

NOAAFISHERIES

Alaska Fisheries
Science Center

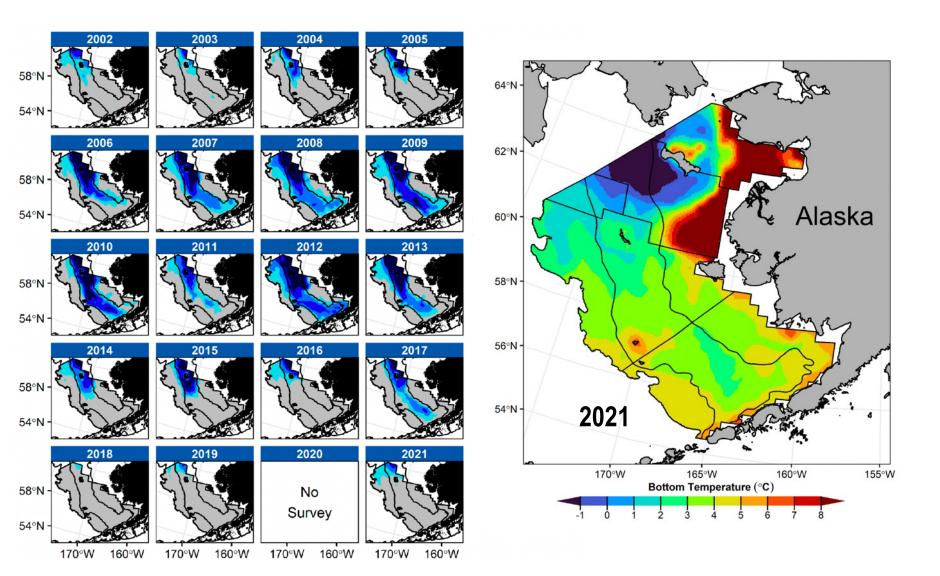
Assessment of walleye pollock in the Eastern Bering Sea

James Ianelli, Ben Fissel, Sarah Stienessen, Taina Honkalehto, Elizabeth Siddon, and Caitlin Allen-Akselrud

December 3rd, 2021





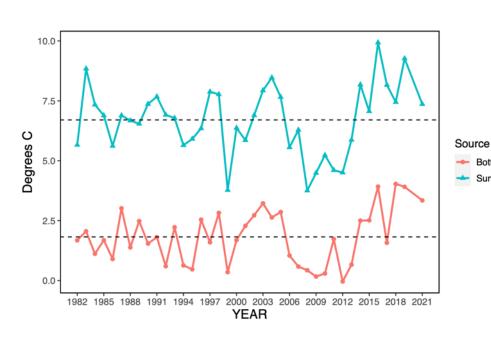


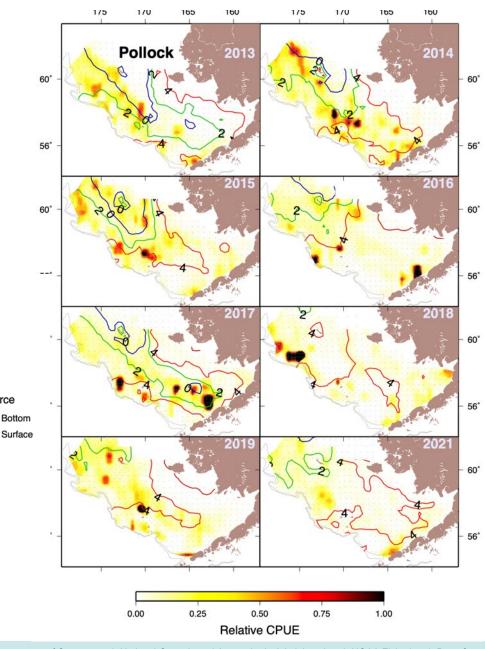




Pollock density and bottom temperatures

From the bottom trawl survey







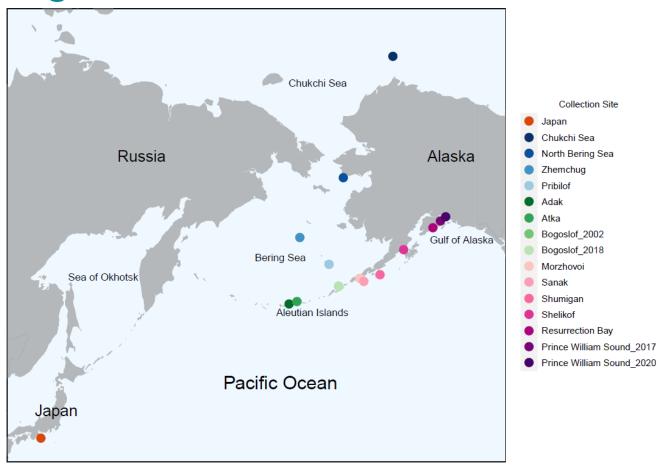
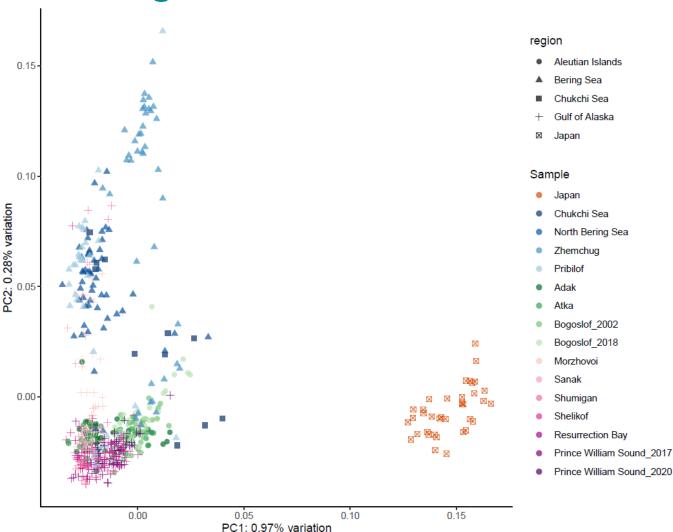


Figure 1. Sampling locations of pollock collected in Japan (orange point), Chukchi Sea and Bering Sea (blue points), Aleutian Islands (green points), Alaska Peninsula and Gulf of Alaska (pink and purple points).



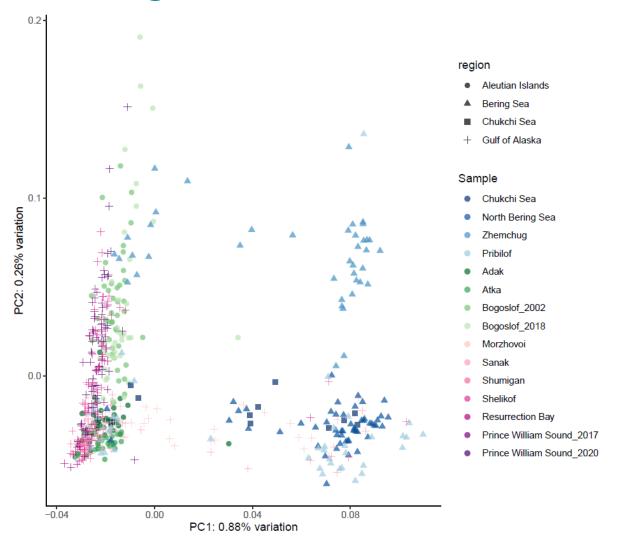




PCA using all samples collected in this study. The color of each point indicates the sampling location and region.







