



Developing simple multi-species trophic interaction models*
driven by climate for testing management systems

*(as mediated through complex models--i.e., FEAST)

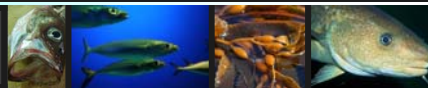
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Council activities




Workshop held in early 2012

1. Update overview of FEAST model
2. Outline economic management models
3. Identify priority management strategies
Assessment approaches -> OFL-ABC-TAC
4. Review suite of climate scenarios to use
Operating model
5. Develop multi-species OFL and ABC
control rule approaches

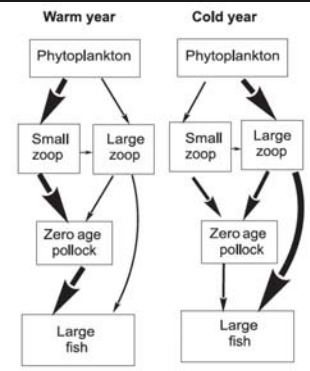
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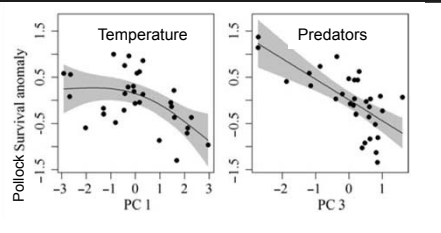
INTRODUCTION




Recruitment & survival decline with increasing Temp (Mueter et al. 2011, Coyle et al. 2011)

Predation is stronger in warm years (Coyle et al. 2011)






Mueter et al. 2011



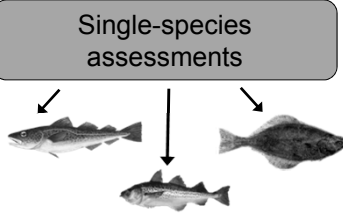
SeaWiFS

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Coyle et al. 2011

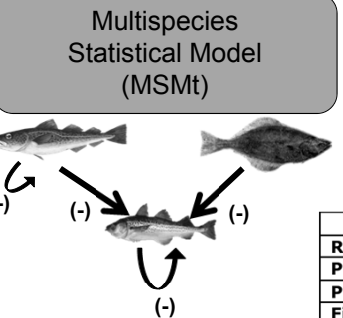
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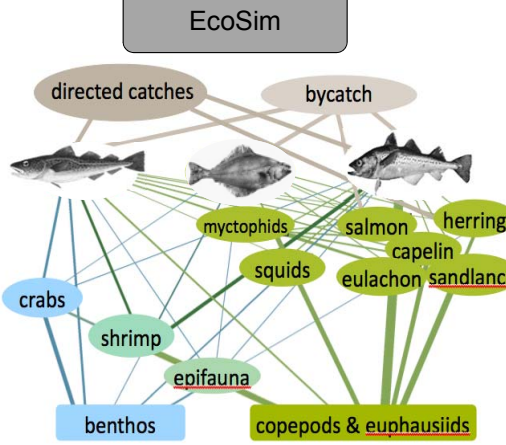
Single-species assessments



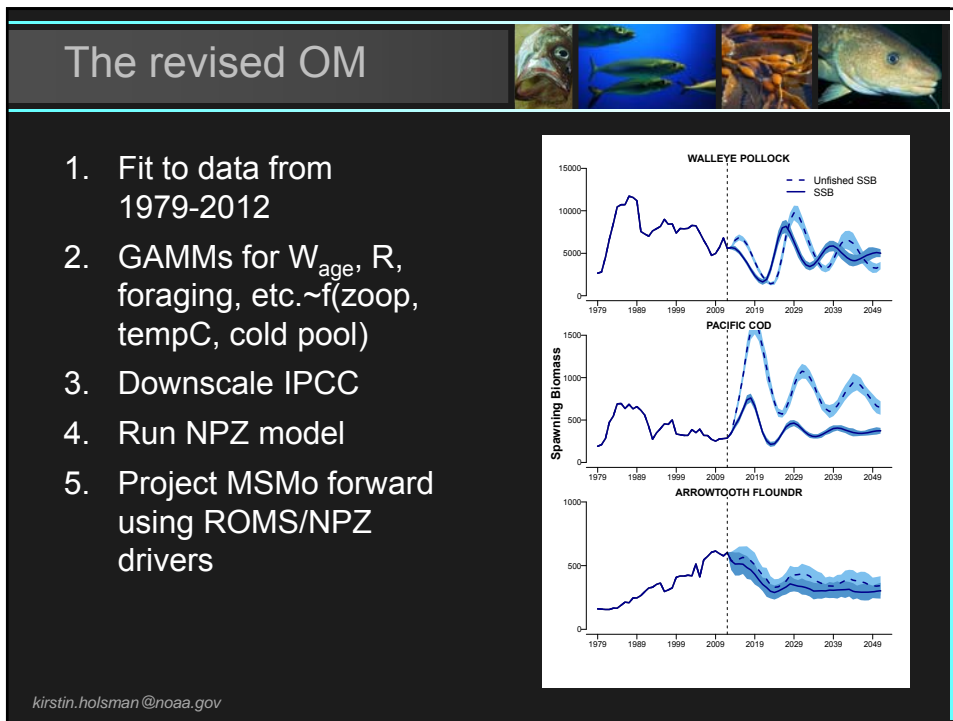
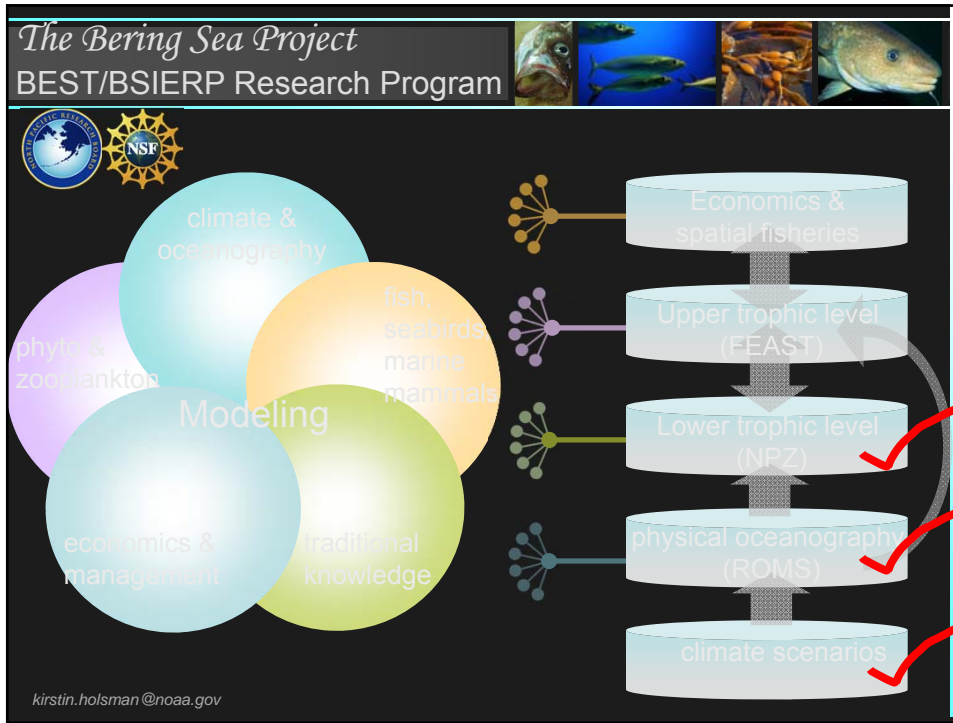
Multispecies Statistical Model (MSMt)

