



# Alaska Sablefish

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# Outline



- New data
- Model results
- Extra recruitment analysis
- ESP (Ecosystems and Socioeconomics)
- Additional ABC/ACL Considerations
- Future

# SSC and PT Comments



## SSC

- ✓ Model naming
- ✓ Ecosystem status
- ✗ Natural mortality prior
- ✓ Whale adjusted OFL
- ✗ Re-examine growth



## Plan Teams

- ✗ Survey Residuals
- ✗ Shared process error



# New data

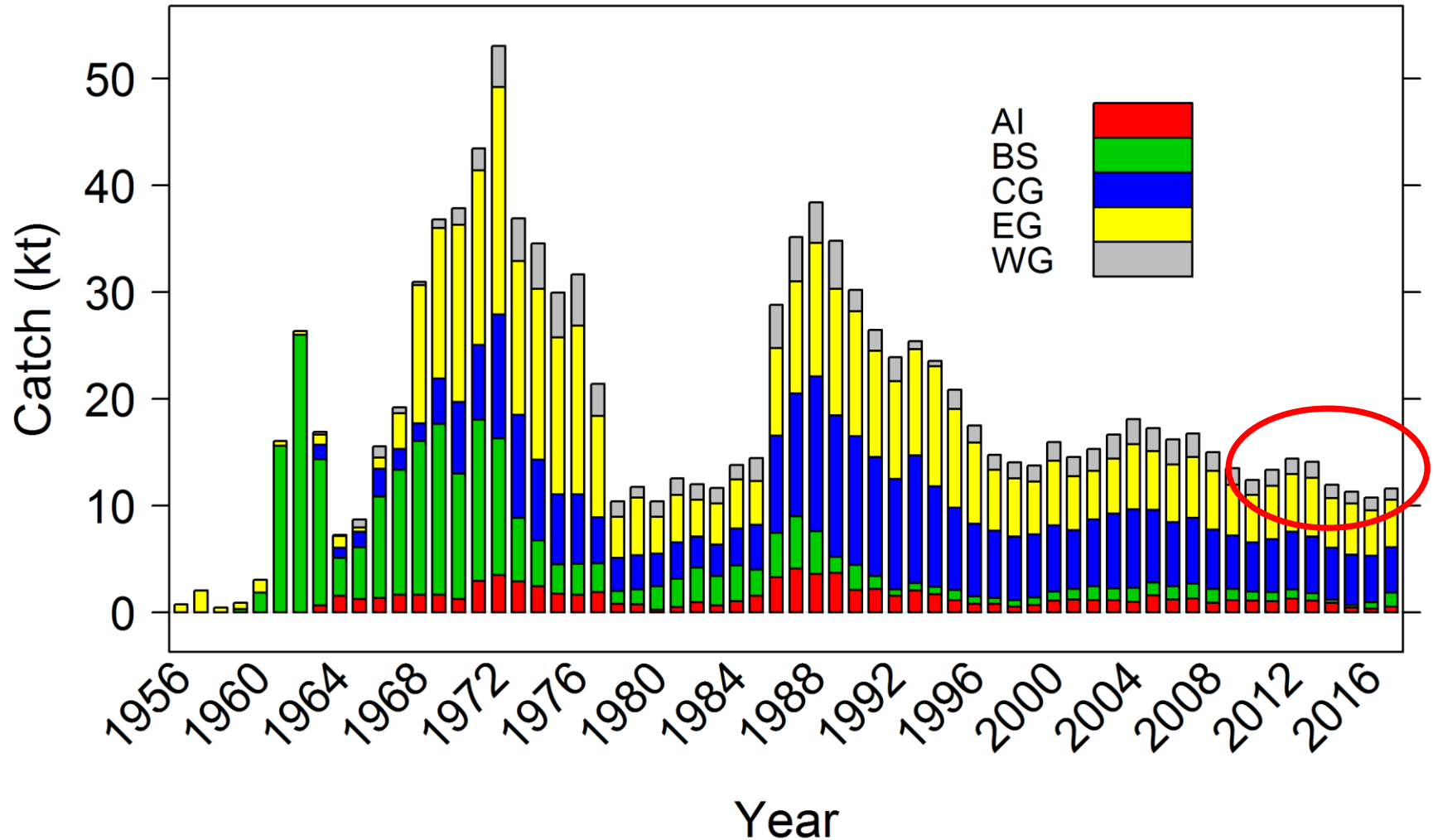


- Catch: updated catch for 2016, new 2017-2019 ests
- Relative abundance: 2017 Longline survey, 2016 Longline fishery, 2017 GOA trawl survey
- Ages: 2017 Longline survey, 2017 fixed gear fishery
- Lengths: 2017 Longline survey, 2016 fixed gear fishery, 2017 GOA trawl survey, and 2016 trawl fishery
- ALSO: New ESP (Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile)