PCA excluding samples collected in Japan. The color of each point indicates the sampling location and region.





 Results promising and consistent with our current management areas Future sourcespawning ID possible



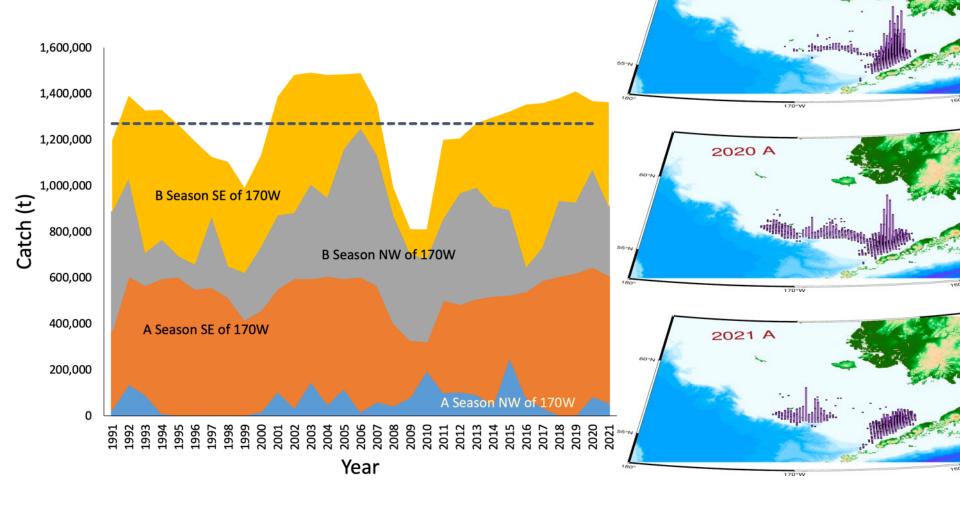
Data





Seasonal and area catch patterns

Eastern Bering Sea pollock

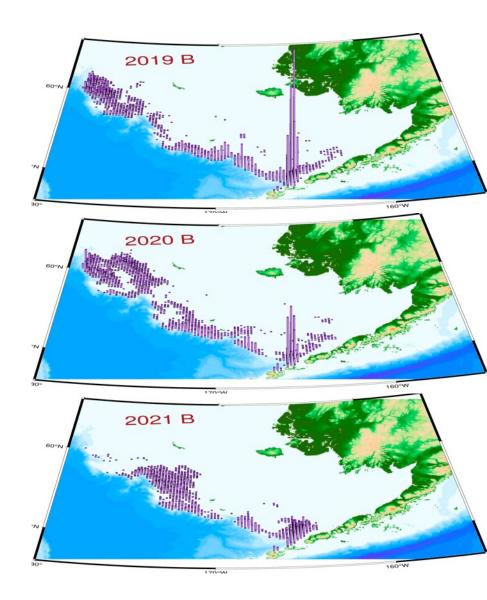




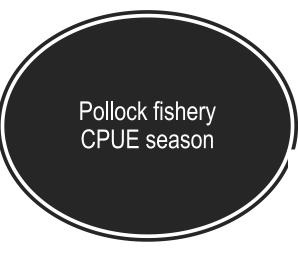


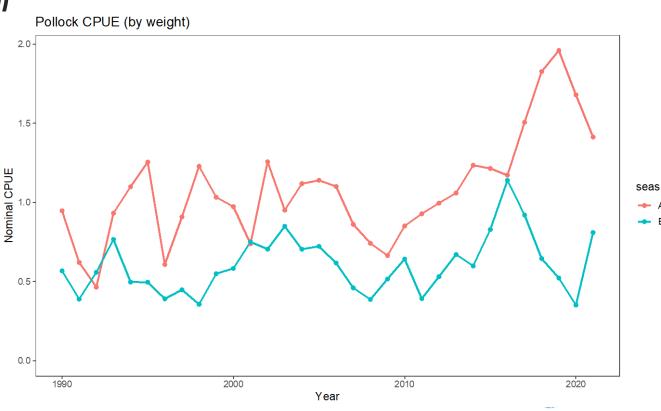
2019 A

B-season fishery distributions

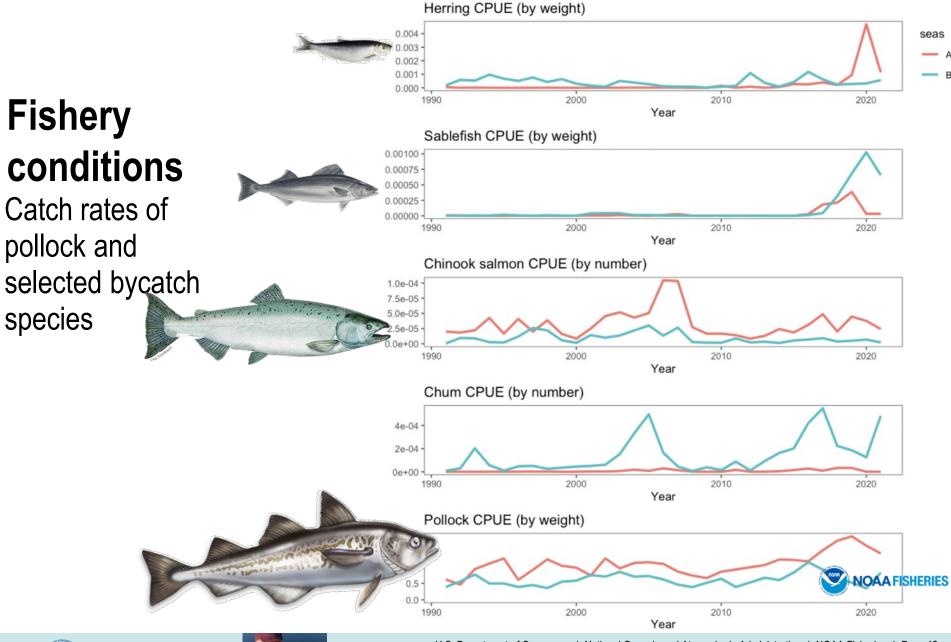






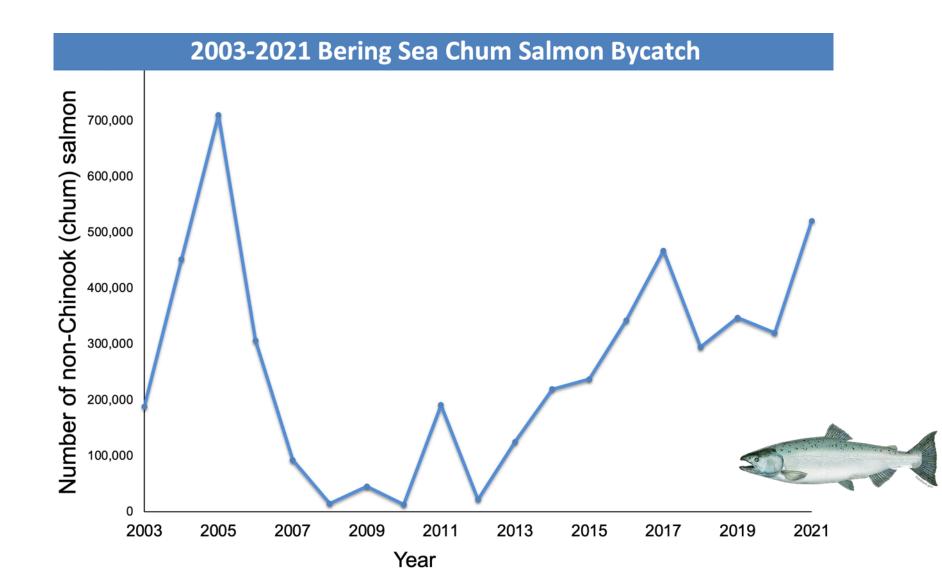








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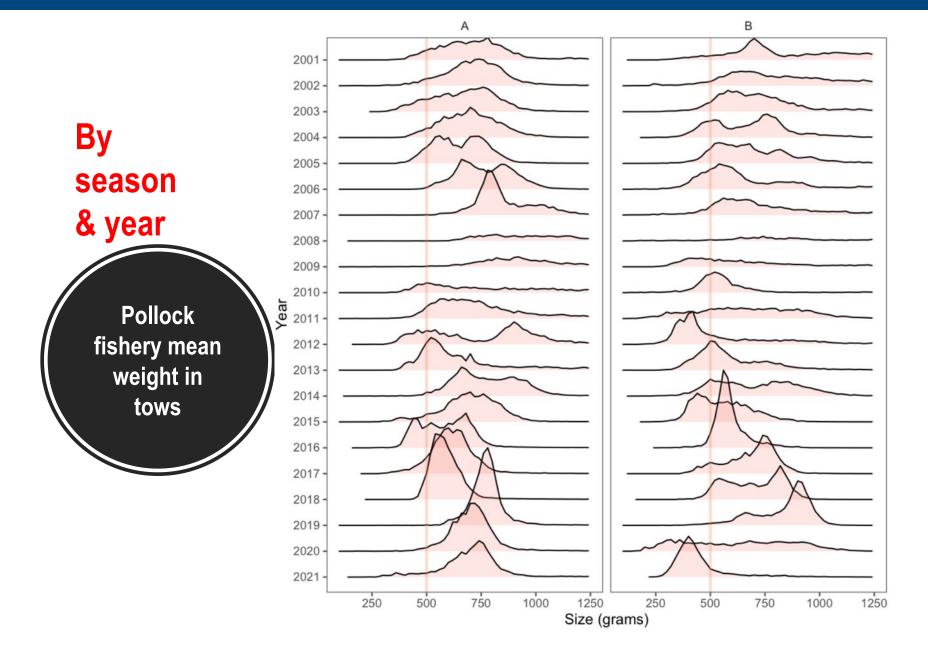