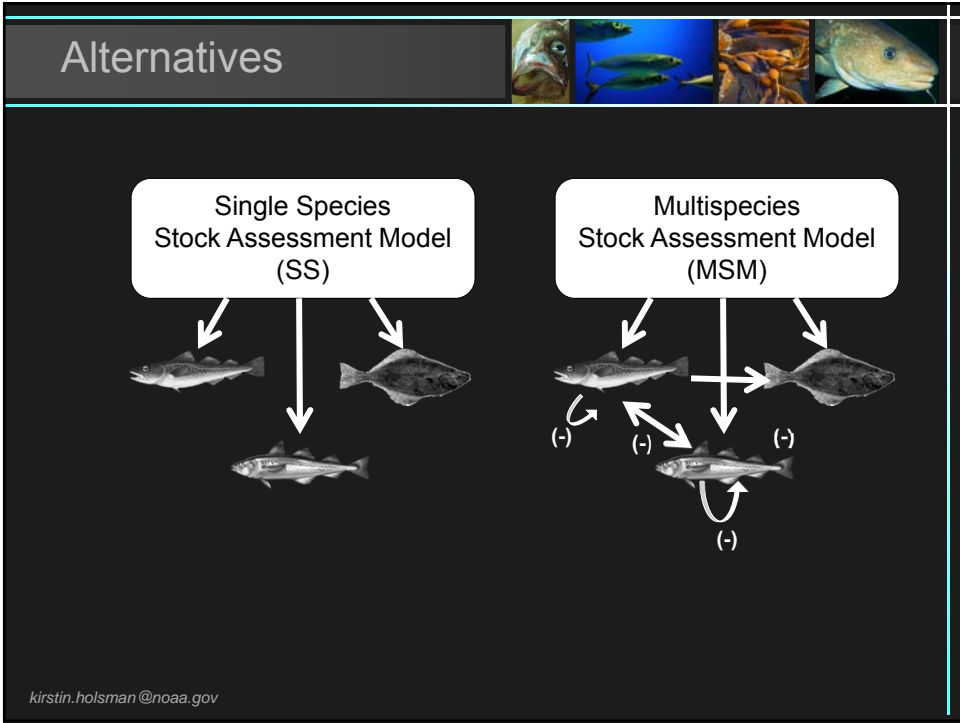


EcoSim



	SSA	MSM	Ecosim
Recruitment	S/R (fit)	mean	S/R (food based)
Predation mortality	fixed	top-down	top-down
Predation/growth	fixed	fixed	bottom-up
Fisheries selectivity	fit/varies	fit/varies	fixed





Operating model

Description	Equations
Recruitment	$N_{y,1} = R_t = R_0 e^{\tau y}$
Catch	$C_{y,a} = \frac{F_{y,a}}{Z_{y,a}} (1 - e^{-Z_{y,a}}) N_{y,a} w_{y,a} \quad 1 \leq y \leq Y \quad 1 \leq a \leq A$
Numbers at age	$N_{y+1,a+1} = N_{y,a} e^{-Z_{y,a}} \quad 1 < y \leq Y \quad 1 \leq a < A$ $N_{y+1,A} = N_{y,A-1} e^{-Z_{y,A-1}} + N_{y,A} e^{-Z_{y,A}} \quad 1 \leq y \leq Y \quad a \geq A$
Spawning biomass	$S_t = \sum_{a=1}^A w_{y,a} \phi_a N_{y,a} \quad 1 \leq y \leq Y$
Total catch (yeild)	$C_t = \sum_{a=1}^A w_{y,a} C_{y,a}$
Fishery age selectivity	$s_{f,a} =$
Fishing mortality	$F_{y,a} =$
Natural mortality	$M_{y,a} =$
Total mortality	$Z_{y,a} = M_{y,a} + F_{y,a}$

$$M_{y,a} = M1_a + M2_{y,a}$$

↑

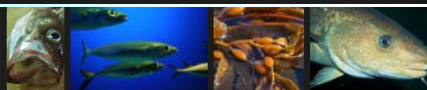
Residual
Natural Mortality

↑

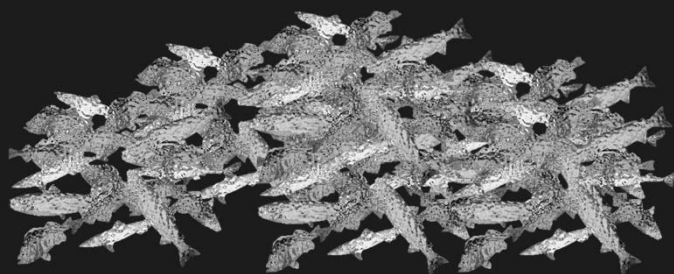
Predation
Natural Mortality

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Operating model



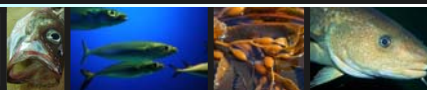
Bioenergetics models



How much is eaten?

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Operating model

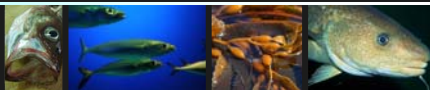


Foraging models



What is eaten?

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Operating model 

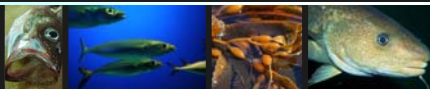
Size-specific predation mortality	$M_{y,k_i} = \frac{E_{y,k_i}}{B_{y,k_i}}$
Biomass consumed ($g \cdot yr^{-1}$)	$E_{y,k_i} = \sum_{p=1}^{N_{sp}} \sum_{j=1}^{L_p} (\psi_{y,p_j k_i} \cdot N_{y,p_j} \cdot U_{y,p_j k_i})$
Annual ration ($g \cdot pred^{-1} \cdot yr^{-1}$)	$\psi_{y,p_j} = \delta_p \cdot f(T_y)_p \cdot Cmax_{p_j} \cdot D_p$
Maximum consumption ($g \cdot pred^{-1} \cdot d^{-1}$)	$Cmax_{p_j} = \alpha_p^c \cdot w_{p_j}^{(1+\beta_p^c)}$
Temperature scaling function	$f(T_y)_p = V^x \cdot e^{(X \cdot (1-V))}$
	$V = (T_p^{cm} - T_y) / (T_p^{cm} - T_p^{co})$
	$X = (Z^2 \cdot (1 + (1 + 40/Y)^{0.5})^2) / 400$
	$Z = \ln(Q_p^c) \cdot (T_p^{cm} - T_p^{co})$
	$Y = \ln(Q_p^c) \cdot (T_p^{cm} - T_p^{co} + 2)$
Size specific prey selectivity	$U_{y,p_j k_i} = K_{p_j k} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{pk}^U \cdot \left(\frac{n_{p_j k_i}}{\sum n_{p_j k_i}}\right)^{\beta_{pk}^U}}{1 + \alpha_{pk}^U \cdot \left(\frac{n_{p_j k_i}}{\sum n_{p_j k_i}}\right)^{\beta_{pk}^U}}$
Vulnerable prey	$\phi_{p_j k_i} = \max\left\{0, \left(\frac{l_{k_i} - l_{pk} \cdot H_{p_j}}{l_{pk}}\right)\right\}$
Prey vulnerability switch	
Predator gape limit (mm)	$H_{p_j} = \alpha_p^H + \beta_p^H \cdot l_{p_j}$

