



Update on EBS Pollock assessment plans for 2022

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Today

- No model changes
 - Added features to accommodate ACLIM projections (courtesy Paul Spencer)
 - Includes posterior predictive distributions
 - Continue to test alternatives for comparison (e.g., WHAM, SAM, SS, AMAK)
 - Key features (e.g., covariance spec on BTS survey time series)
- Survey weight-at-age estimation
 - Affects conversion of model N-at-age to predicted survey biomass (and hence fits)
 - Adds to the estimate of current-year fishery weight-at-age and projections

Survey body-mass-at-age

• 2021 Method (old)

For *i*th year, *j*th age:

$$w_{i,j} = \frac{\sum^{k} N_{ijk} a_k L_a^{b_k}}{\sum^{k} N_{ijk}}$$

Where k indexes sex (unid, male, female)

- Problem is it only captures inter-annual variation due to length
- Subsequently less missing years of L-W data from survey

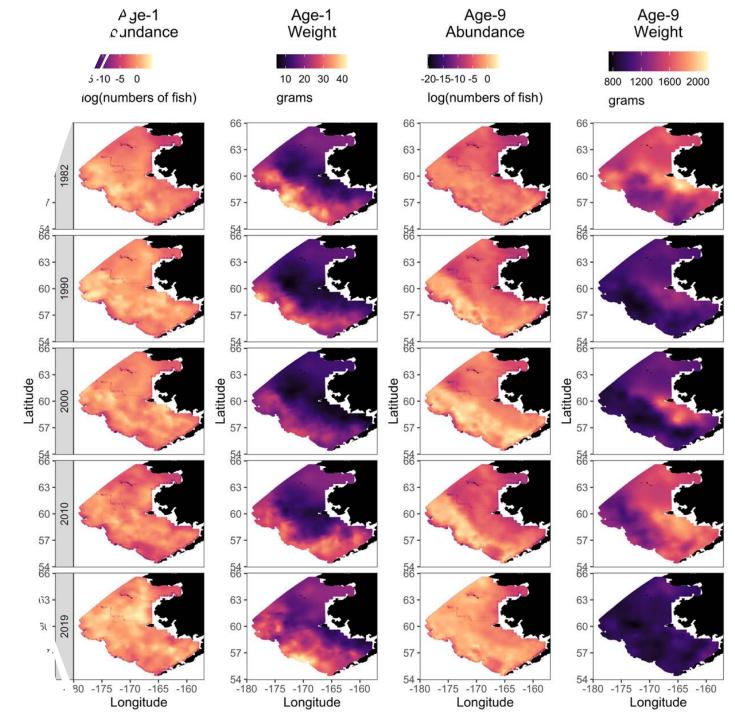
# These	the LW	coefficie	nts from	RACE	(CA	1999)
b_m <-	3.038;	a_m <- (0.0000049	919		
b_f <-	2.986;	a_f <- (0.0000066	581		
b_u <-	2.9954;	a_u <- (5.3611E-0	06		

YEAR	SEX	AGE	POPULATION	MEAN_LENGTH	SD_LENGTH
<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
<u>1</u> 982	1	0	<u>6</u> 441.	100	0
<u>1</u> 982	1	1	188 <u>468</u> 524.	174.	15.8
<u>1</u> 982	1	2	<u>1</u> 423 <u>470</u> 506	231.	24.7
<u>1</u> 982	1	3	<u>1</u> 649 <u>836</u> 830	302.	28.9
<u>1</u> 982	1	4	<u>2</u> 347 <u>681</u> 861	380.	40.7
<u>1</u> 982	1	5	725 <u>886</u> 718	408.	53.5
<u>1</u> 982	1	6	101 <u>883</u> 300.	461.	81.0
<u>1</u> 982	1	7	54 <u>104</u> 725.	527.	47.1
<u>1</u> 982	1	8	27 <u>379</u> 440.	568.	49.0
<u>1</u> 982	1	9	19 <u>137</u> 331.	573.	58.3

Survey body-mass at age reevaluation

- Study by Julia Indivero
- Goal to make survey wt-at-age consistent w/ other SDM estimates

 $\log(w_{g_{i},a_{i},y_{i}}) = \underbrace{\beta_{a_{i},y_{i}}}_{Temporal variation} + \underbrace{\omega_{a_{i},g_{i}}}_{Spatial variation} + \underbrace{\varepsilon_{g_{i},a_{i},y_{i}}}_{Spatio-temporal variation}$



Indivero study objectives

- 1. What is the spatial and temporal pattern of size at fine-scale (i.e. local) and population-scale (i.e. index)?
- 2. Do local spatial and spatio-temporal variation impact index size-at-age?
- 3. Does local variation in size matter more than abundance for index size-at-age?
- 4. How does our model of population size-at-age affect the stock assessment estimate of population biomass compared to a non-spatial naïve estimate?

Bonus feature of new method—estimates of uncertainty in wt-at-age

Useful in supplementing fishery mean-wt-at-age projections
Year and cohort effects

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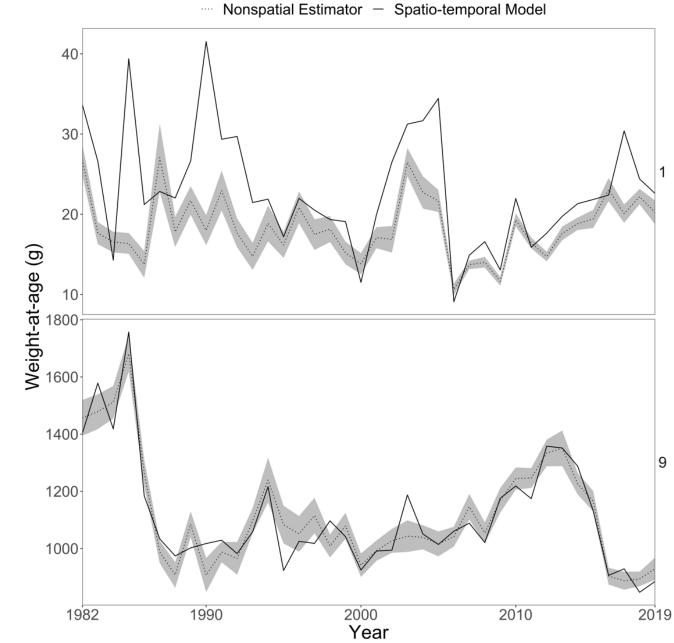
12

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Age Class

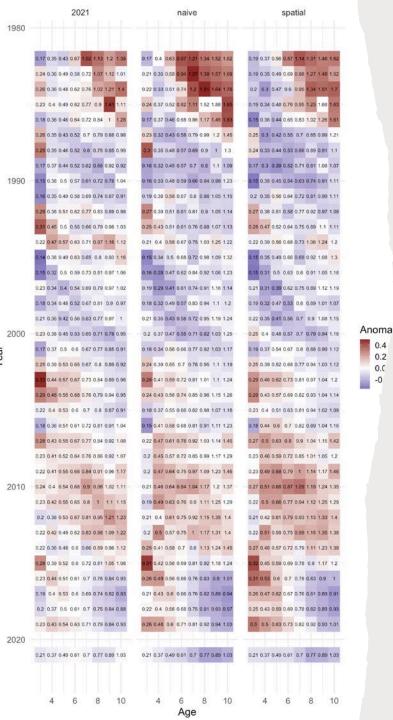
Added feature

- Useful for aiding the fishery meanwt-at-age projections
 - Year and cohort effects



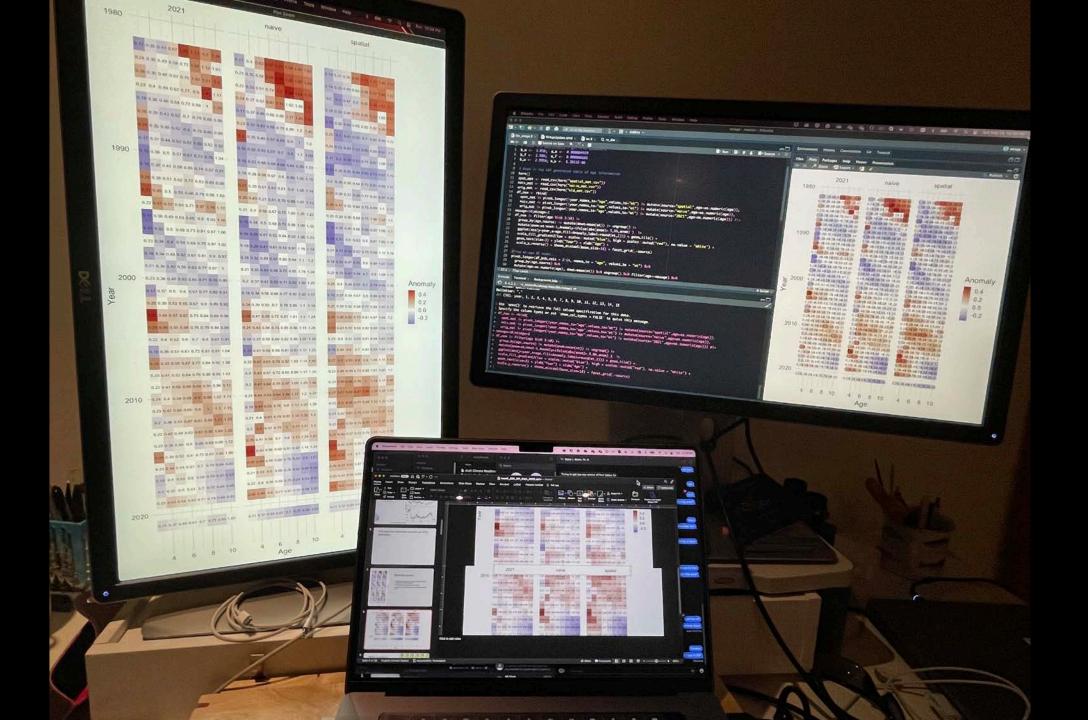
Courtesy Julia Indivero, In Review

How does the evaluation compare w/ 2021 Estimates?



Relatively poorly...

- Traditional method went from length to weight with fixed, sex-specific wt-length parameters
- This affected the predicted biomass estimates within the model
- In general, old way tended to have anomalies closer to the mean...