Fish size







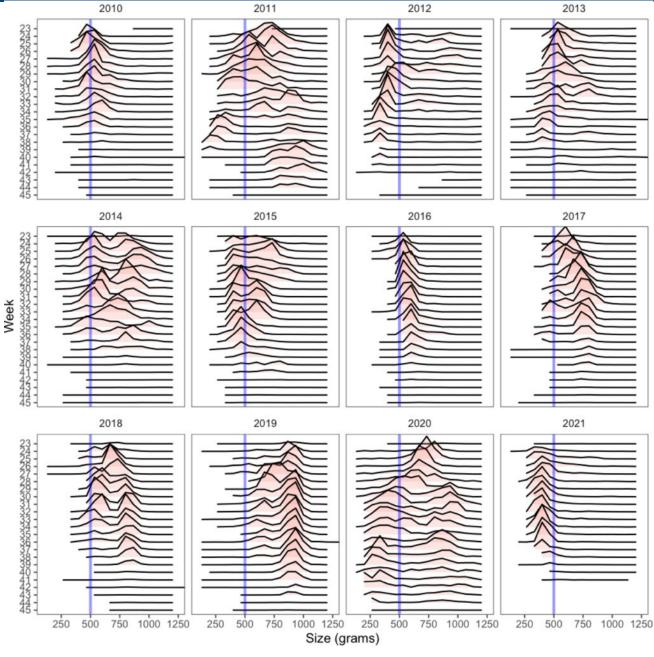






B-season Weekly catch

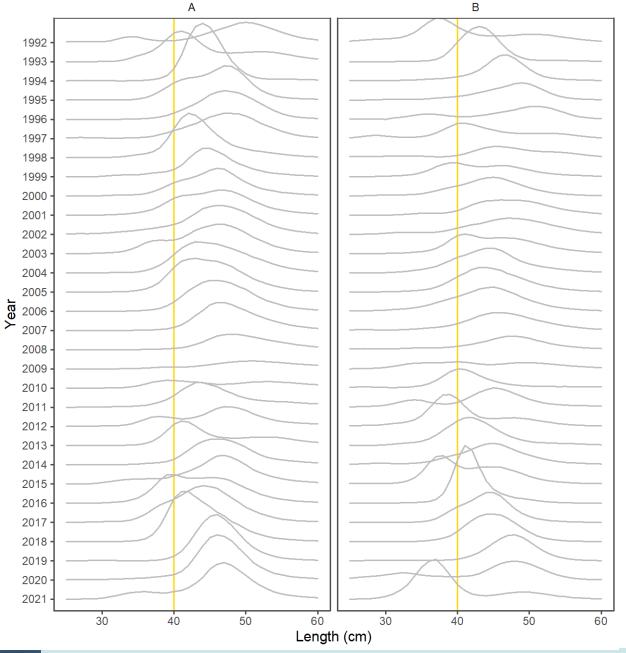
Pollock fishery mean weight in tows







Pollock fishery length frequency by season

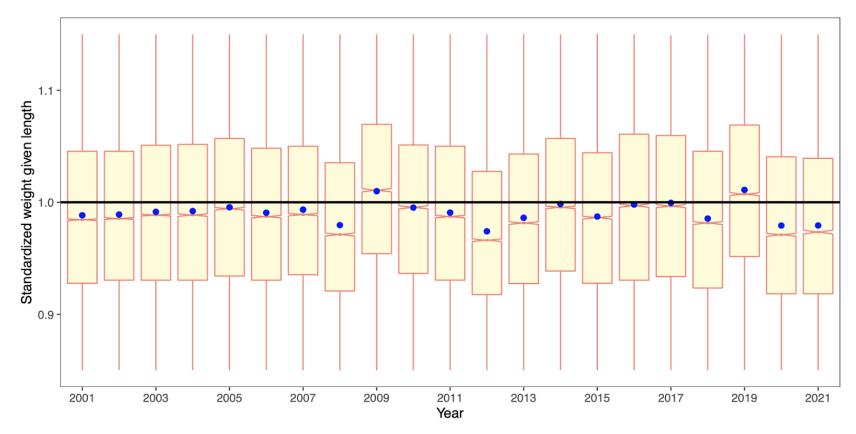






Weight given length—fishery data

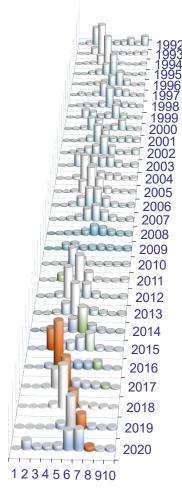
Skinny again in 2021!