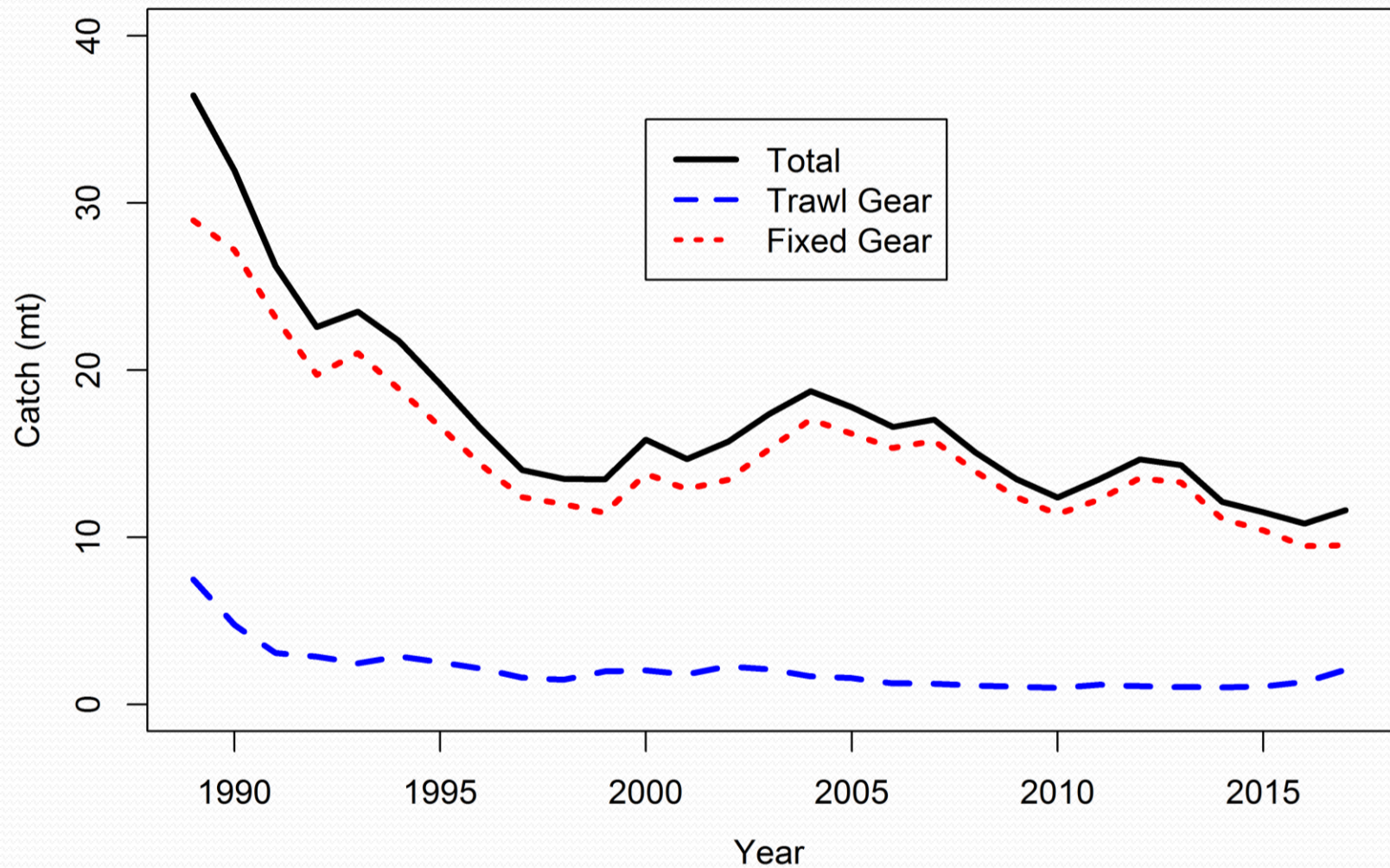


# Catch

## Catch by FMP management area

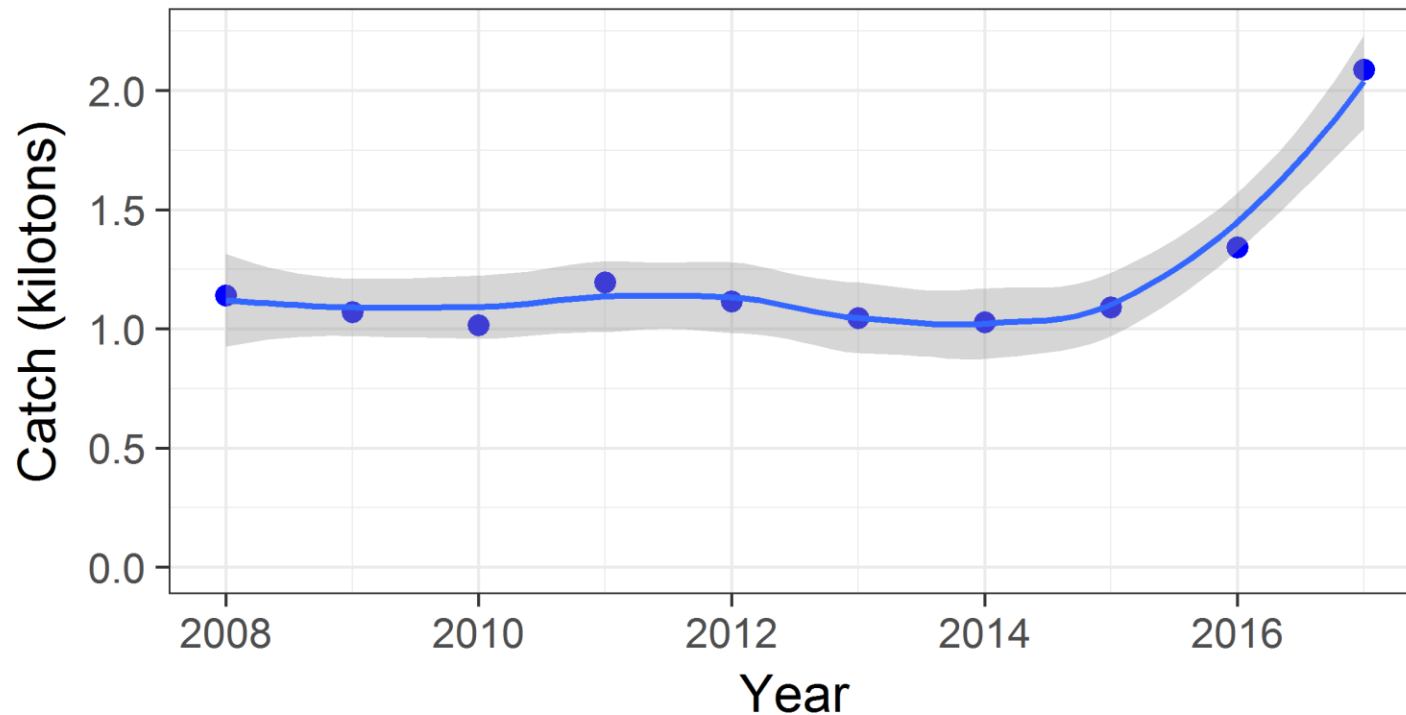