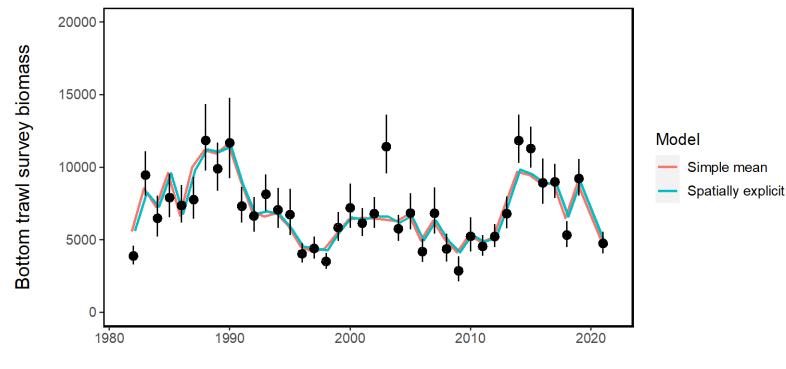


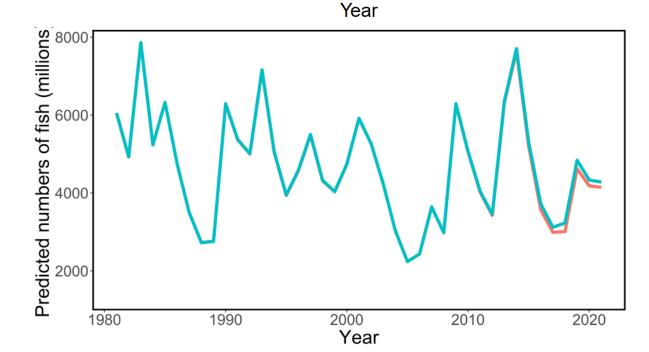
	2021	naive	spatial
2010	0.24 0.4 0.54 0.68 0.9 0.98 1.02 1.11	0.21 0.46 0.64 0.84 1.04 1.17 1.2 1.37	0.27 0.51 0.68 0.87 1.09 1.19 1.24 1.35
	0.23 0.42 0.55 0.65 0.8 1 1.1 1.15	6 0.19 0.49 0.63 0.76 0.9 1.11 1.25 1.29	0.22 0.5 0.66 0.77 0.94 1.12 1.25 1.29
	0.2 0.36 0.53 0.67 0.81 0.95 1.21 1.23	0.21 0.4 0.61 0.75 0.92 1.15 1.35 1.4	0.21 0.42 0.61 0.79 0.93 1.13 1.33 1.4
	0.22 0.42 0.49 0.62 0.83 0.98 1.09 1.22	e 0.2 0.5 0.57 0.75 1 1.17 1.31 1.4	0.22 0.51 0.59 0.75 0.99 1.15 1.35 1.38
	0.22 0.36 0.48 0.6 0.66 <mark>0.89</mark> 0.98 1.12	0.25 0.41 0.58 0.7 0.8 1.13 1.24 1.45	0.27 0.46 0.57 0.72 0.79 1.11 1.23 1.38
	0.28 0.39 0.52 0.6 0.72 0.81 1.05 1.08	0.31 0.42 0.56 0.69 0.81 0.92 1.18 1.24	0.32 0.45 0.59 0.69 0.78 0.9 1.17 1.2
	0.23 0.44 0.51 0.61 0.7 0.78 0.84 0.93	0.26 0.49 0.56 0.66 0.76 0.83 0.9 1.01	0.31 0.53 0.6 0.7 0.78 0.83 0.9 1
	0.19 <mark>0.4 0.53</mark> 0.6 0.69 0.74 0.82 0.83	0.21 <mark>0.43 0.6</mark> 0.66 0.76 0.82 0.89 0.94	0.26 0.47 0.62 0.67 0.76 0.81 0.89 0.91
	0.2 0.37 0.5 0.61 0.7 0.75 0.84 0.88	0.22 0.4 0.56 0.68 0.75 0.81 0.93 0.97	0.25 0.43 0.59 0.69 0.78 0.82 0.89 0.93
	0.23 <mark>0.43 0.54</mark> 0.63 0.71 0.79 0.84 0.93	0.26 0.48 0.6 0.71 0.81 0.92 0.94 1.03	0.3 0.5 0.63 0.73 0.82 0.92 0.93 1.01
2020		,	
	0.21 0.37 0.49 <mark>0.61</mark> 0.7 0.77 0.89 1.03	0.21 0.37 0.49 0.61 0.7 0.77 0.89 1.03	0.21 0.37 0.49 0.61 0.7 0.77 0.89 1.03
	4 6 8 10	4 6 8 10	4 6 8 10
		Age	

Indivero et al.

 Effect of spatial vs simple mean estimates on assessment results

Last year's 2021 assessment fits and abundance estimates





From Indivero et al. (submitted)

"Results from our case study suggests that accounting for spatially unbalanced sampling improved stock assessment consistency. Additionally, it improved our understanding on the dynamics of how local and population-level demographic processes interact. As climate change affects fish distribution and growth, integrating spatiotemporally explicit size-at-age processes with anticipated environmental conditions may improve management advice."



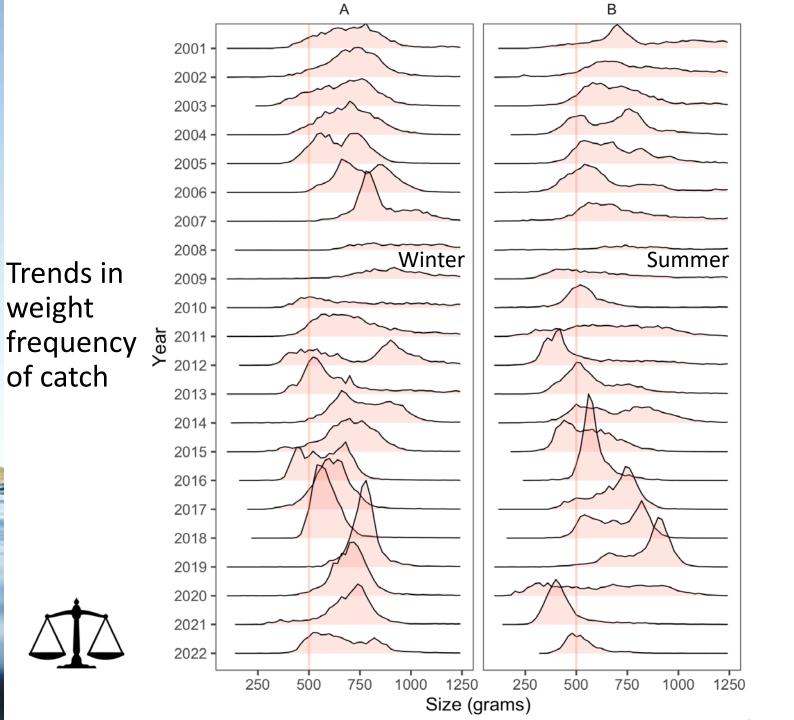


Summary

I recommend

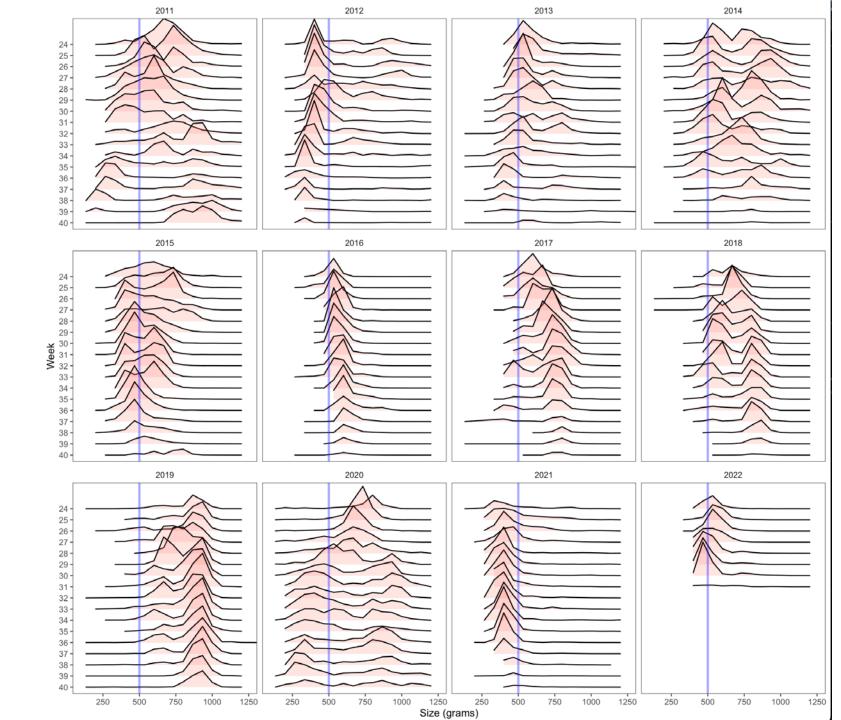
- Abandoning the old L-W relationship and mean length way of computing mean body-weight-at-age to fuller spatial data extent
- Adopting new approach that is most consistent with the VAST data
- For design-based tests (and alternative model runs), use the spatially naïve estimates (in place of old LW approach)

