# Bering Sea Aleutian Islands arrowtooth flounder 

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- December 2013:
- SSC accepted the author's and Plan Team's recommended ABCs and OFLs for 2014 and 2015 under Tier 3a using the current model updated with female maturity information based on research by Stark (2011).
- The SSC looks forward to a full analysis of the model results with the old and new data in next year's stock assessment. The assessment should compare the alternative maturity curves, along with their uncertainty.
- September 2014, BSAI Plan Team recommended:
- a model that explores selectivity shapes for both the survey and the fishery, including a model with non-parametric selectivity-by-age as an alternative to the logistic model.
- For the selectivity-by-age model, the weightings used in the smoothing penalties should also be explored.


## Changes to Assessment Inputs

1. Survey size composition, biomass, standard deviations: 2013 and 2014 EBS shelf survey, and 2014 Al survey.
2. Fishery size compositions for 2012, 2013, and 2014. Fishery size composition data was also added for 1992-1999.
3. Estimates of catch through October 10, 2014.
4. Age data from the 2010 EBS shelf and 2010 AI surveys, as well as the 2004 shelf survey, which was not previously included.

## Changes to Assessment Methodology

1. Fishery selectivity estimated nonparametrically rather than using a 2parameter logistic function.
2. An additional likelihood component was added to incorporate new Aleutian Islands age data that had not been included in the past.

## Summary of Results

|  | Last year |  | This year |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity/Status | 2014 | 2015 | 2015 | 2016 |
| $M$ (natural mortality - Male, Female) | $0.35,0.2$ | $0.35,0.2$ | $0.35,0.2$ | $0.35,0.2$ |
| Specified/recommended Tier | 3 a | 3 a | 3 a | 3 a |
| Projected biomass (ages 1+) | $1,023,440$ | 995,494 | 908,379 | 911,652 |
| Female spawning biomass (t) |  |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Projected | 626,319 | 632,319 | 533,731 | 528,020 |
| $B_{100 \%}$ | 577,538 | 577,538 | 555,049 | 555,049 |
| $B_{40 \%}$ | 231,015 | 231,015 | 222,019 | 222,019 |
| $B_{35 \%}$ | 202,138 | 202,138 | 194,267 | 194,267 |
| $F_{O F L}$ | 0.186 | 0.186 | 0.180 | 0.180 |
| $m_{13} F_{A B C}$ (maximum allowable $=$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{F}_{40 \%}$ ) | 0.156 | 0.156 | 0.153 | 0.153 |
| Specified/recommended $F_{A B C}$ | 0.156 | 0.156 | 0.153 | 0.153 |
| Specified/recommended OFL $(\mathrm{t})$ | 125,642 | 125,025 | 93,856 | 91,663 |
| Specified/recommended ABC $(\mathrm{t})$ | 106,599 | 106,089 | 80,547 | 78,661 |
| Is the stock being subjected to |  |  |  |  |
| overfishing? | no | no | no | no |
| Is the stock currently overfished? | no | no | no | no |
| Is the stock approaching a condition |  |  |  |  |
| of being overfished? | no | no | no | no |

## Model Structure

- Length-based model in ADMB.
- Survey and fishery length composition observations used to calculate numbers-at-age using length-age (growth) matrix.
- Age composition can be used.
- Catchability increases with temperature.

| Fishing mortality | Selectivity | Temp-q | Year class strength | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | 58 | 5 | 59 | 162 |

## Two models for fishery selectivity

- Model 1: Non-parametric; Selectivity is estimated separately for each age, and the shape is constrained to be a smooth function.
- Model 2: Logistic; selectivity is modeled as a two parameter ascending logistic function.


## Model 1 is preferred over model 2

- Lower AIC.
- There are fewer effective parameters than incorporated into the AIC calculation.
- Greatest improvement is in fit to fishery lengths.


## Likelihood components for BSAI ATF model run with Models 1 and 2 (green lower, red higher)

|  | Non-parametric selectivity (Model 1) | Logistic fishery selectivity (Model 2) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shelf survey biomass | 133.9 | 134.4 |
| Slope survey biomass | 62.6 | 64.0 |
| AI biomass | 47.6 | 47.2 |
| Shelf survey lengths | 1852.0 | 1854.1 |
| Slope survey lengths | 1046.0 | 1042.5 |
| AI survey lengths | 1087.3 | 1083.0 |
| Fishery lengths | 280.114 | 301.2 |
| Recruitment | 27.4 | 27.8 |
| Catch | 0.001106 | 0.001257 |
| Sex ratio | 46.6 | 46.7 |
| Shelf survey ages | 140.4 | 140.4 |
| Total Obj. Fun. value | 4753.54 | 4759.74 |
| Number of Parameters | 158 | 120 |
| AIC | 9818.488 | 9990.455 |