# Increased trawl catch



# Increased trawl catch

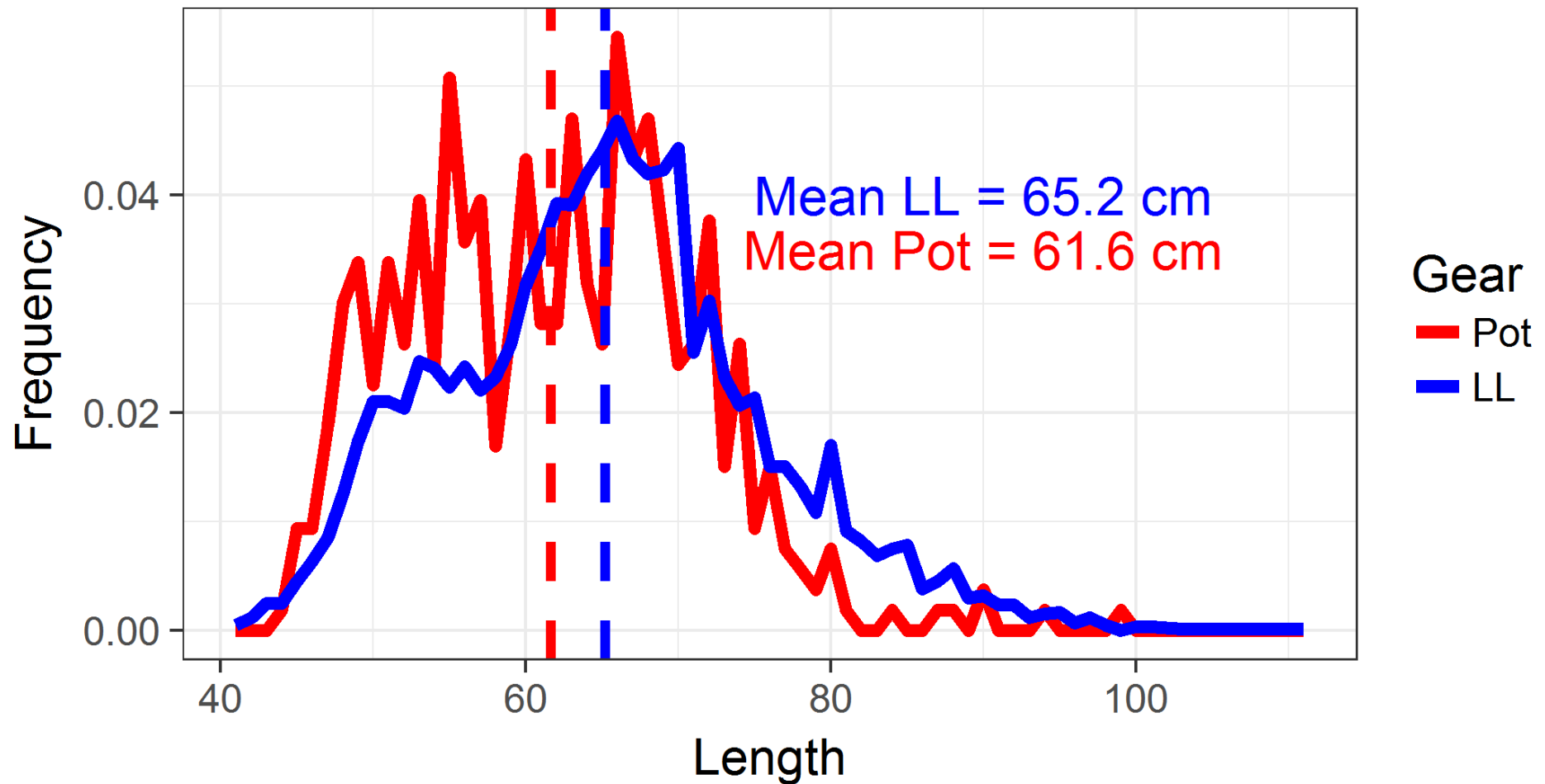
Recent Trawl Catches



**Big increase in the Eastern