PREDATION MORTALITY

BIOENERGETICS MODEL

FORAGING MODEL

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Operating model 

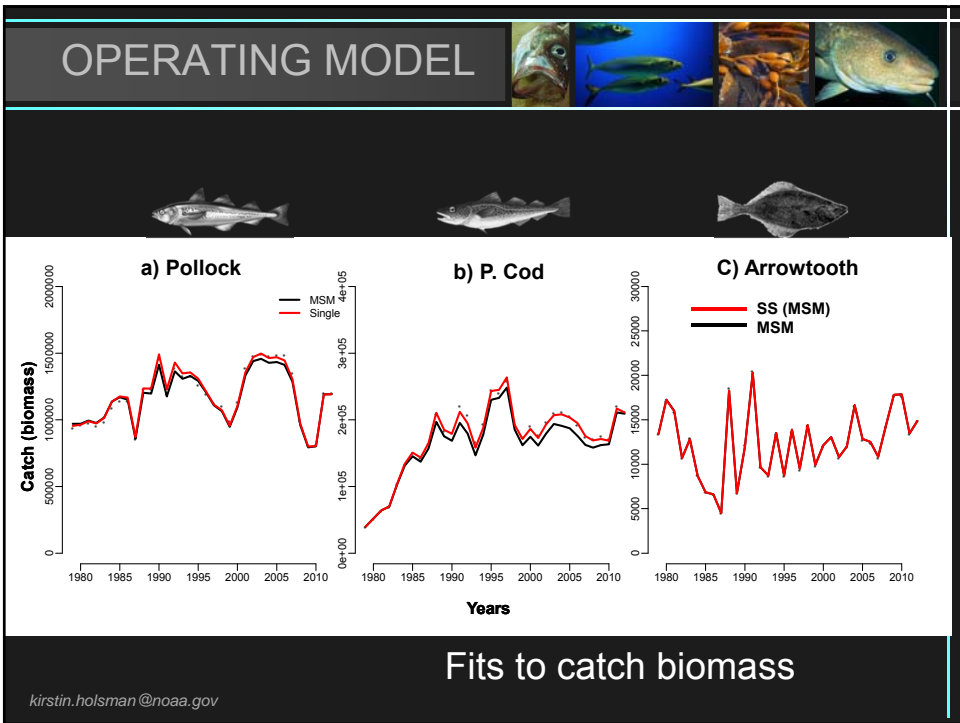
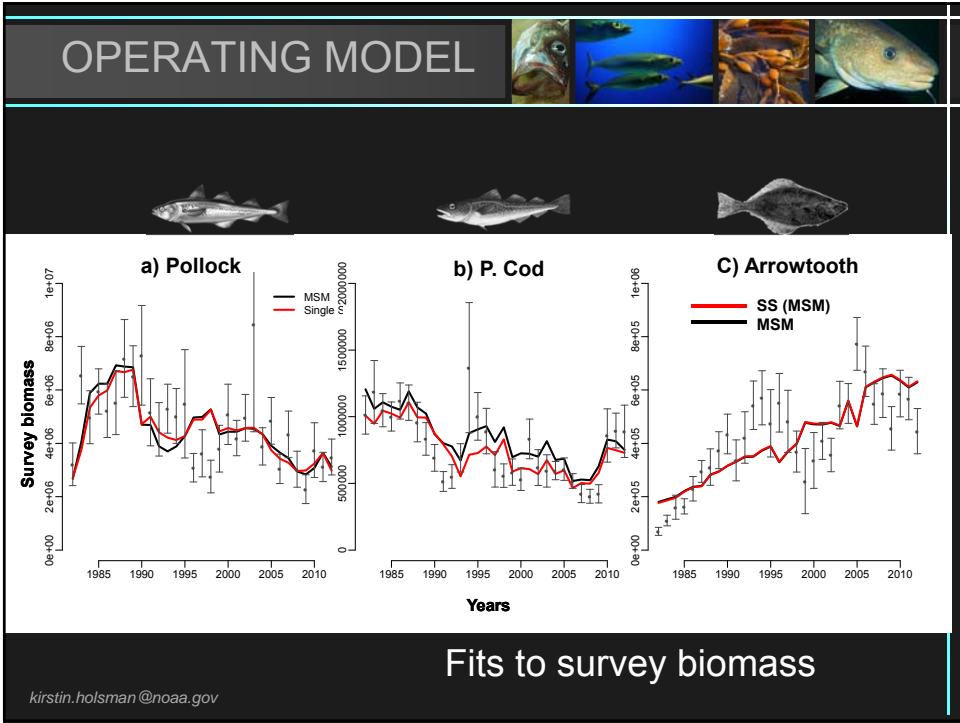
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Prey vulnerability switch	
Predator gape limit (mm)	$H_{p_j} = \alpha_p^H + \beta_p^H \cdot l_{p_j}$

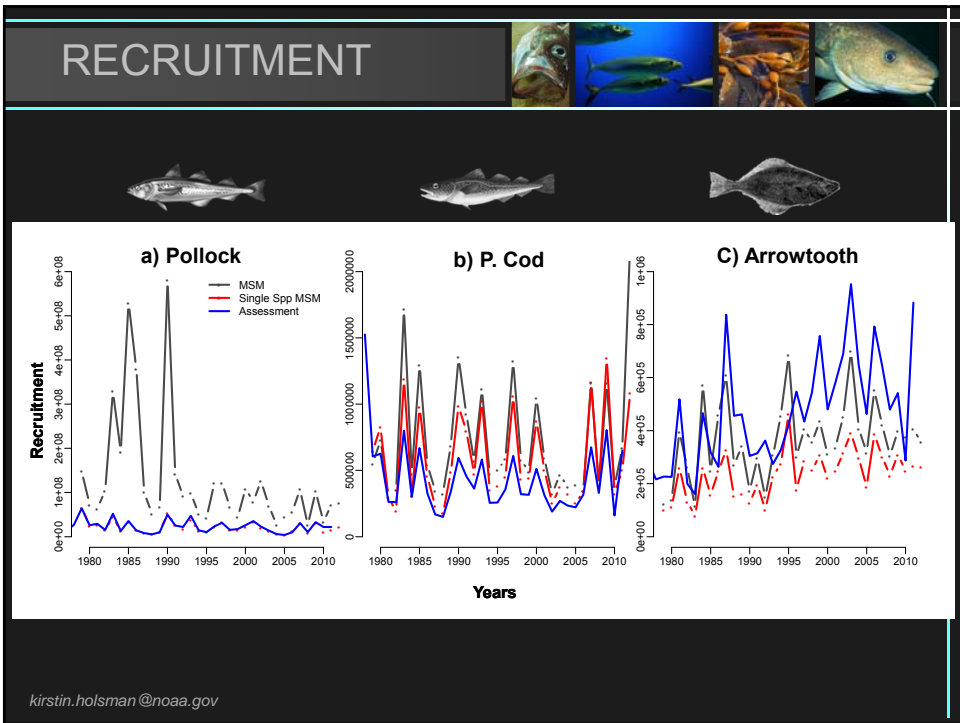
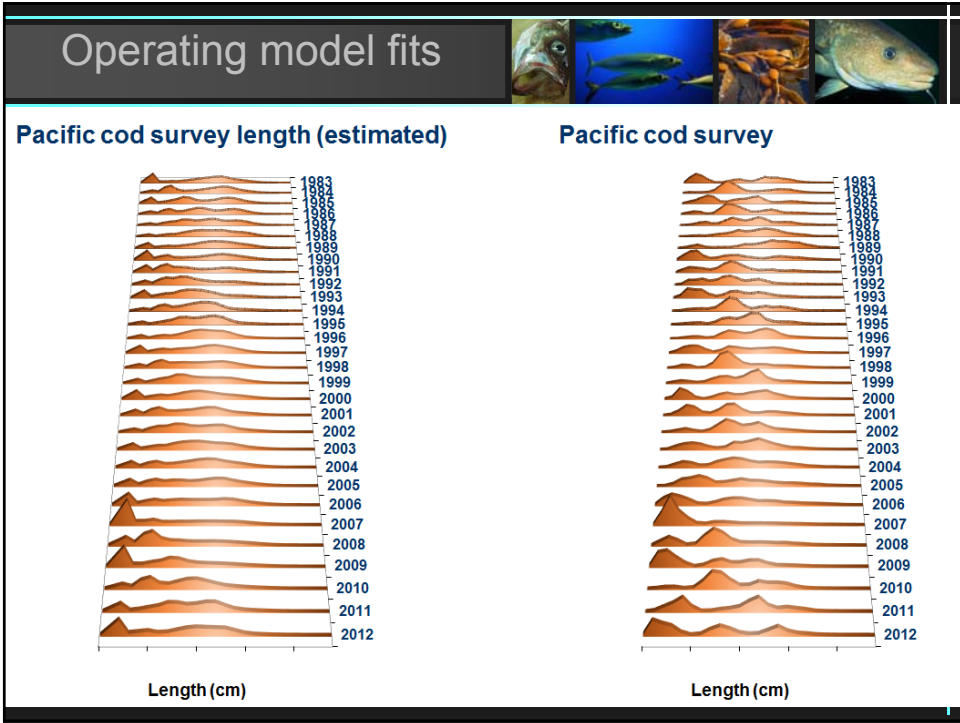
Annual ration