Fishery catch-at-age





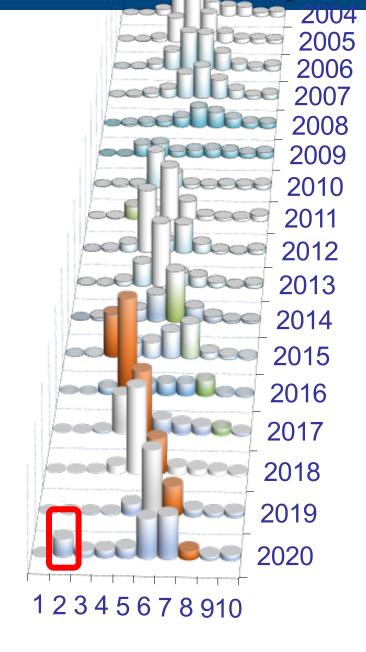








catch-at-age





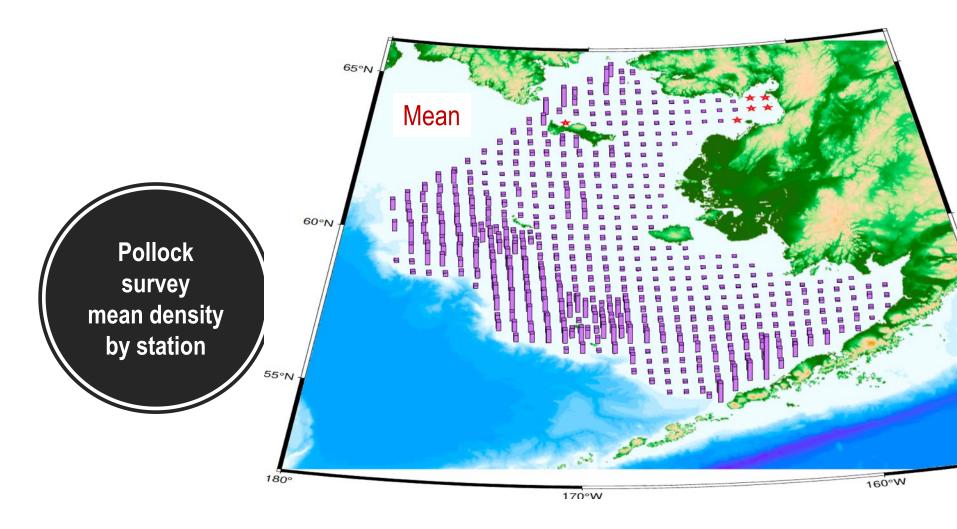


Survey work

2020 and **2021**



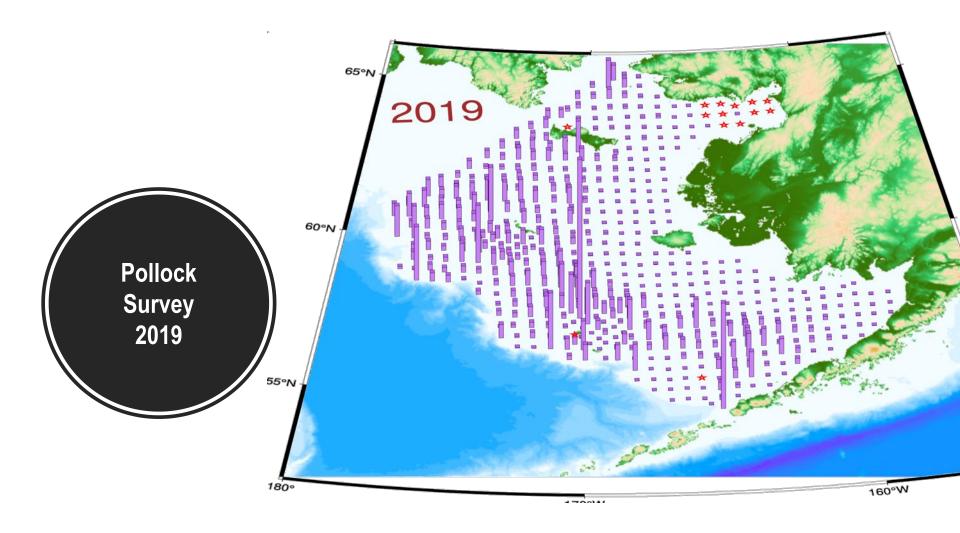








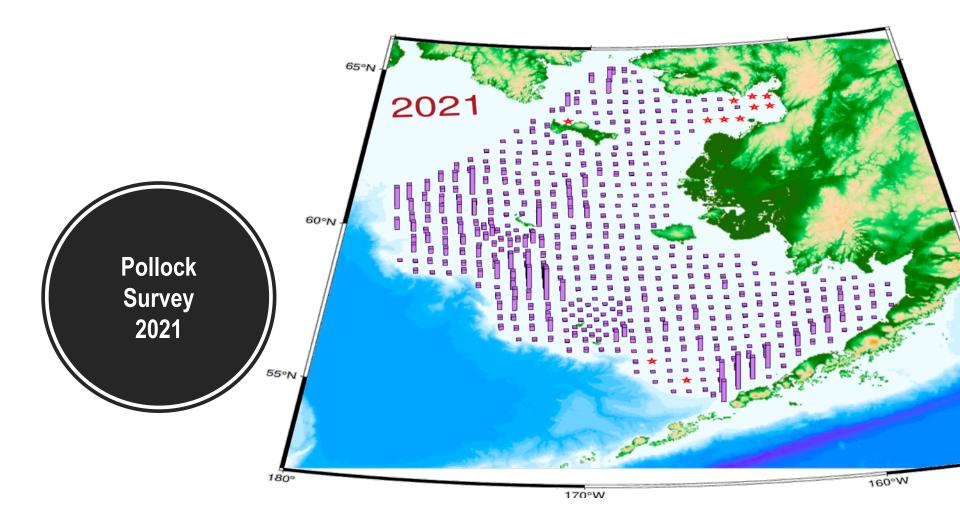








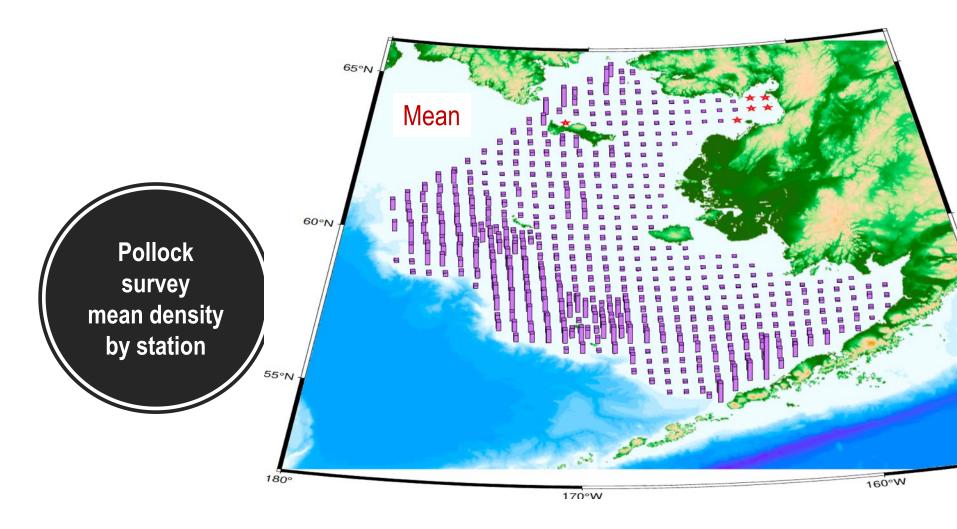










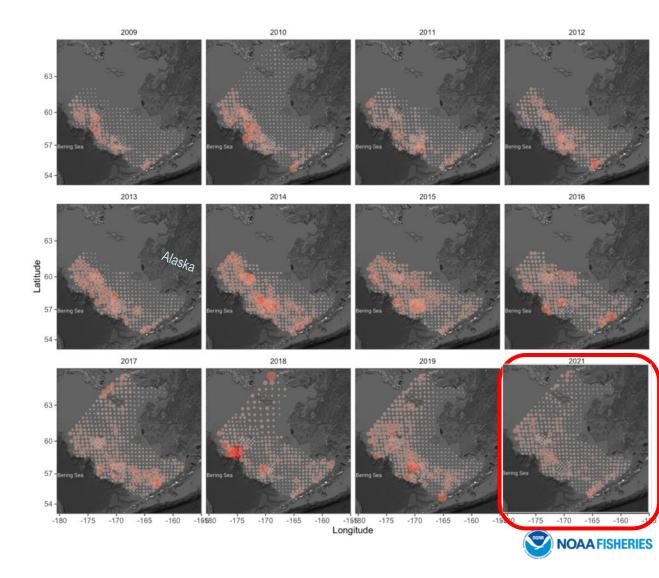








Recent bottom trawl surveys

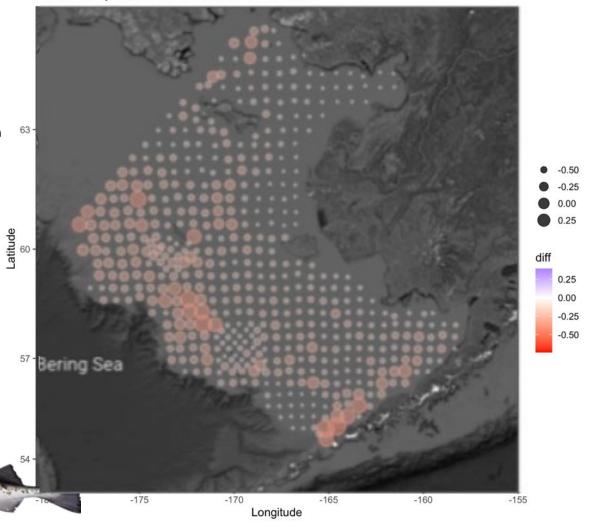






2021 survey catch rate difference from mean