Bering Sea**



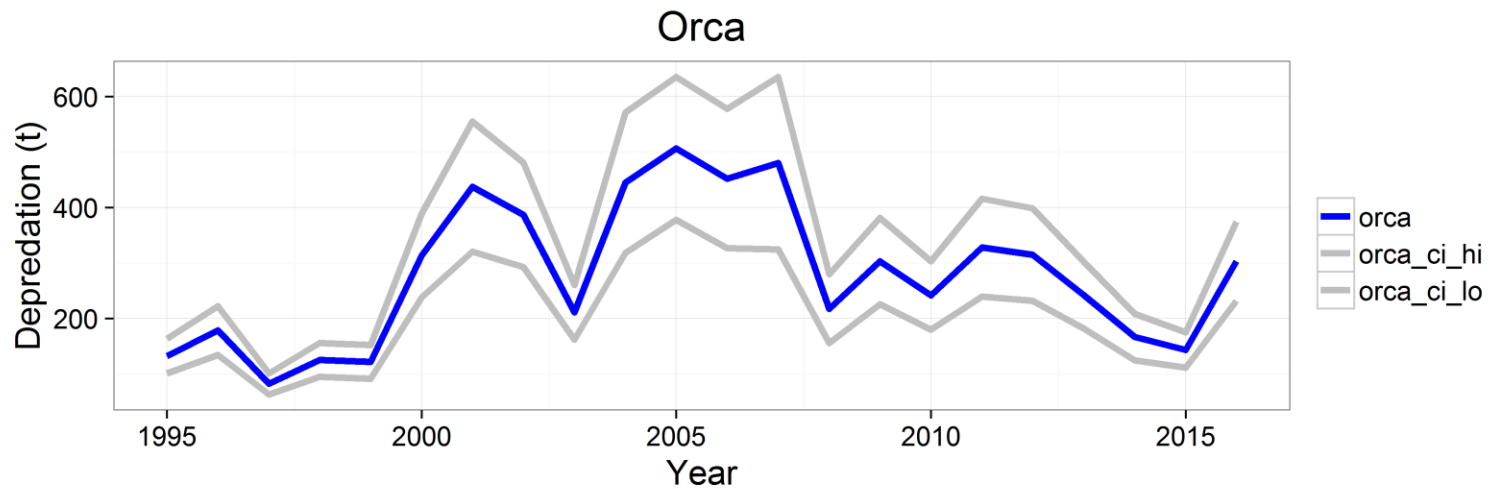
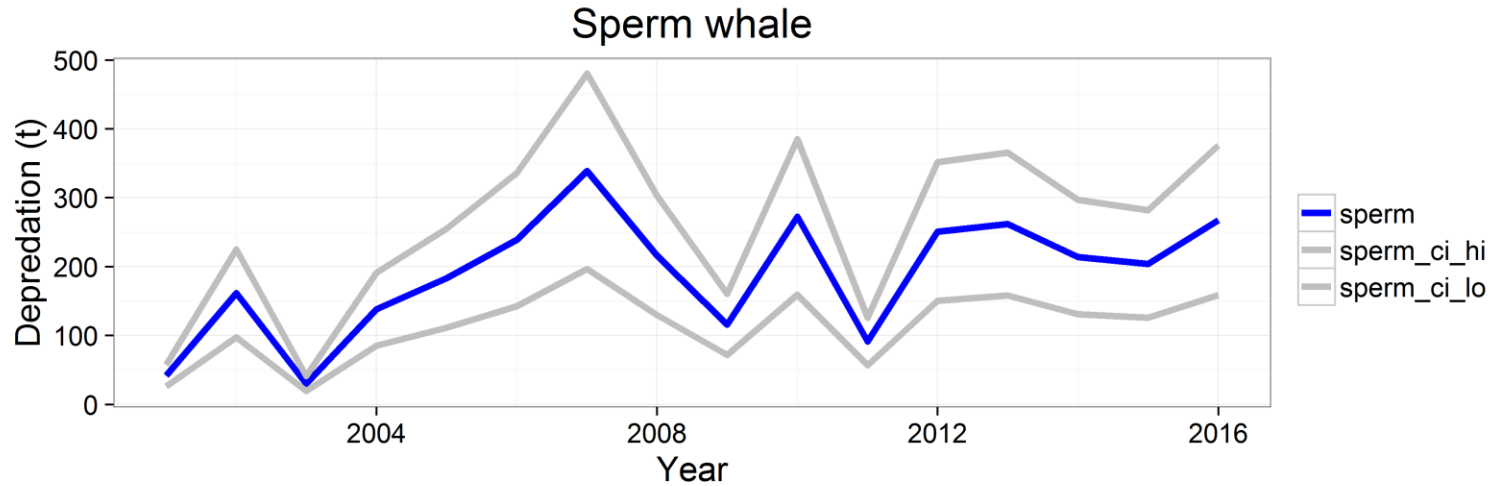
## 2017 Length Frequencies GOA sablefish