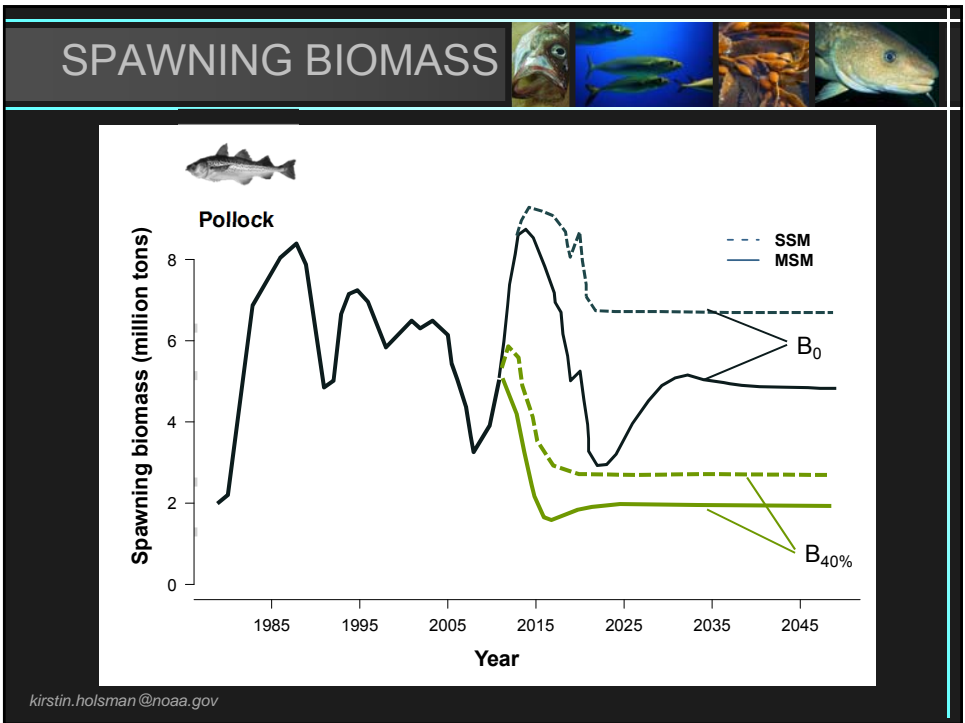
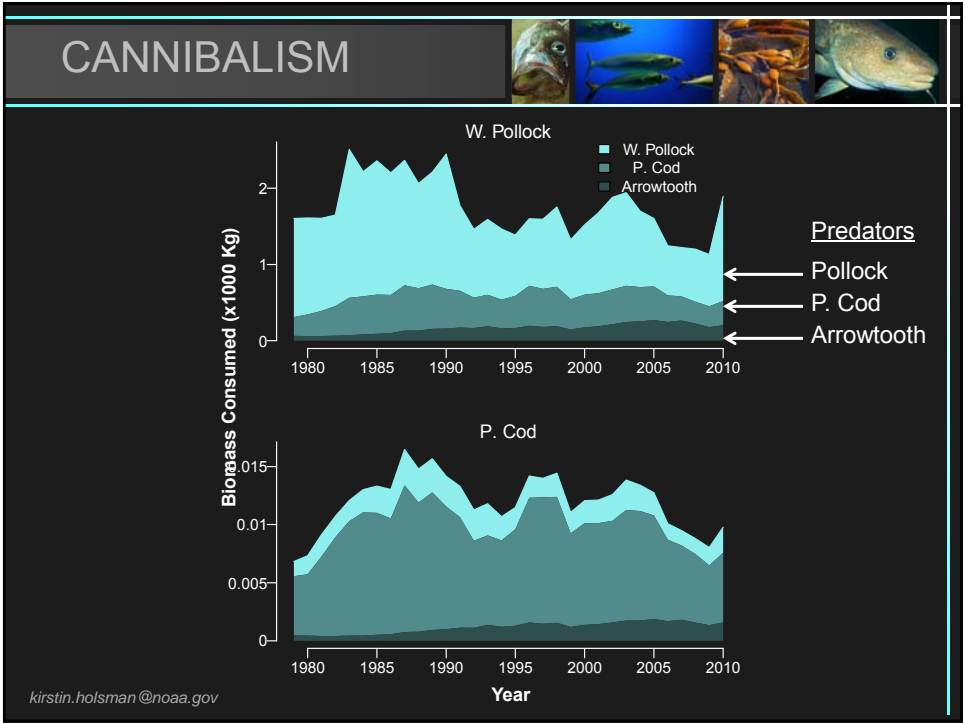
Temperature

