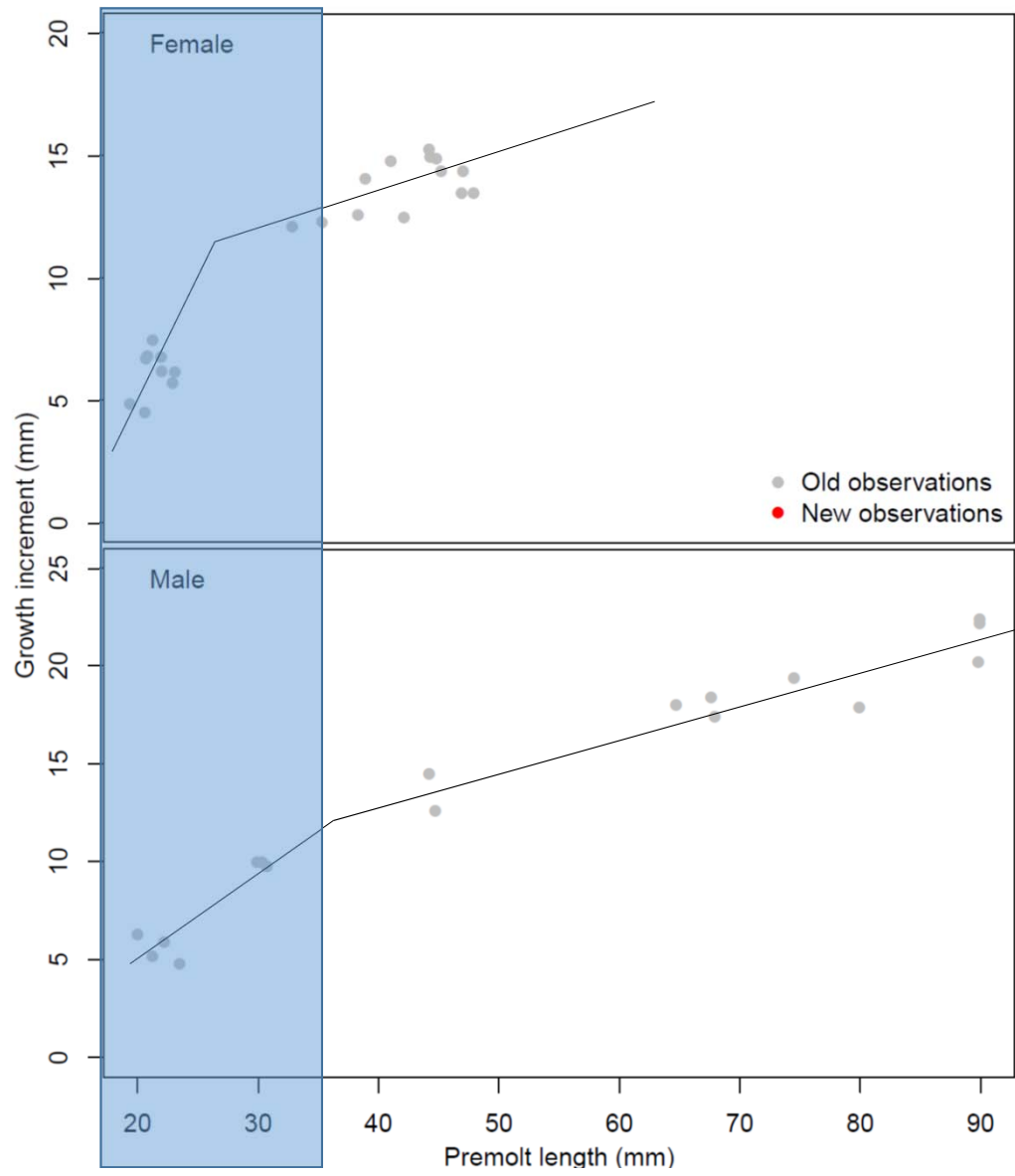
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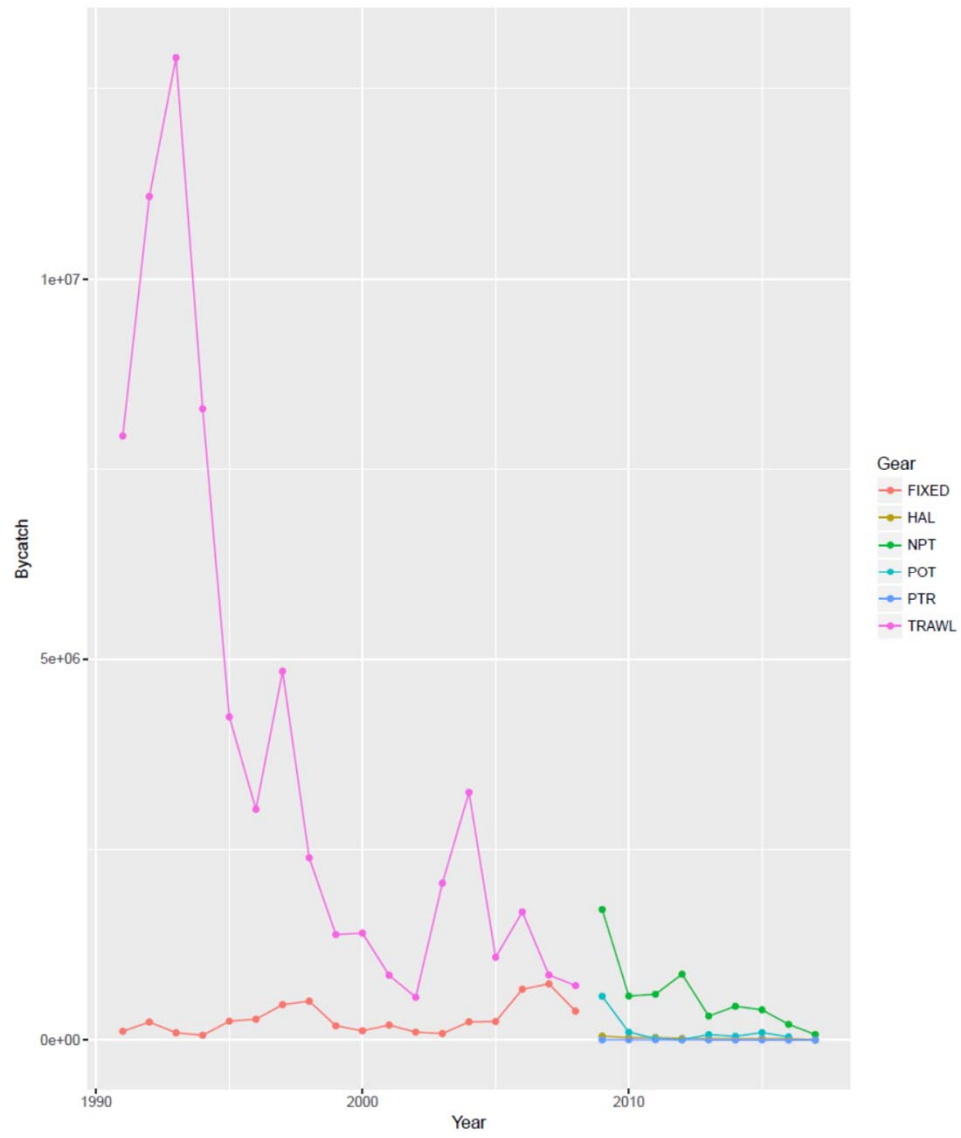
# Natural mortality

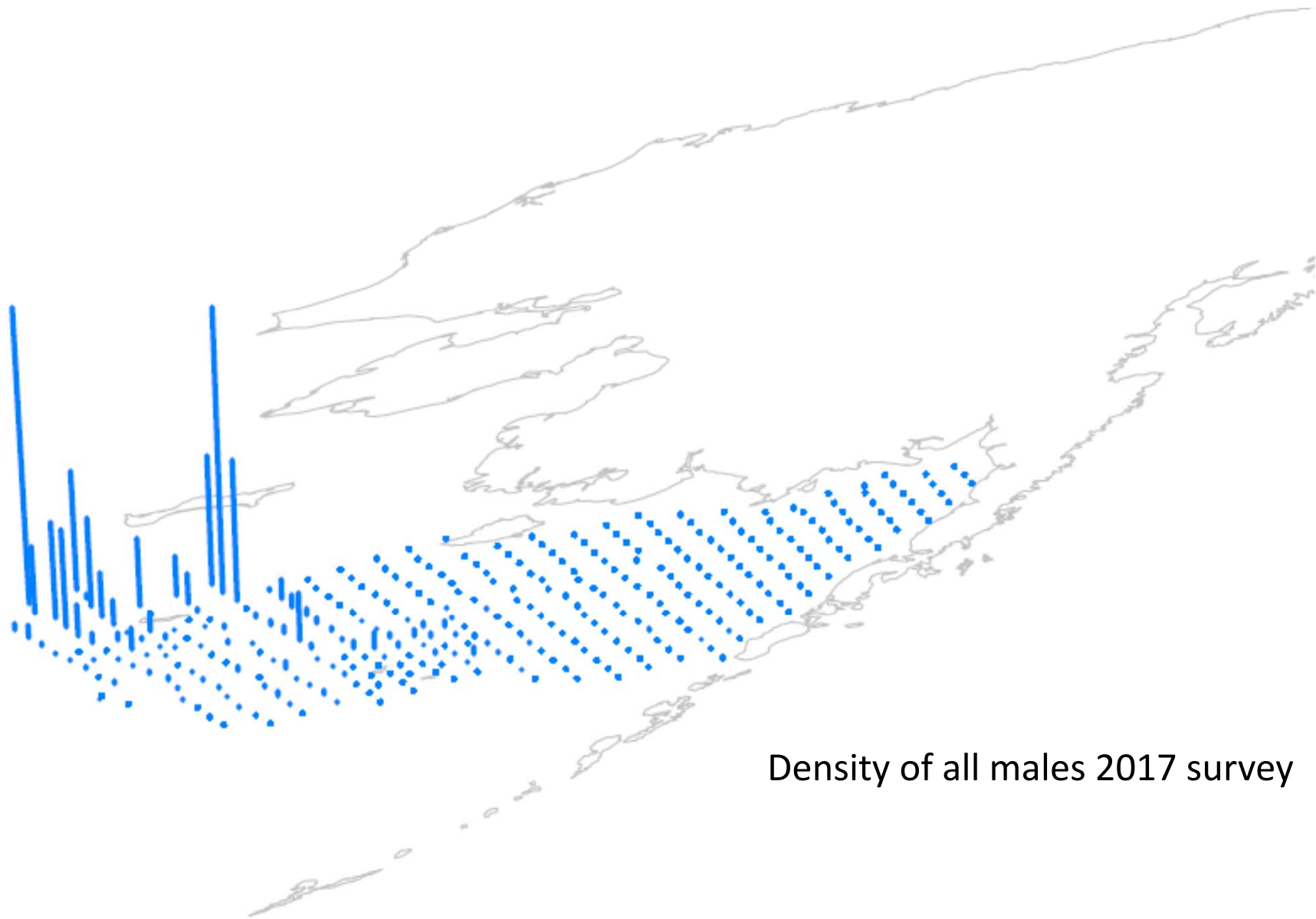
	Immature	Mature
Female	0.41	0.23
Male	0.41	0.26



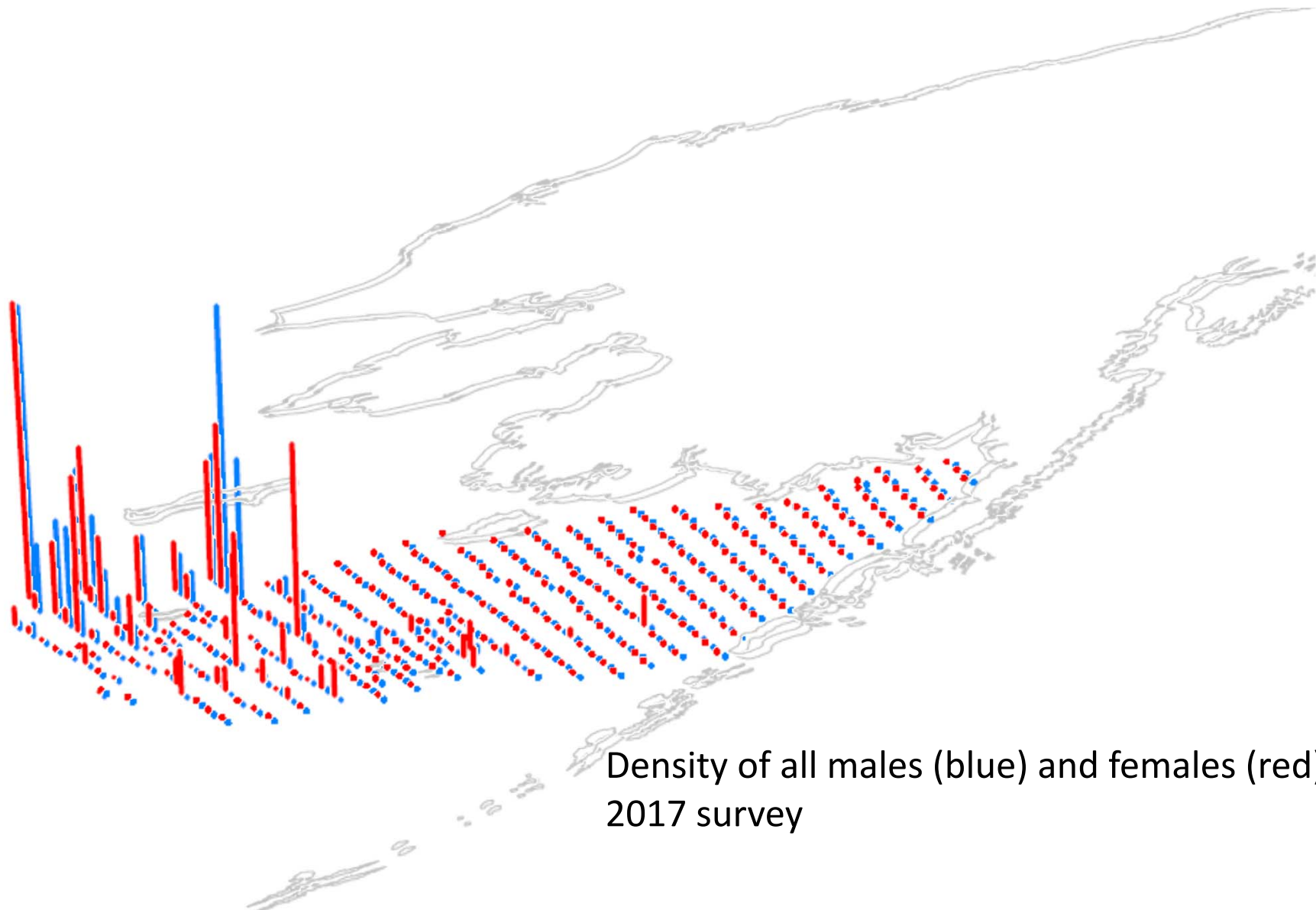
# New data

Data component	Years
Retained male crab pot fishery size frequency by shell condition	1978 - 2016
Discarded Males and female crab pot fishery size frequency	1992 - 2016
Trawl fishery bycatch size frequencies by sex	1991 - 2016
Survey size frequencies by sex and shell condition	1978 - 2017
Retained catch estimates	1978 - 2016
Discard catch estimates from crab pot fishery	1992 - 2016
Trawl bycatch estimates	1973 - 2016
Total survey biomass estimates and coefficients of variation	1978 - 2017
2009 study area biomass estimates, CVs, and size frequency for BSFRF and NMFS tows	2009
2010 study area biomass estimates, CVs, and size frequency for BSFRF and NMFS tows	2010