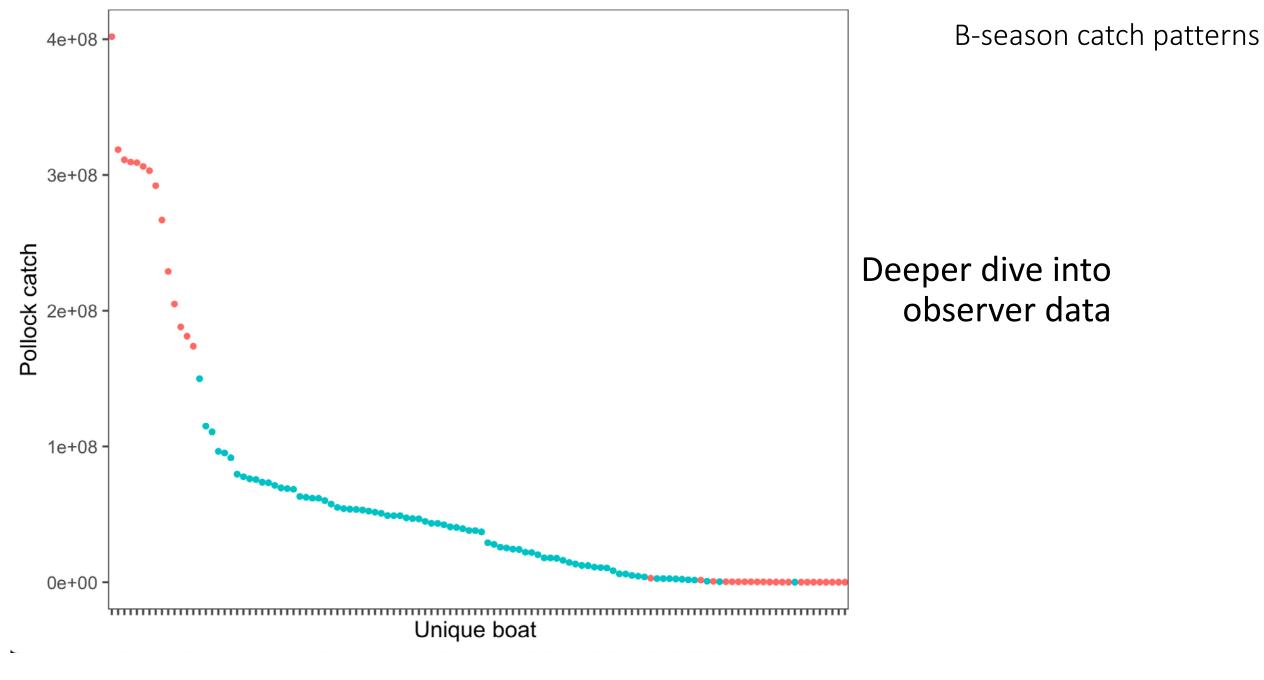




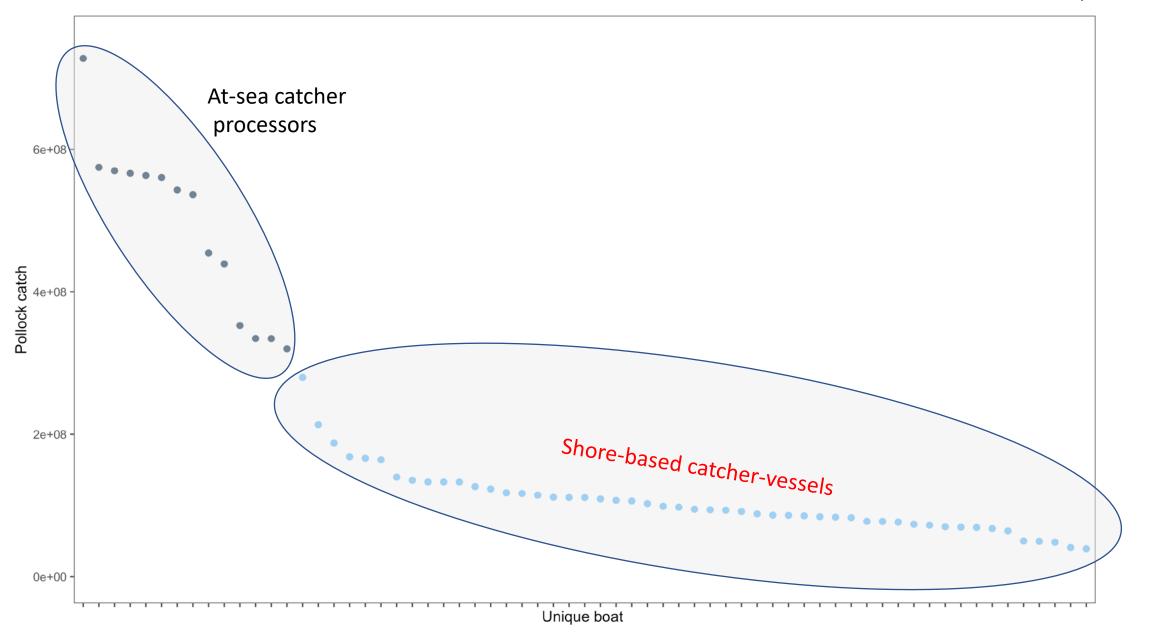
B-season

Tow-by-tow mean weight frequency by week



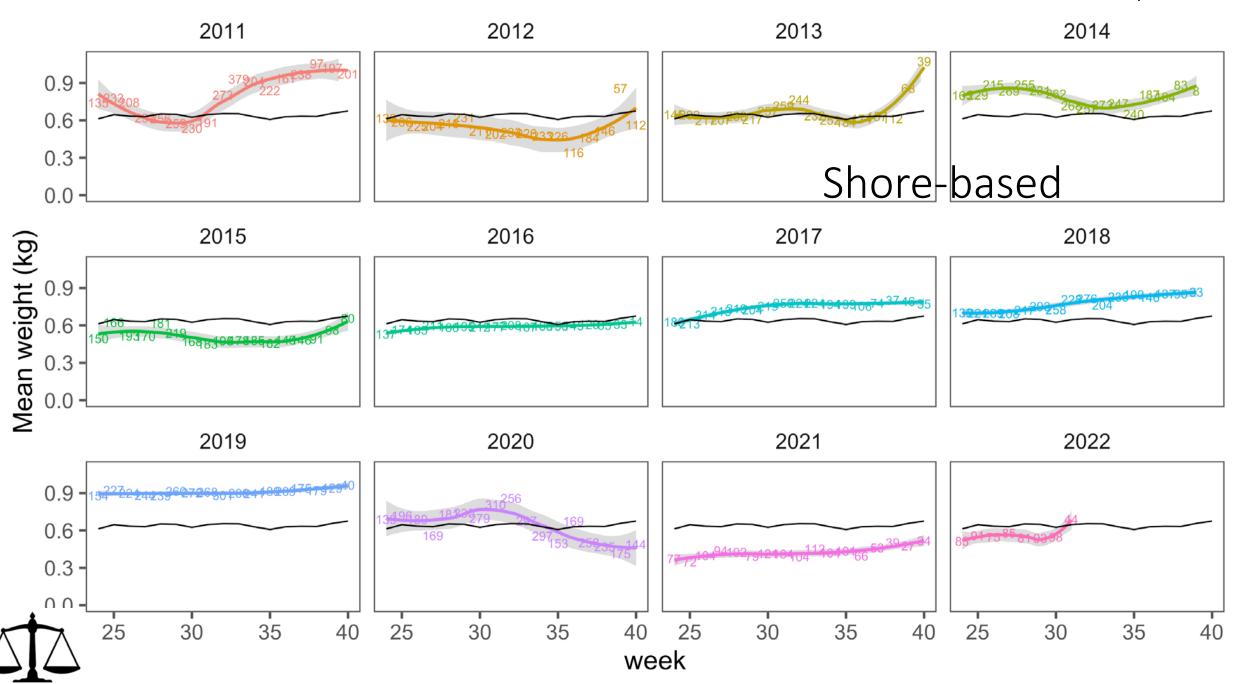






Catcher-vessels

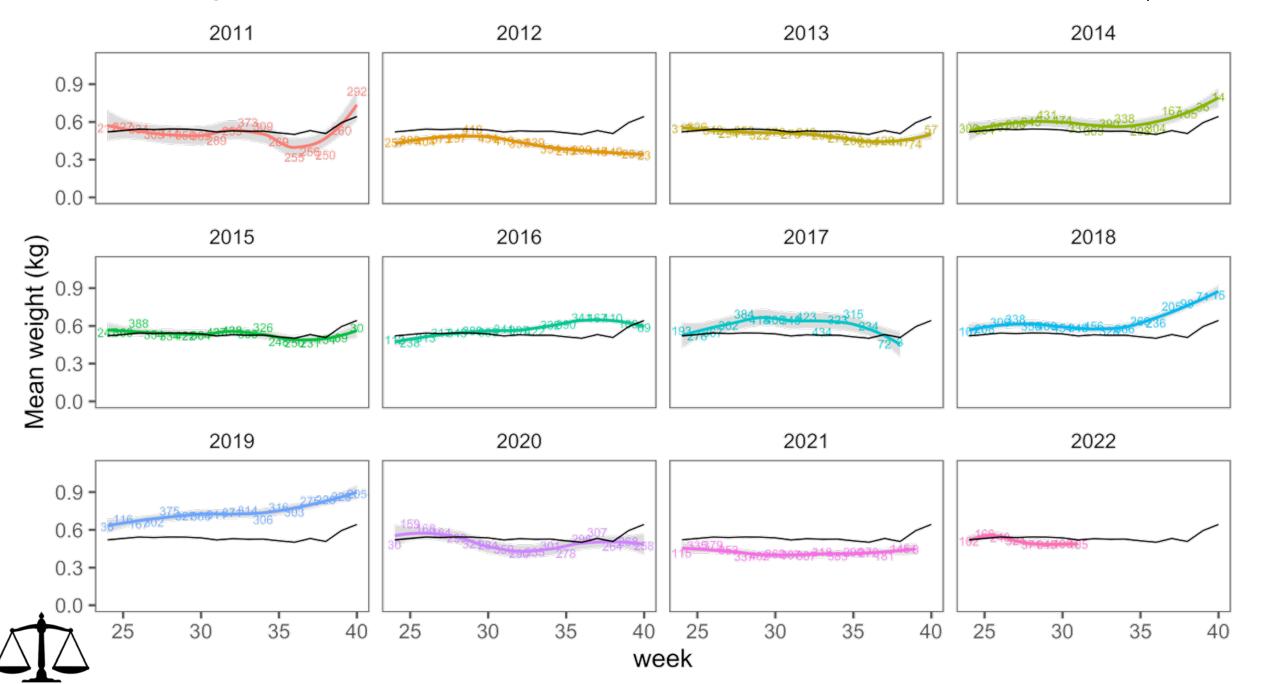
B-season catch patterns

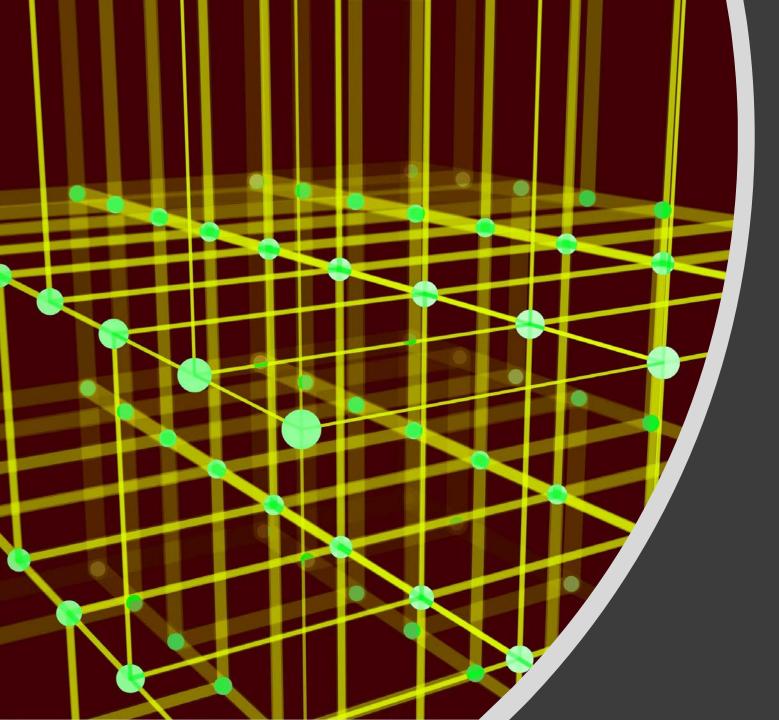




Catcher-processors

B-season catch patterns

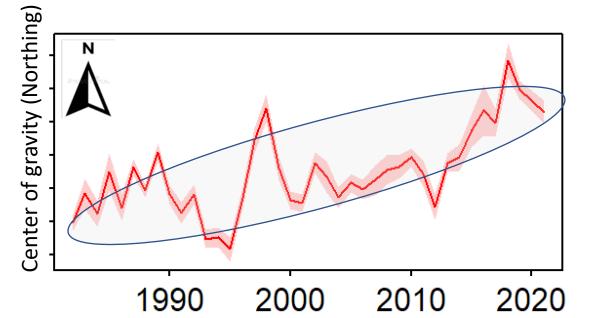


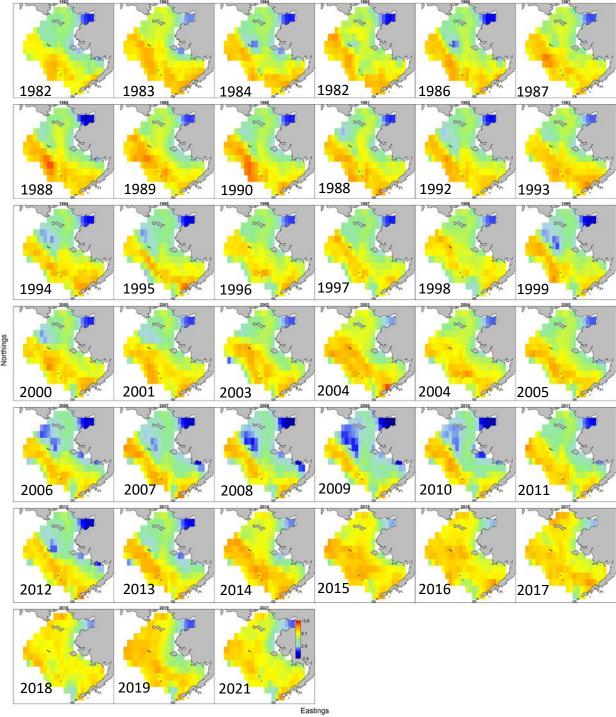