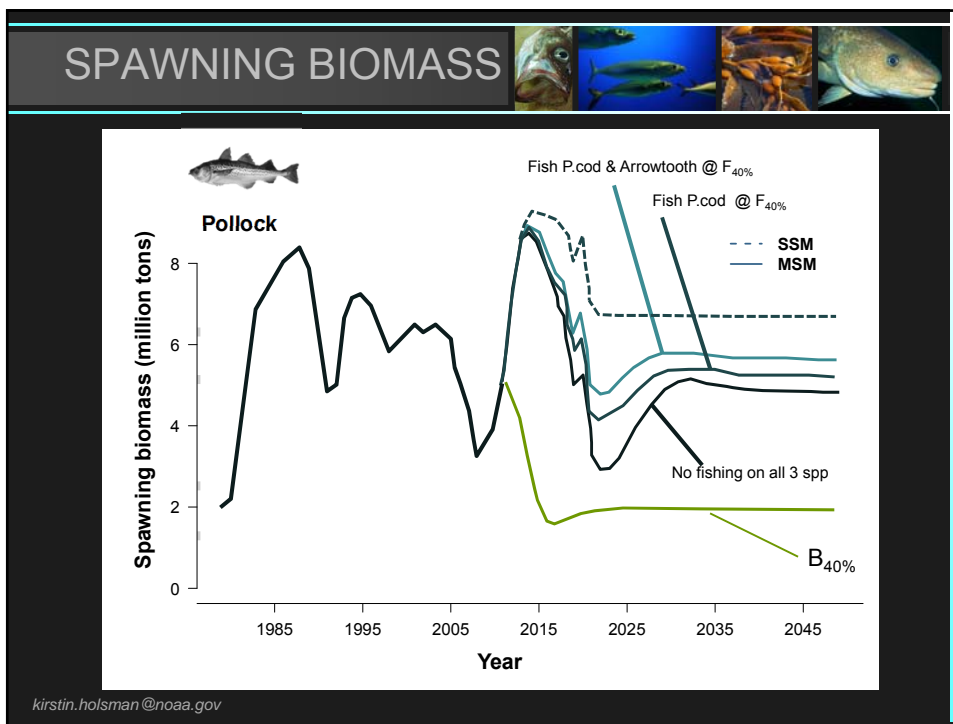
Size specific prey selectivity

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Projections

Description	Equations
Recruitment	$N_{y,1} = R_t = R_0 e^{r \cdot y}$
Catch	$C_{y,a} = \frac{F_{y,a}}{Z_{y,a}} (1 - e^{-Z_{y,a}}) N_{y,a} w_{y,a}$
Numbers at age	$N_{y+1,a+1} = N_{y,a} e^{-Z_{y,a}}$ $N_{y+1,A} = N_{y,A-1} e^{-Z_{y,A-1}}$
Spawning biomass	$S_t = \sum_{a=1}^A w_{y,a} \phi_a N_{y,a}$
Total catch (yeild)	$C_t = \sum_{a=1}^A w_{y,a} C_{y,a}$
Fishery age selectivity	$s_{f,a} = e^{\eta_{f,a}}$
Fishing mortality	$F_{y,a} = \mu_F e^{s_{f,y}} S_{f,a}$
Natural mortality	$M_{y,a} = M1_a + M2_{y,a}$
Total mortality	$Z_{y,a} = M_{y,a} + F_{y,a}$

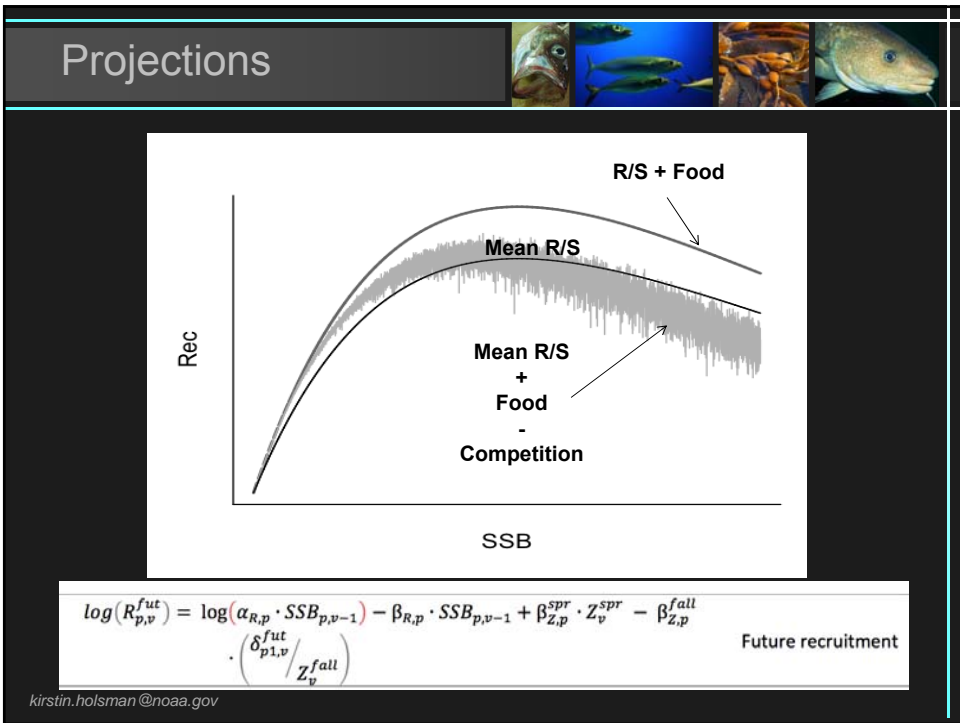
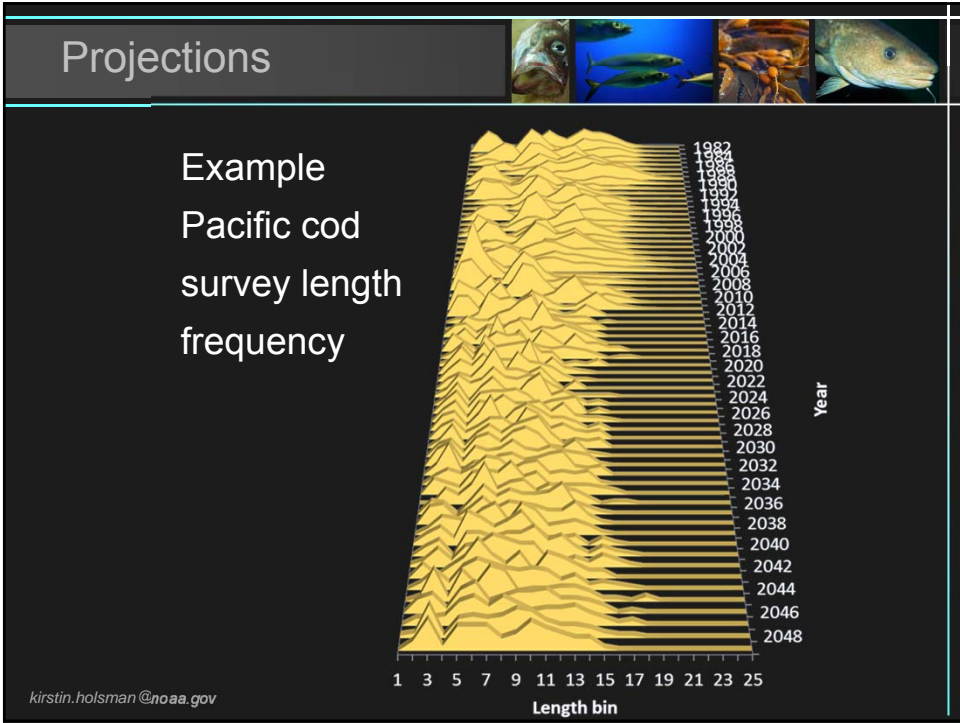
f (Climate)

$\eta_{f,a} \sim N(0, \sigma_{f,a}^2)$

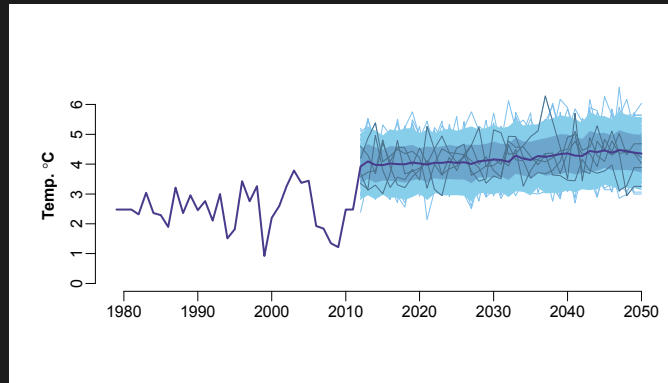
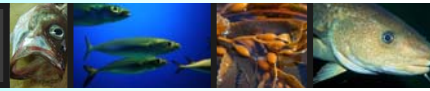
$\epsilon_{f,y} \sim N(0, \sigma_F^2)$