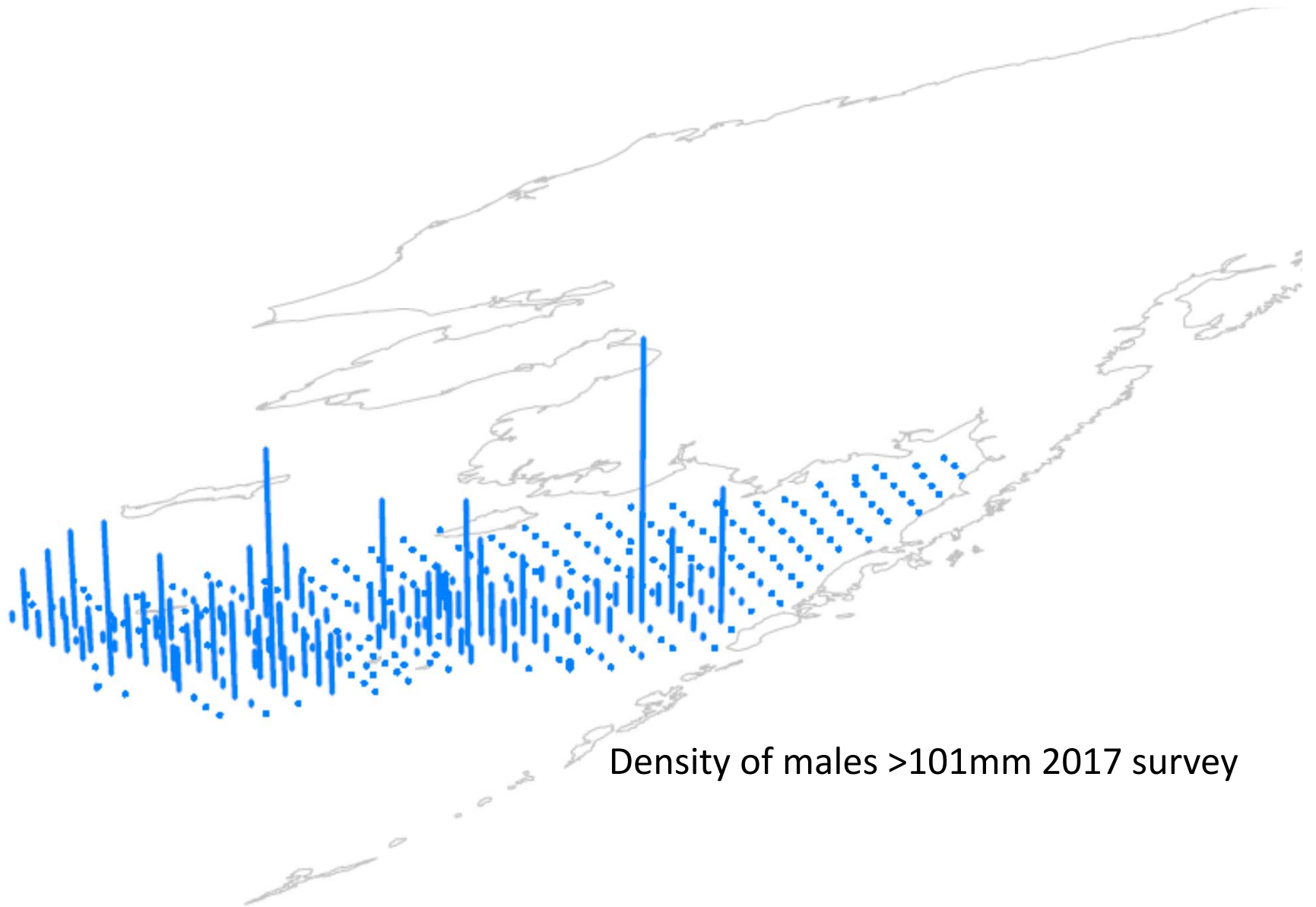




Density of all males 2017 survey

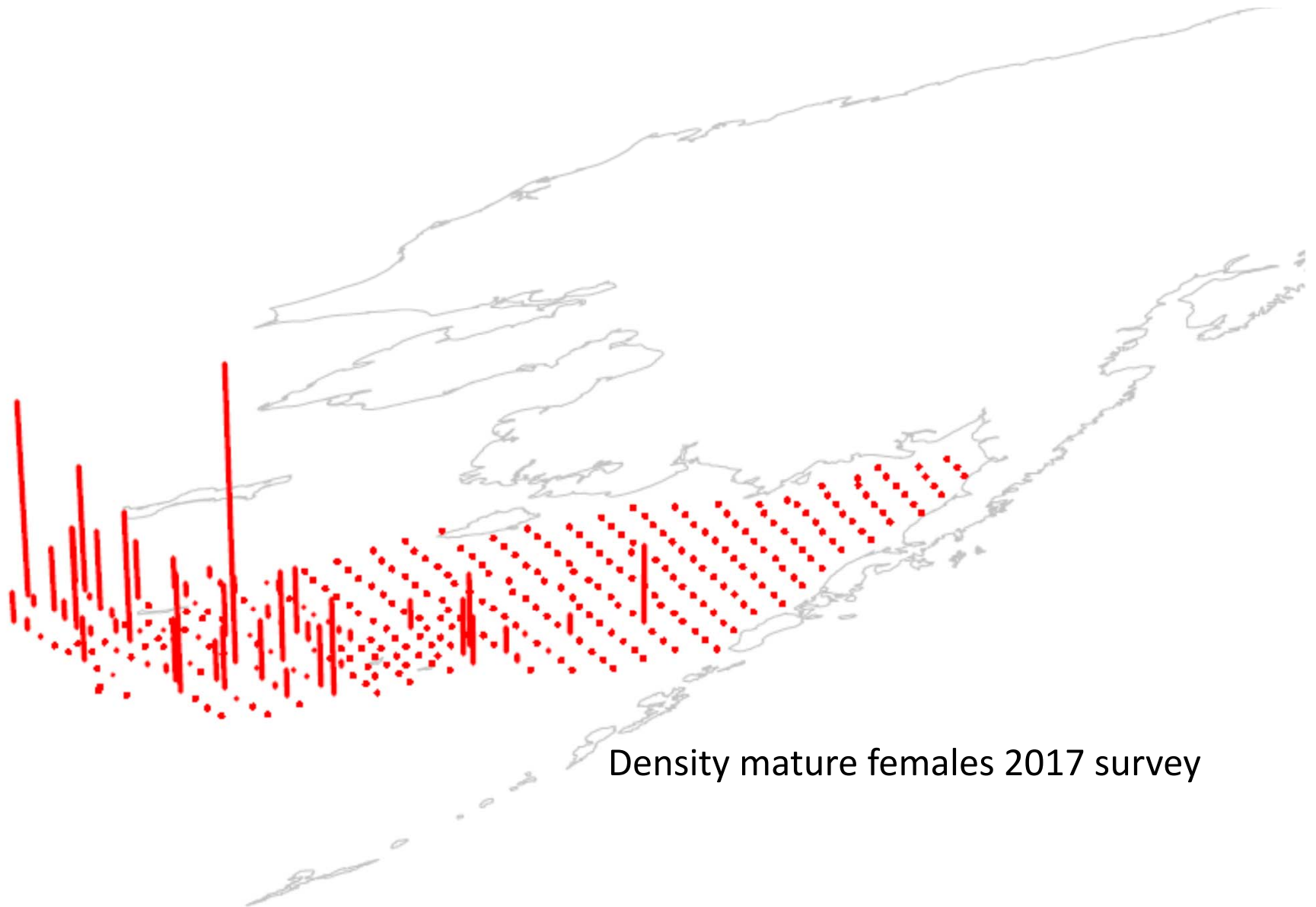


Density of all males (blue) and females (red)  
2017 survey

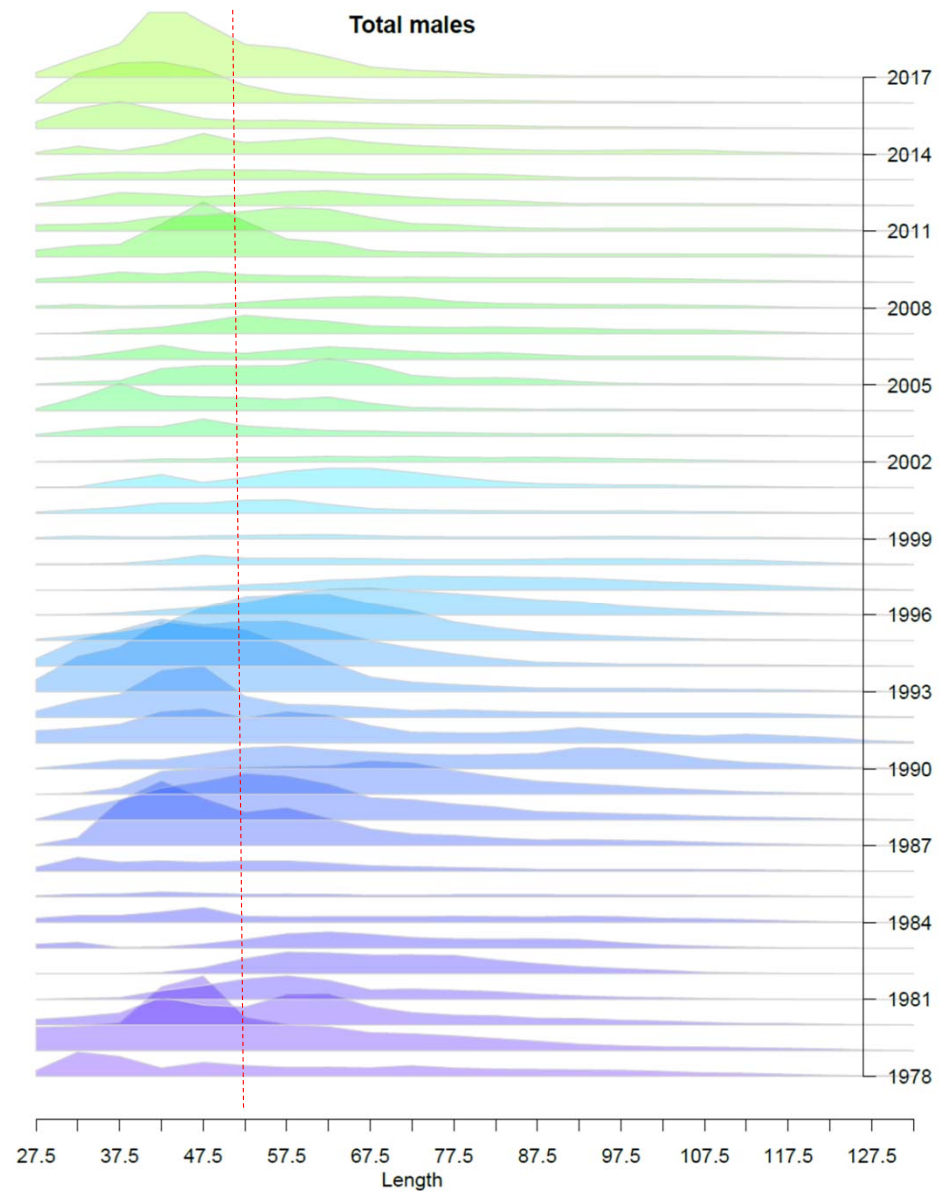
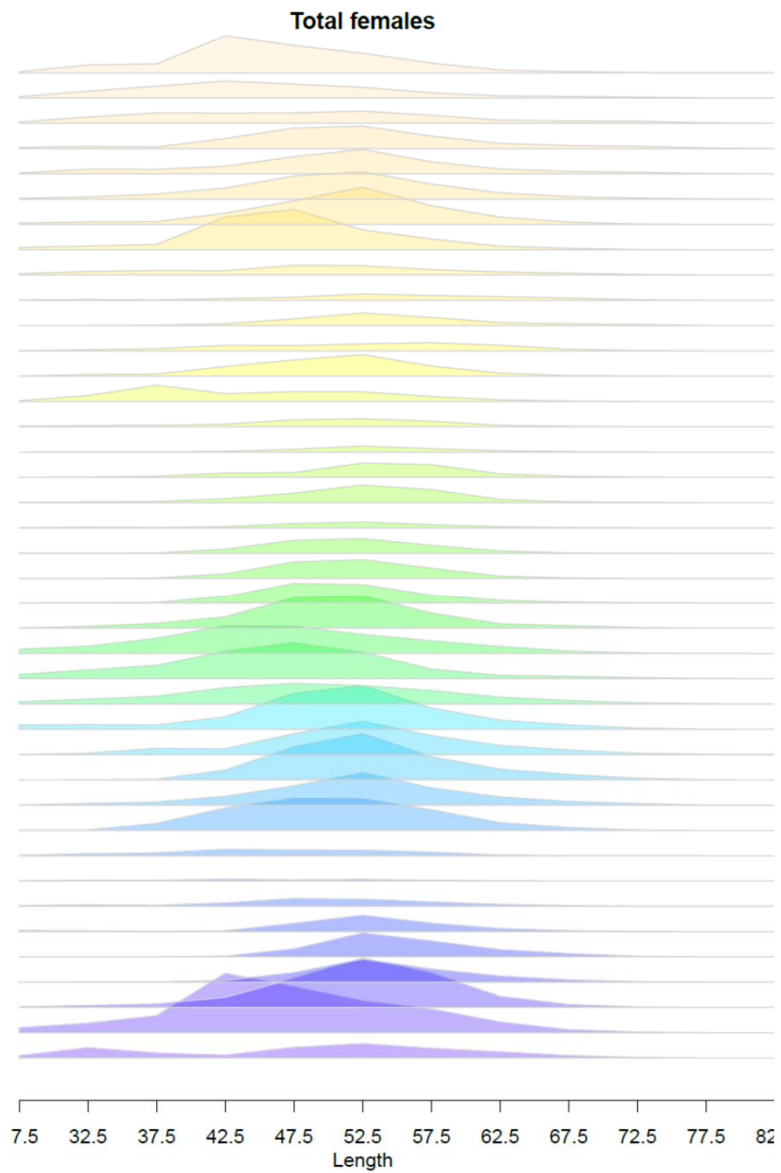


Density of males >101mm 2017 survey

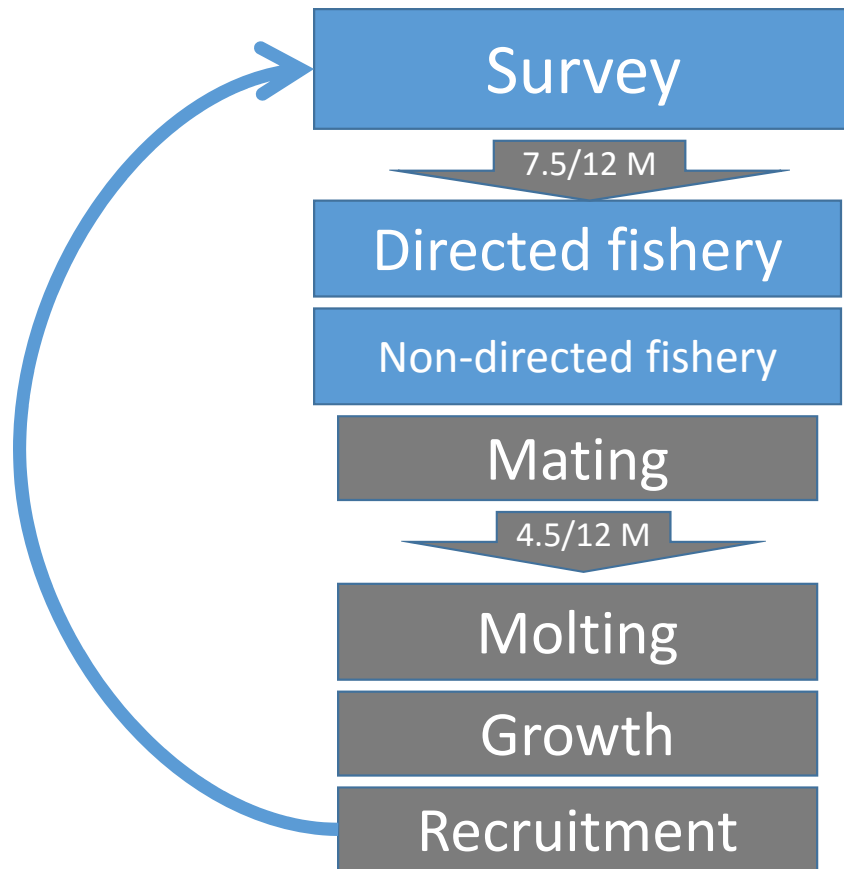




Density mature females 2017 survey

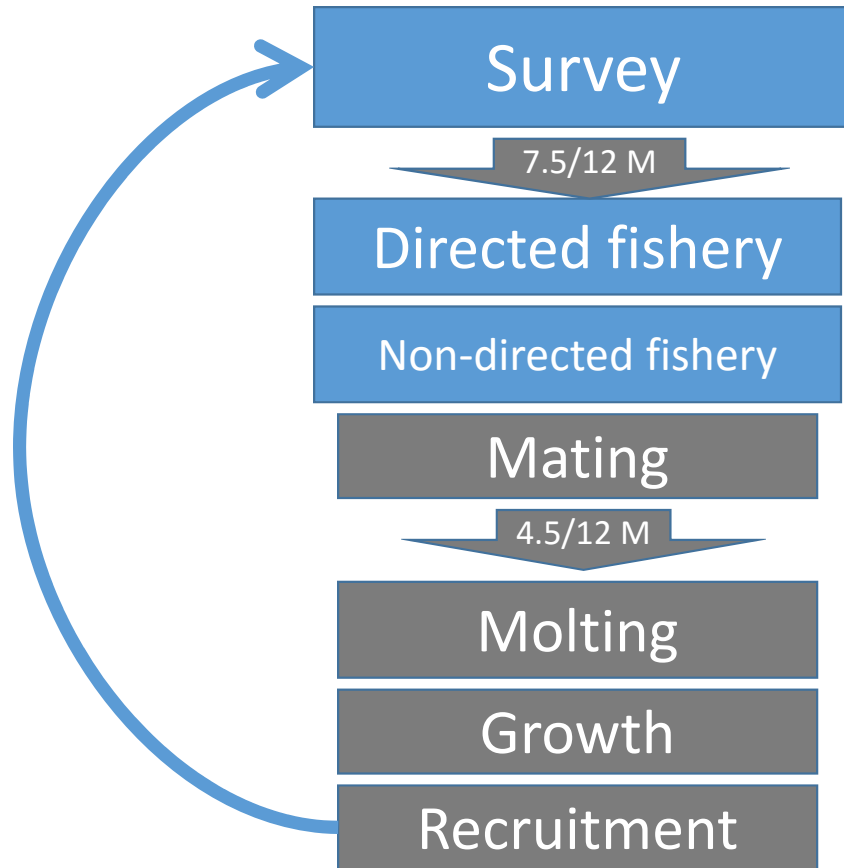


# Model overview



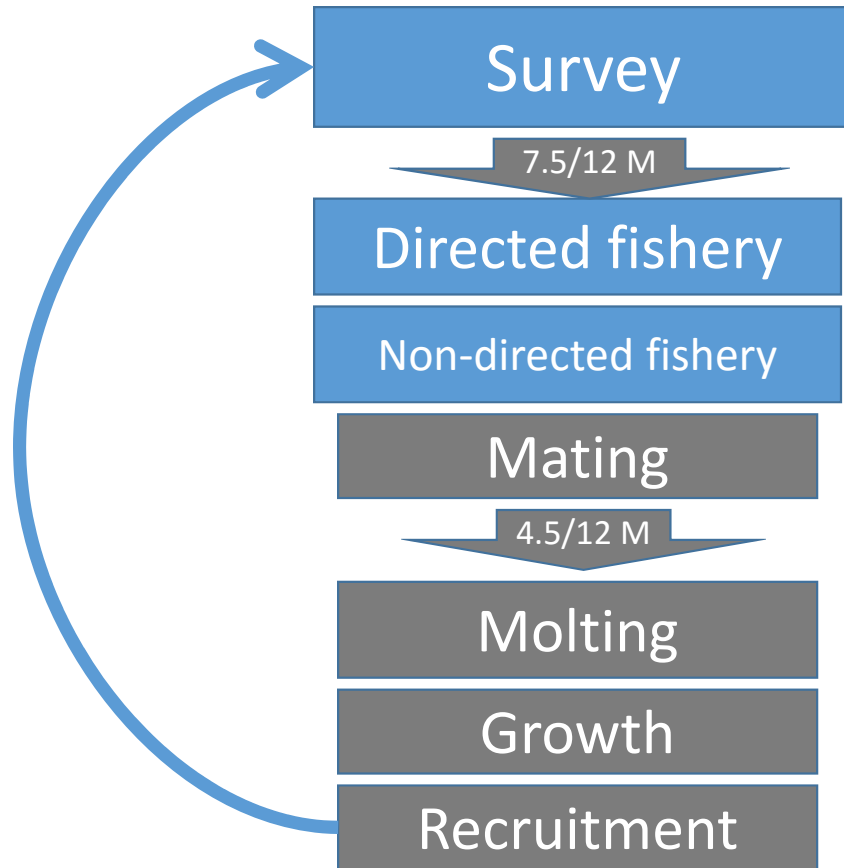
1. Logistic selectivity in 3 'eras'
2. Linked to BSFRF data through a common selectivity
3. Size composition and biomass index

# Model overview



1. Mature males, immature for both sexes
2. Estimated with a prior

# Model overview



1. Logistic selectivity
2. Retention selectivity
3. Discard mortality equal to 30%

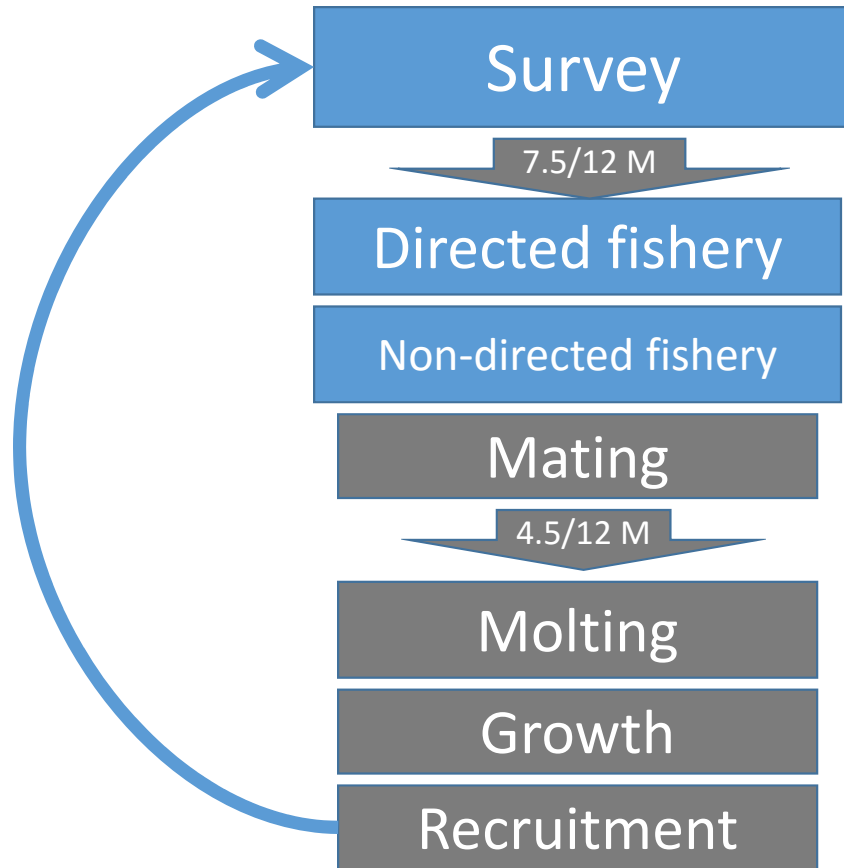
Data in:

Retained catch in t and #s

Discard numbers

Retained catch length comps

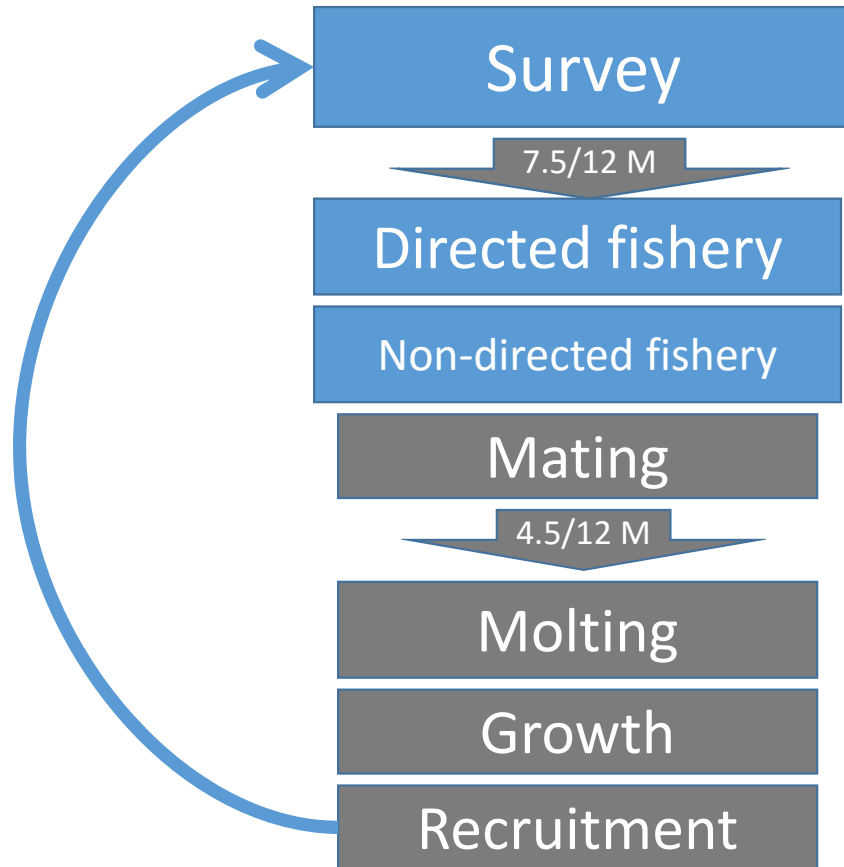
# Model overview



1. Logistic selectivity
2. Retention selectivity
3. Discard mortality equal to 30%

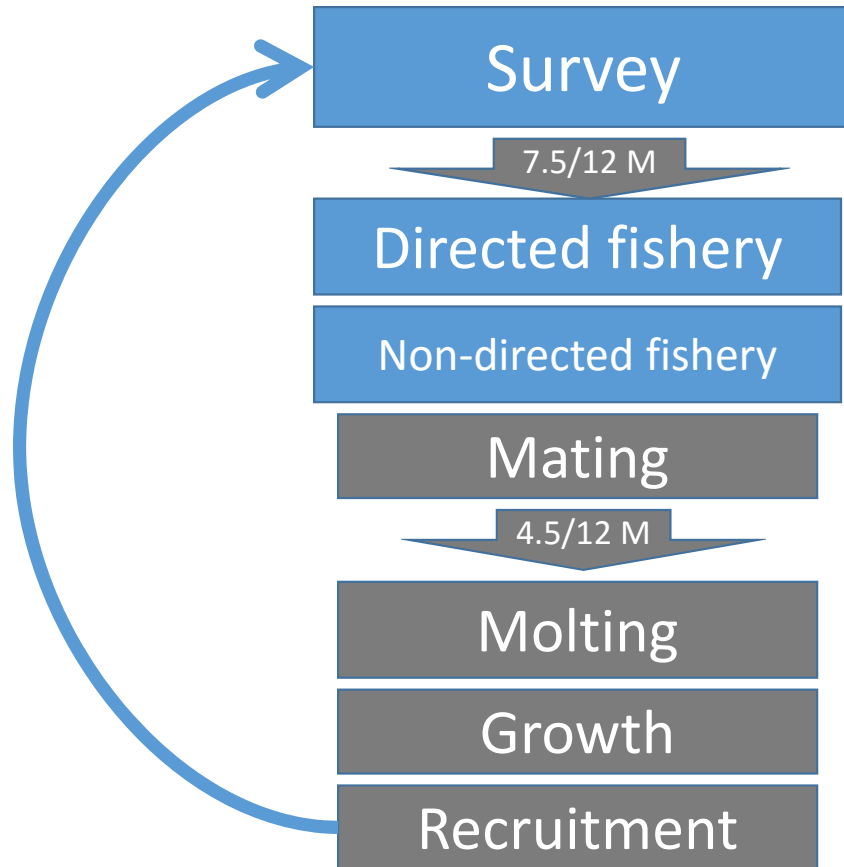
Fit to:  
Retained length comps  
Discard length comps  
Retained biomass  
Male and female discard biomass