NOAA's 2021 bottom trawl survey relative to the average



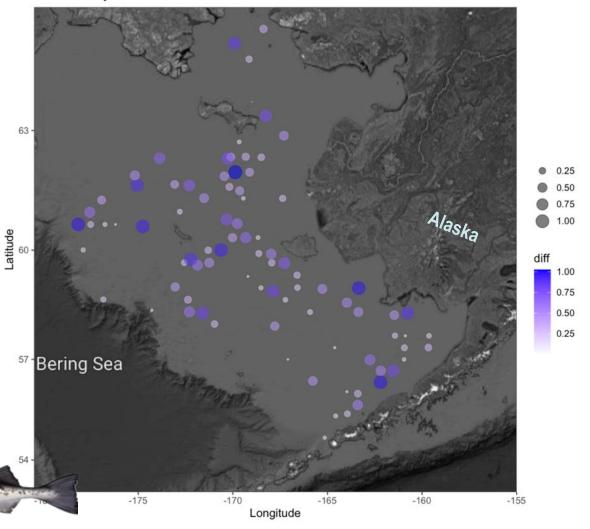






2021 survey catch rate difference from mean

NOAA's 2021 bottom trawl survey relative to the average



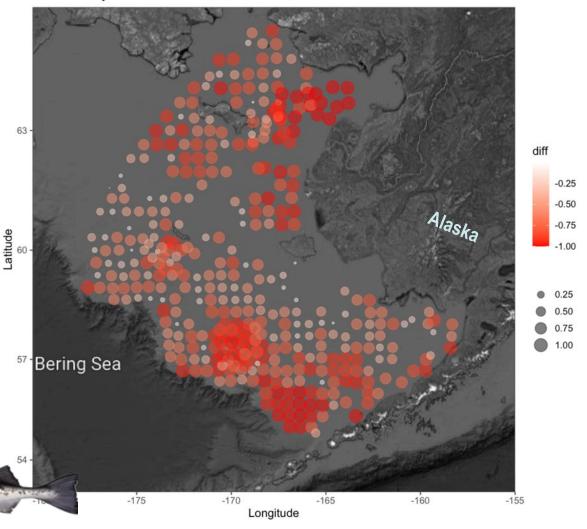






2021 survey catch rate difference from mean

NOAA's 2021 bottom trawl survey relative to the average





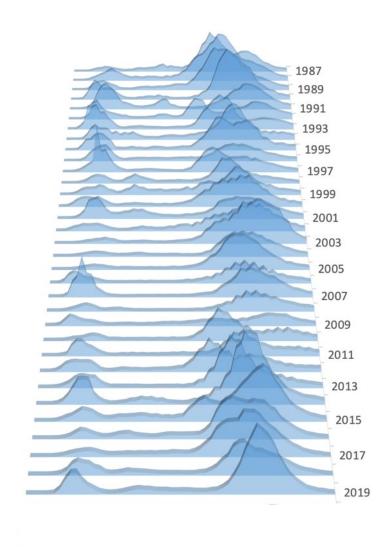




Size distribution

From NOAA's bottom-trawl survey





5 8 11 14 17 20 23 26 29 32 35 38 41 44 47 50 53 56 59

Length (cm)