Explorations of spatial patterns and assessment impacts

Shifts in pollock distribution

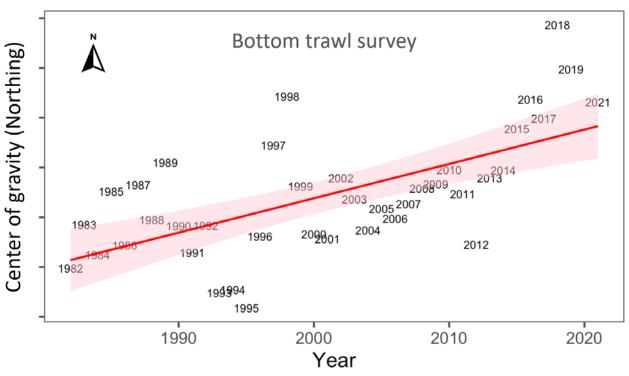
- NMFS summer bottom trawl survey
- Fishery INDEPENDENT
- VAST model estimates

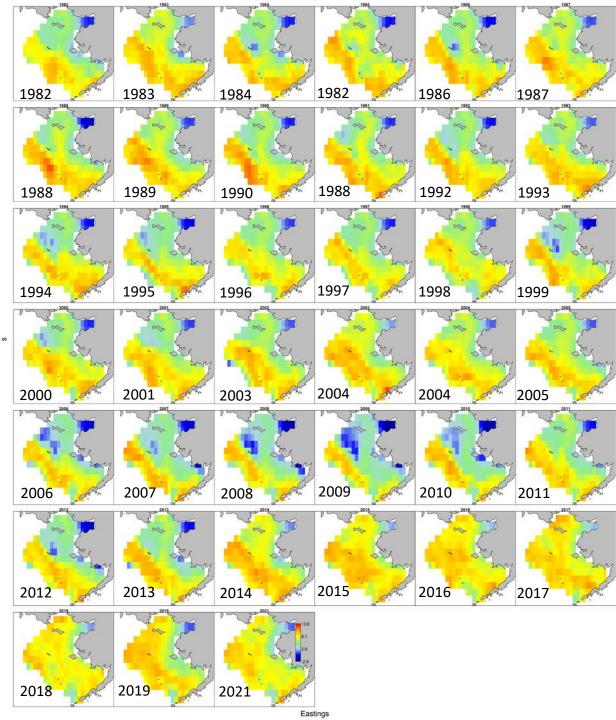


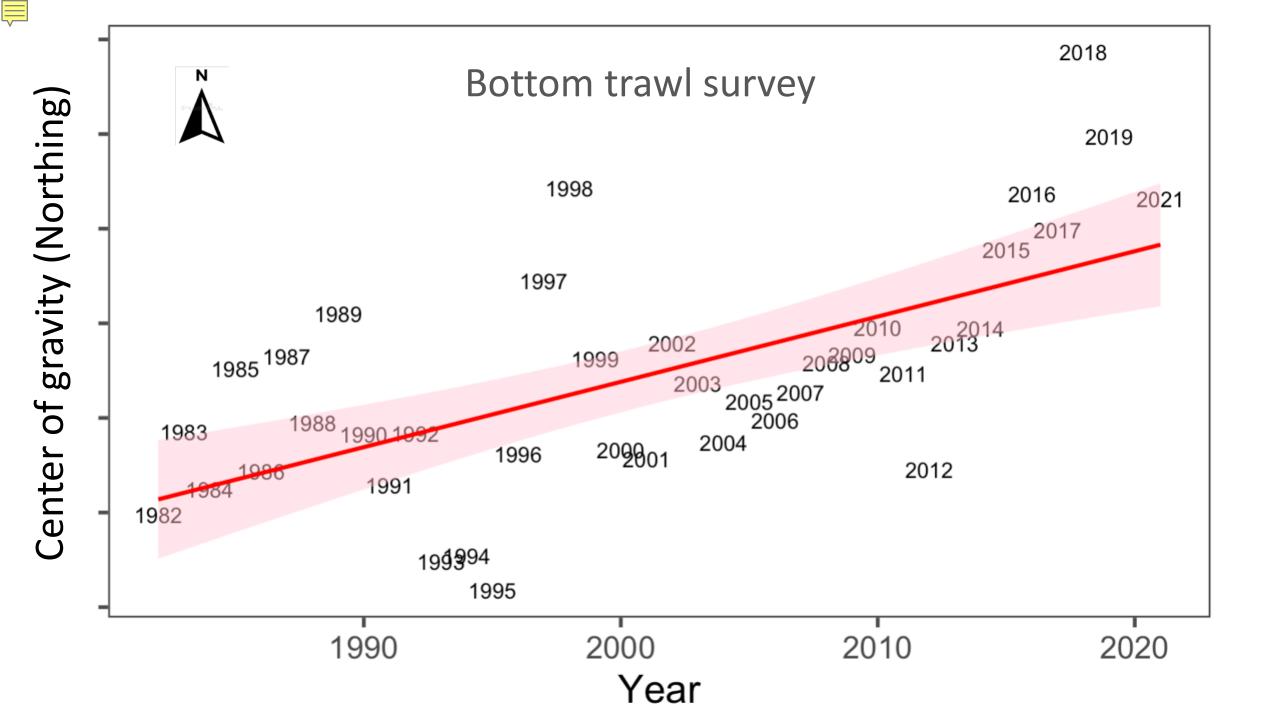


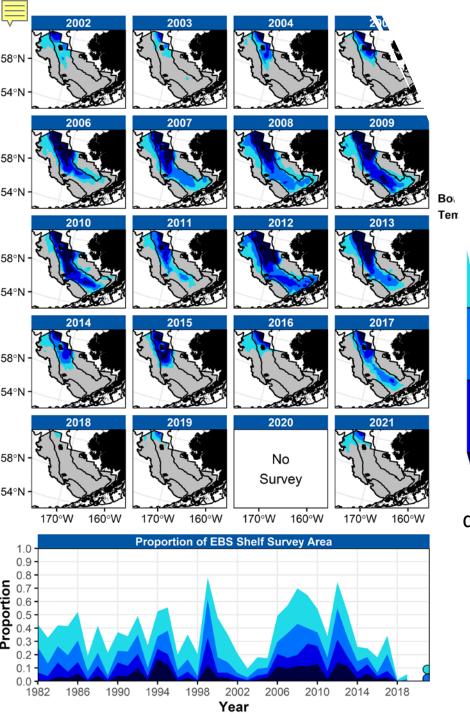
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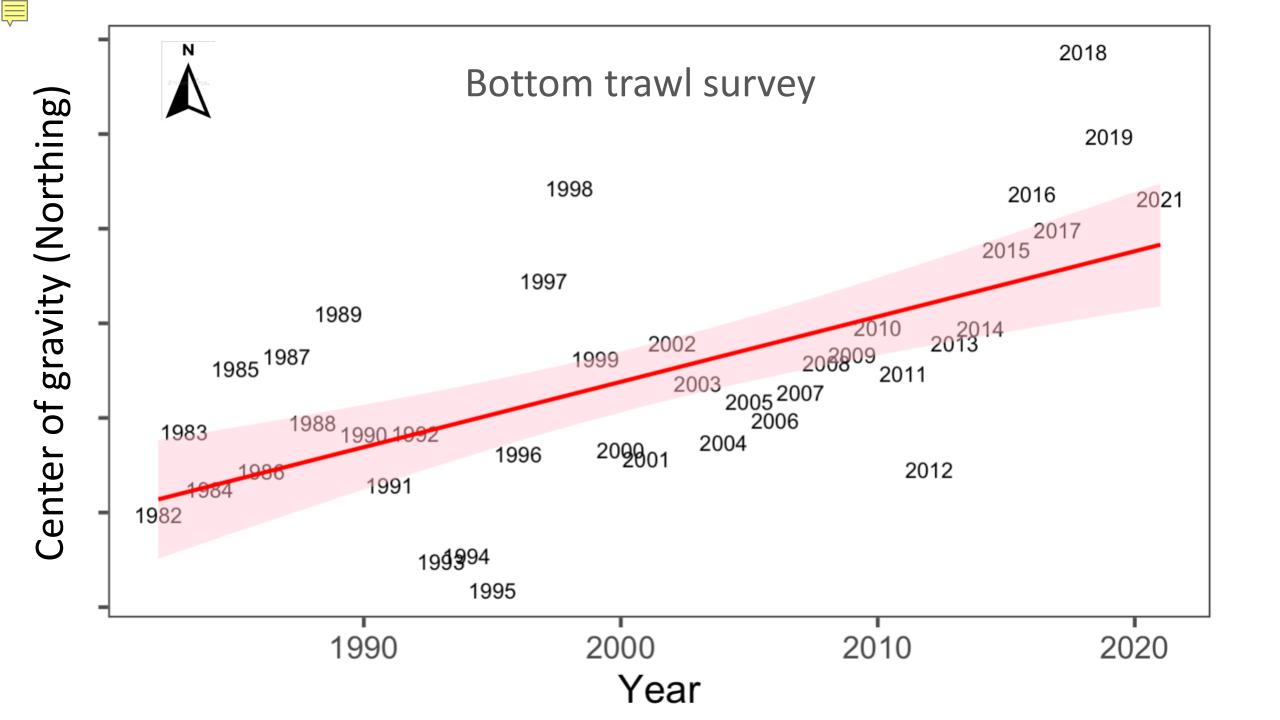