# Model overview



1. Logistic selectivity
2. Discard mortality equal to 80%

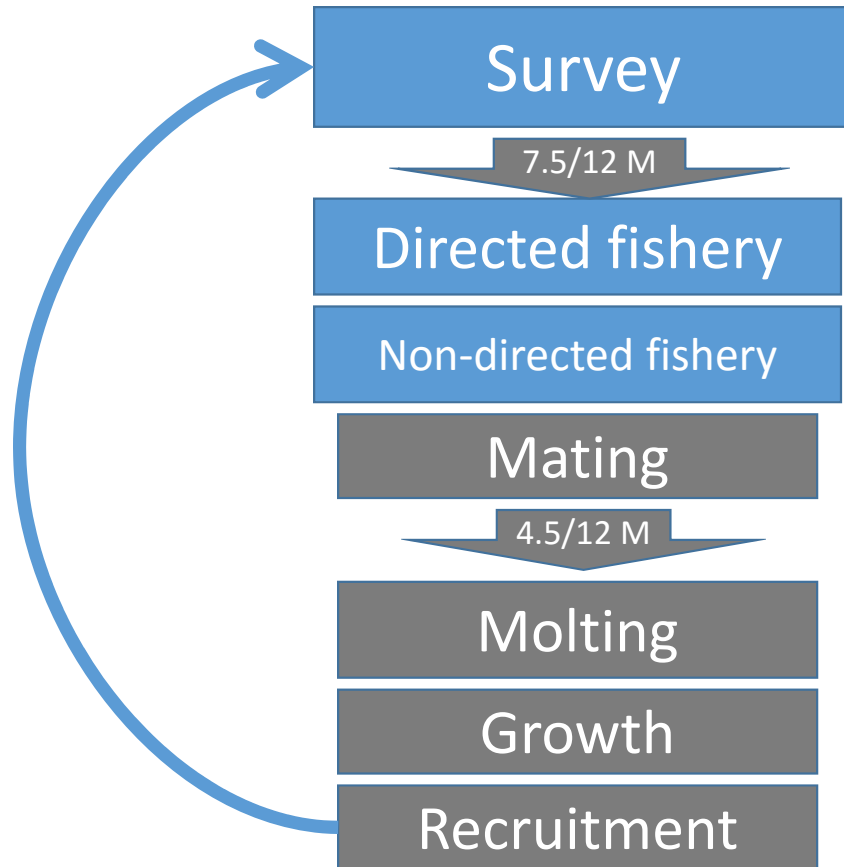
# Model overview



1. Freely estimated curves
2. Priors and smoothing penalties

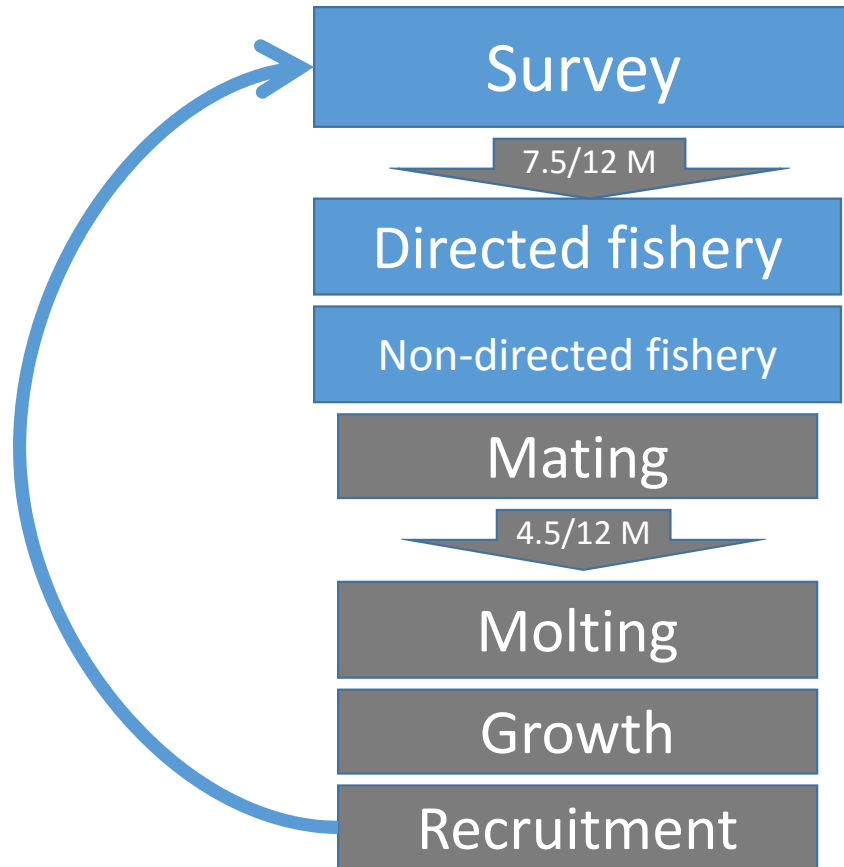


# Model overview



1. All immature crab assumed to molt
2. Terminal molt to maturity

# Model overview



1. Two piece linear growth models estimated for both sexes

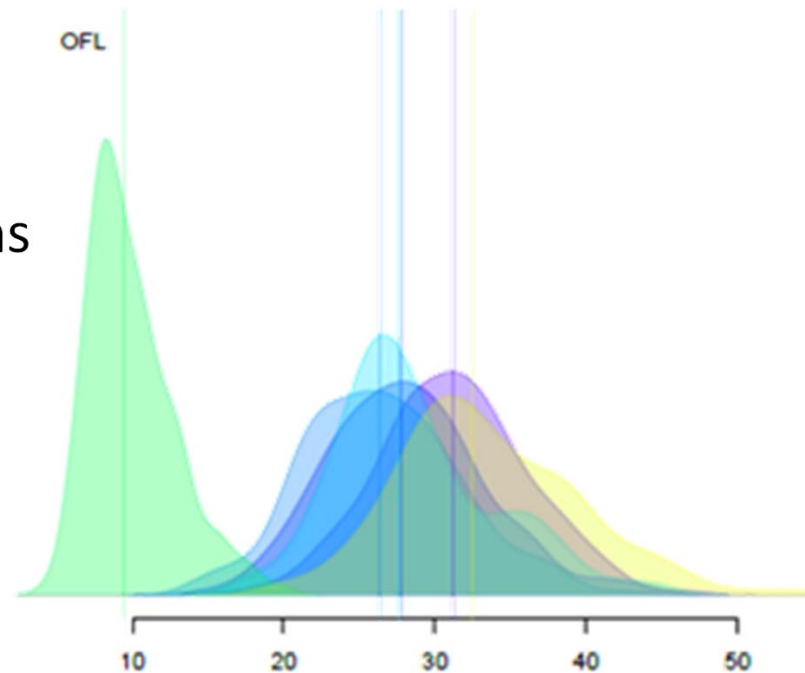
Goal: Find a stable model configuration to calculate the OFL

Methodologies:

- Maximum likelihood and jittering
- Bayesian and MCMC

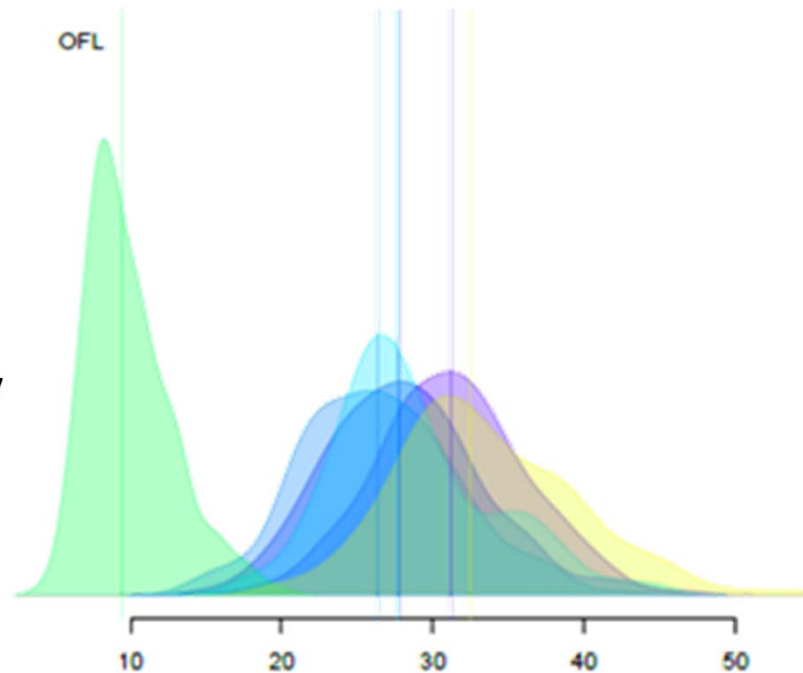
# Why Bayesian?

- Incorporates uncertainty in the data into output
- Provides intuitive distributions of quantities important in management



# Why not Bayesian?

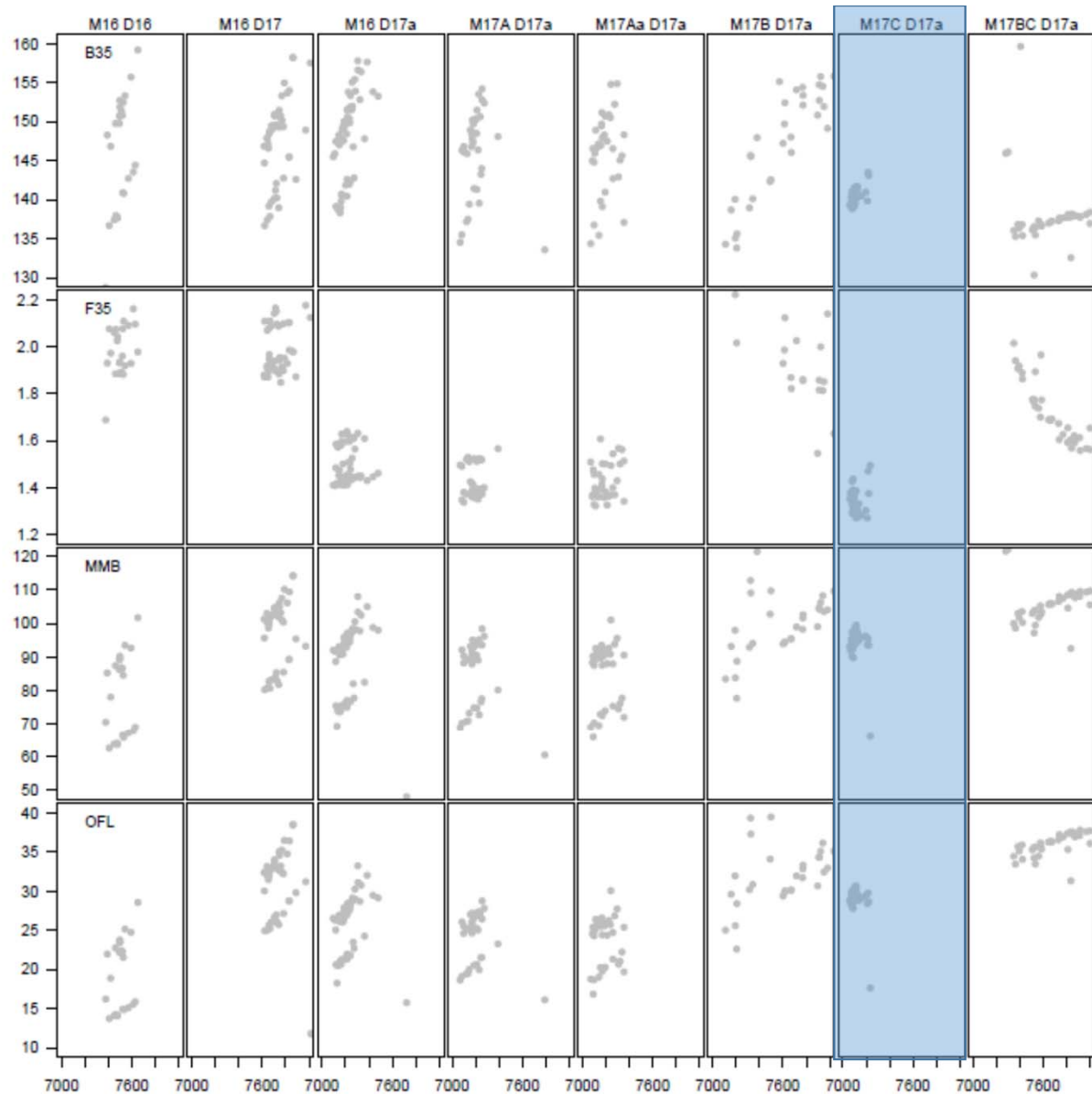
- It takes a long time.
- Priors need careful consideration.
- Posterior medians for management are usually very similar to the MLEs.
- The uncertainty isn't used in management.



# Plan of attack

- Jitter and use maximum likelihood estimates
  - All models (except 1) were unstable

- Jittering showed instability in the models
- Bimodal management quantities
- Just 'running until you get the lowest likelihood' didn't work



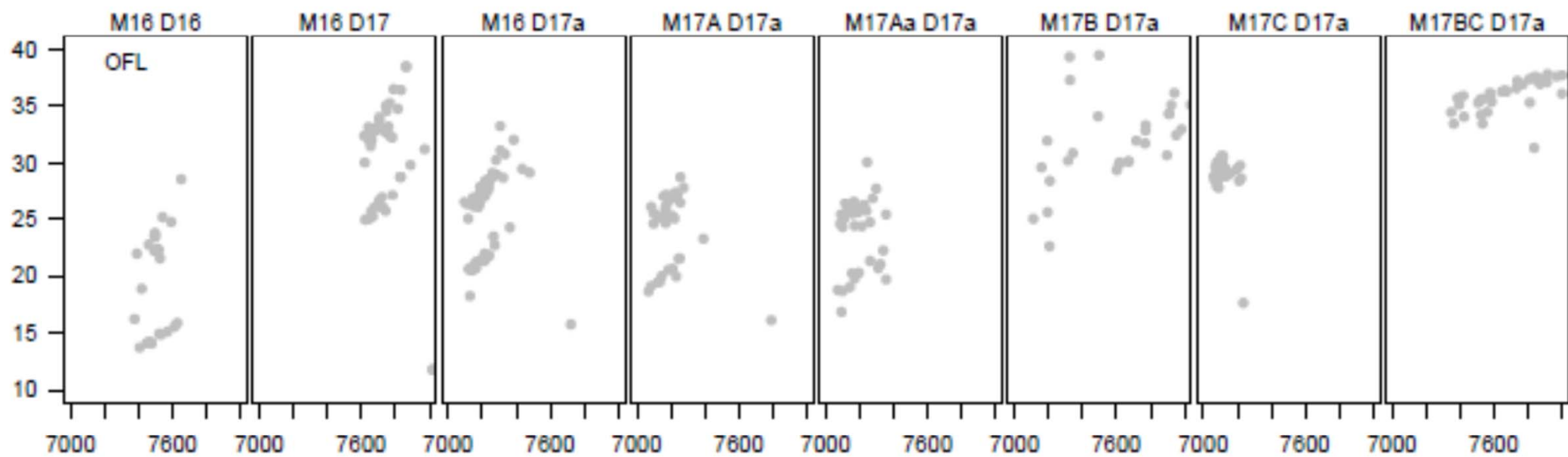


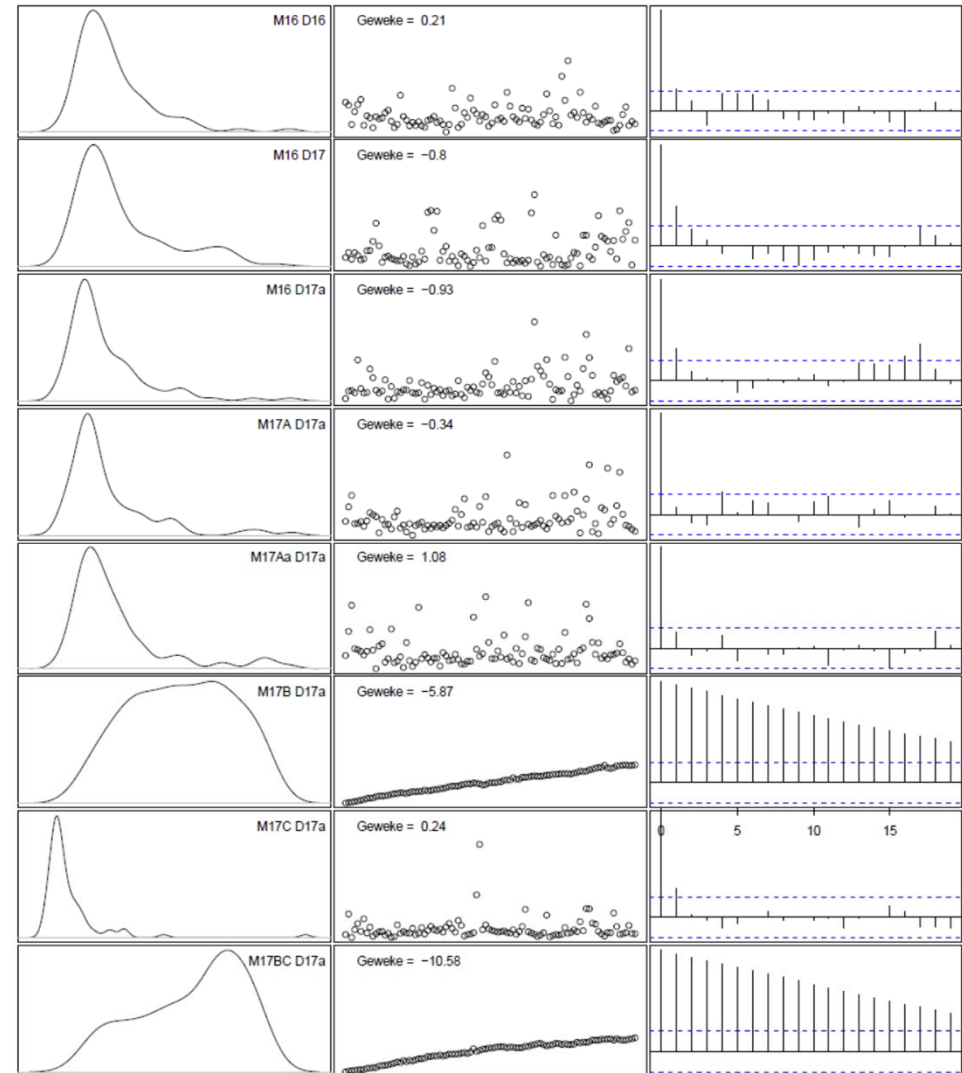
Figure 18: Management quantities after jittering all models.