$\log(R_{p,v}^{fut}) = \log(\alpha_{R,p} \cdot SSB_{p,v-1}) - \beta_{R,p} \cdot SSB_{p,v-1} + \beta_{Z,p}^{spr} \cdot Z_v^{spr} - \beta_{Z,p}^{all}$
 $\cdot \left(\frac{\delta_{p1,v}^{fut}}{Z_v^{all}} \right)$
Future recruitment

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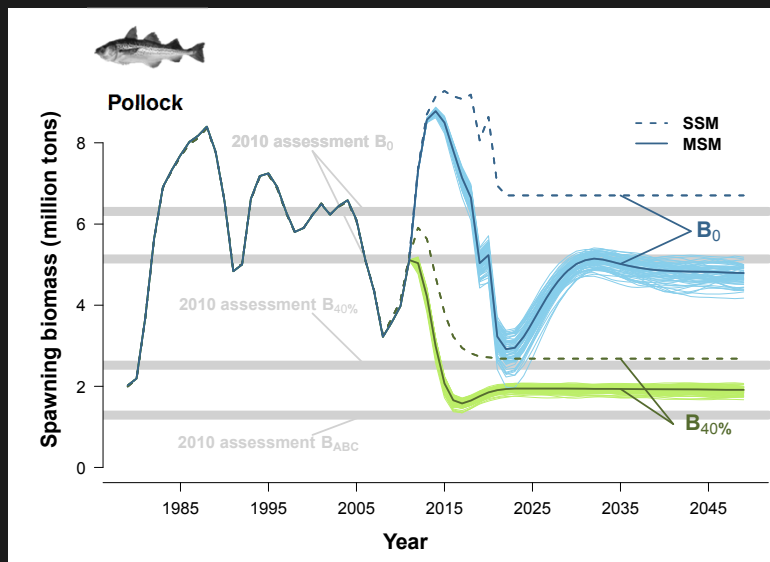
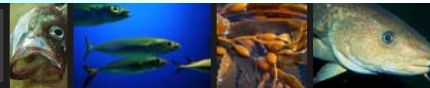


Projections

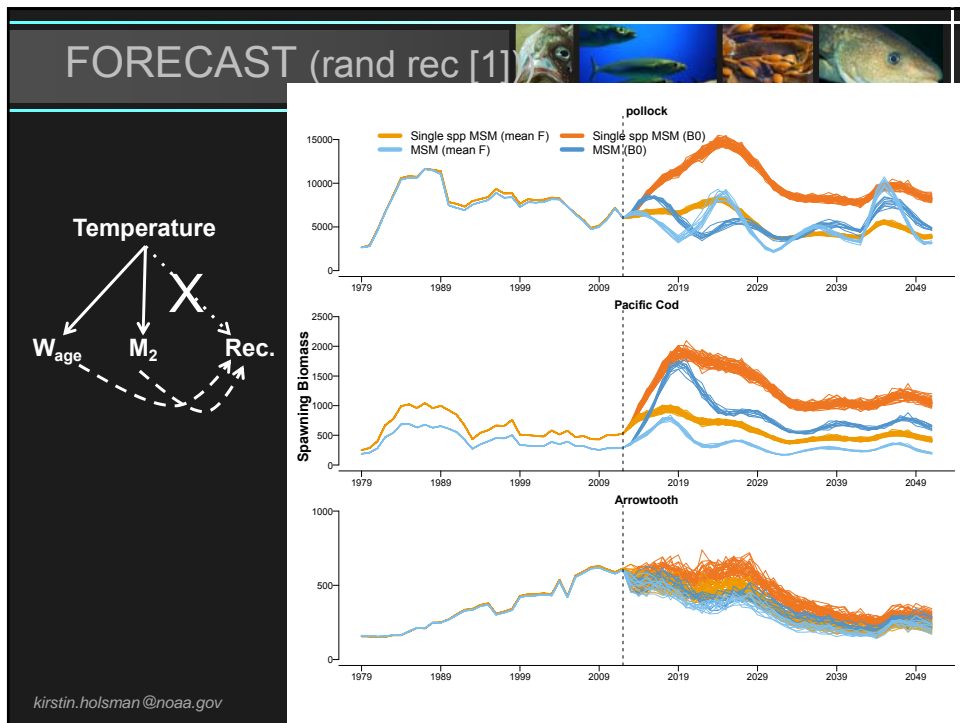
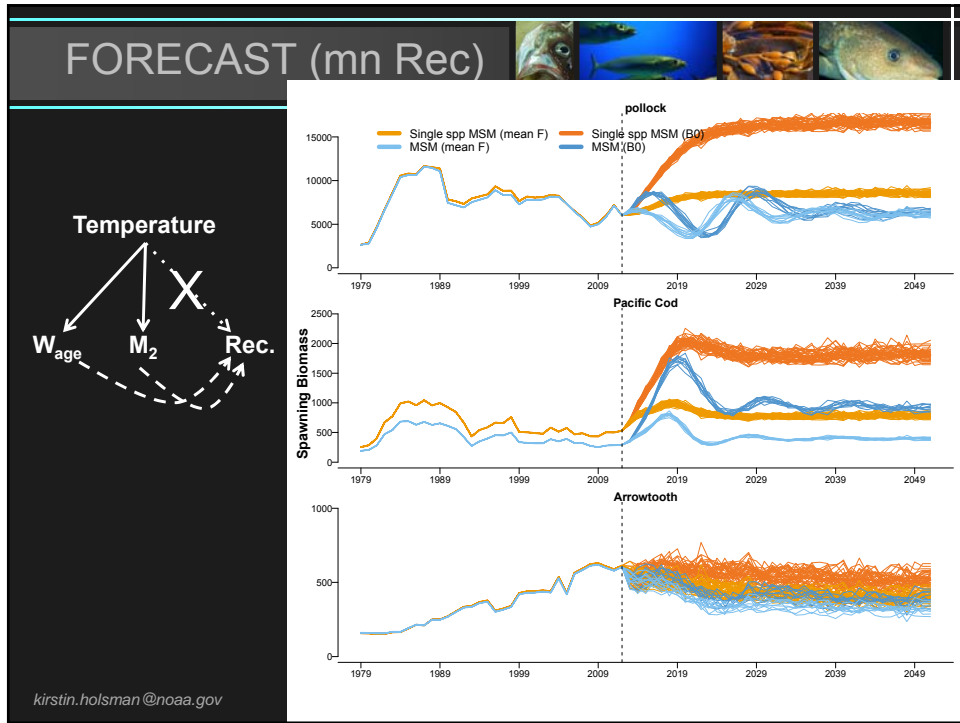