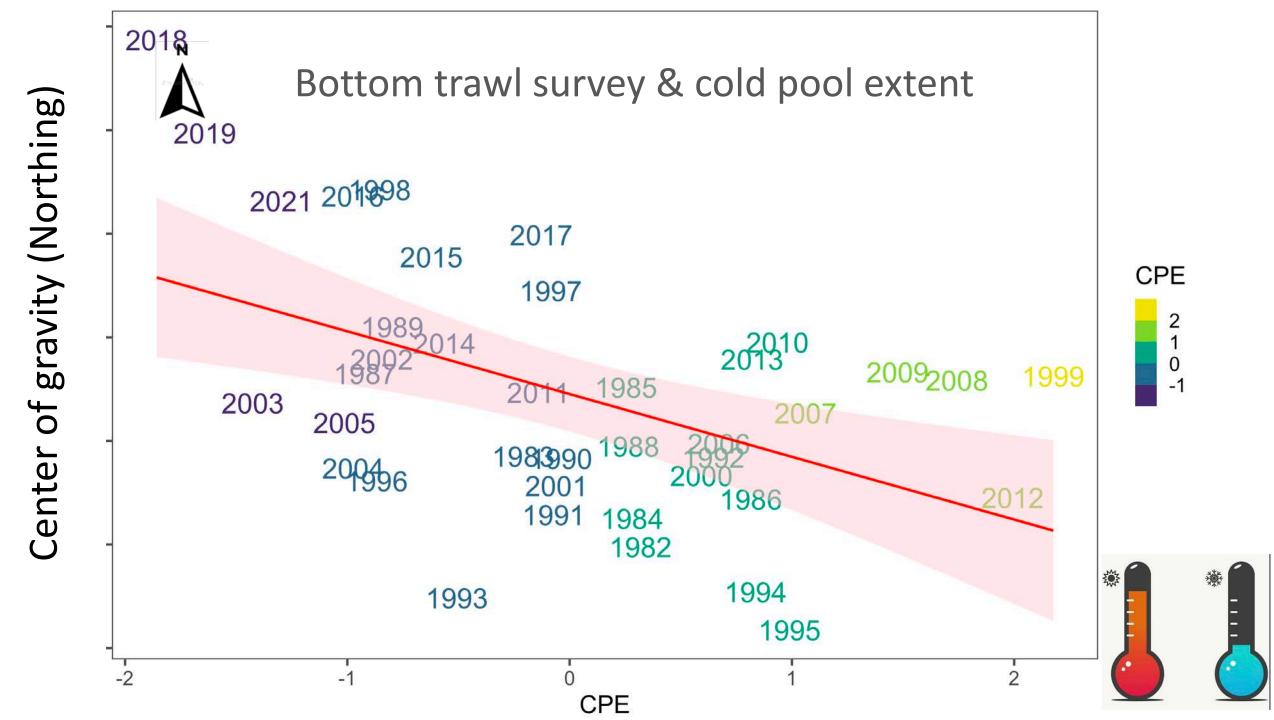


A great survey product: Bottom Temperature

Sean Rohan and Lewis Barnett R package

https://github.com/afsc-gap-products/coldpool



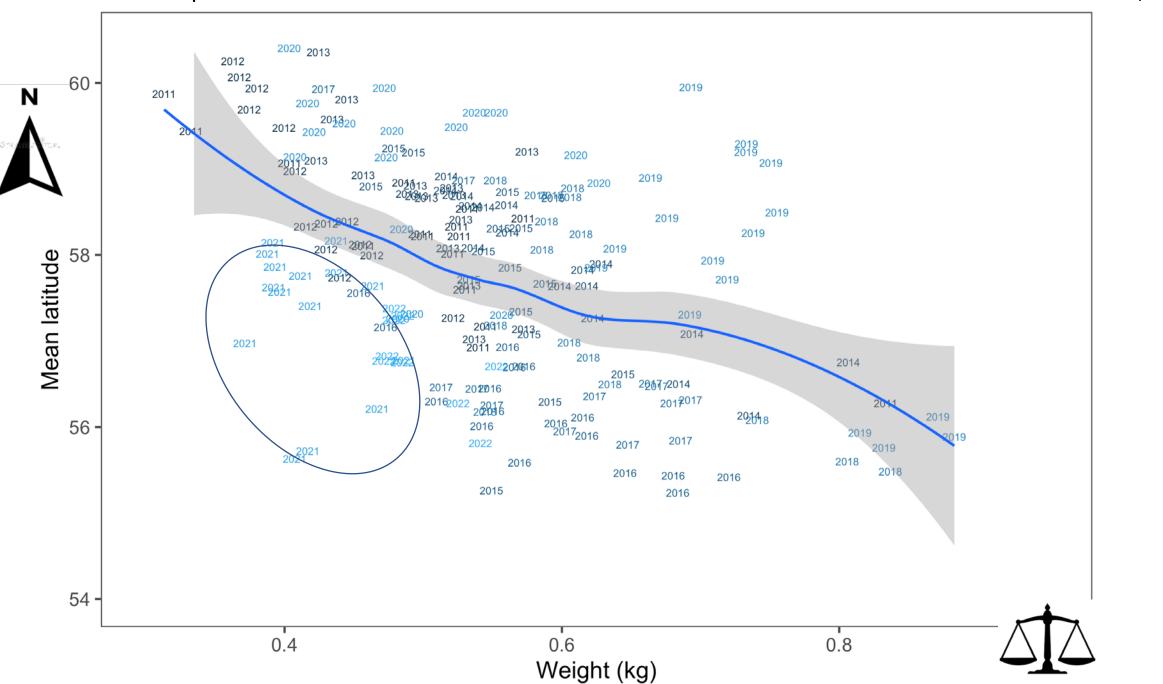


How much is due to shifted pattern of fishing?