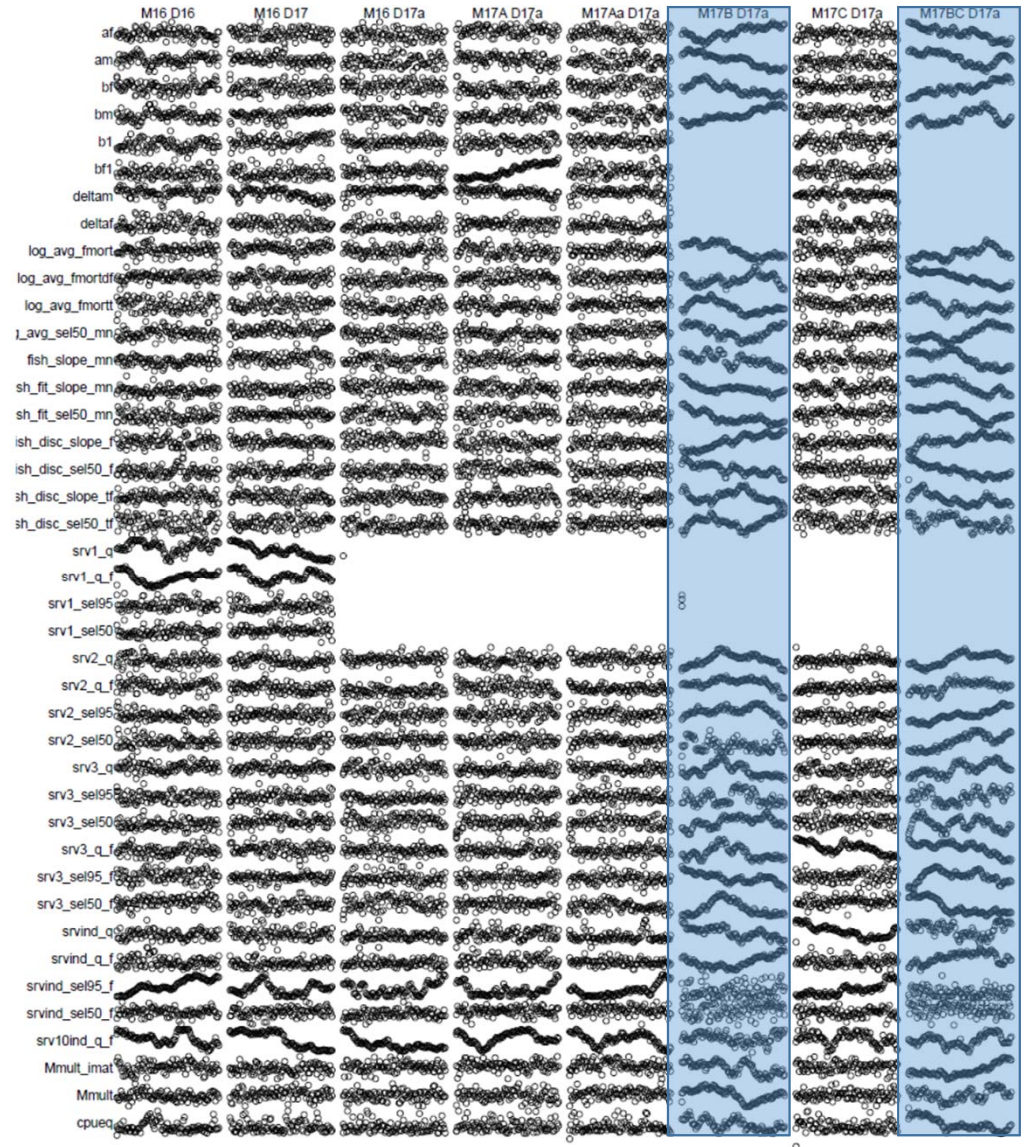
# Plan of attack

- Jitter and use maximum likelihood estimates
  - All models (except 1) were unstable
- Bayes
  - Given the observed instability, can MCMC be used to smooth over the uncertainty?
  - Only long chains addressed bimodality of management quantities

- Starting MCMC at either of the ‘modes’ seen from the jittering gives different answers with 2 million draws
- This problem was circumvented last time by longer chains
- Removing lower two lengths bins led to poorly specified models with confounded processes and no data to inform them



- Removing lower two lengths bins led to poorly specified models with confounded processes and no data to inform them
- Consequently, the traces for the parameters via MCMC were not stationary
- Parameter traces for other models did a bit better, but there are still problem parameters



Likelihood component	M16 D16	M16 D17	M16 D17a	M17A D17a	M17Aa D17a	M17B D17a	M17C D17a	M17BC D17a
Total	7499.12	7707.09	7190.65	7187.95	7189.08	7995.99	7060.84	7729



↑  
Slightly different weighting

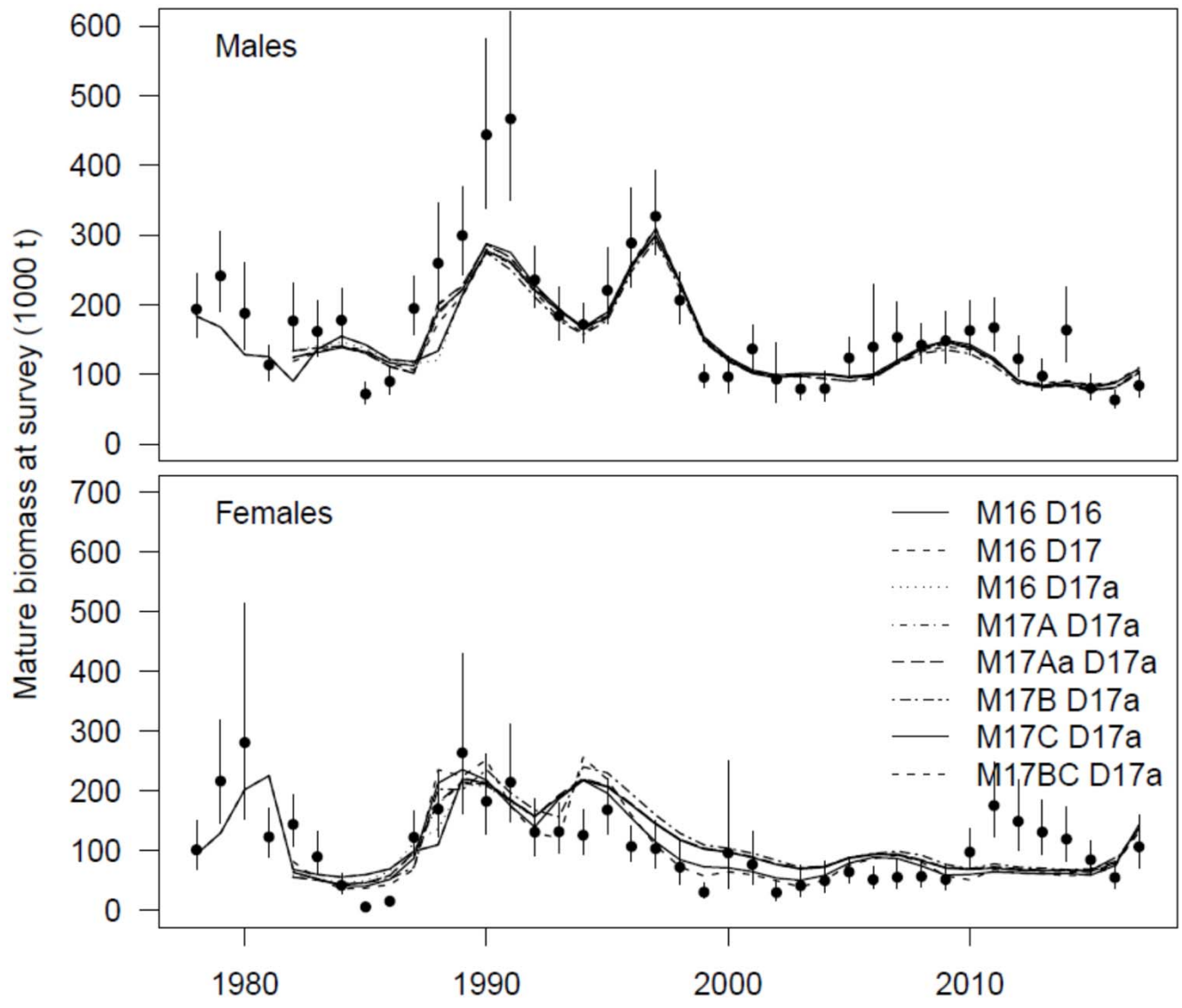
Long story short:

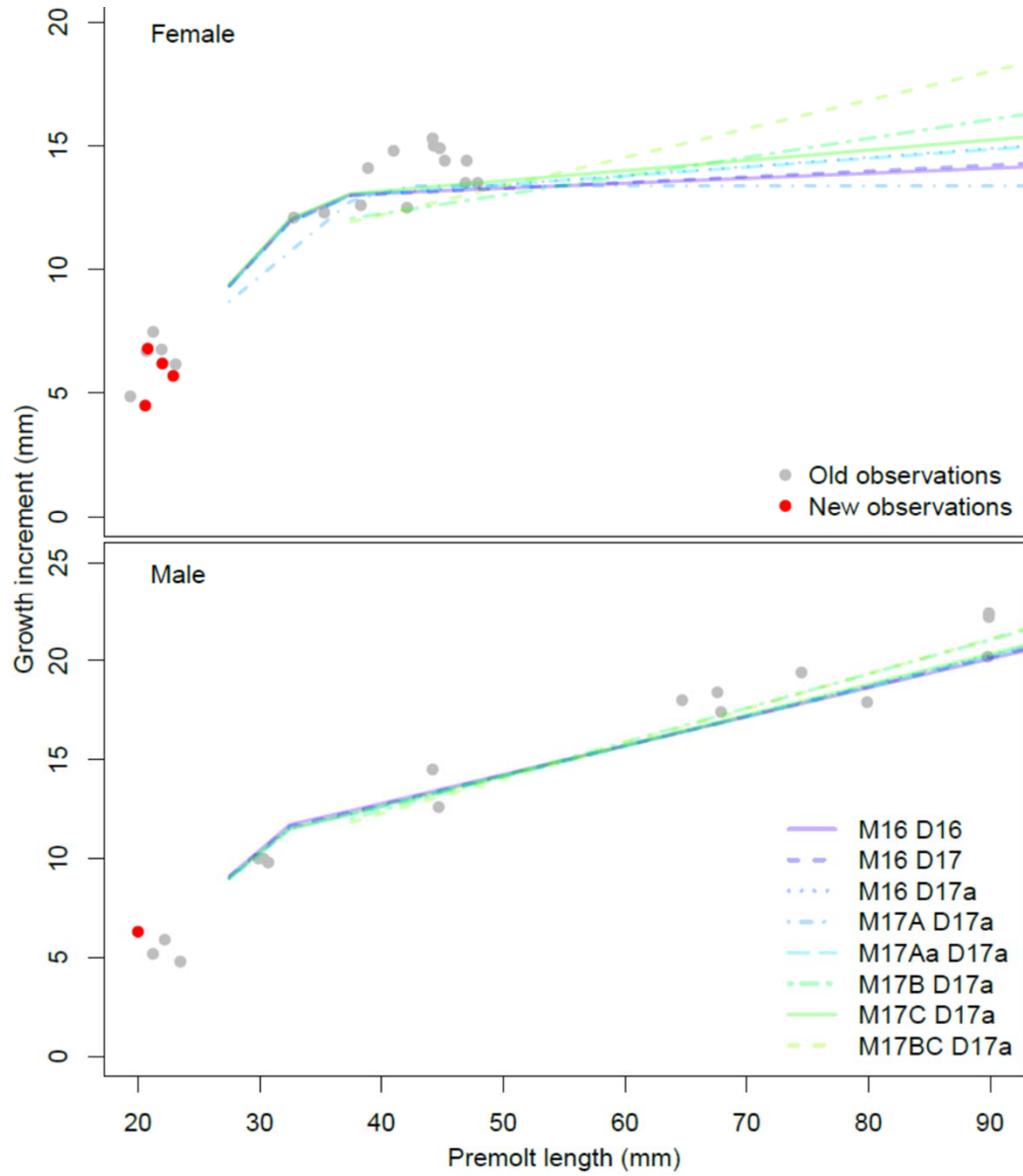
M16.D16 through M17Aa.D17a have bimodal management quantities

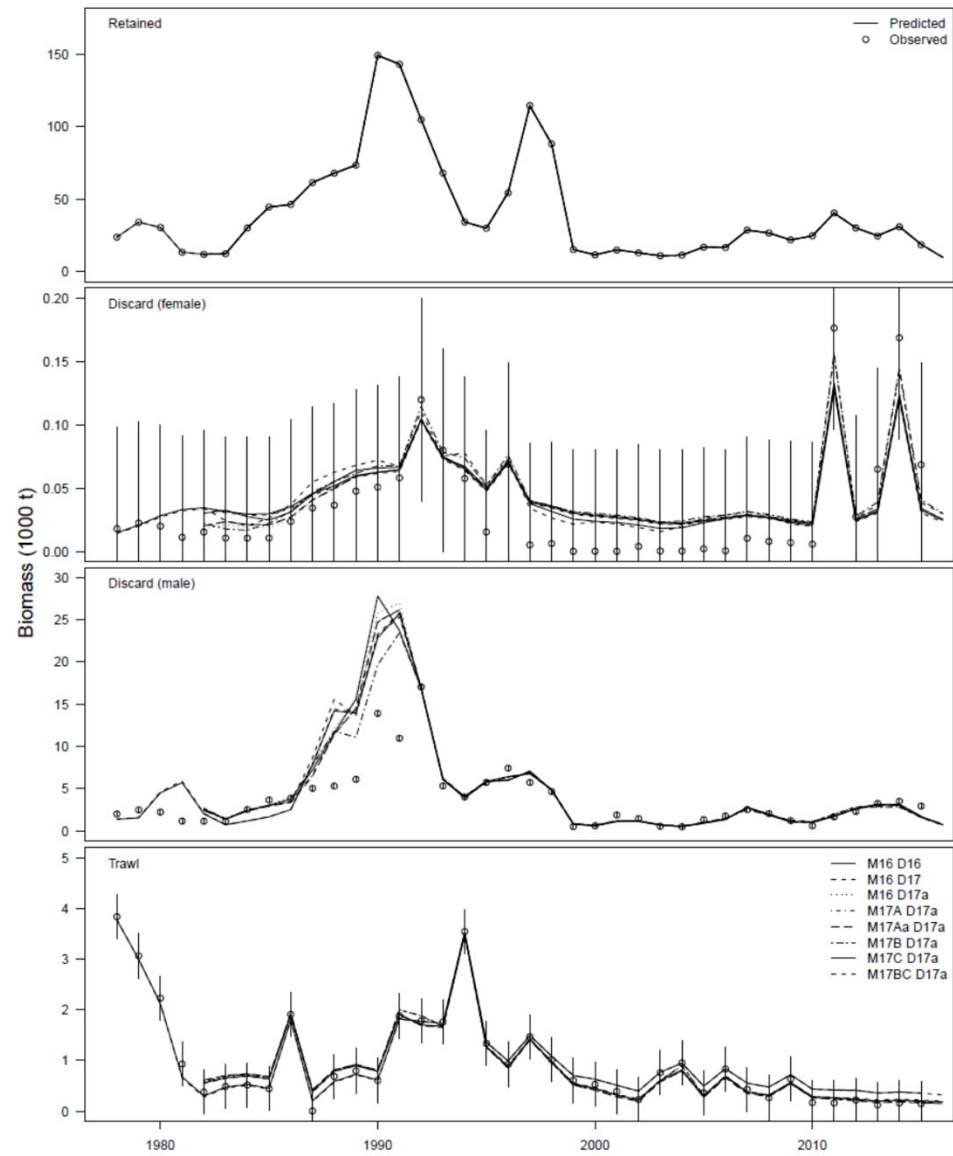
M17B.D17a and M17BC.D17a are not viable because of confounded population processes.

M17C.D17a is the only model that addresses these two issues.