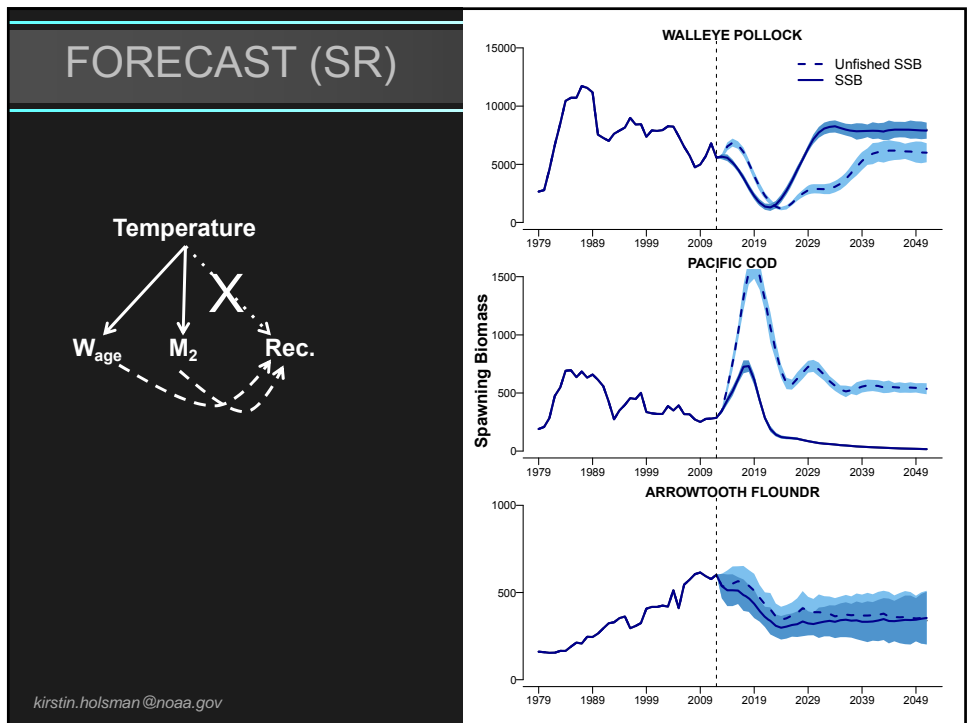
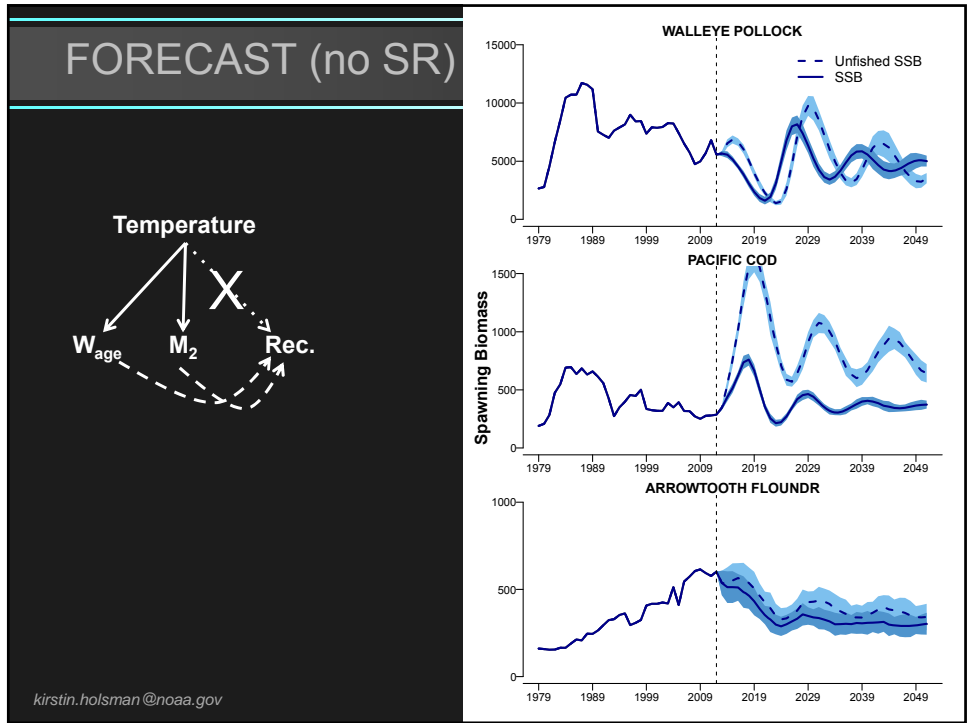
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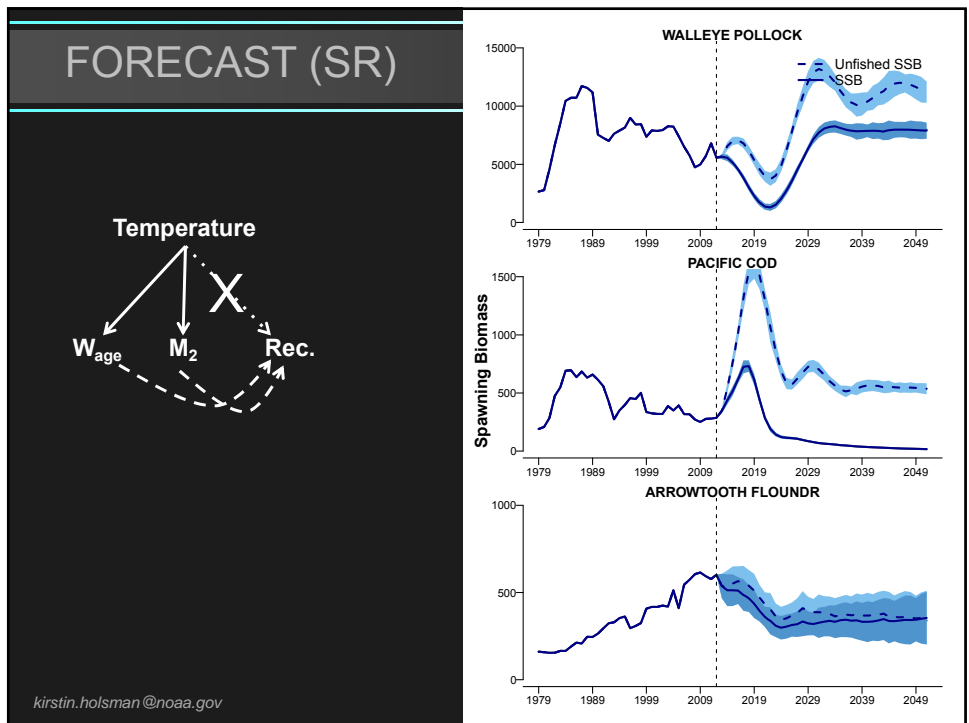
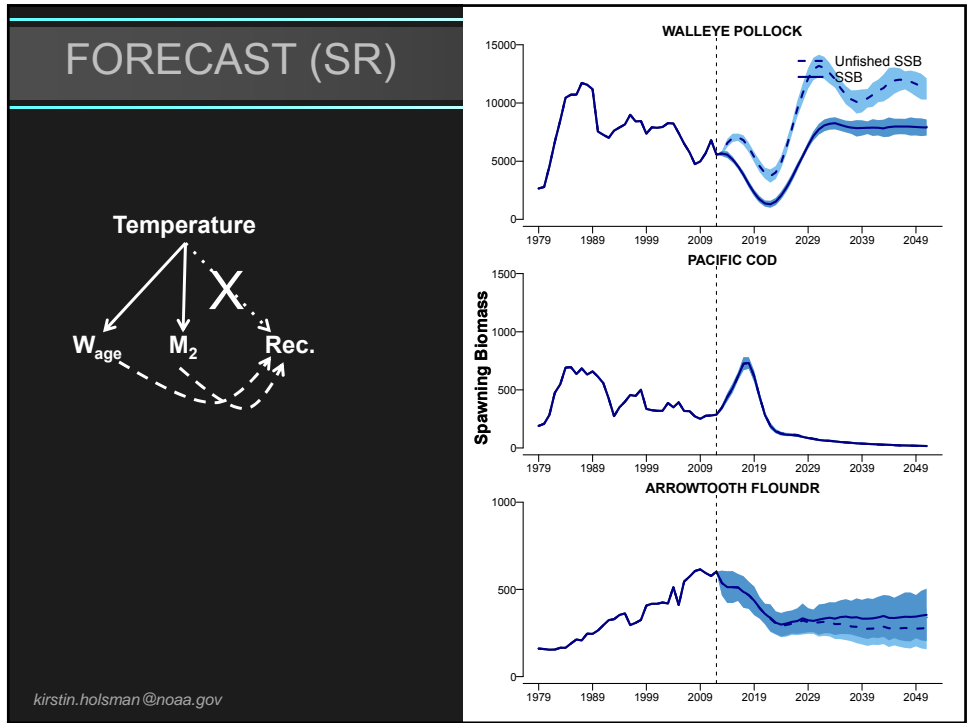
MSM RESULTS



