## GOA Pacific ocean perch

Pete, Dana, Chris, Ben, Darin

- No model changes this year
- Outline:
- Input data (Biomass \& Catch)
- Model fits
- Model results
- Recommendations
- Apportionment
- Risk matrix
- Future work


## POP - Input Data

## Survey Biomass



## POP Trawl Survey Catch

## Historical Trawl Surveys



## Recent Trawl Surveys



## POP - MACE survey (new section)

- MACE summer acoustic survey
- 2017 estimate $=215,074$ t
- 2019 estimate $=140,668 \mathrm{t}(-35 \%)$
- NOT a POP survey, should expect variability



## Catch



## Economic performance

| Ex-vessel | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avg } \\ 2009-13 \end{gathered}$ | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total catch (thousands of mt) | 24.74 | 28.9 | 29 | 34 | 31.8 | 34.2 |
| Retained catch (thousands of mt ) | 22.6 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 30.8 | 26.9 | 31.4 |
| Catcher Processors \# | 14.4 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| Catcher Vessels \# | 179 | 173 | 139 | 130 | 126 | 112 |
| Catcher Vessel Share of Retained | 45\% | 46\% | 46\% | 49\% | 42\% | 47\% |
| Ex-vessel value (millions of US\$) | \$10.0 | \$11.9 | \$12.4 | \$13.9 | \$12.1 | \$14.8 |
| Central Gulf share of GOA rockfish catch | 70\% | 84\% | 84\% | 87\% | 84\% | 84\% |
| POP share of GOA rockfish catch | 58\% | 59\% | 65\% | 67\% | $73 \%$ | 72\% |
| First-wholesale | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avg } \\ 2009-13 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| First-wholesale value (millions of US\$) | \$33.18 | \$34.10 | \$34.20 | \$40.00 | \$39.20 | \$45.40 |
| POP share of value | 58\% | 58\% | 63\% | 62\% | 72\% | 71\% |

## Age comps




## POP - Model fits

## POP - Likelihoods

| Likelihoods | 17.1 <br> $(2017)$ | 17.1 <br> $(2019)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Catch | 0.18 | 0.21 |
| Survey Biomass | 13.23 | 13.90 |
| Fishery Ages | 19.28 | 20.83 |
| Survey Ages | 19.55 | 22.34 |
| Fishery Sizes | 65.51 | 66.42 |
| Maturity | 103.52 | 103.52 |
| Data-Likelihood | 221.27 | 227.23 |
| Penalties/Priors |  |  |
| Recruitment Devs | 15.92 | 16.26 |
| F Regularity | 5.08 | 5.43 |
| $\sigma_{\mathrm{r}}$ prior | 6.64 | 6.69 |
| q prior | 1.39 | 1.22 |
| M prior | 3.73 | 3.26 |
| Objective Fun Total | 254.04 | 260.09 |

## Survey Biomass



## Survey Age Comps



## Fishery Age Comps



## POP - Model results

Parameter Ests.
$17.1 \quad 17.1$ (2017) (2019)

Active parameters 158162
$2.11 \quad 2.01$
$0.066 \quad 0.065$
$\sigma_{r}$
0.82
0.82

Mean Recruitment
60.84
62.09
$F_{40 \%}$
0.094 0.09

## Selectivity/Maturity



## Recruitment (age-2)

##  <br> 

## Recruitment (age-2)





## Estimated biomass



## Retrospective biomass



## Management path



## Projection \& uncertainty



## Key parameter uncertainty



POP - Recommendations

## Pacific ocean perch

$\square A B C \square$ Female spawning biomass ( t ) $\square$ Projected catch ( t ) —B_40\% 250,000

200,000

150,000

100,000

50,000


## Pacific ocean perch

|  | As estimated or |  | As estimated or |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity | specified last year for: |  | recommended this year for: |  |
| $M$ (natural mortality) | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 | $2021^{1}$ |
| Tier | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.065 | 0.065 |
| Projected total (age 2+ ) biomass (t) | 396,922 | 381,608 | 544,569 | 32 a |
| Projected Female spawning biomass | 176,934 | 172,345 | 201,518 | 194,795 |
| $B_{100 \%}$ | 293,621 | 293,621 | 319,837 | 319,837 |
| $B_{40 \%}$ | 117,448 | 117,448 | 127,935 | 127,935 |
| $B_{35 \%}$ | 102,767 | 102,767 | 111,943 | 111,943 |
| $F_{O F L}$ | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.108 | 0.108 |
| maxF $F_{A B C}$ | 0.094 | 0.094 | 0.090 | 0.090 |
| $F_{A B C}$ | 0.094 | 0.094 | 0.090 | 0.090 |
| OFL (t) | 33,951 | 32,876 | $\mathbf{3 7 , 0 9 2}$ | 35,600 |
| maxABC (t) | 28,555 | 27,652 | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 3 8}$ | 29,983 |
| ABC (t) | 28,555 | 27,652 | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 3 8}$ | 29,983 |
| Status | As determined last year for: | As determined this year for: |  |  |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overfishing | No | n/a | No | n/a |
| Overfished | n/a | No | n/a | No |
| Approaching overfished | n/a | No | n/a | No |