Model fits

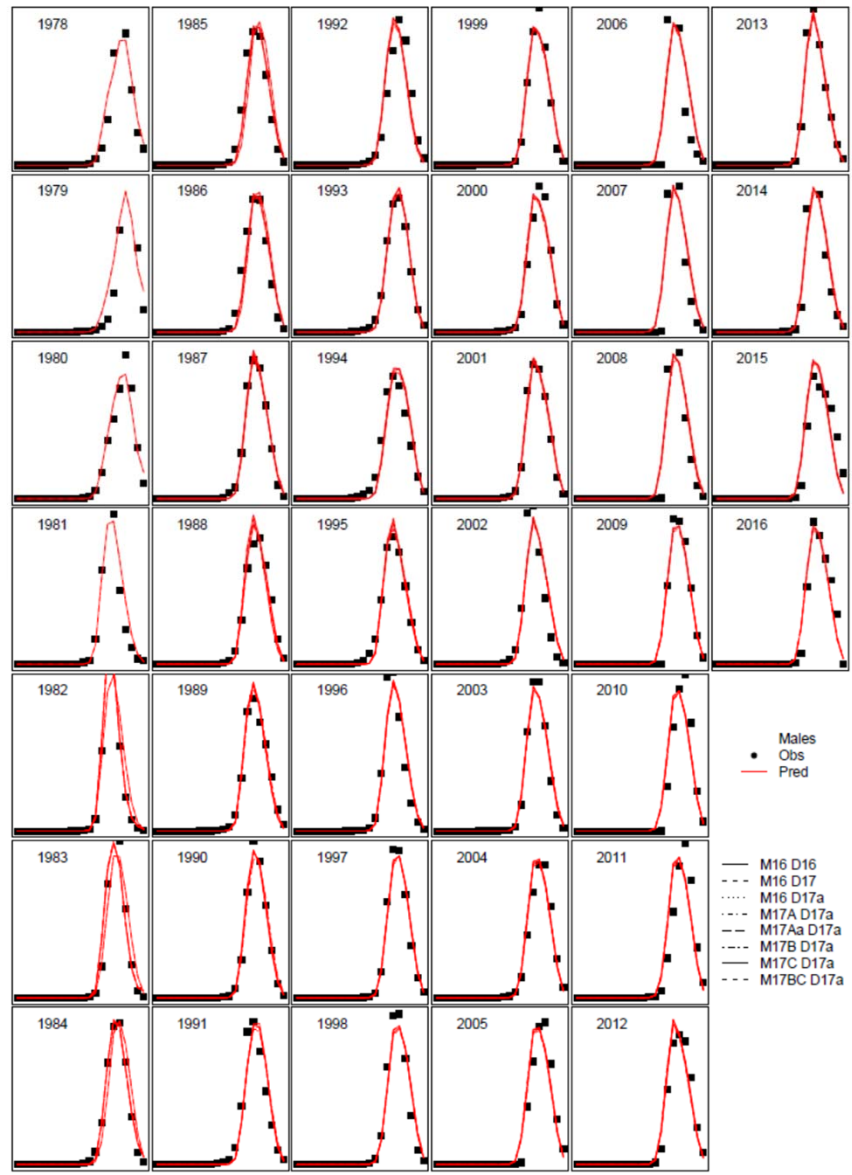




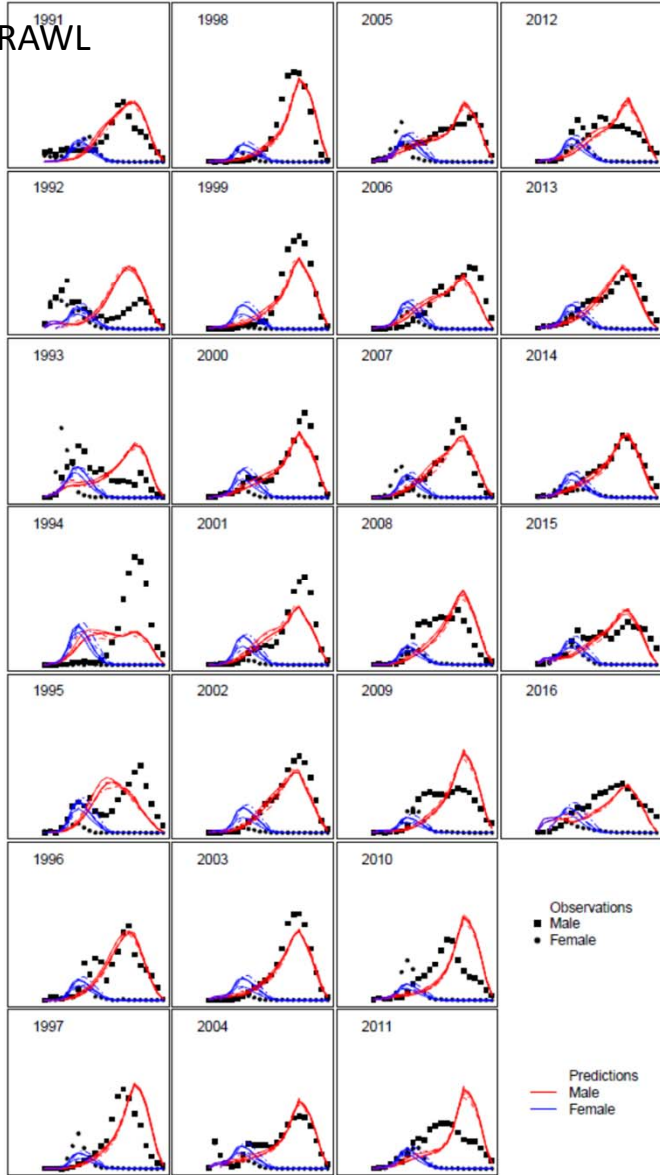




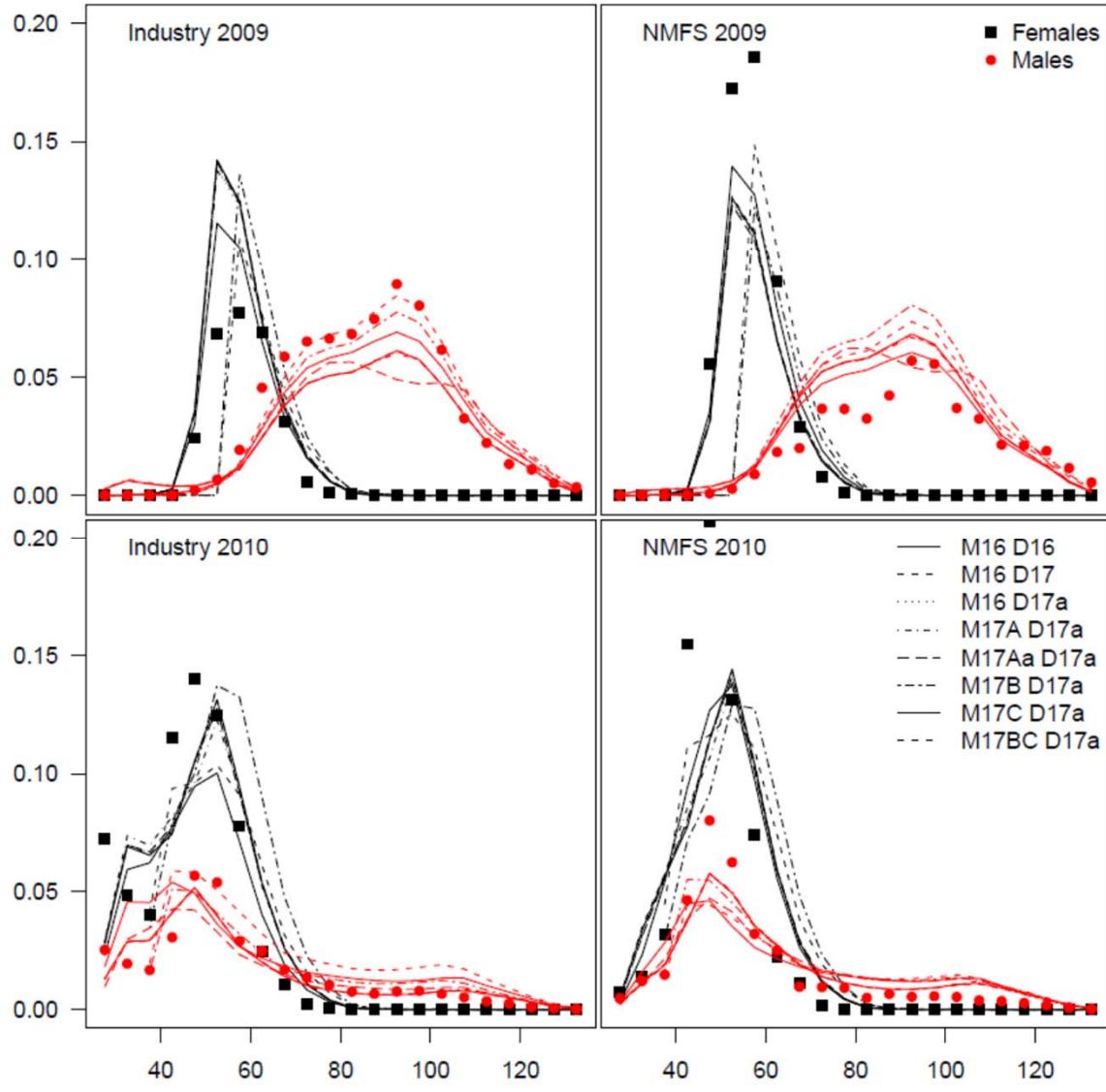
# Retained catch

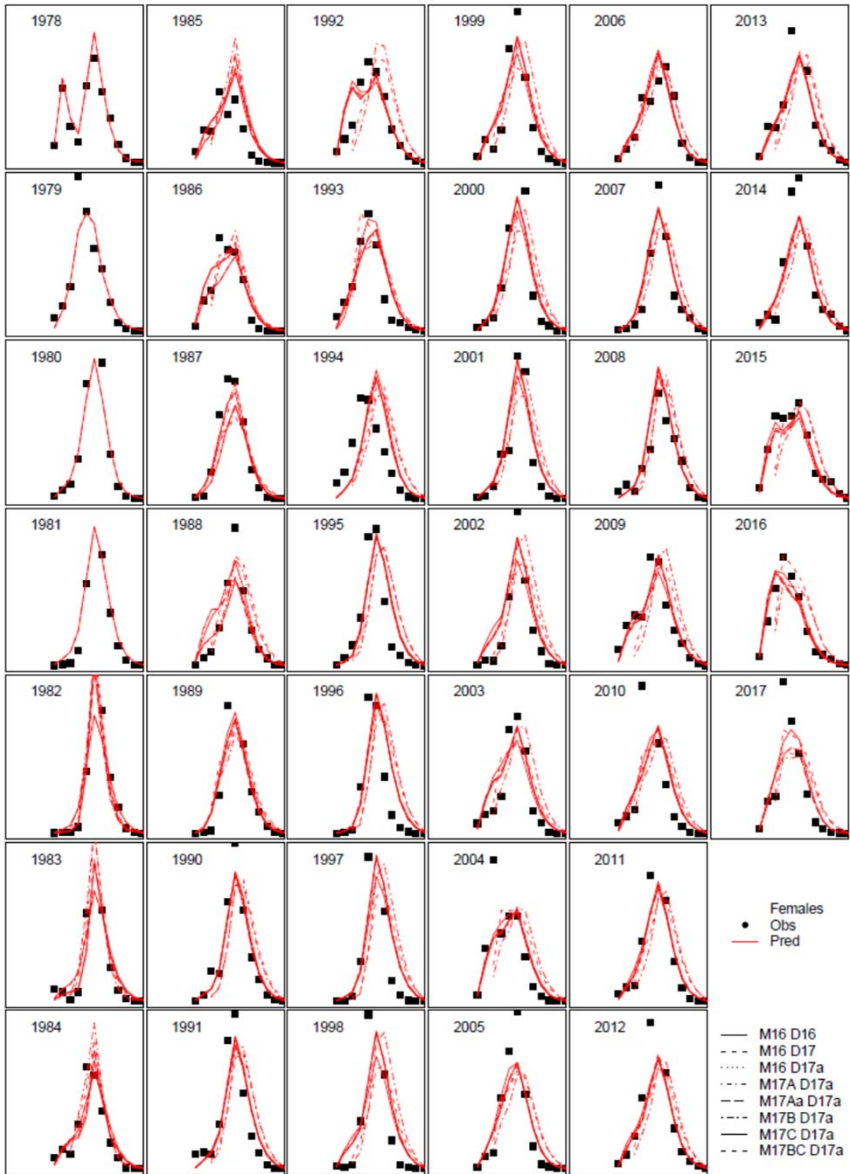


TRAWL

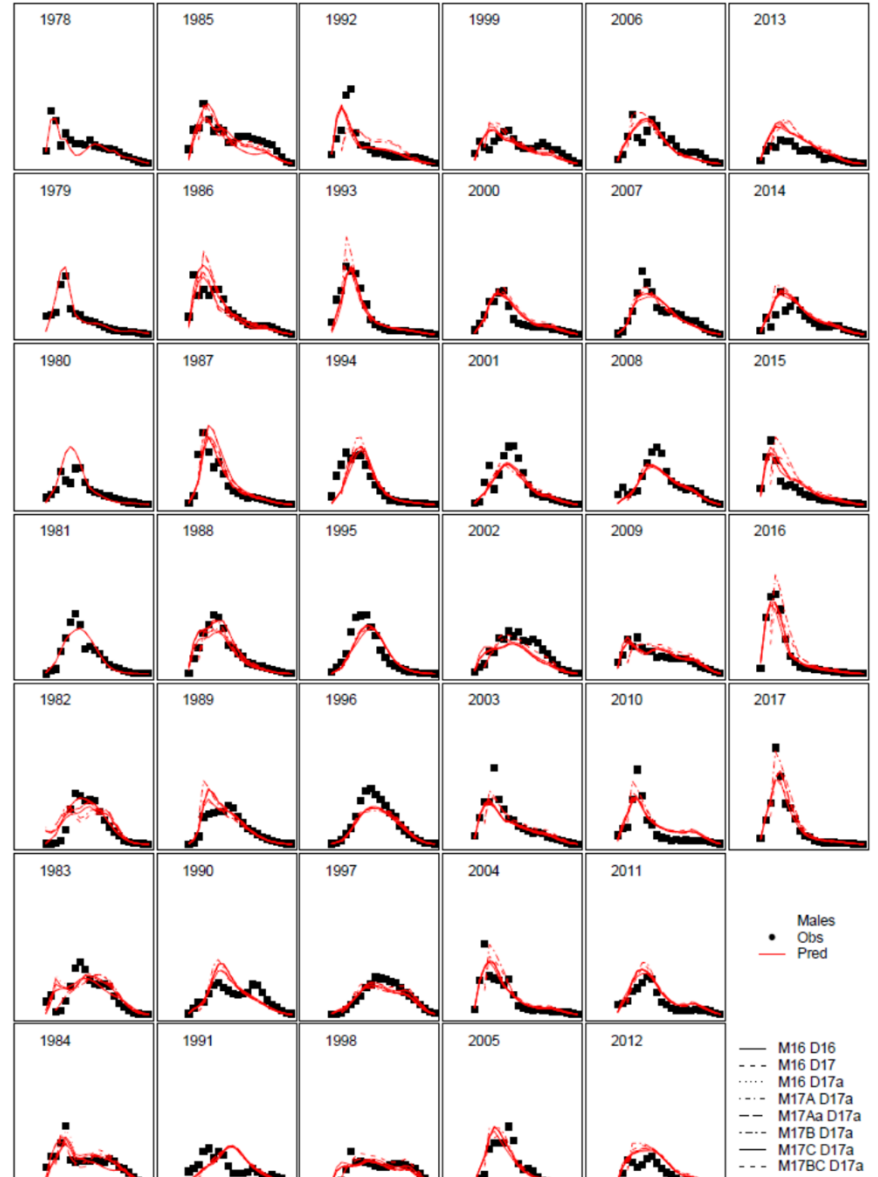


- M16 D16
- - M16 D17
- ... M16 D17a
- · - M17A D17a
- - - M17Aa D17a
- · - M17B D17a
- - - M17C D17a
- · - M17BC D17a



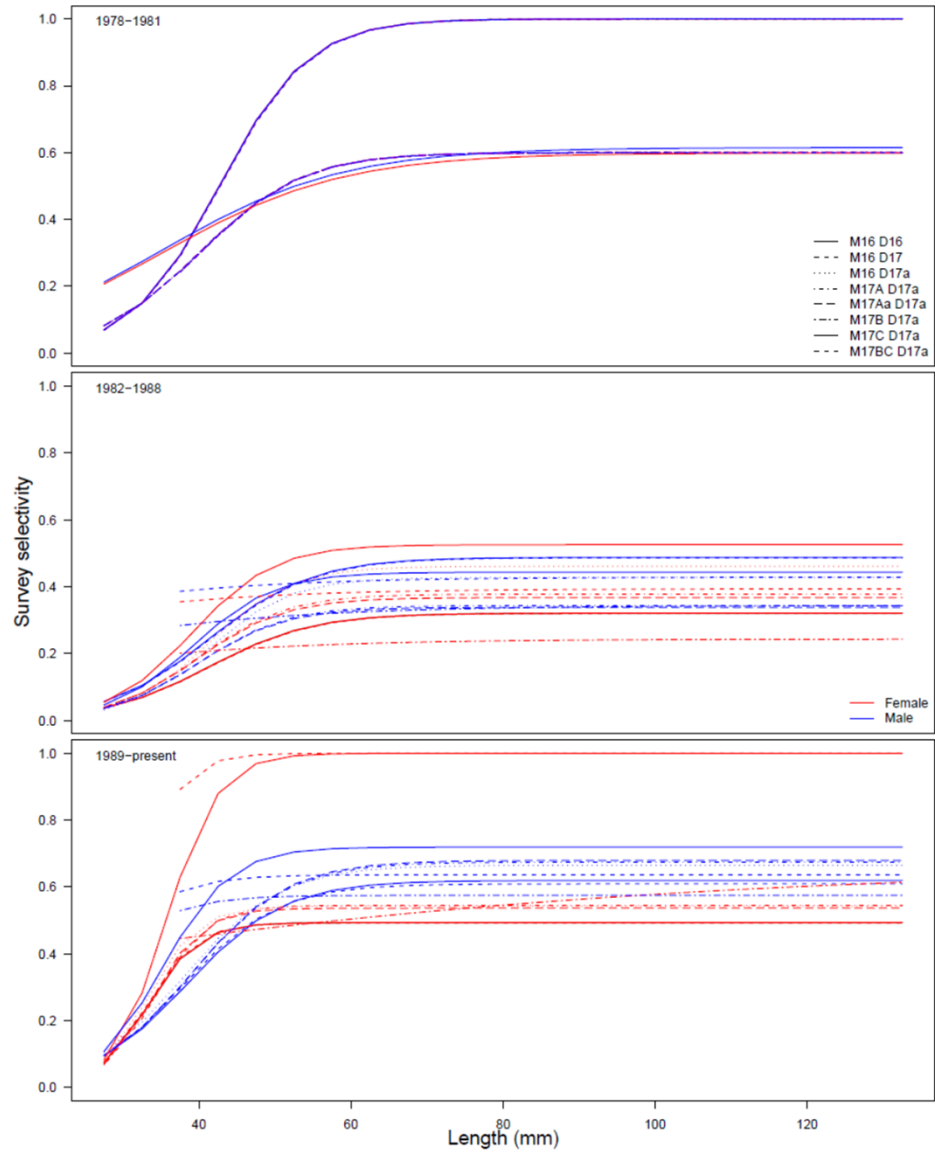
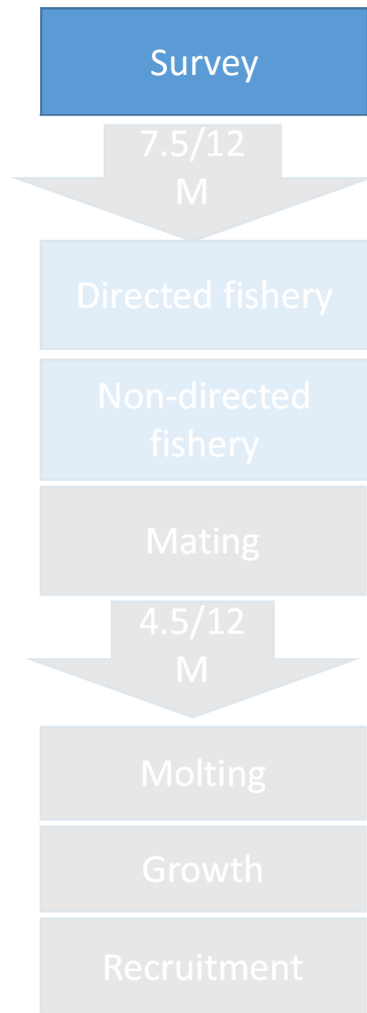


SURVEY



- M16.D17 (new data)
- M16.D17a (remove survey era 1)
- M17A.D17a (split survey era in 1987)
- M17Aa.D17a (estimate logit BSFRF selectivity)
- M17B.D17a (Remove length bins <37.5mm)
- M17C.D17a (Estimate mature female M)
  - Fits female survey biomass best
- M17BC.D17a (Remove length bins < 37.5mm & estimate mature female M)

Estimated population processes

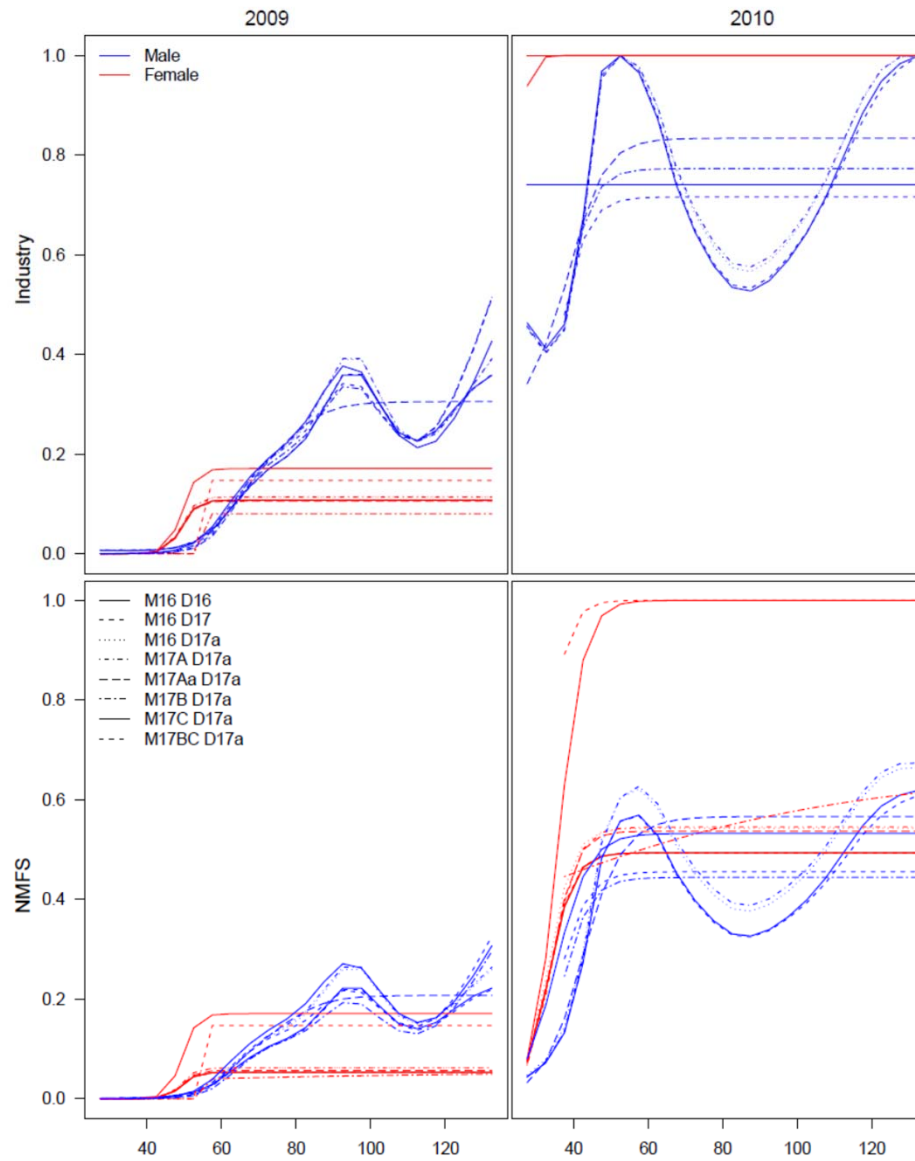
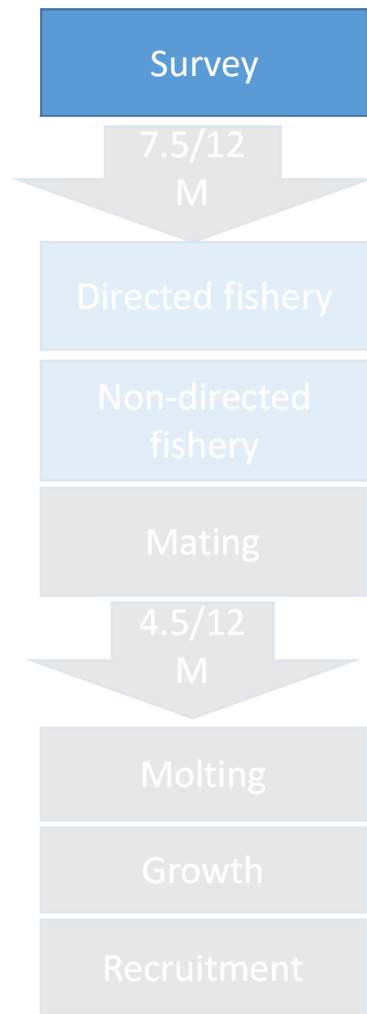