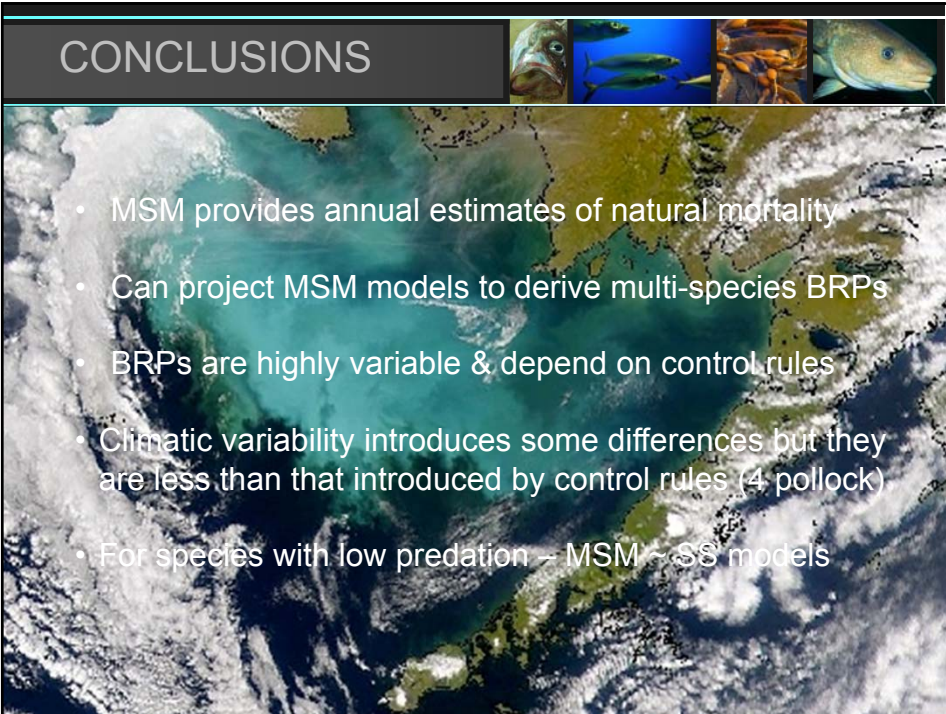
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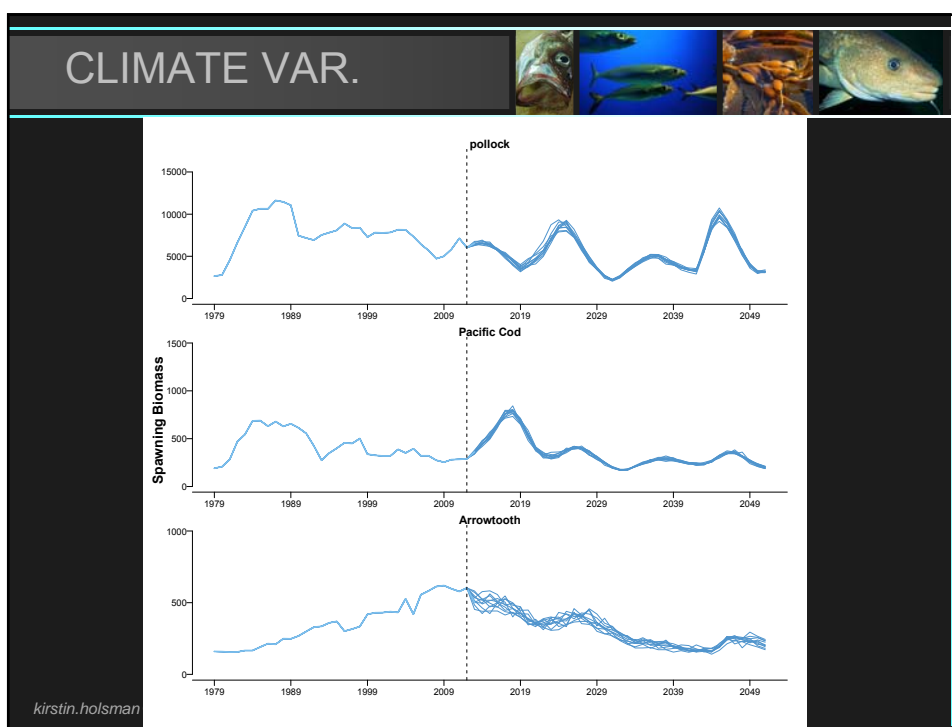


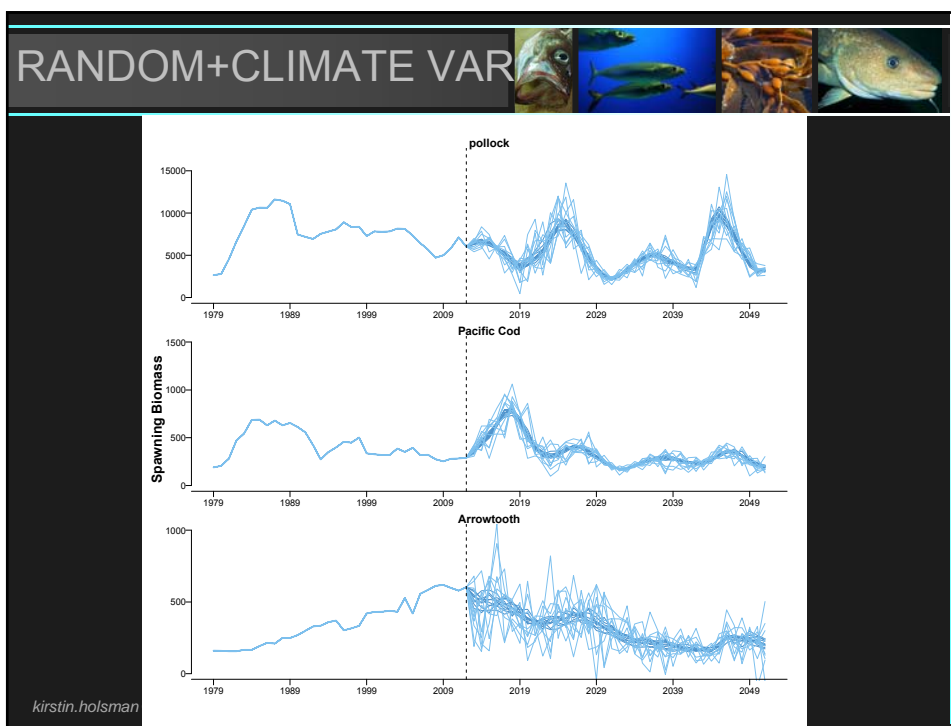


CONCLUSIONS



- MSM provides annual estimates of natural mortality
- Can project MSM models to derive multi-species BRPs
- BRPs are highly variable & depend on control rules
- Climatic variability introduces some differences but they are less than that introduced by control rules (4 pollock)
- For species with low predation – MSM ~ SS models





THANKS!

Collaborators

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