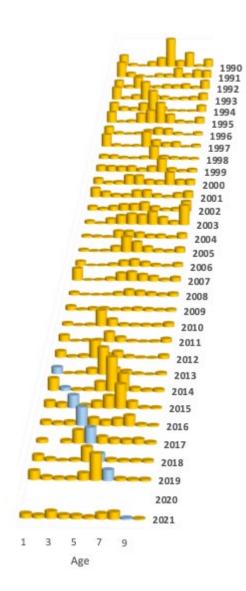




Age composition

From NOAA's bottom-trawl survey





Vertical scale is relative to survey population estimate

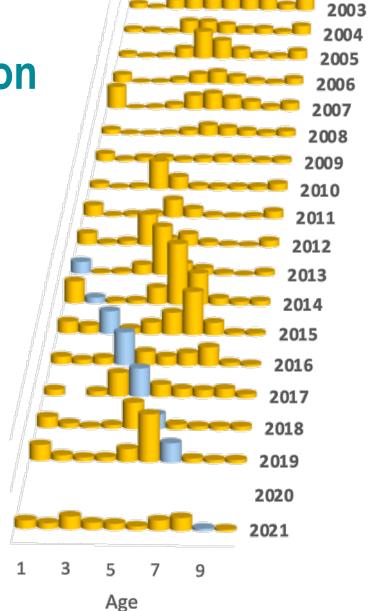






Age composition

From NOAA's bottom-trawl survey



Vertical scale is relative to survey population estimate





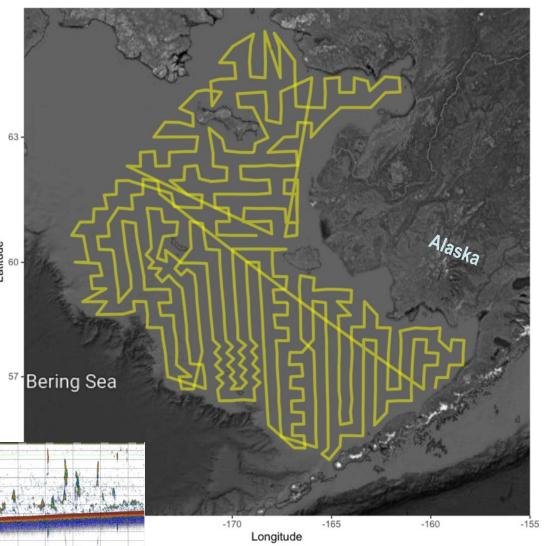




Survey

Opportunist acoustic data collections

Gives insight
 on young fit
 abundance



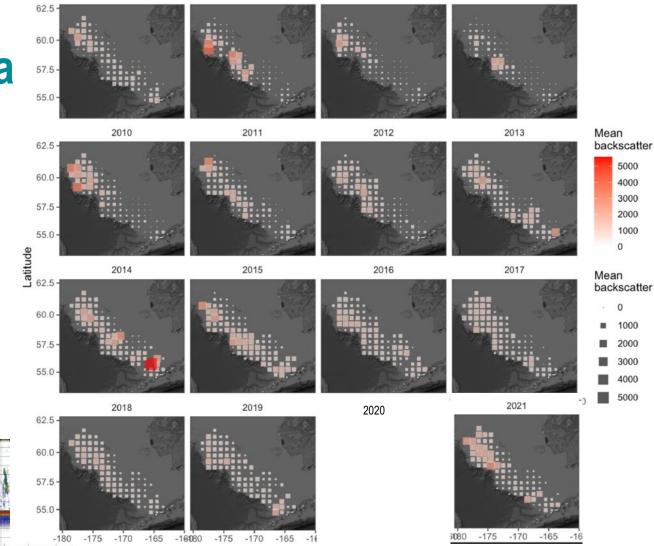


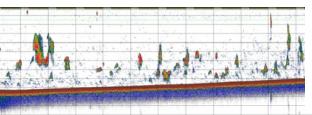




Acoustic data

Opportunistically collected from chartered bottom-trawl survey boats
The AVO index



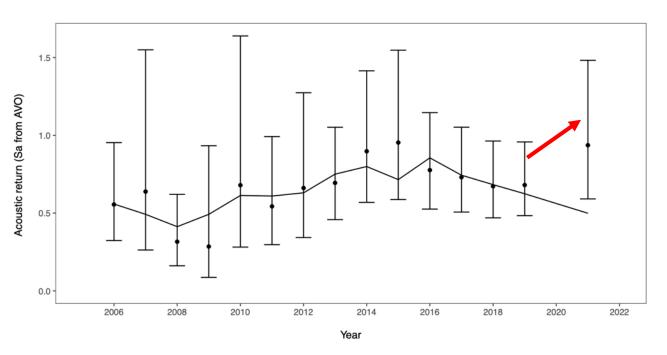


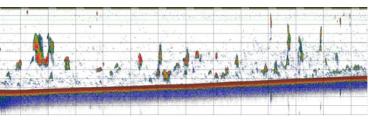




Acoustic dat

Opportunistically collected from chartered bottom-trawl survey boats
The AVO index