## Non-parametric fishery selectivity





## Logistic fishery selectivity






# Weightings used in the smoothing and monotonicity penalties (equal weights shown in parentheses) 

Fishery female Fishery male<br>Smooth selectivity likelihoods<br>Monotonicity constraint<br>10 (1)<br>200 (1)<br>40 (1)<br>100 (1)

## Non-parametric fishery selectivity with equal weights on likelihood components



# Summary of results for both selectivity models 

| Quantity/Status | Non-parametric fishery selectivity |  | Logistic fishery selectivity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| $\begin{aligned} & M \text { (natural mortality - Male, } \\ & \text { Female) } \end{aligned}$ | 0.35, 0.2 | 0.35, 0.2 | 0.35, 0.2 | 0.35, 0.2 |
| Specified/recommended Tier | 3 a | 3a | 3 a | 3a |
| Projected biomass (ages 1+) | 908,379 | 911,652 | 908,644 | 912,220 |
| Female spawning biomass (t) |  |  |  |  |
| Projected | 533,731 | 528,020 | 533,246 | 527,257 |
| $B_{100 \%}$ | 555,049 | 555,049 | 551,587 | 551,587 |
| $B_{40 \%}$ | 222,019 | 222,019 | 220,635 | 220,635 |
| $B_{35 \%}$ | 194,267 | 194,267 | 193,055 | 193,055 |
| $F_{\text {OFL }}$ | 0.180 | 0.180 | 0.163 | 0.163 |
| $\max F_{A B C}$ (maximum allowable $=$ $\mathrm{F}_{40 \%}$ ) | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.138 | 0.138 |
| Specified/recommended $F_{A B C}$ | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.138 | 0.138 |
| Specified/recommended OFL (t) | 93,856 | 91,663 | 97,286 | 98,757 |
| Specified/recommended ABC (t) | 80,547 | 78,661 | 84,300 | 83,043 |
| Is the stock being subjected to |  |  |  |  |
|  | no | no |  | no |
| Is the stock currently overfished? <br> Is the stock approaching a | no | no | no | no |
| condition of being overfished? | no | no | no | no |

## Trends

- Total biomass has declined slightly since 2006 in the EBS slope and shelf surveys, and the Aleutian Islands survey.
- Model indicates female spawning biomass increasing.
- Size composition appears stable.


## Survey biomass



## Fishery size compositions




## Fit to Bering Sea shelf survey biomass



Fit to Aleutian Islands survey biomass


## Fit to slope survey biomass



## Estimated Total Biomass



## Estimated female spawning biomass



## Female spawning biomass is higher than $B_{35 \%}$




Estimated female spawning biomass

## Maturity-at-age



## Total biomass, female spawning biomass




## Sex-specific mortality in ATF

Male estimates for M ranged from 0.24-0.51, female ranged from 0.14-0.33 (Wilderbuer and Turnock 2009).

- Wilderbuer, T., and Turnock, B. 2009. Sex-specific natural mortality of arrowtooth flounder in Alaska: implications of a skewed sex ratio on exploitation and management. N. American Journal of Fisheries Management.29:2, 306-322.

Age-weight relationship in arrowtooth flounder collected on the 2010 Bering Sea shelf survey


Age-weight relationship in arrowtooth flounder collected on the 2010

Aleutian Islands survey


## Bering Sea shelf (left), Aleutian Islands (right), 2010 sample



## Age frequency data for 2010 EBS shelf sample



## Age frequency data for 2010 Aleutian Island sample



## Sex ratio in surveys



## Summary

- Non-parametric fishery selectivity recommended (little change in reference points).
- Current likelihood weightings are best (in a limited exploration of alternatives).
- Maturity based on Stark (2011) better than Zimmerman (1997).
- New Aleutian Islands age data indicates males may not have higher natural mortality.

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| of being overfished? | no | no | no | no |

## Calculating AIC from the hessian and

 objective function value (ADMB output)- Transformed in the Hessian parameters were backtransformed into the original parameter space.
- Marginal likelihood was estimated (Thorson et al. 2014):


## likelihood $_{\text {MAR }}=0.5 \mathrm{Hess}_{T}$

OFV

- AIC was calculated using this marginal likelihood.

Thorson, J., Hicks, A.C., and Methot, R. 2014. Random effect estimation of time-varying factors in Stock Synthesis. ICES Journal of Marine Science; doi: 10.1093/icesjms/fst211.

## Catchability

BSAI

- Catchablity $(q)$ has been found to vary with shelf survey bottom temperature ( $T$ ):
$q=e^{+T}$
where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are a parameters estimated by the model.