POP - Apportionment

## Apportionment - ABC

|  | Western | Central | Eastern | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 ABC | 3,240 | $\mathbf{1 9 , 6 7 8}$ | 5,687 | 28,605 |
| 2020 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 4 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 , 6 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 1 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 3 8}$ |
| 2021 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 3 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 7 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 8 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 9 8 3}$ |


|  | WYAK (24\%) | EYAK/SE <br> $(72 \%)$ | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 ABC | 3,298 | 2,389 | 5,687 |
| 2020 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 4 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 6 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 1 2 3}$ |
| 2021 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 4 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 8 8 8}$ |

## Apportionment - ABC

|  | Western | Central | Eastern | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 ABC | 3,240 | 19,678 | 5,687 | 28,605 |
| 2020 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 4 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 , 6 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 1 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 3 8}$ |
| 2021 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 3 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 7 2 7}$ | 5,877 | $\mathbf{2 9 , 9 8 3}$ |


|  | WYAK (24\%) | EYAK/SE <br> $(72 \%)$ | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 ABC | 3,298 | 2,389 | 5,687 |
| 2020 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 4 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 6 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 1 2 3}$ |
| 2021 ABC | $\mathbf{1 , 4 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 8 8 8}$ |

## Apportionment - WYAK

■Western Fraction —Long term Avg —Apport


## Apportionment - Random Effx



## Apportionment - WG



## Apportionment - Random Effx

- Keep bumping into this problem of chasing small values with small variance...
- Don't think using fishery CPUE good idea in this case
- Problem with 4:6:9 weighting: didn't deal with uncertainty formally
- Hybrid method: fit 4:6:9 weighted mean (with variance of weighted mean) in RE model


## Apportionment - Random Effx



## Apportionment - Random Effx



## Apportionment - Random Effx

- Good chance we get a couple large hauls in 2021, then back at $\sim 12 \%$, do we want the variability in apportionment?
- But, nothing apparently wrong with survey we didn't miss them, actually caught them more frequently
- Hybrid attractive option, but not in SAFE
- If working towards VAST for index \& apportionment, would be at $\sim 5 \%$ anyway (with preferred model)


## Apportionment - OFL

|  | W/C/WYAK | EYAK/SE | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 OFL | 31,170 | 2,840 | 34,010 |
| 2020 OFL | 31,567 | 5,525 | 37,092 |
| 2021 OFL | 30,297 | 5,303 | 35,600 |

## Risk matrix

- No recommended reductions from maxABC
- Was not a 5 min exercise, but...
- Highlighted interesting aspects of the 'one-way' recommendation in this case
- Served to unite programs at ABL, special thanks to Ellen Yasumiishi for helping with the Environmental/ecosystem considerations


## Risk matrix - Assessment

Assessment-related considerations
Level 1: Normal
Typical to moderately increased uncertainty/minor unresolved issues in assessment.
Level 2: Substantially increased concerns

Substantially increased assessment uncertainty/ unresolved issues.


- Consistent underestimation of index since 2013
- Worsening retrospective pattern
- Both cause assessment uncertainty and unresolved issues
- Level 2


## Risk matrix - Pop dy

## Population dynamics considerations

## Level 1: Normal

Level 2: Substantially increased concerns

Stock trends are typical for the stock; recent recruitment is within normal range. Stock trends are unusual; abundance increasing or decreasing faster than has been seen recently, or recruitment pattern is atypical.


## Risk matrix - Env/eco

Environmental/ecosystem considerations

| Level 1: Normal | No apparent environmental/ecosystem <br> concerns |
| :--- | :--- |
| Level 2: Substantially increased | Some indicators showing adverse signals <br> relevant to the stock but the pattern is not <br> consistent across all indicators. |

- 2019 summer sea surface temps all time high in GOA - indicate similar conditions to heat wave in 2015-2016 (Morgan et al 2019)
- Often indicate smaller and less lipid rich species within zooplankton community in GOA
- Bad? Good? Can’t say...
- Level 1


## Risk matrix - Fishery

Fishery Performance

| Level 1: Normal | No apparent fishery/resource-use <br> performance and/or behavior concerns |
| :--- | :--- |
| Level 2: Substantially increased | Some indicators showing adverse signals but <br> the pattern is not consistent across all <br> concerns |
| indicators |  |

- In general, CPUE follows trawl survey trends (exception in WGOA)
- No adverse indicators
- Level 1


## Risk matrix

| Assessment- <br> related | Population <br> dynamics <br> considerations | Environmental/ <br> econsiderations | Fishery <br> considerations | Overall score <br> Performance <br> considerations |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | (highest of the |
| :--- |
| individual scores) |

- Overall, level 2, but no recommendation for decrease
- Healthy pop'n, not driven by single year class, biomass underestimated
- Highlights case of risk matrix usage that could indicate increasing rather than decreasing ABC


## Risk matrix

- How is the assessment tracking increase?



## POP - Summary/Future work

- All sources of information indicate healthy pop’n
- Coming up on the horizon:
- CIE in spring: VAST, Acoustics, alt models suggested by PT/SSC
- Continue to try and get model to explain increase