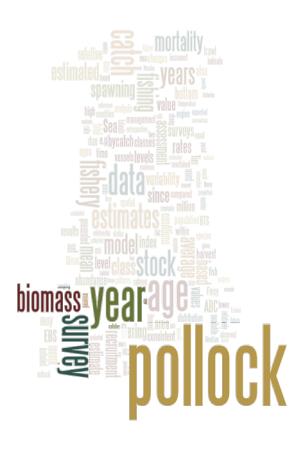












EBS pollock Assessment Results

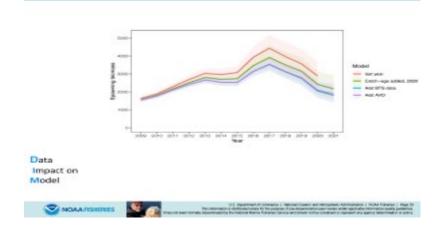




New data impact on model

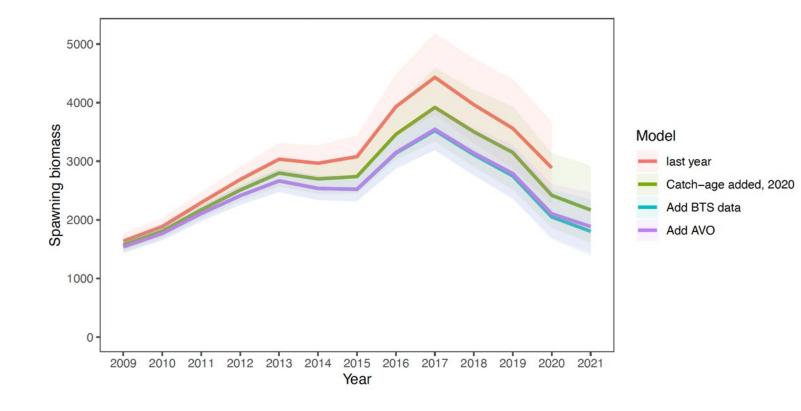
Data considerations

Name	Updated catch to 2021	2020 fishery age data	Bottom trawl survey	Acoustic from Bottom trawl transits (AVO)		
Fishery	X	Χ				
+ BTS	X	Χ	X			
+ AVO	Χ	Χ	X	Χ		