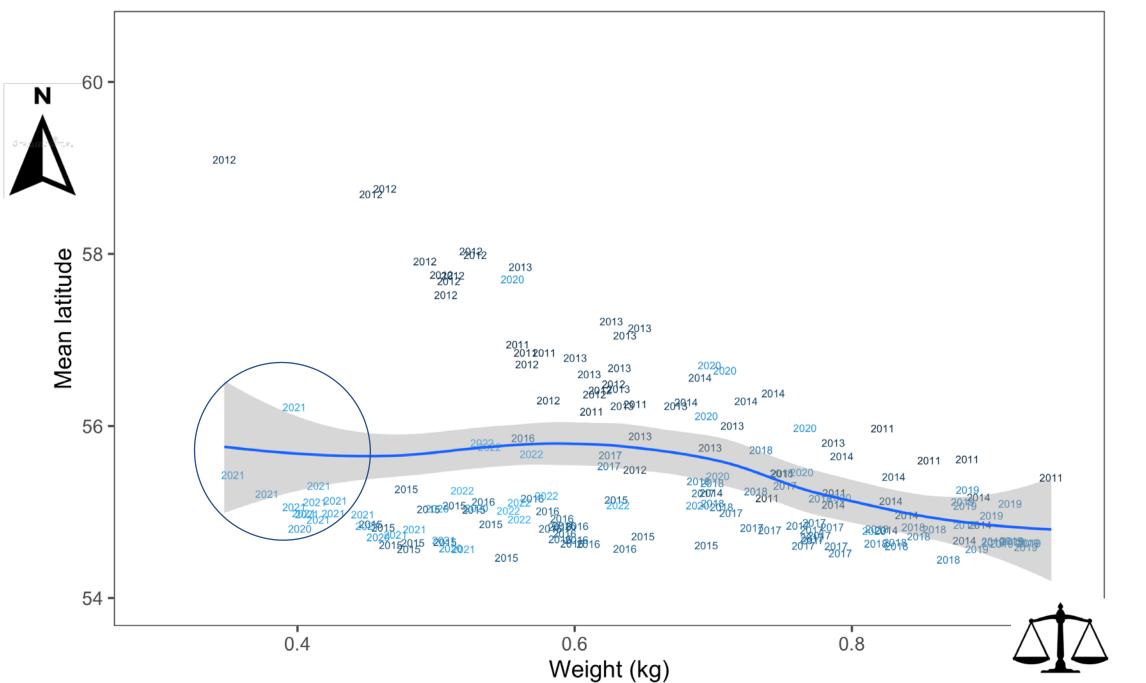
Catcher-processors

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B-season catch patterns



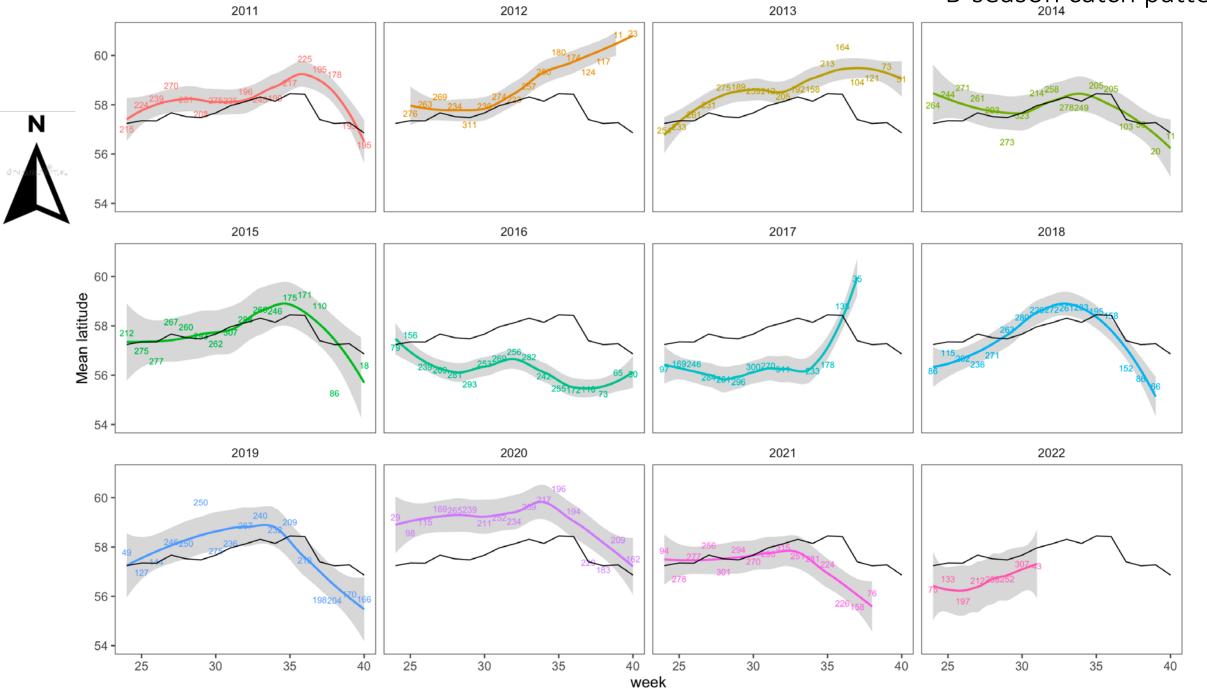
Catcher-vessels

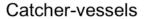


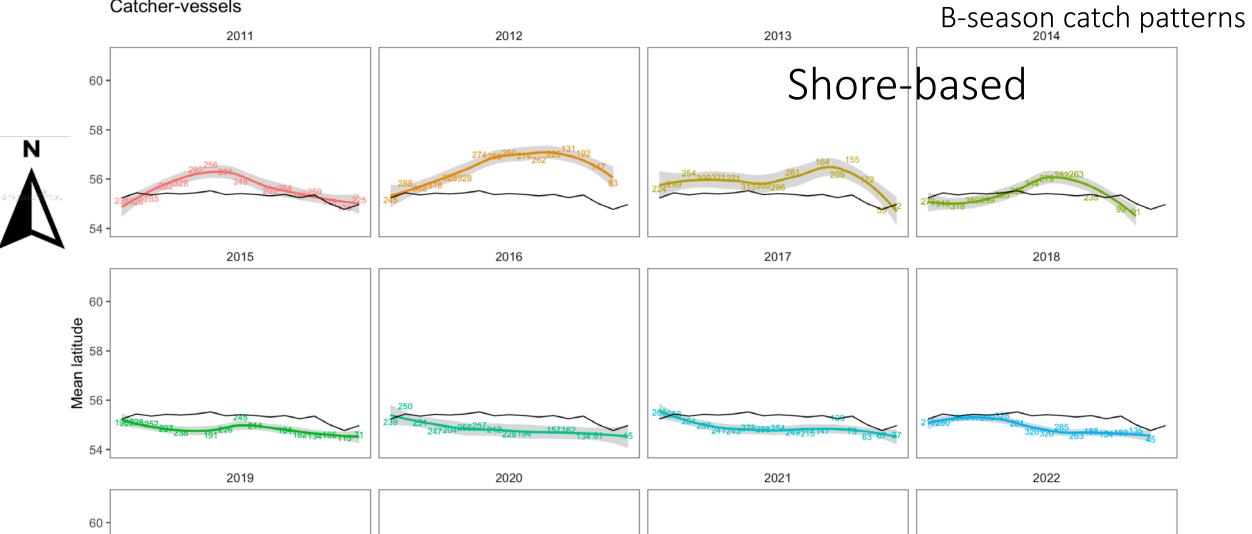
Catcher-processors

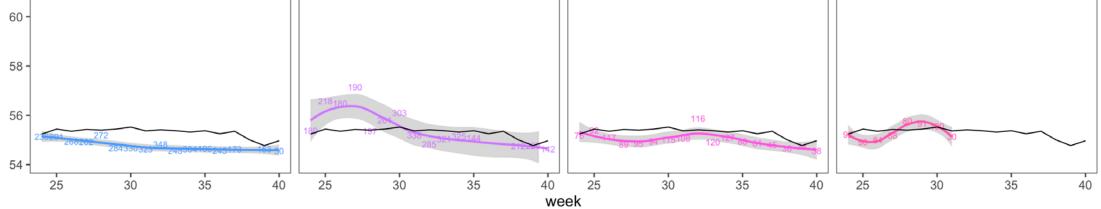
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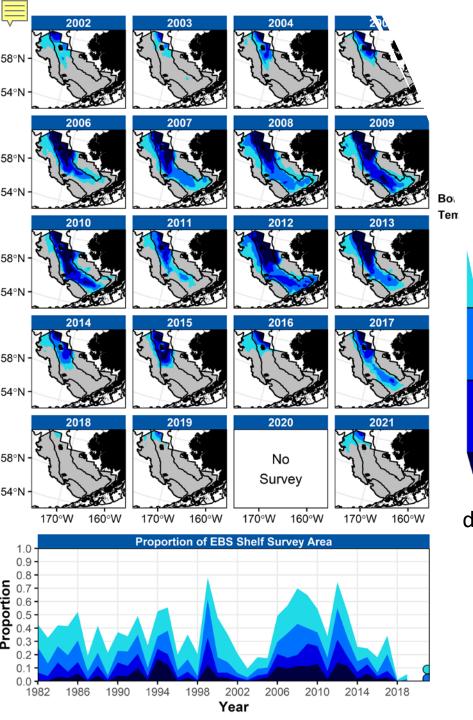
B-season catch patterns









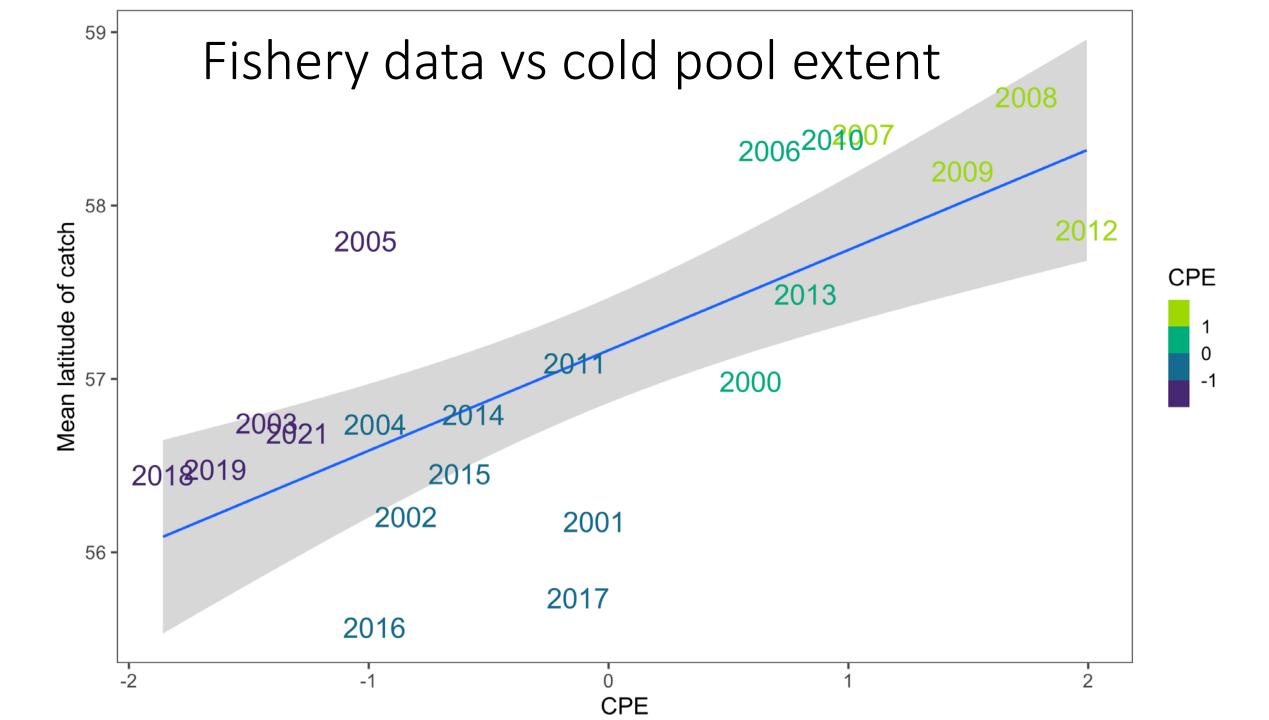


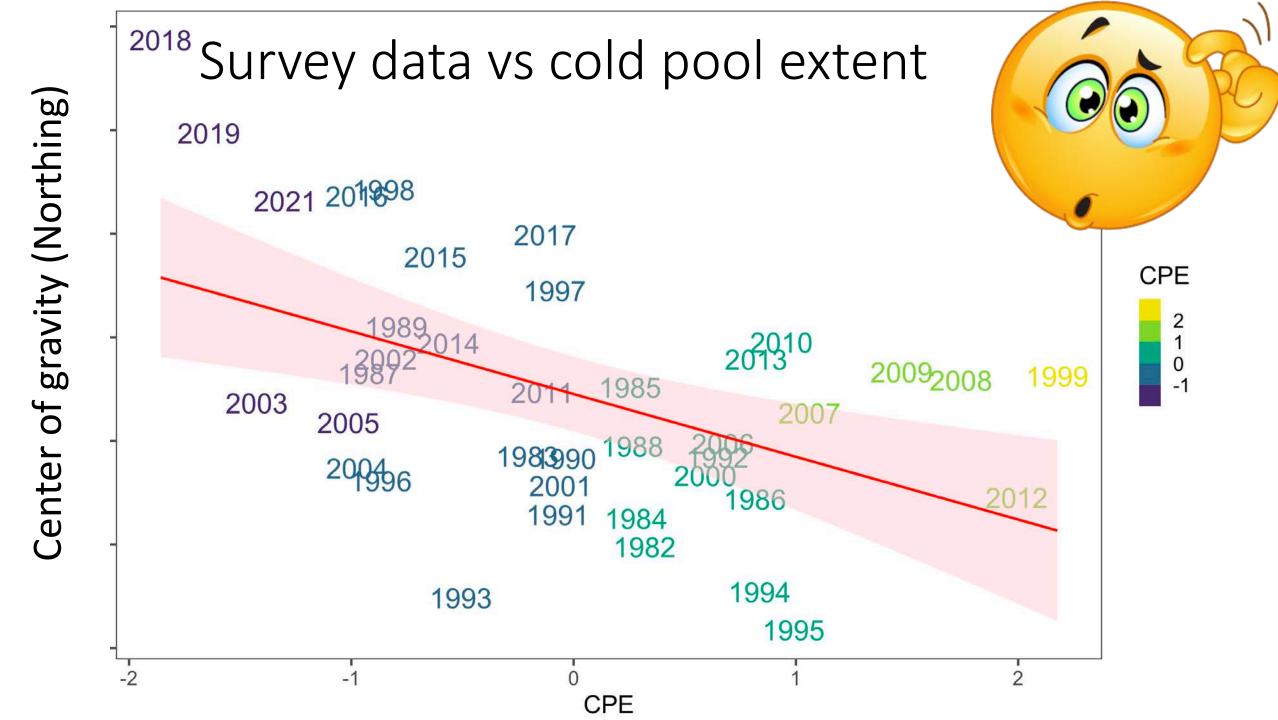
How does it compare to fishery data?