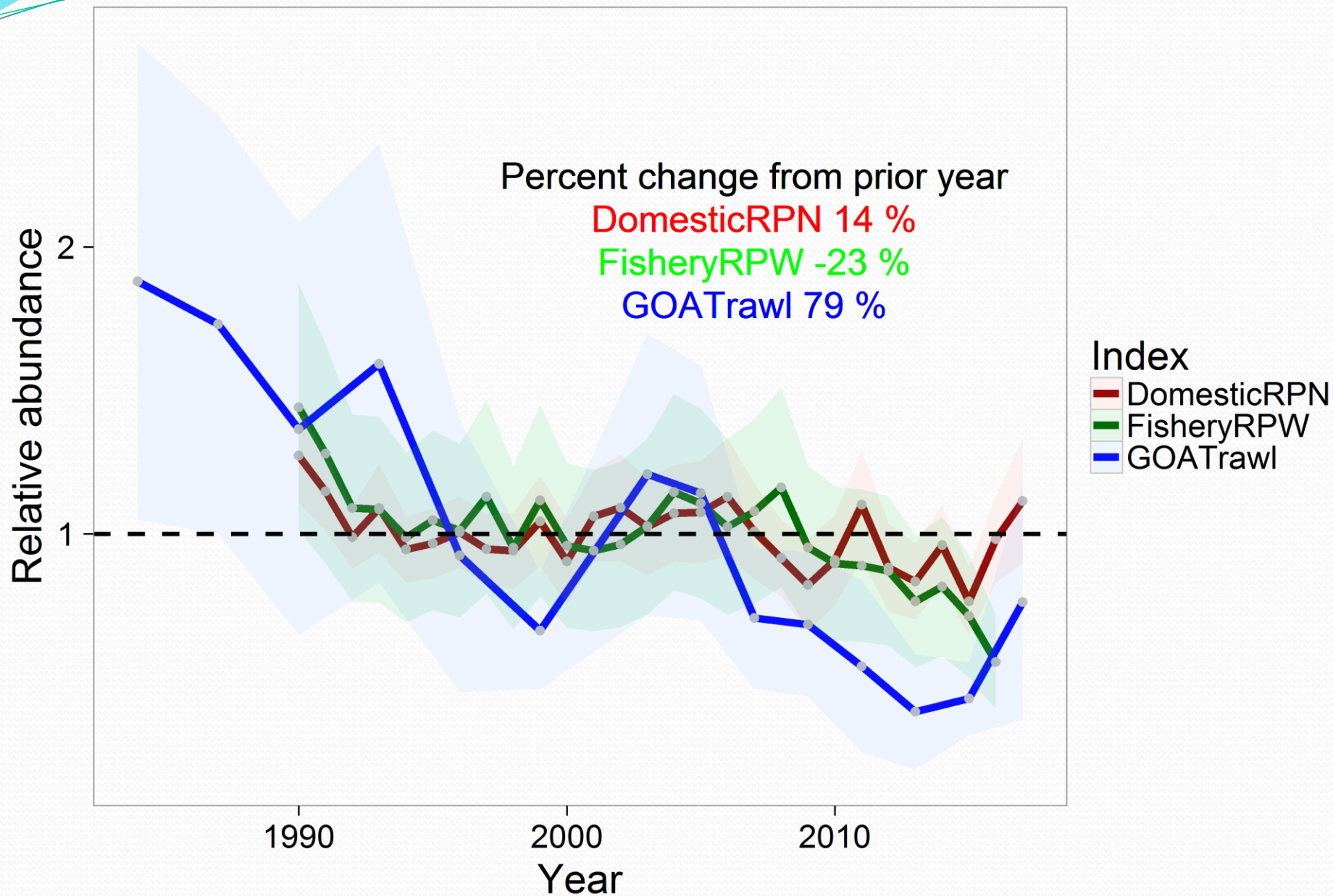
Limited data to examine at this point

# Depredation by Whales

*Whale depredation in the fishery*

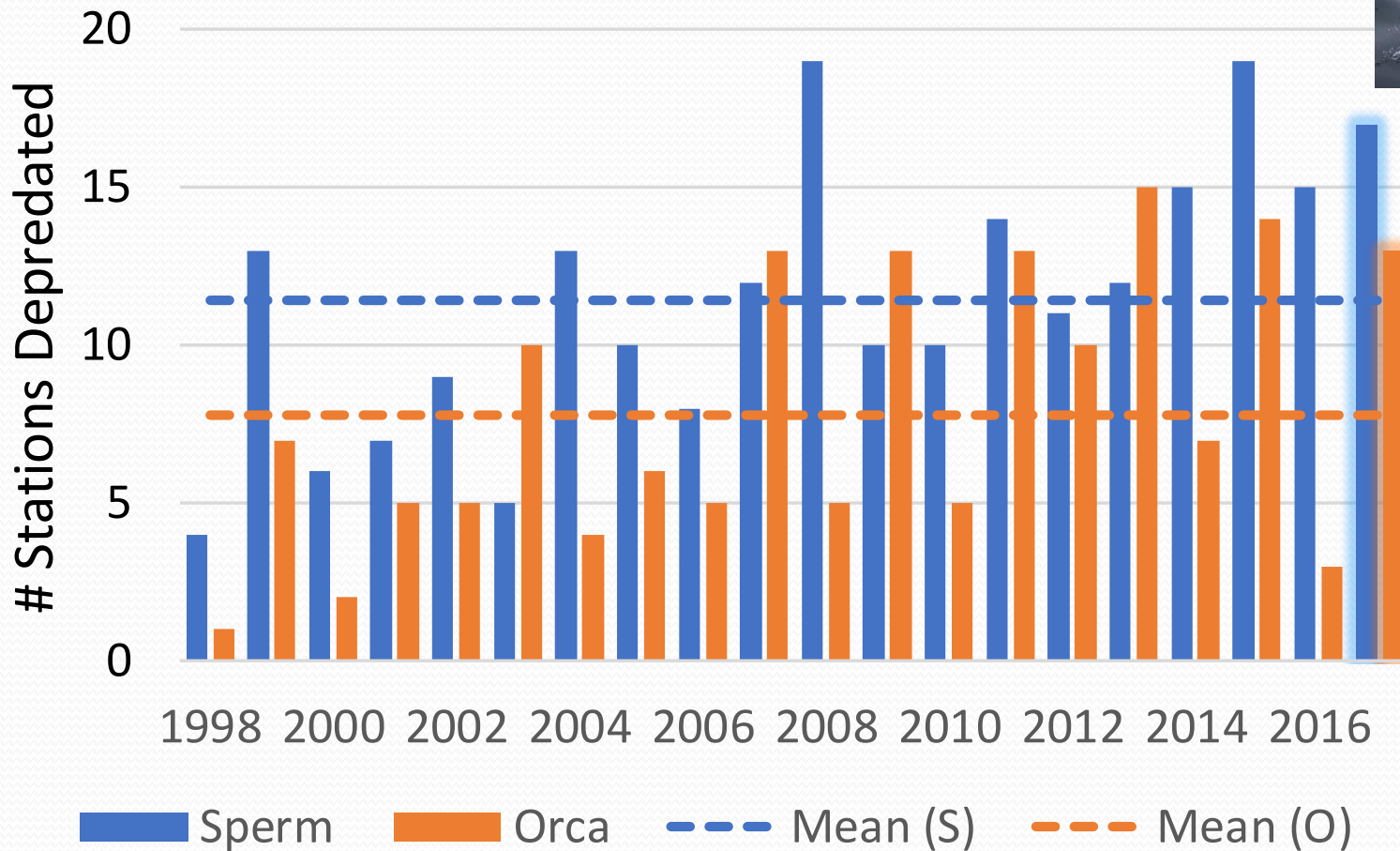
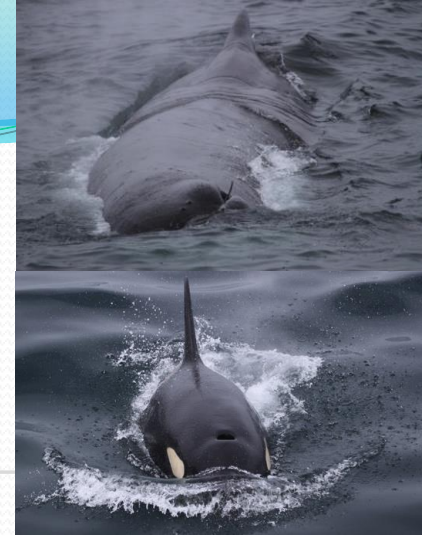