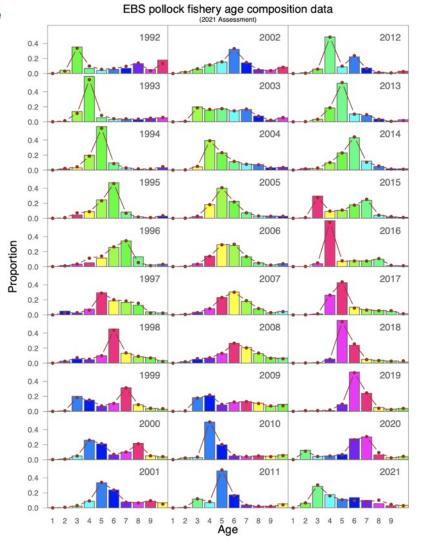


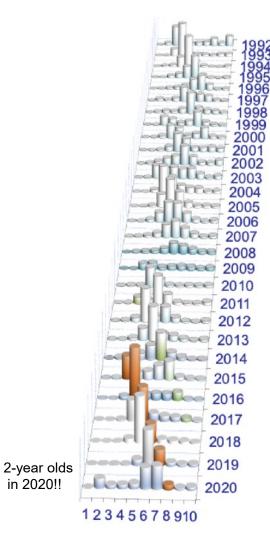
Data Impact on Model





Fishery catch-age



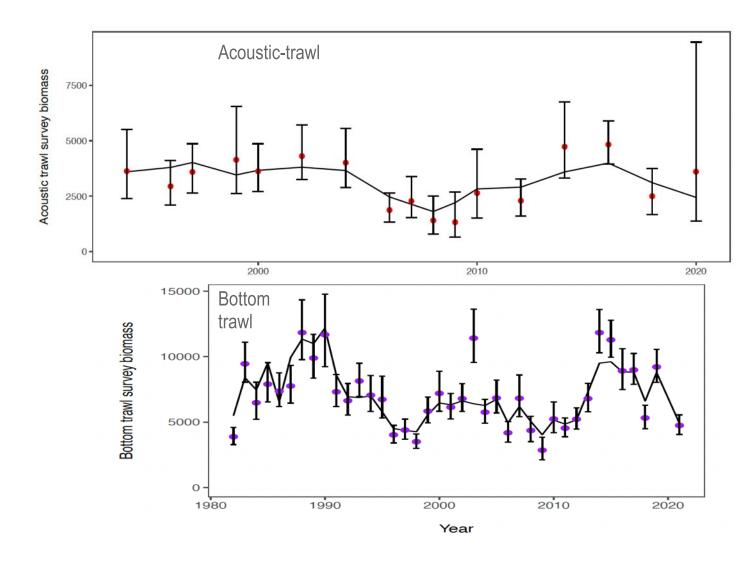


Age





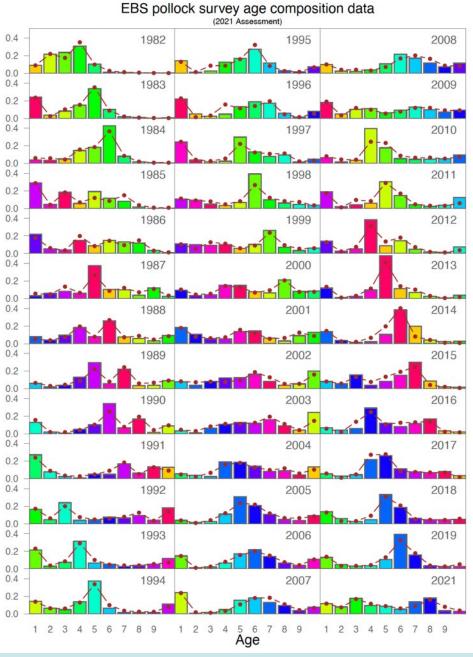
Fit to survey indices







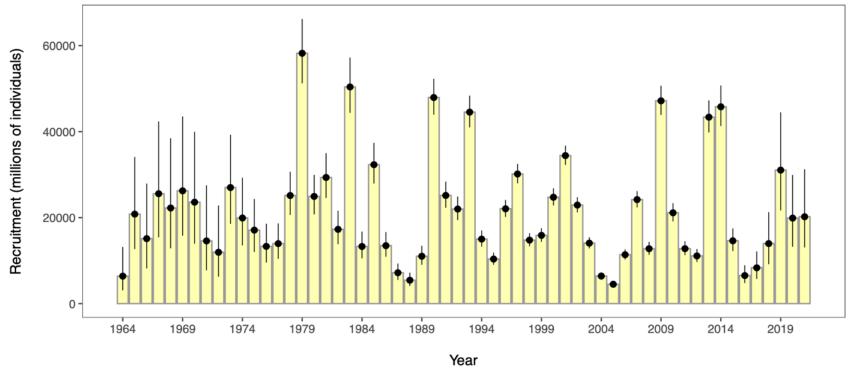
Fit to survey age compositions







Recruitment



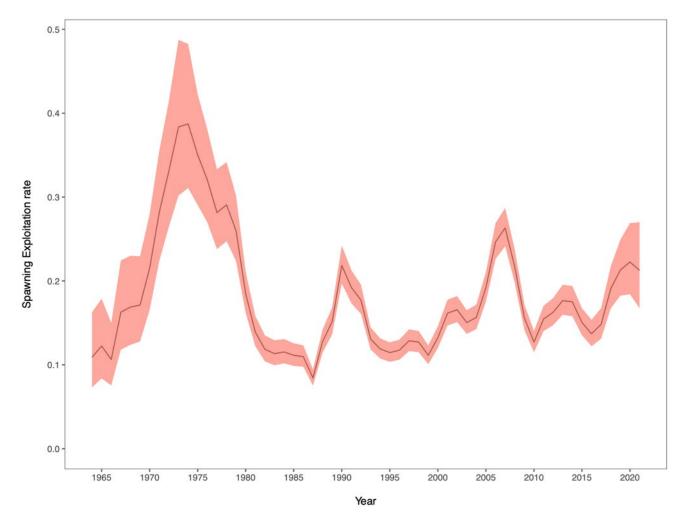








Exploitation rate trend



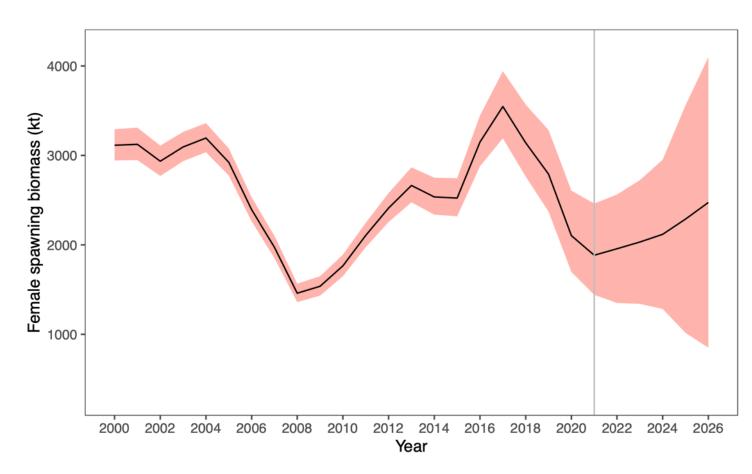








Biombass trend







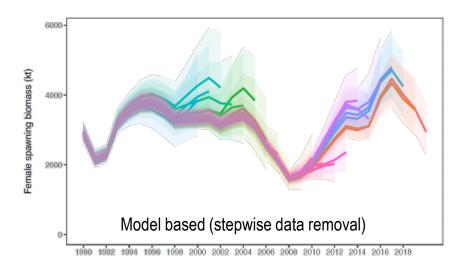


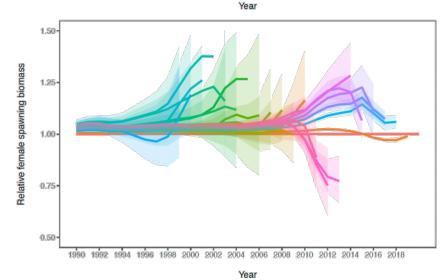




Retrospectives

2020 assessment





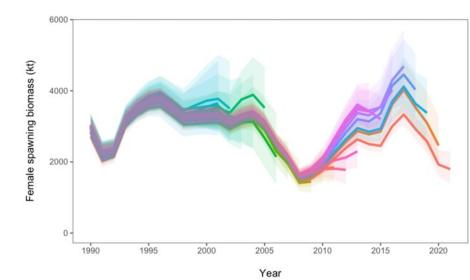


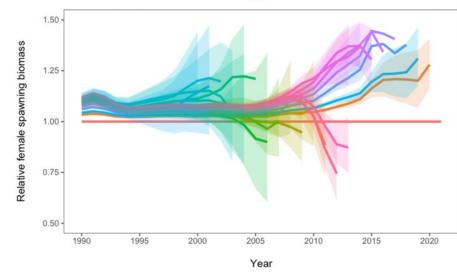


EBS pollock Assessment Results

Retrospectives

This year!

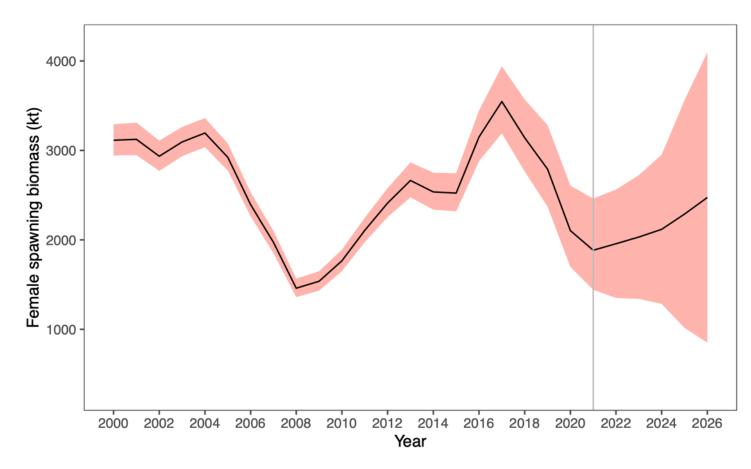








Biomass trend











Summary

- New data for 2021:
 Bottom trawl survey ~65% of mean (8th lowest since 1982)
 Mid-water pollock (young fish) *Indicate potentially strong recruitment* Fishery 2020 showed poor conditions, improved this year but *small fish*
- Results combining disparate data pending; but
 - Expect decline in spawning biomass through 2022





Risk table summary

Considerations					
Assessment-related	Population dynamics	Environmental or	Fisheries		
		ecosystem			
Level 2: Substantially	Level 2: Substantially	Level 2: Substantially	Level 2: Substantially		
increased concerns	increased concerns	increased concerns	increased concerns		

Tier	Year	MaxABC	OFL
1b	2022	1,251,000	1,469,000
1b	2023	1,451,000	1,704,000
2b	2022	1,111,060	1,469,000
2b	2023	$1,\!288,\!610$	1,704,000
3b	2022	904,000	1,128,000
3b	2023	1,067,000	1,327,000

Coincidetentally same (similar to) constant F from 2021





Decision table considerations

Table 1-43. Outcomes of decision (expressed as chances out of 100) given different 2022 catches (first row, in kt). Note that for the 2019 and later year-classes average values were assumed. Constant Fs based on the 2022 catches were used for subsequent years.

	10	850	1000	1150	1375	1300	1450	1600
$\overline{P\left[F_{2022} > F_{MSY}\right]}$	0	1	5	15	33	27	39	50
$P\left[B_{2023} < B_{MSY}\right]$	28	53	58	63	71	68	73	78
$P\left[B_{2024} < B_{MSY}\right]$	14	43	50	57	68	64	71	77
$P\left[B_{2023} < \bar{B}\right]$	51	92	95	97	99	98	99	100
$P\left[B_{2026} < \bar{B}\right]$	3	45	54	62	73	70	76	82
$P\left[B_{2026} < B_{2021}\right]$	0	16	21	26	34	31	37	42
$P\left[B_{2024} < B_{20\%}\right]$	1	3	4	5	8	7	9	11
$P\left[p_{a_{5},2024} > \bar{p}_{a_{5}}\right]$	10	72	78	82	86	85	87	89
$P\left[D_{2023} < D_{1994}\right]$	2	13	19	25	37	33	42	52
$P\left[D_{2026} < D_{1994}\right]$	0	15	24	35	54	48	60	72
$P\left[E_{2022} > E_{2021} \right]$	0	1	14	49	87	78	92	97