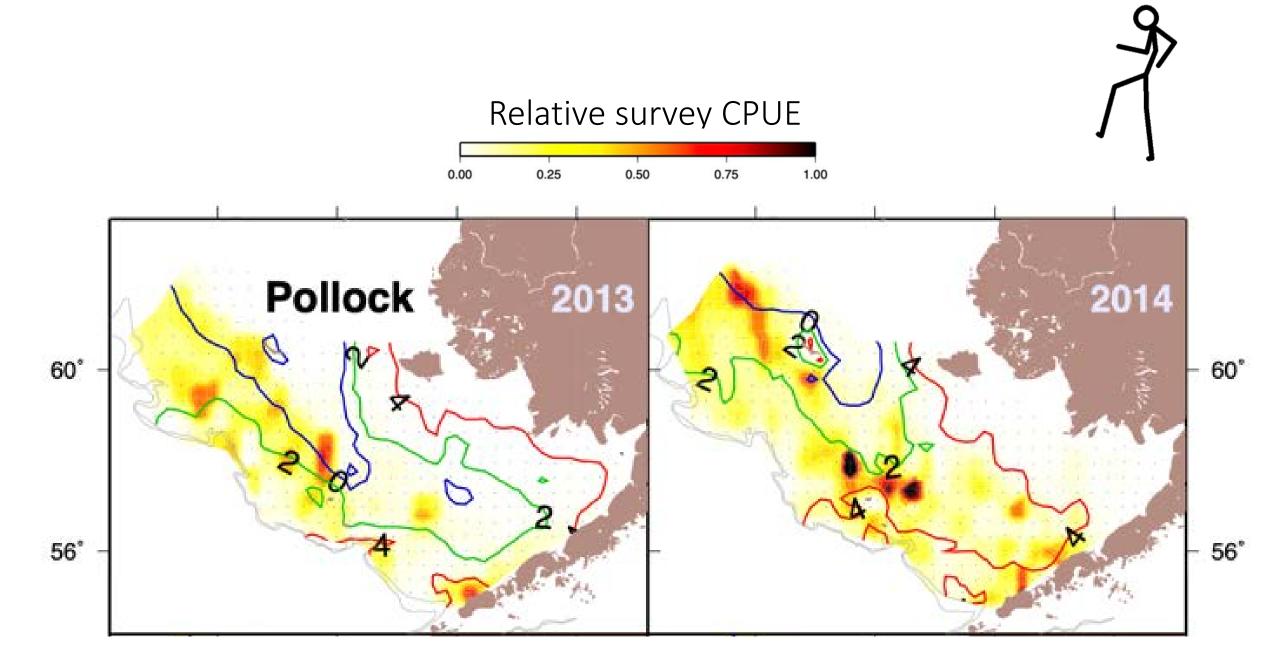
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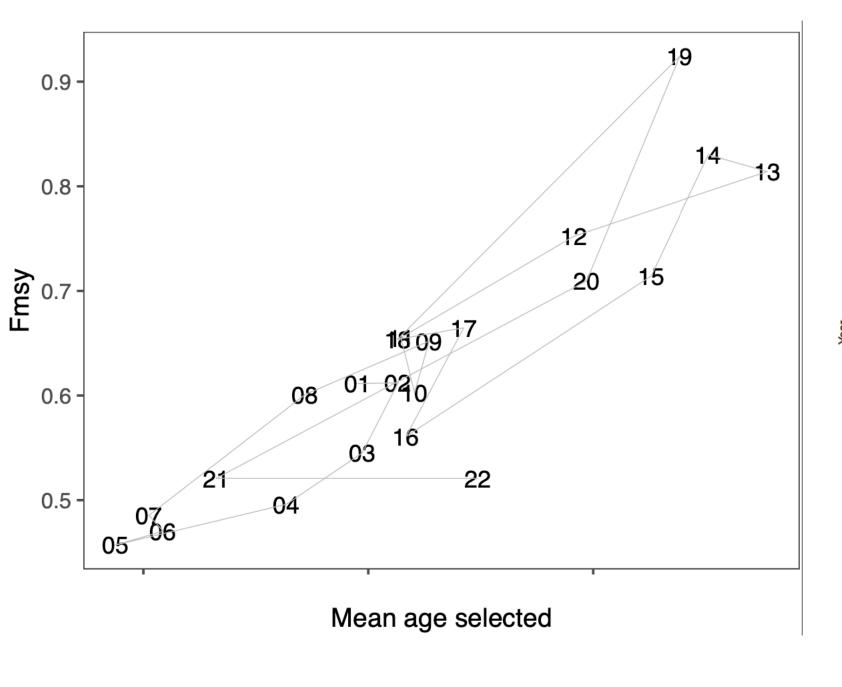
Included CPUE

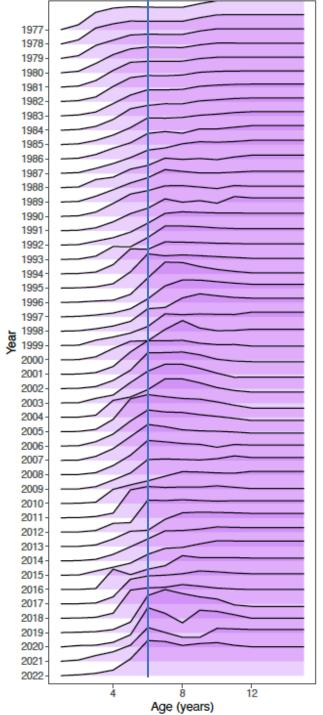
- Updated some
- Ratio from survey data

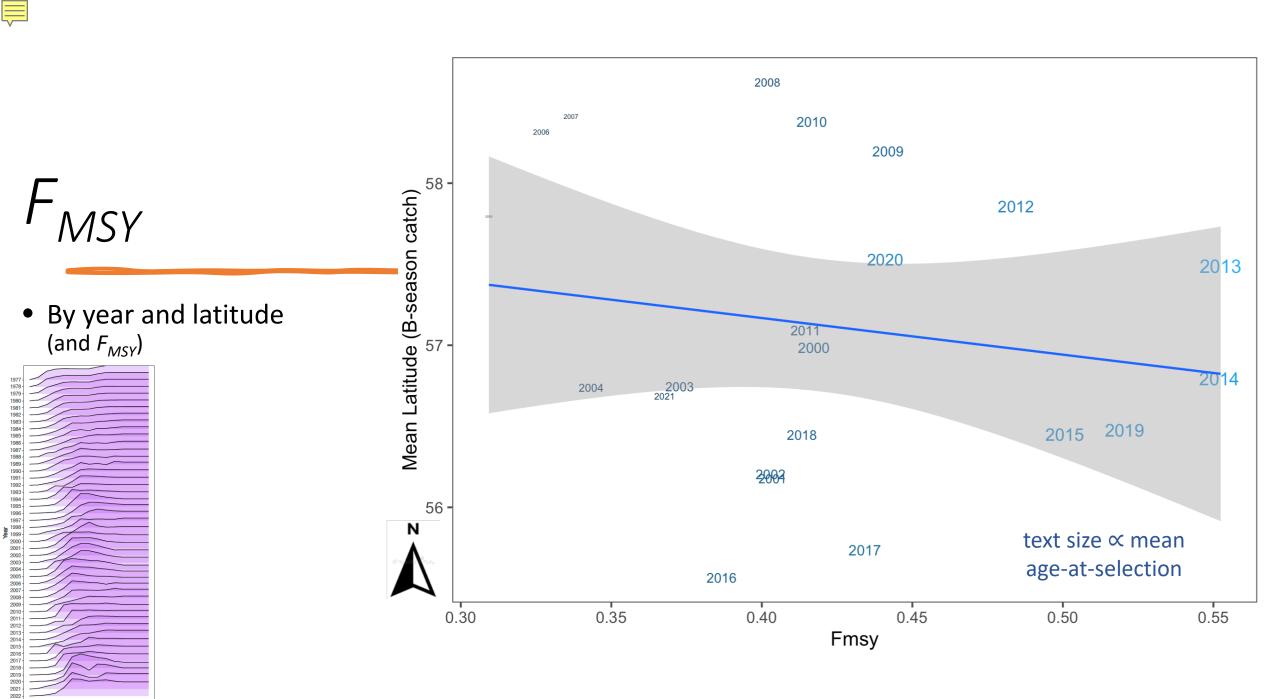
Haynie and Pfeiffer

Fig. 7. Summary of the effects of the size of the cold pool and total walleye pollock abundance on the intensity of early A-season (winter season) effort, B-season (summer season) CPUE, B-season effort, and B-season travel costs. Years in the sample characterized by varying abundance and cold pool levels are listed on the horizontal and vertical axes.