# Sablefish abundance indices

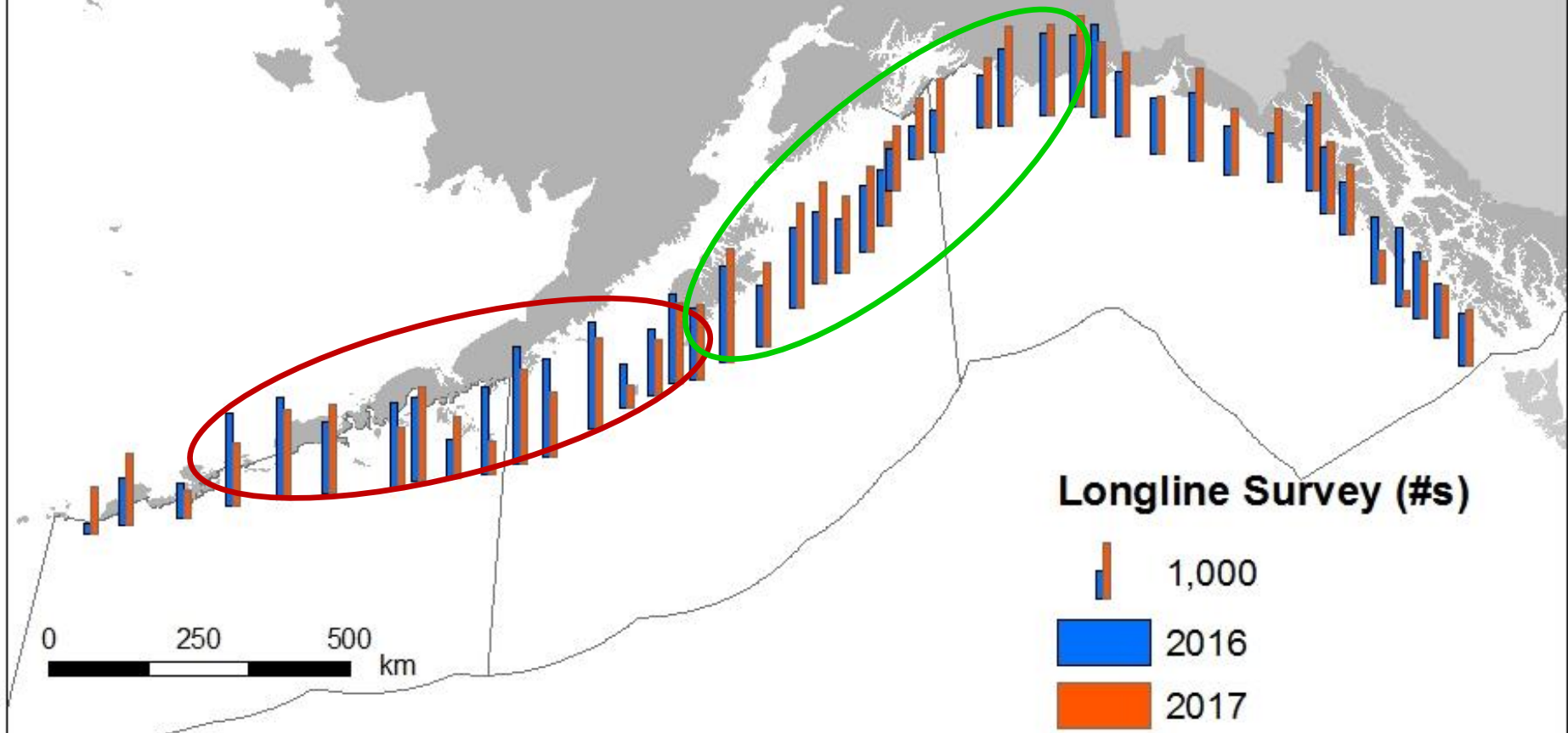