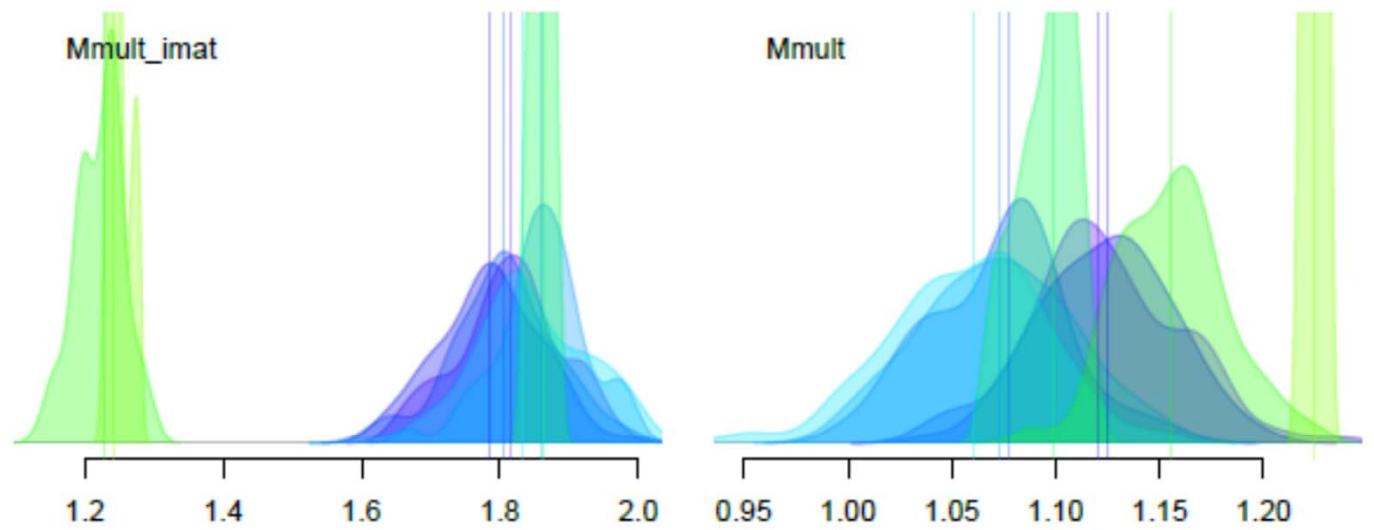
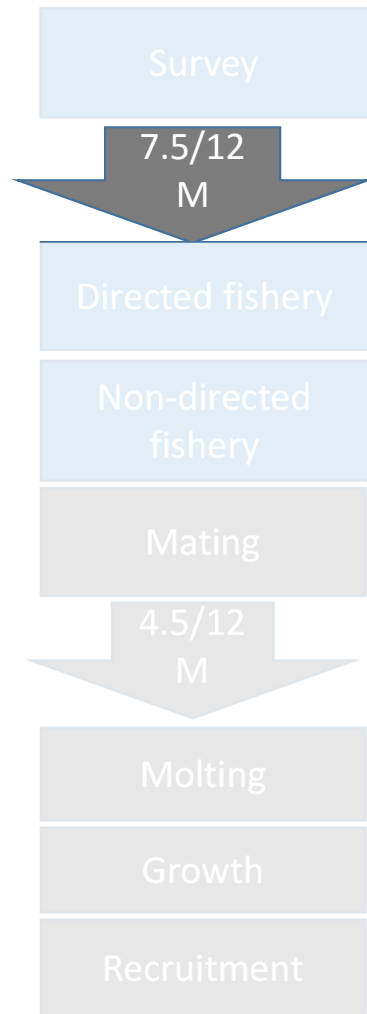






- M16.D17 (new data)
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- M17A.D17a (split survey era in 1987)
- M17Aa.D17a (estimate logit BSFRF selectivity)
- M17B.D17a (Remove length bins <37.5mm)
  - Poor survey selectivity estimates
- M17C.D17a (Estimate mature female M)
  - Fits female survey biomass best
  - Female q in survey era 3 goes to 1
  - Highest male q in survey era 3
- M17BC.D17a (Remove length bins < 37.5mm & estimate mature female M)
  - Poor survey selectivity estimates

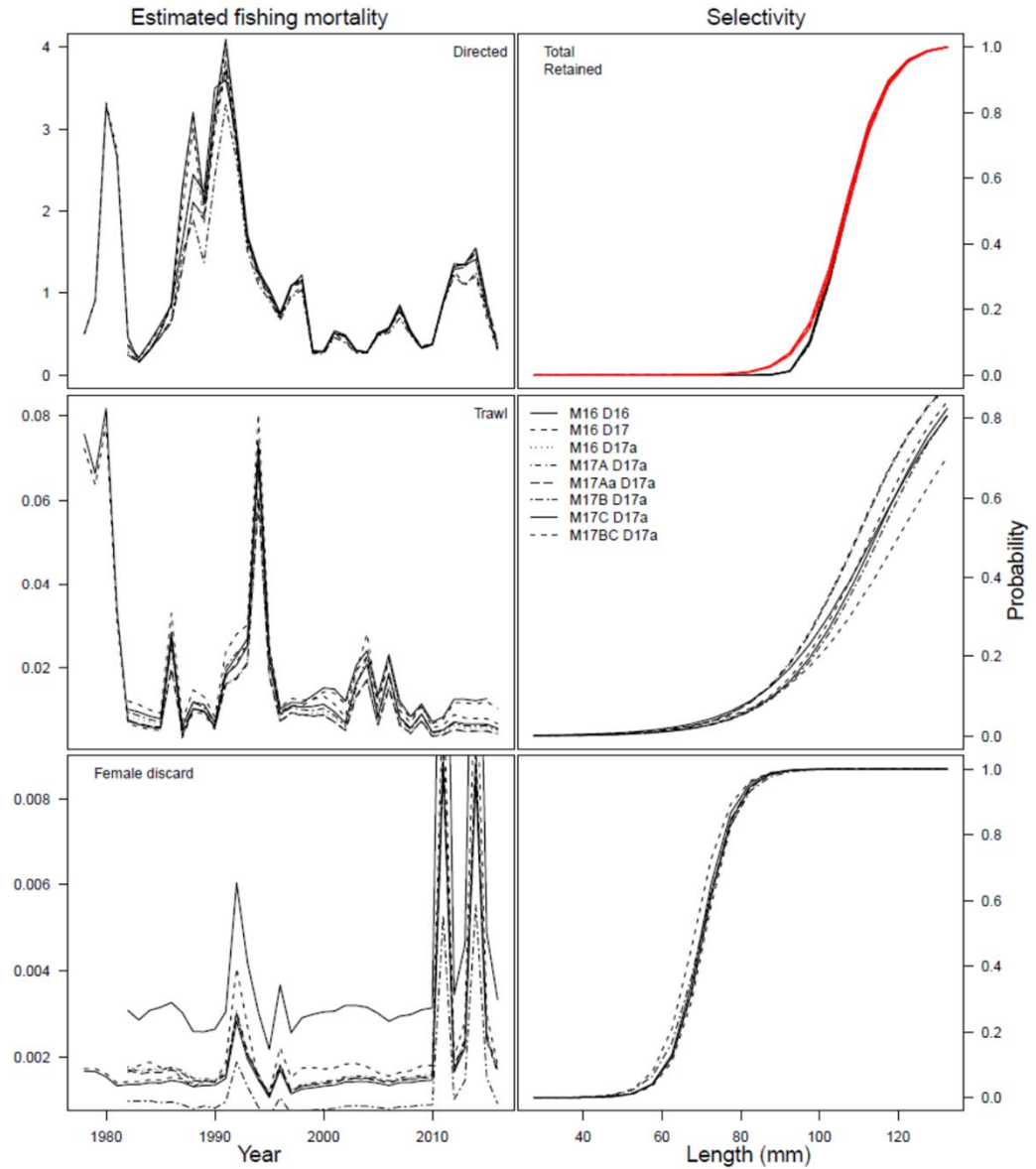
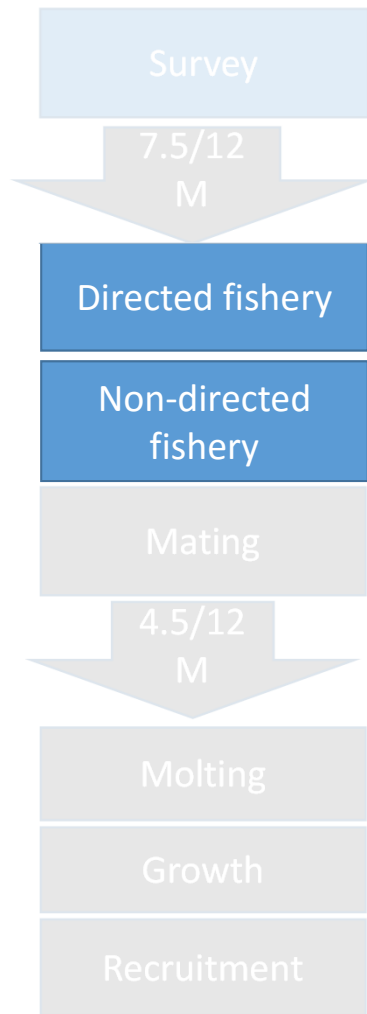


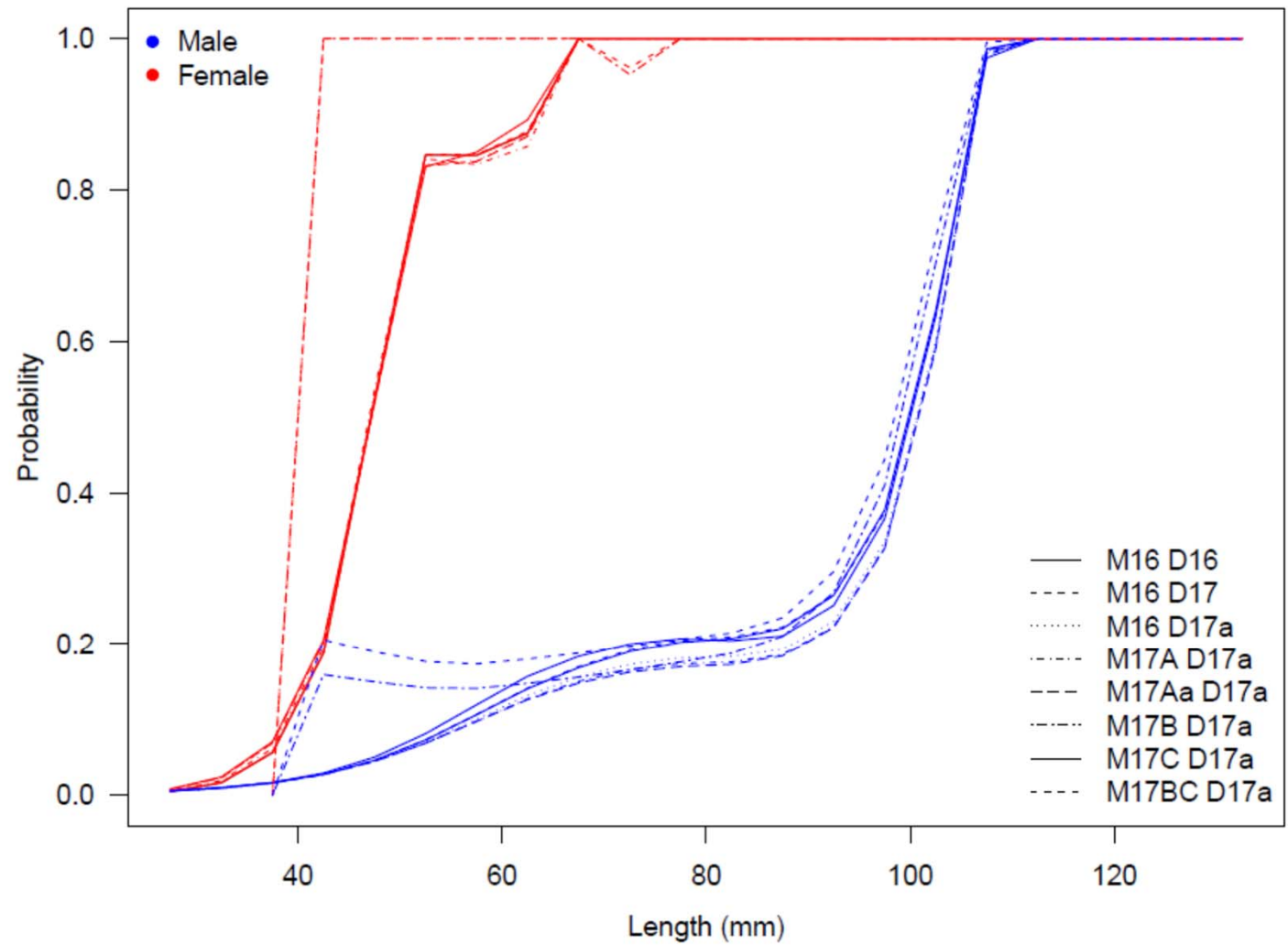
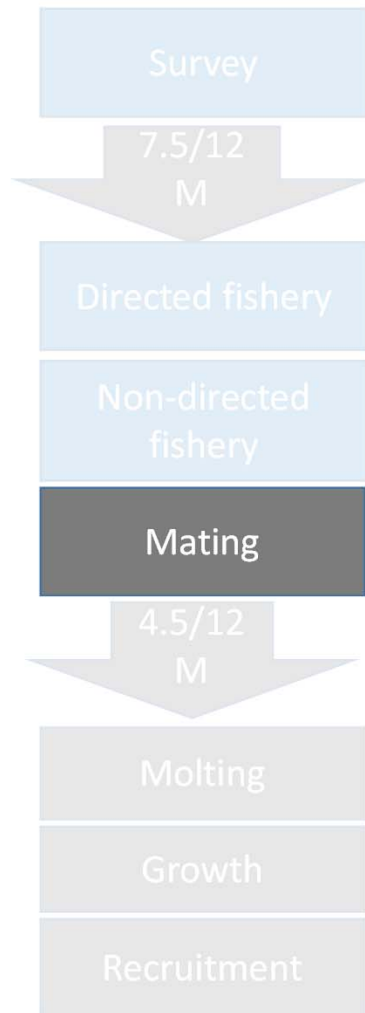


M17C.D17a

	<b>Immature</b>	<b>Mature</b>
<b>Female</b>	0.28	0.35
<b>Male</b>	0.28	0.27

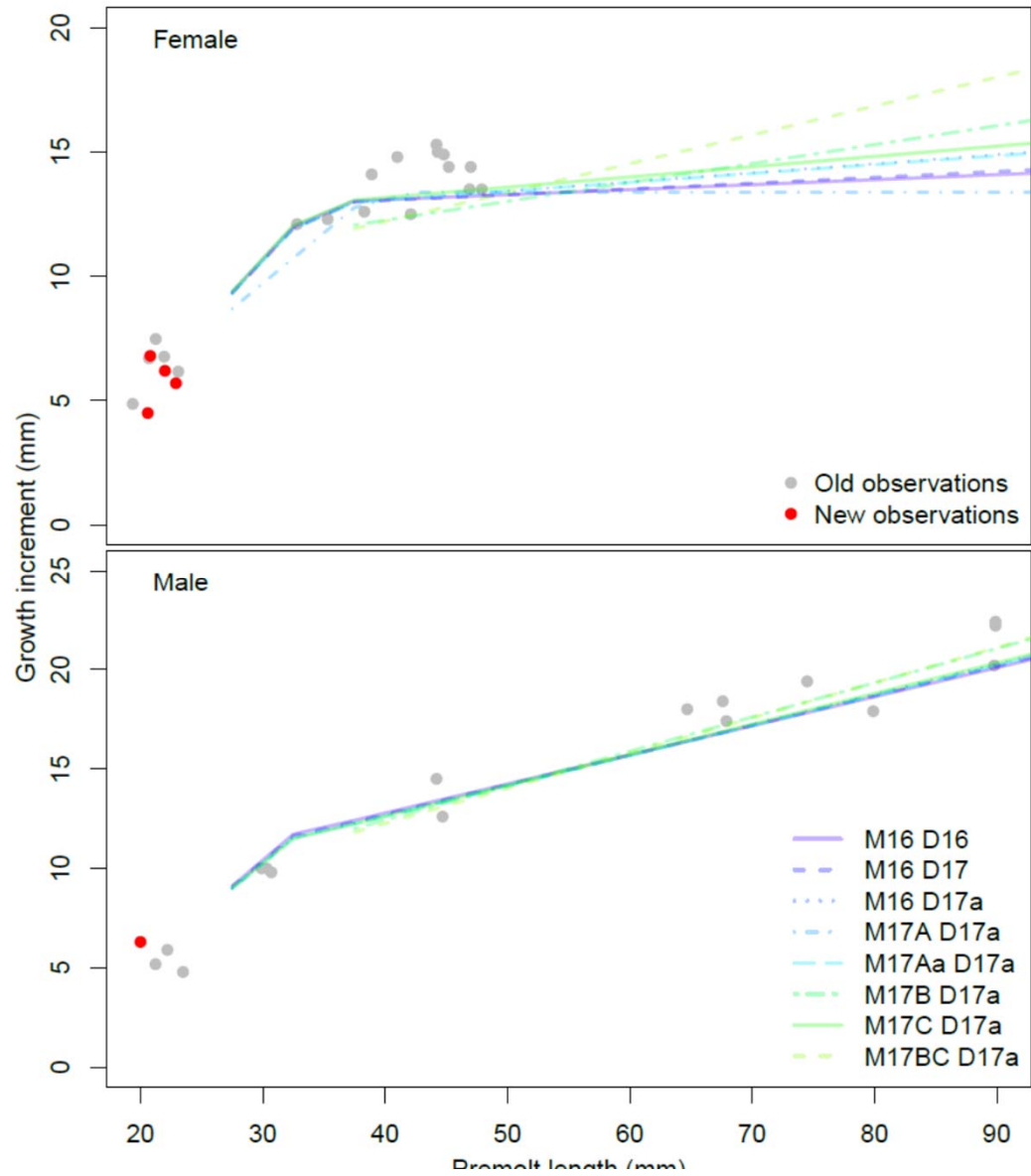
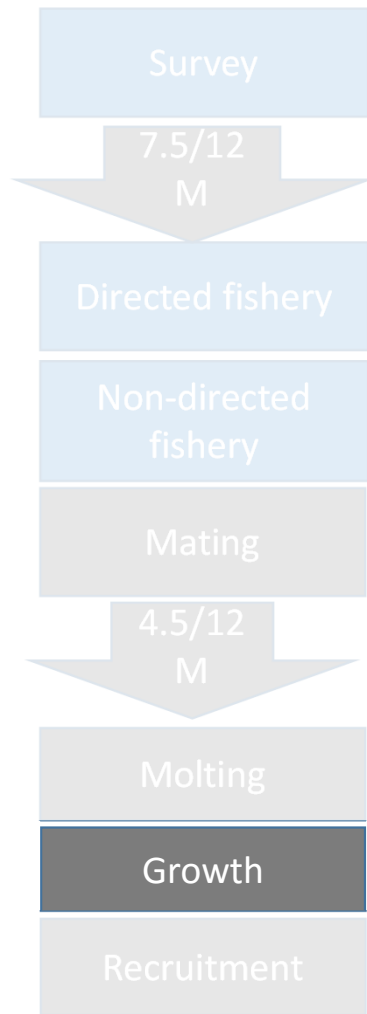
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  - Poor survey selectivity estimates
- M17C.D17a (Estimate mature female M)
  - Fits female biomass the best
  - Female q in survey era 3 goes to 1
  - Correct relationship for M for mature males and females, but immature M decreases
- M17BC.D17a (Remove length bins < 37.5mm & estimate mature female M)
  - Poor survey selectivity estimates