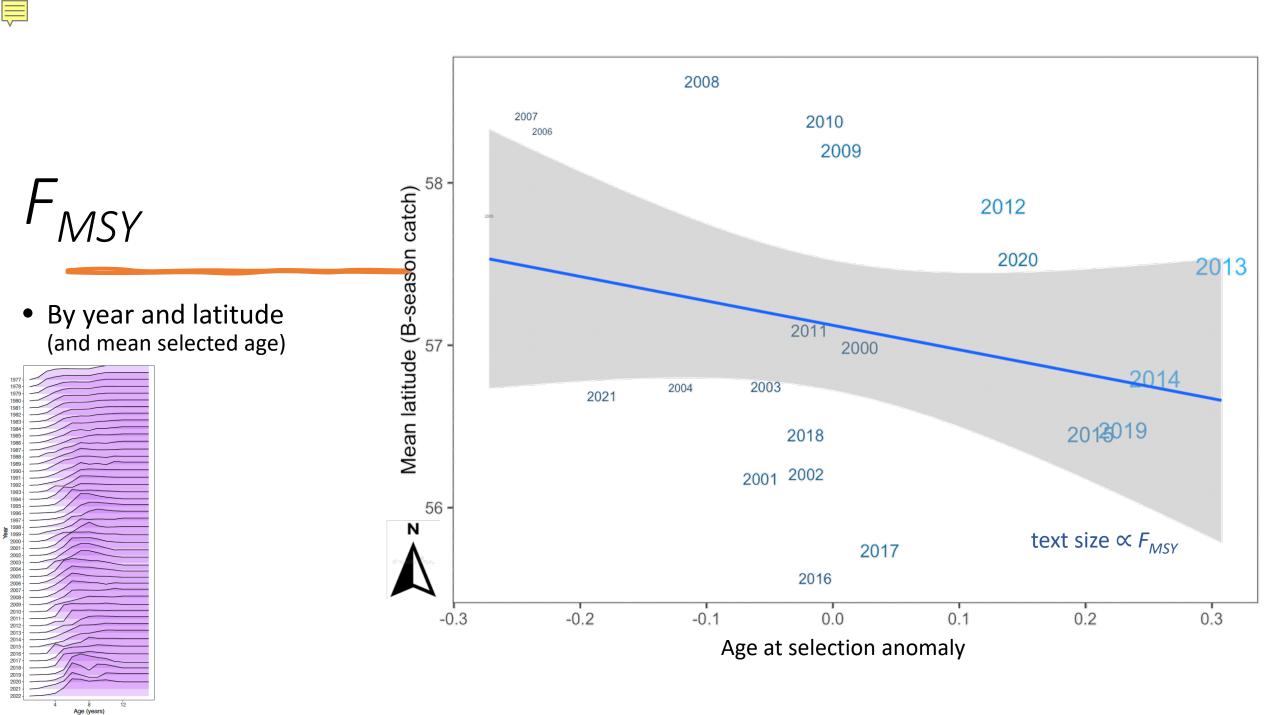
ndance	2006 2008 2007 2009	Lo	North/South CPUE ratio: + North/South effort ratio: + Travel costs: +	X (no data)		
Total abundance	2002 2003 1999 2001 2000	2003	Intensity of early A season effort: -/+ North/South CPUE ratio: + North/South effort ratio: + Travel costs: + gh	Intensity of early A season effort: + North/South CPUE ratio: - North/South effort ratio: - Travel costs: -		
			Large (Cold) ———	───→ Small (Warm)		
			1999 2008 2009 2007	2001 2005 2004 2002 2003		
Size of			Size of	cold pool		

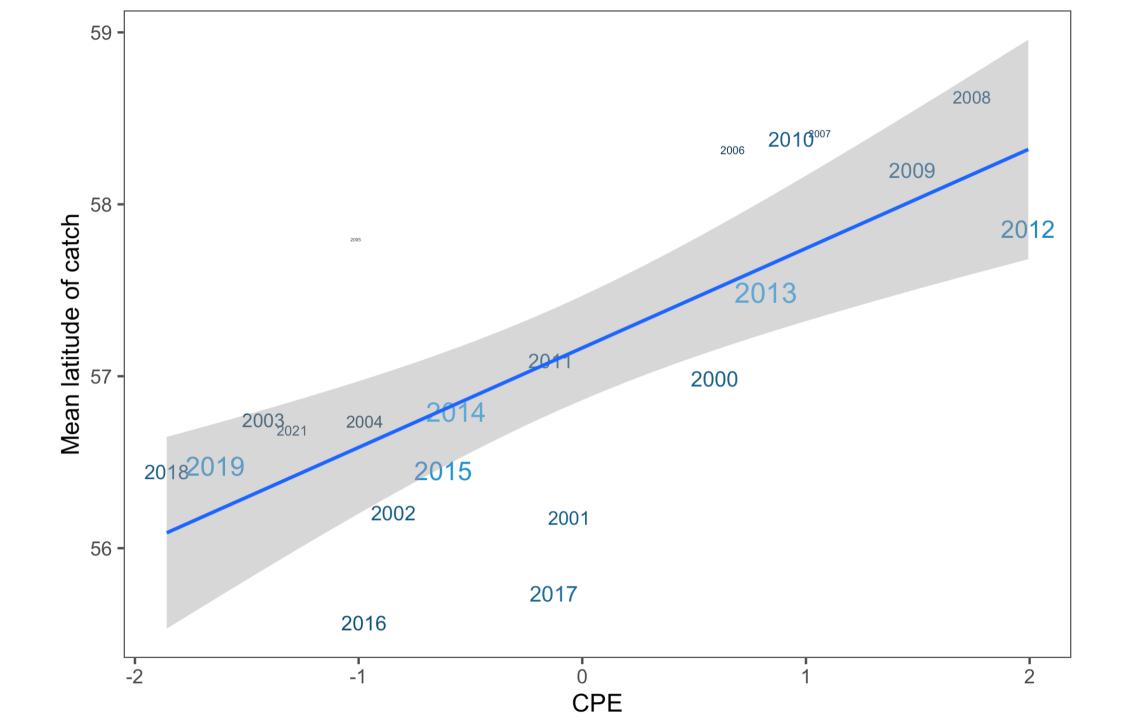


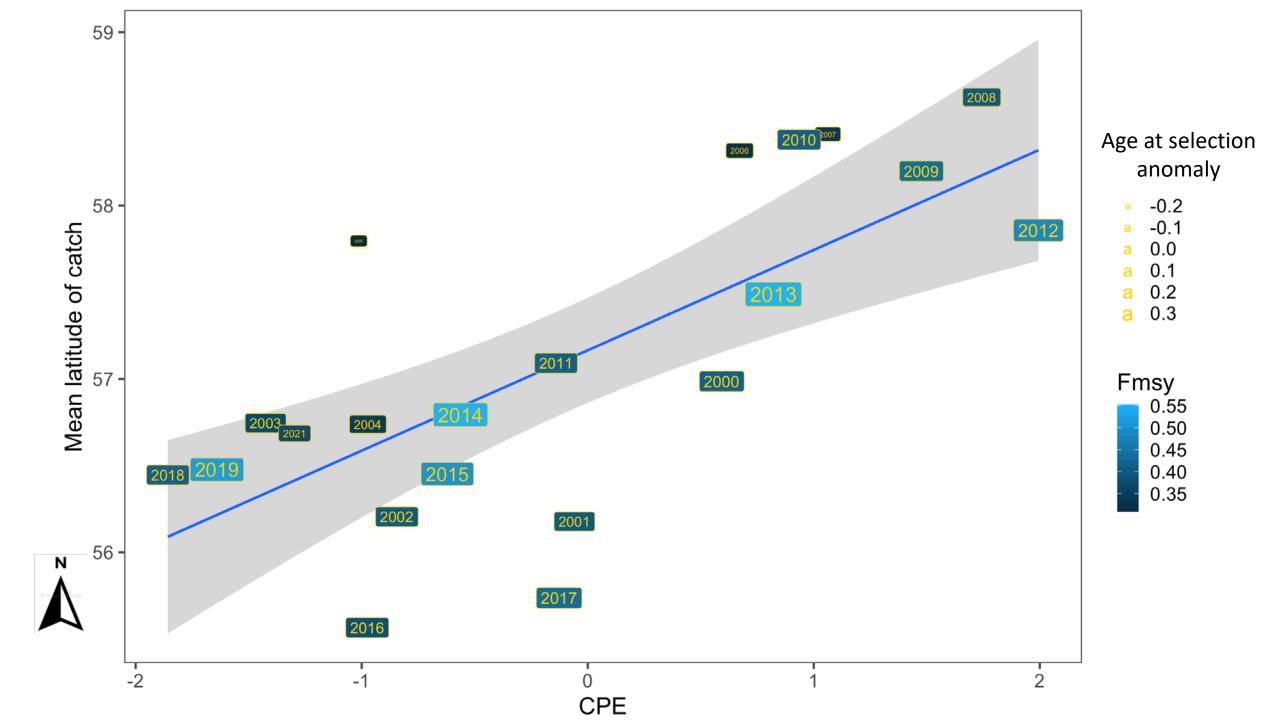




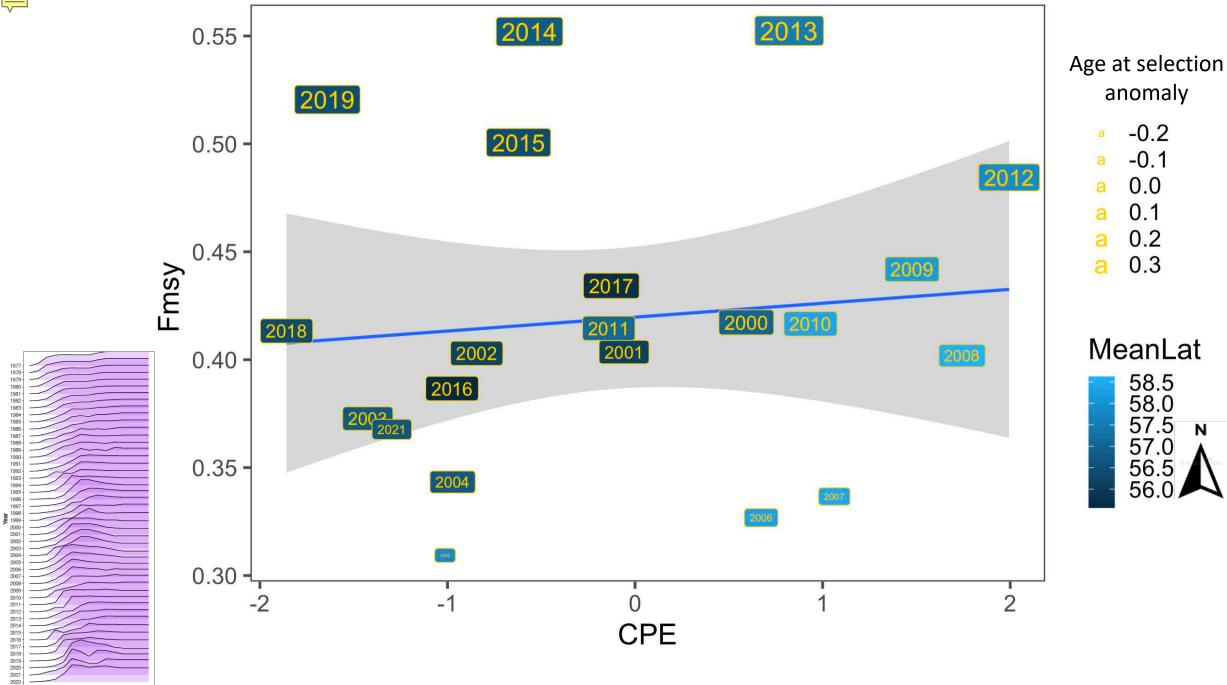
Age (years)











Age (years)

Summary on spatial distributions

I recommend

- Continue to evaluate the interaction of spatial distribution of the fishery and the relative selectivity
 - Particularly as it pertains to F_{MSY} estimates and uncertainty

Other initiatives coming in November 🛛 (🏷)

Make the calculations of Tiers 1, 2, and 3 more transparent

• SSC and others (including me!) had difficulty tracking down calcs

AVO, ATS, and BTS (EBS + NBS) survey data should all be available

• Age data from 2021 fishery + 2022 BTS data as well

2011 assessment MEY calculation to be revisited?

Closer look at EM data (for spatial analyses)