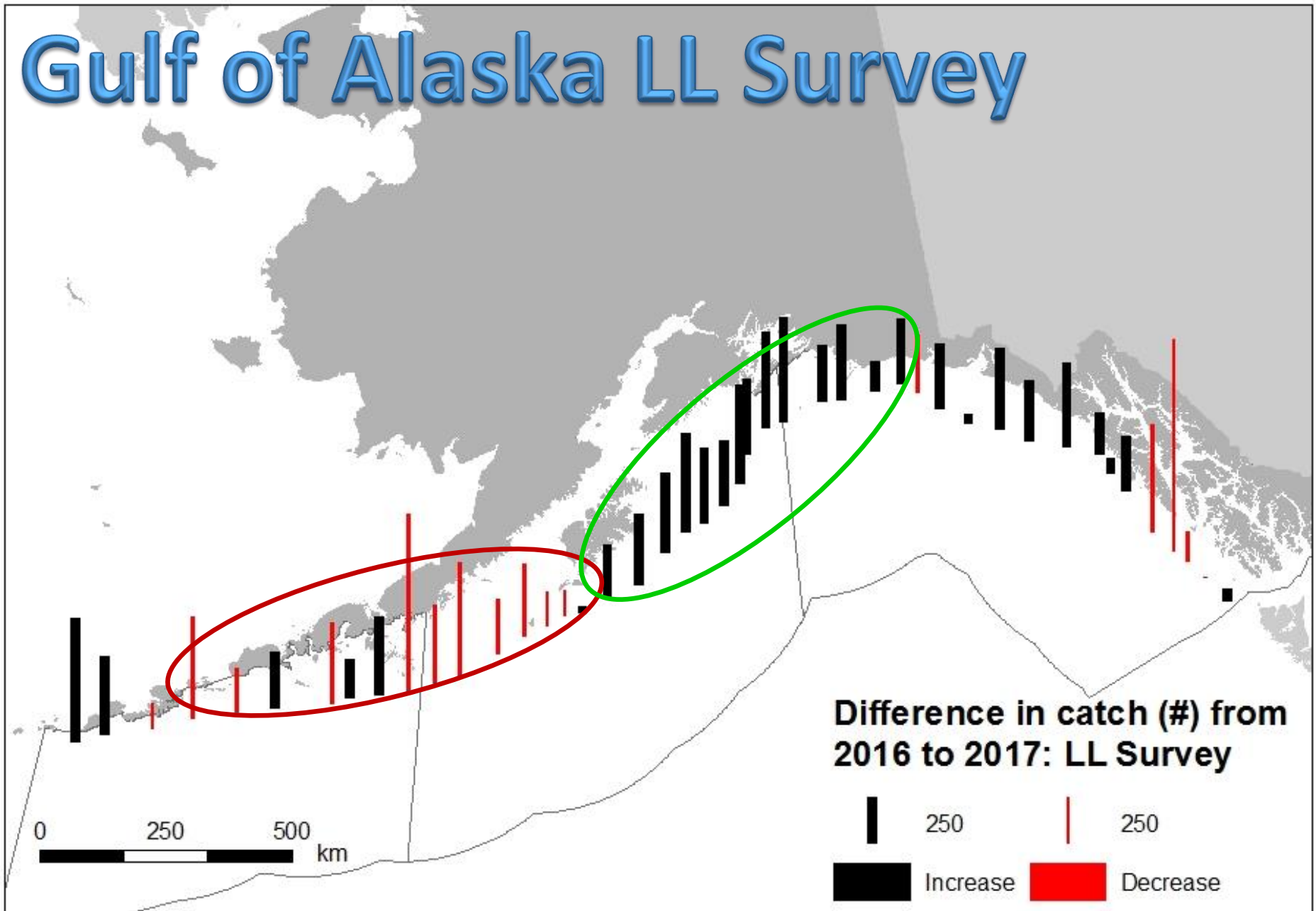
# Whale depredation



# Gulf of Alaska LL Survey