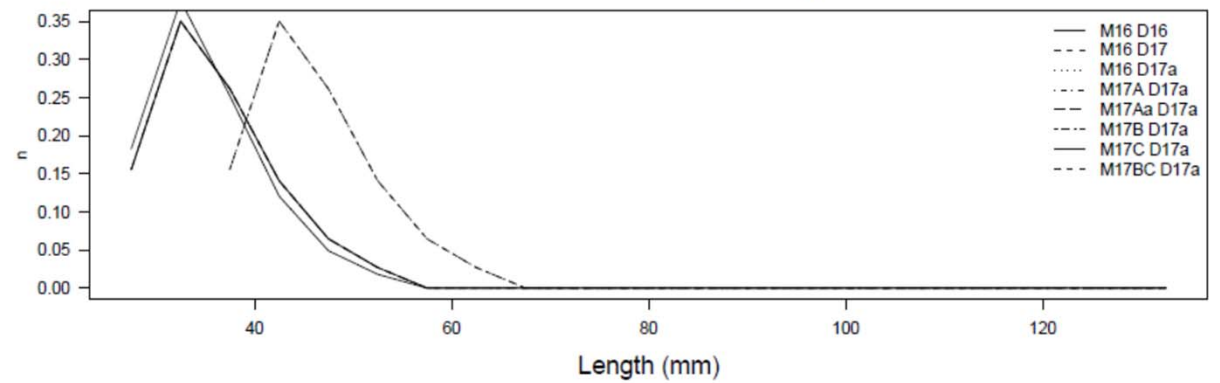
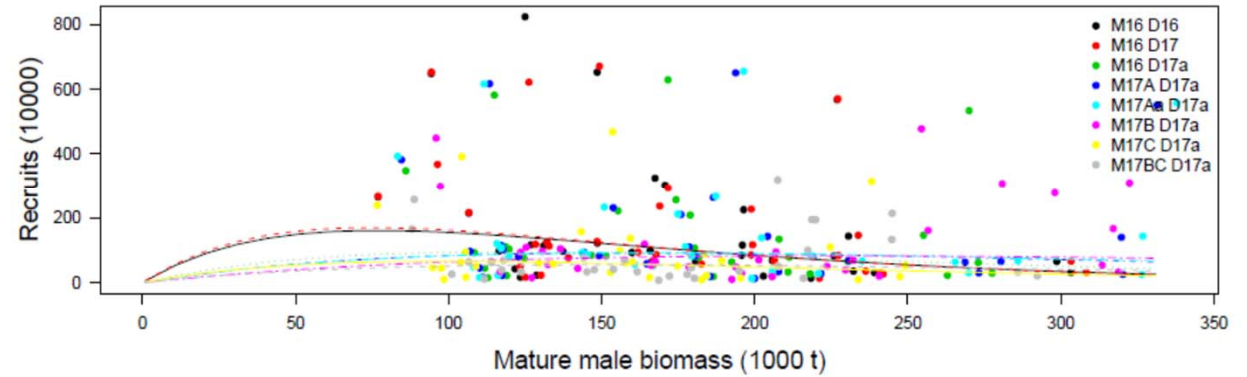
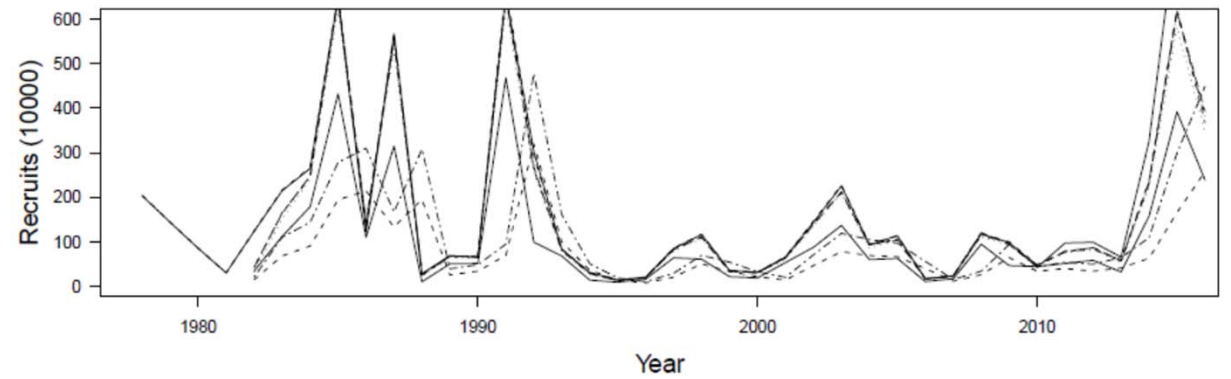
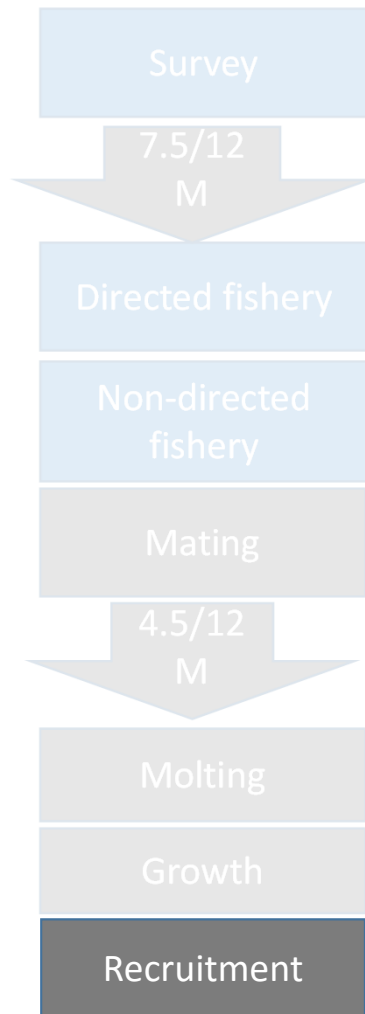


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- M17Aa.D17a (estimate logit BSFRF selectivity)
- M17B.D17a (Remove length bins <37.5mm)
  - Poor survey selectivity estimates and probability of maturing
- M17C.D17a (Estimate mature female M)
  - Fits female biomass the best
  - Female q in survey era 3 goes to 1
  - Correct relationship for M for mature males and females, but immature M decreases
- M17BC.D17a (Remove length bins < 37.5mm & estimate mature female M)
  - Poor survey selectivity estimates and probability of maturing





- M16.D17 (new data)
- M16.D17a (remove survey era 1)
- M17A.D17a (split survey era in 1987)
- M17Aa.D17a (estimate logit BSFRF selectivity)
- M17B.D17a (Remove length bins <37.5mm)
  - Poor survey selectivity estimates and probability of maturing
- M17C.D17a (Estimate mature female M)
  - Fits female biomass the best
  - Female q in survey era 3 goes to 1
  - Correct relationship for M for mature males and females, but immature M decreases
- M17BC.D17a (Remove length bins < 37.5mm & estimate mature female M)
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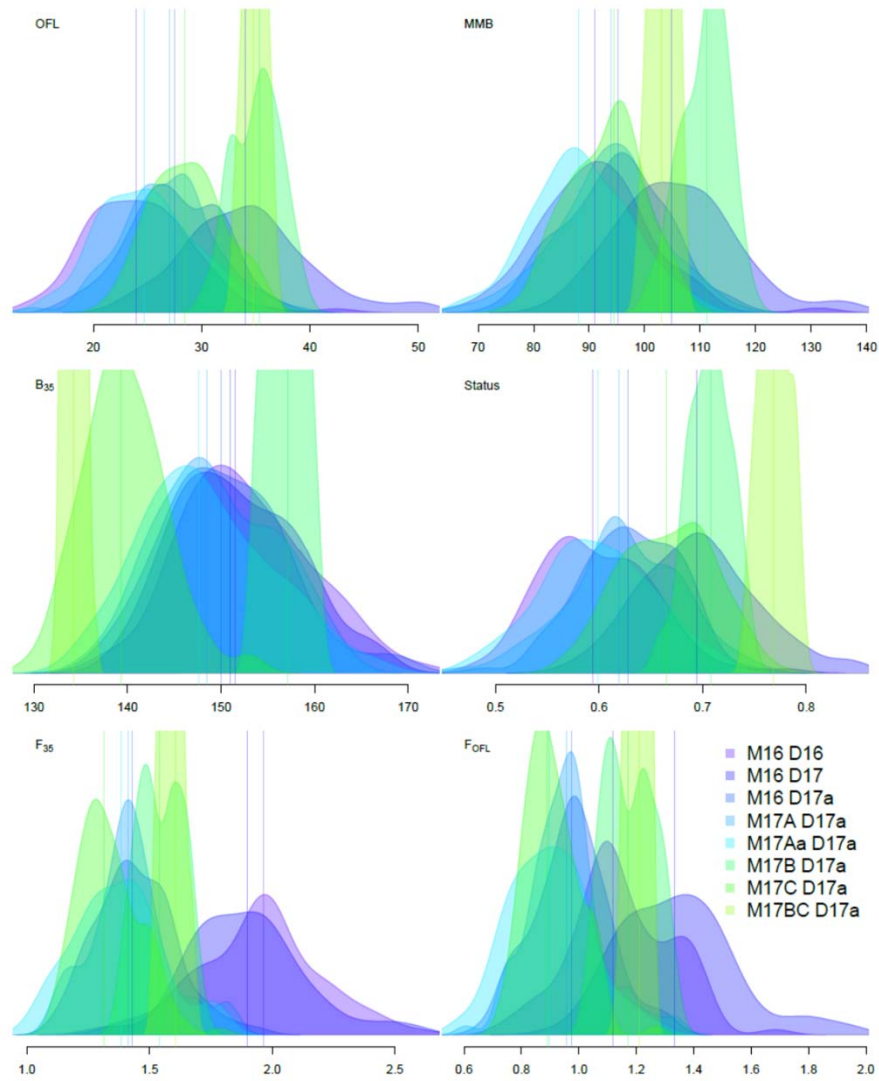
The OFL is 28.4 kt

The ABC is 25.6 kt

ML vs. Bayesian methods produce very similar OFLs for the chosen model

Table 1: Historical status and catch specifications for snow crab (1,000t).

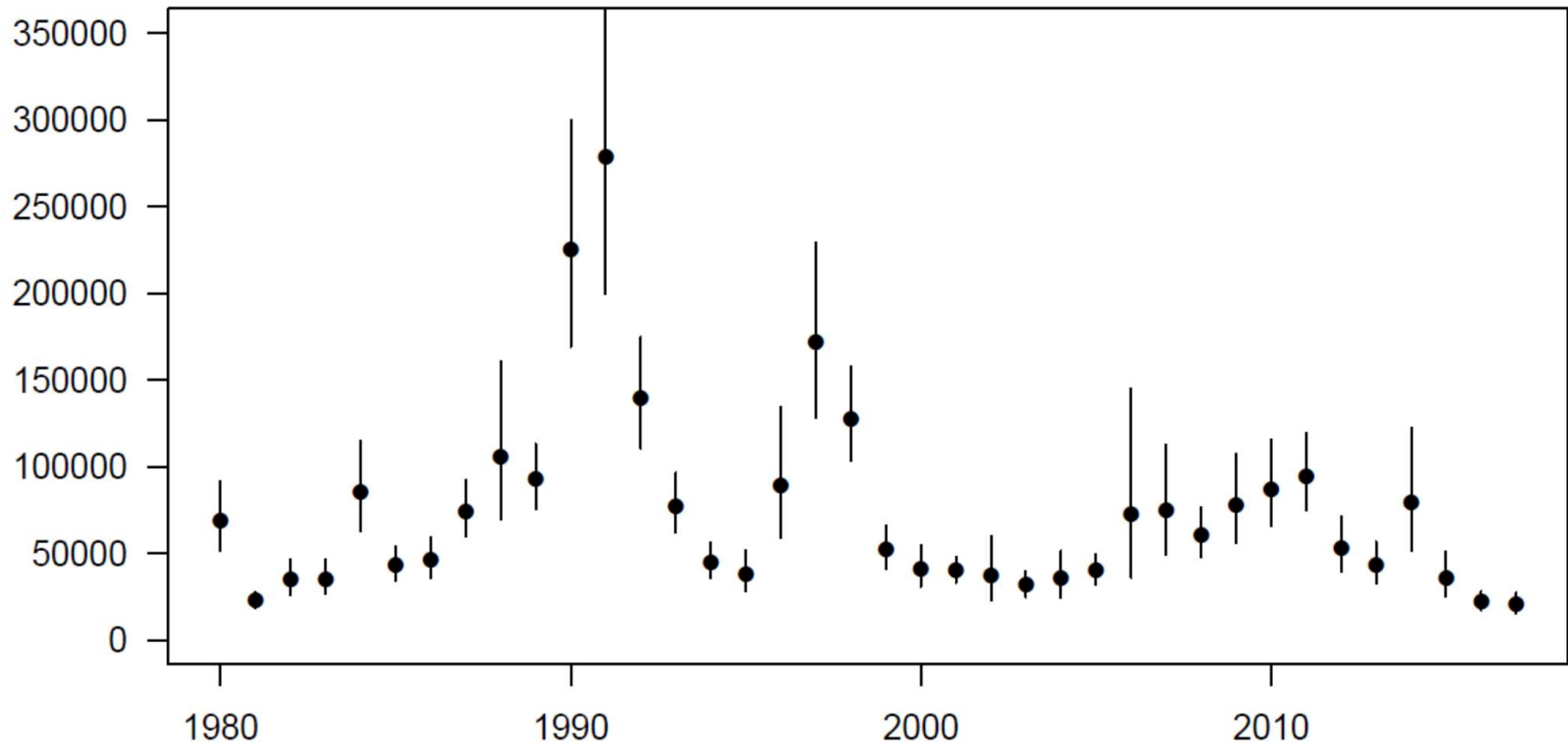
Year	MSST	Biomass (MMB)	TAC	Retained catch	Total catch	OFL	ABC
2011/2012	77.3	165.2	40.3	40.5	42	73.5	66.2
2012/2013	77.1	170.1	30.1	30.1	32.4	67.8	61
2013/2014	71.5	126.5	24.5	24.5	27.7	78.1	69.3
2014/2015	73.2	129.3	30.8	30.8	34.3	69	62.1
2015/2016	75.8	91.6	18.4	18.4	21.4	61.5	55.4
2016/2017	69.7	94.4	9.7	9.7	11	23.7	21.3
2017/2018	69.7	99.6				28.4	25.6



# Things to think about

- If there are fewer legal males this year, why is the OFL higher than last year?
- Is a survey catchability of 1 in era 3 reasonable for females?
- When will we get growth data to fill the gaps?
- Data for the probability of maturing?
- Data weighting

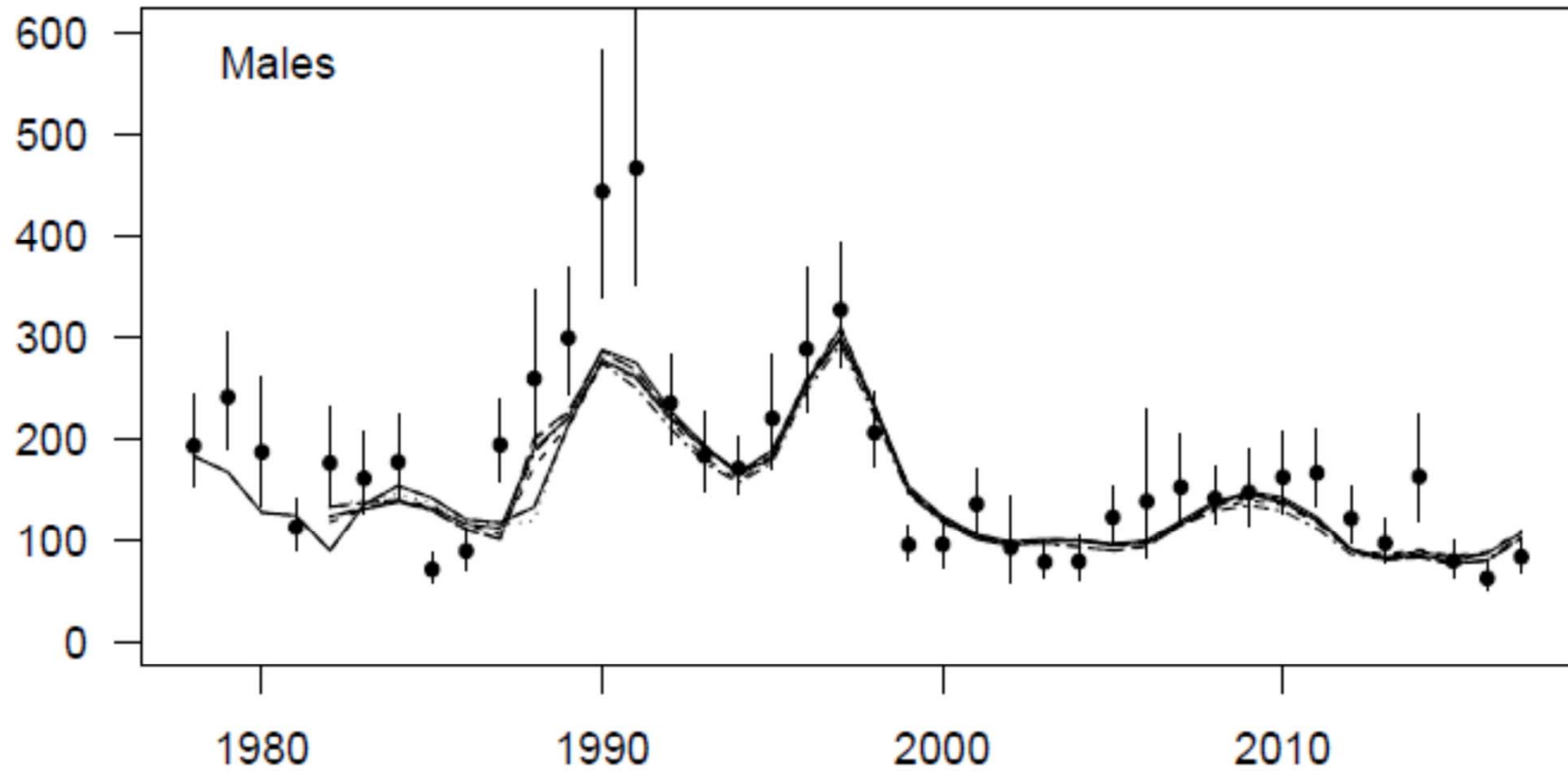
- Observed survey males >101mm lowest on record





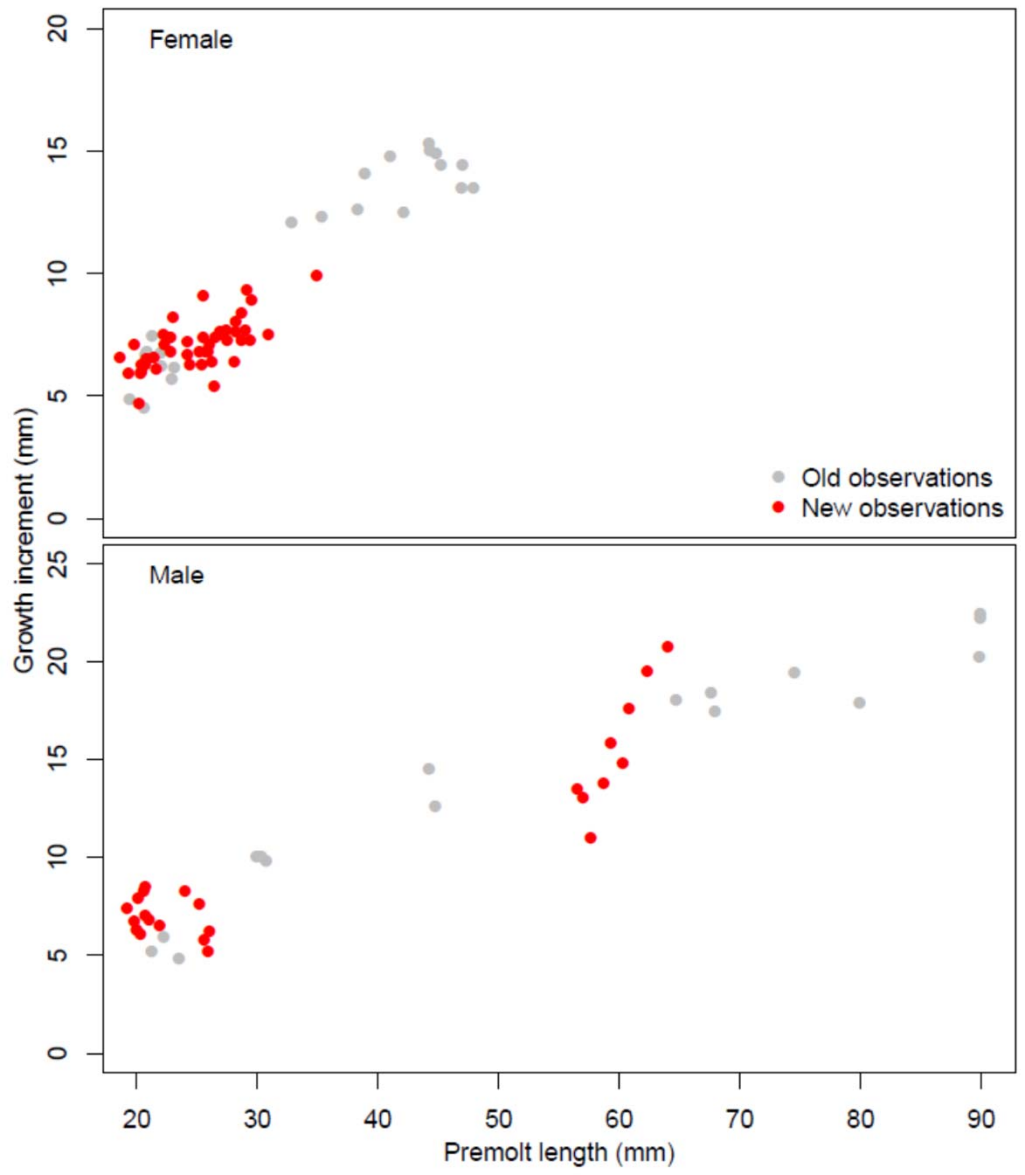
Model	MMB	B35	F35	FOFL	OFL
M16 D16	90.98	151.5	1.96	1.12	23.91
M16 D17	104.9	151	1.9	1.33	34.04
M17C D17a	94.43	139.3	1.31	0.89	28.41

- Observed survey MMB up slightly from last year's all time low



# Things to think about

- If there are fewer legal males this year, why is the OFL higher than last year?
- Is a survey catchability of 1 in era 3 reasonable for females?
- When will we get growth data to fill the gaps?
- Data for the probability of maturing?
- Data weighting



# Things to think about

- If there are fewer legal males this year, why is the OFL higher than last year?
- Is a survey catchability of 1 in era 3 reasonable for females?
- When will we get growth data to fill the gaps?
  - Is a model with a change point still appropriate?
- Data for the probability of maturing?
- Data weighting and priors

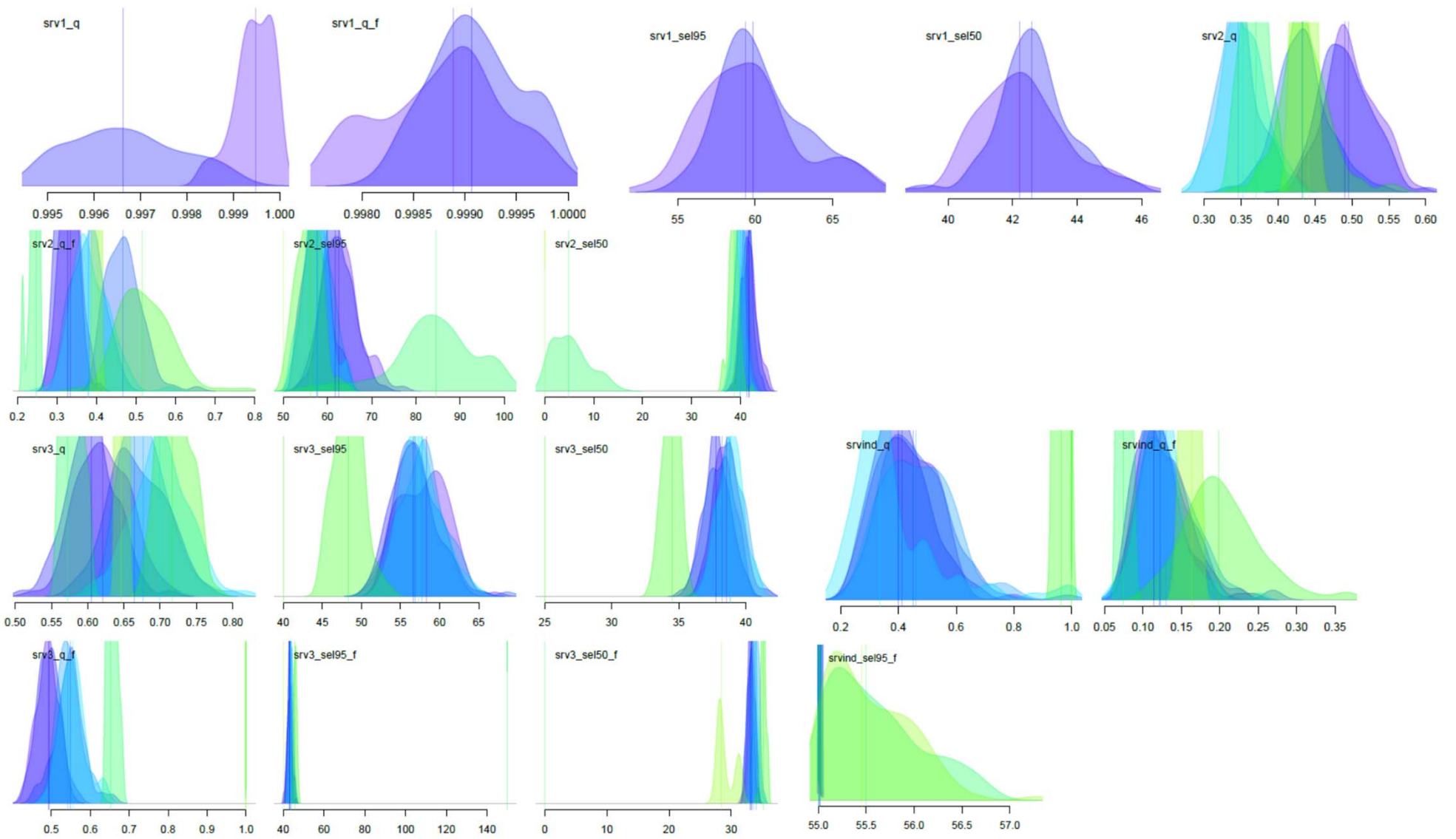
The OFL is 28.4 kt

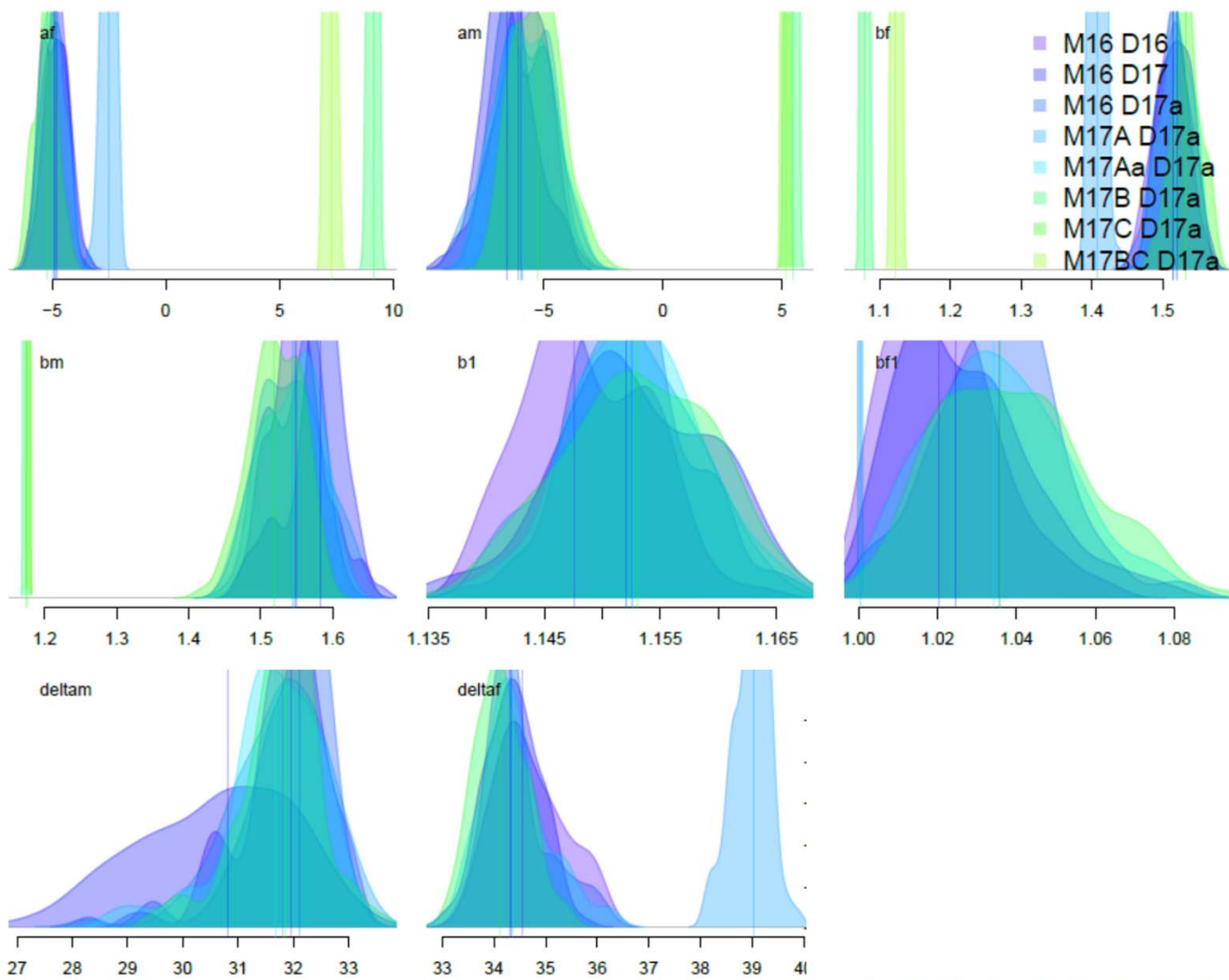
The ABC is 25.6 kt

ML vs. Bayesian methods produce very similar OFLs for the chosen model

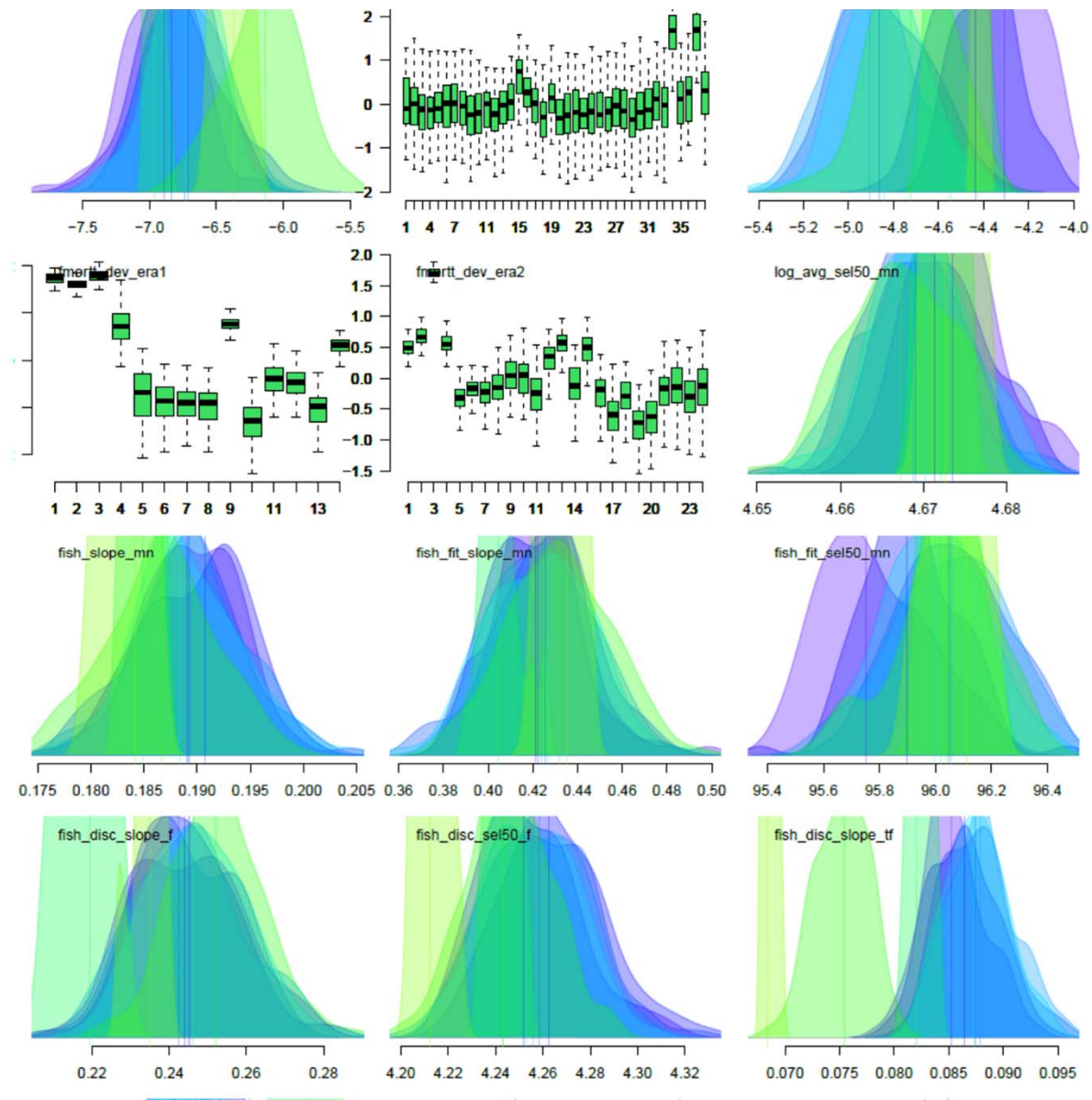
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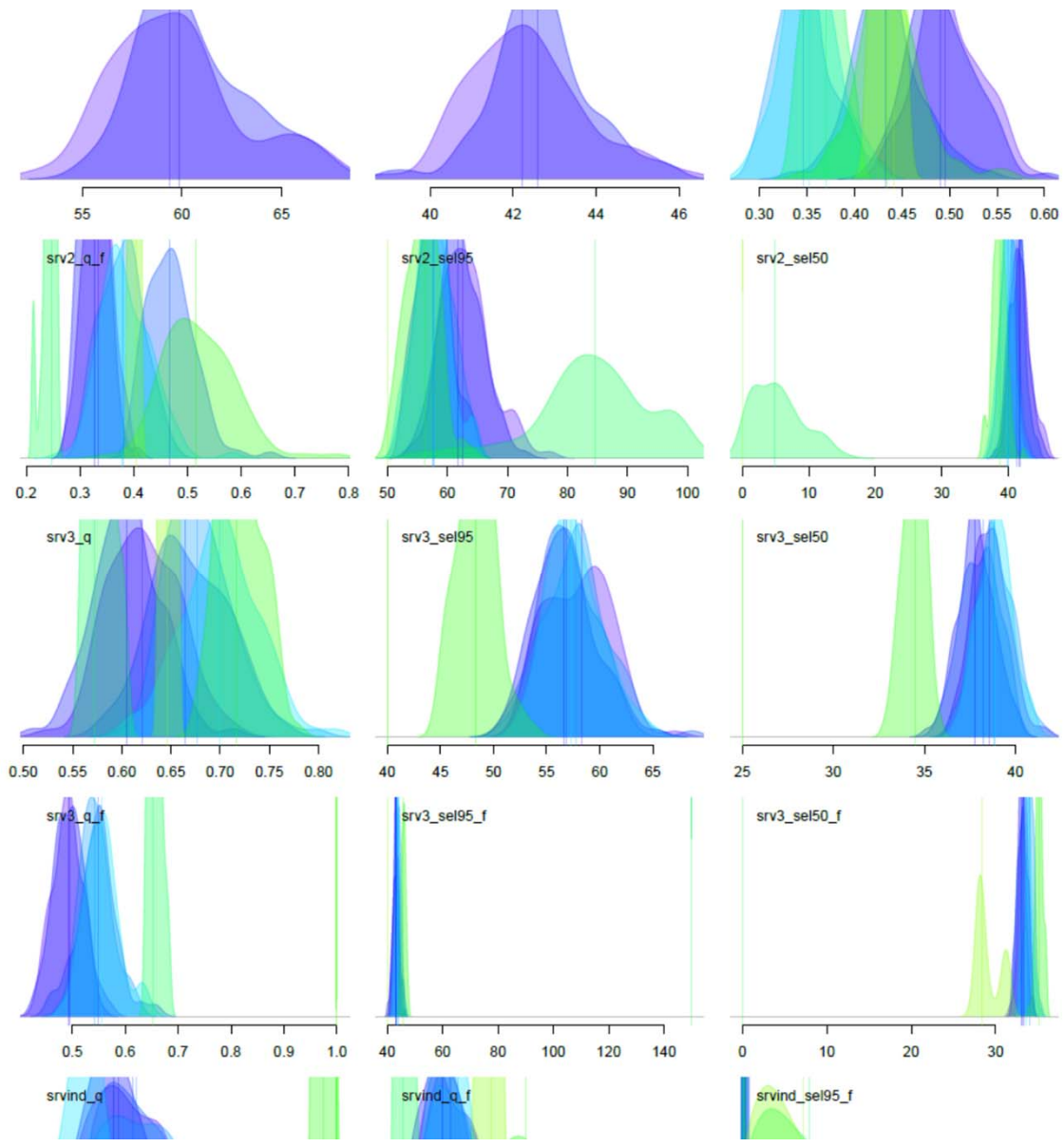
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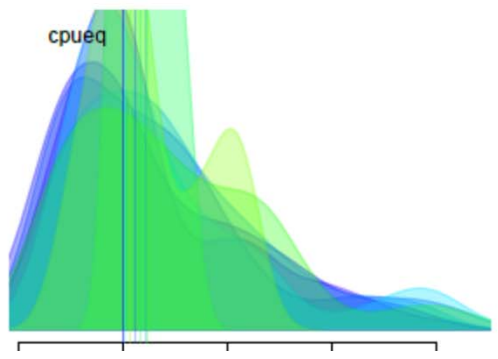
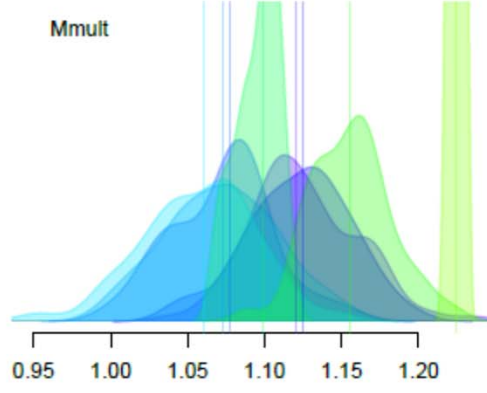
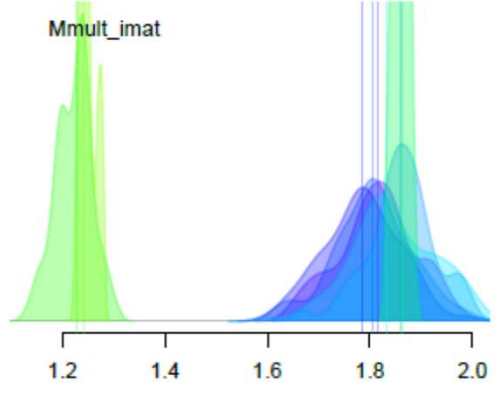
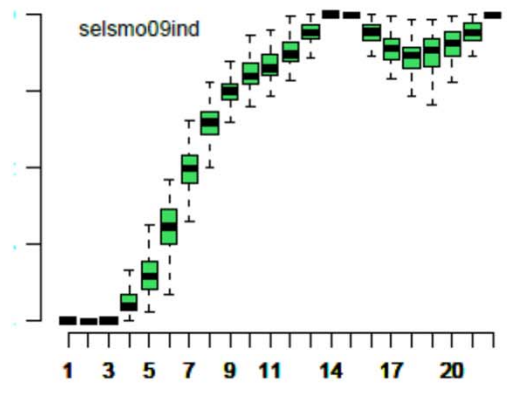
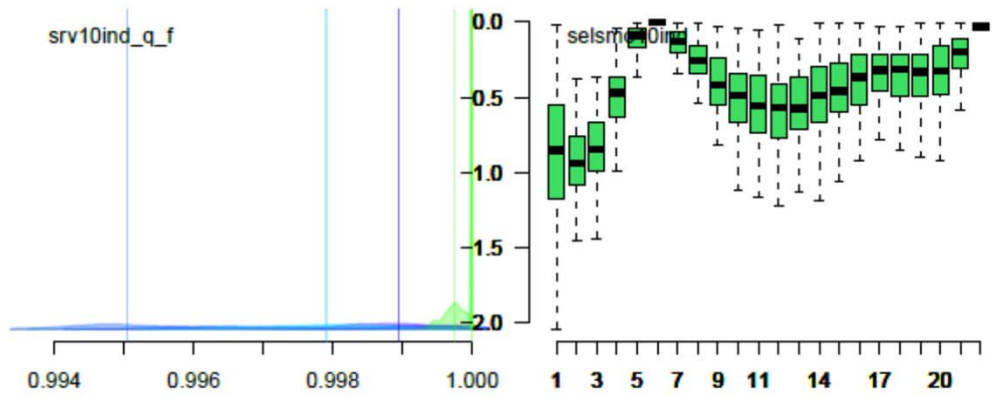
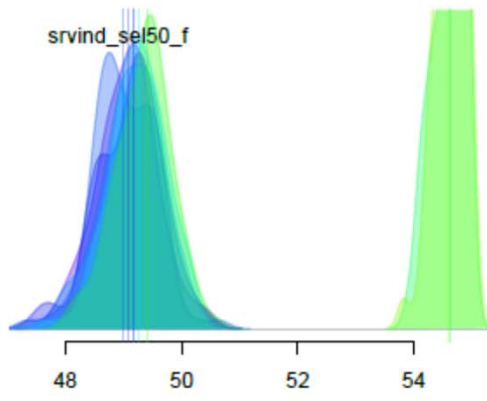












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M16 D16	90.98	151.5	1.96	1.12	23.91
M16 D17	104.9	151	1.9	1.33	34.04
M16 D17a	95.26	150	1.43	0.97	27.46
M17A D17a	93.86	148.5	1.41	0.96	26.99
M17Aa D17a	88.16	147.6	1.38	0.9	24.66
M17B D17a	111.3	157.1	1.54	1.17	35.3
M17C D17a	94.43	139.3	1.31	0.89	28.41
M17BC D17a	102.9	134.2	1.6	1.21	34.81

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