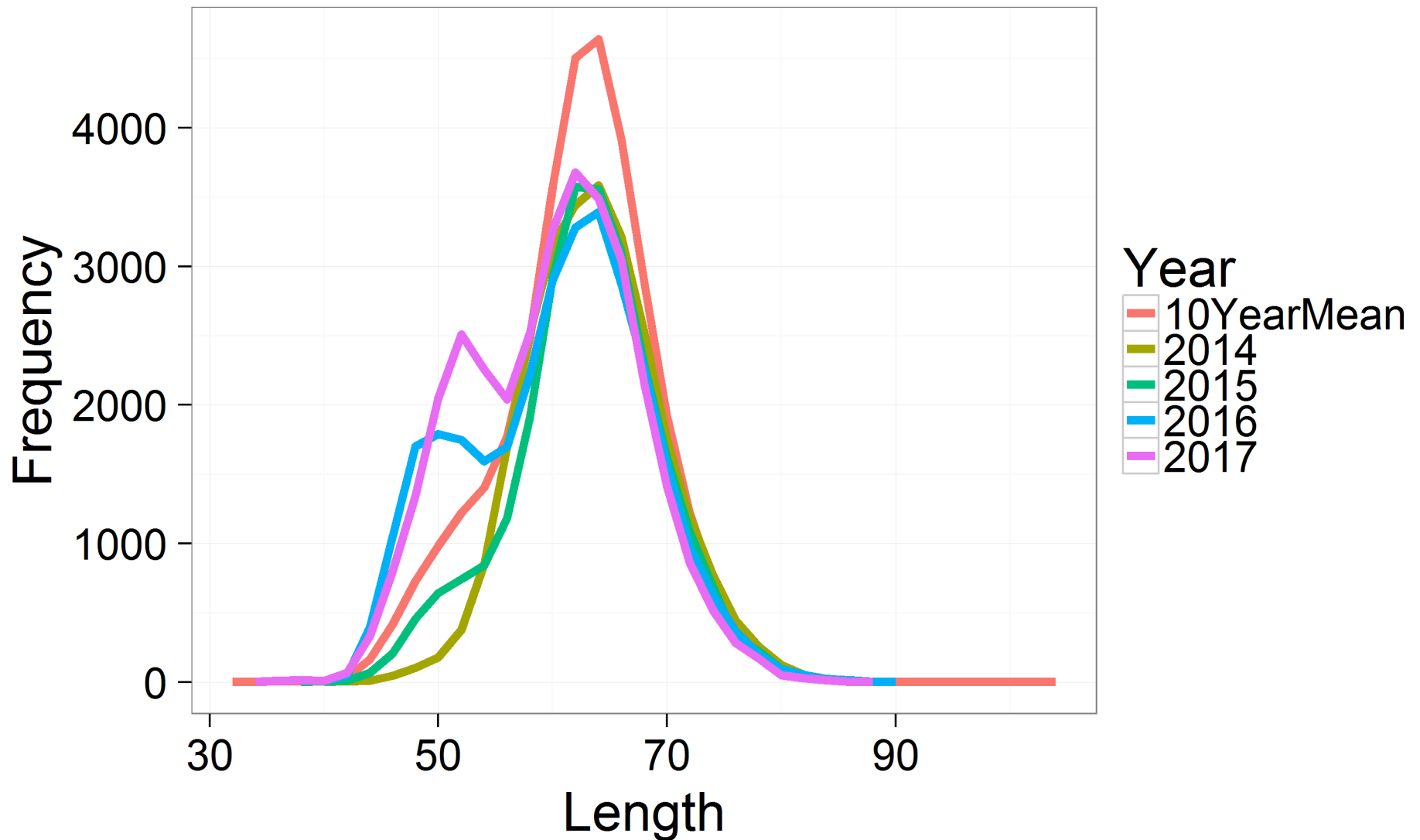


# Gulf of Alaska LL Survey

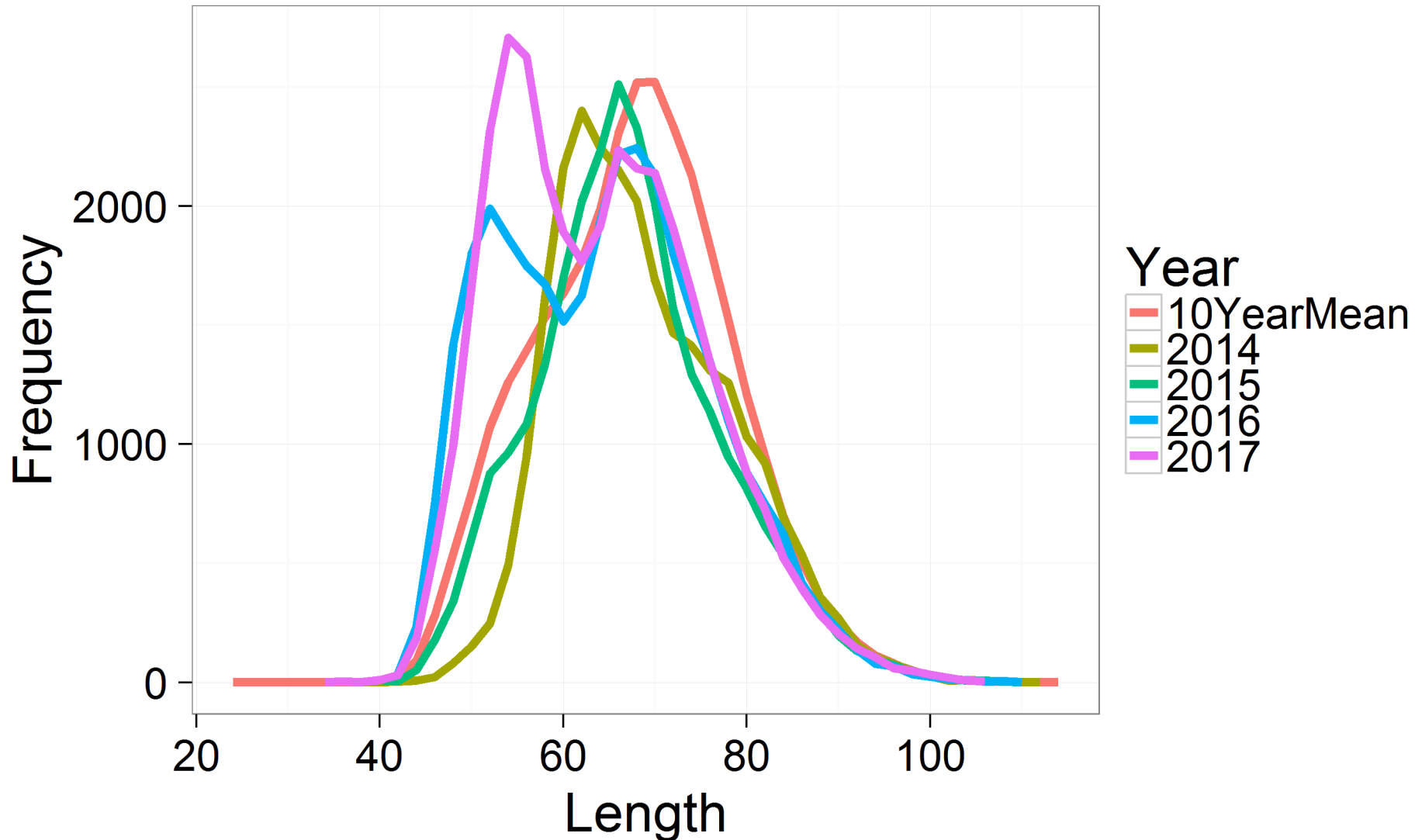


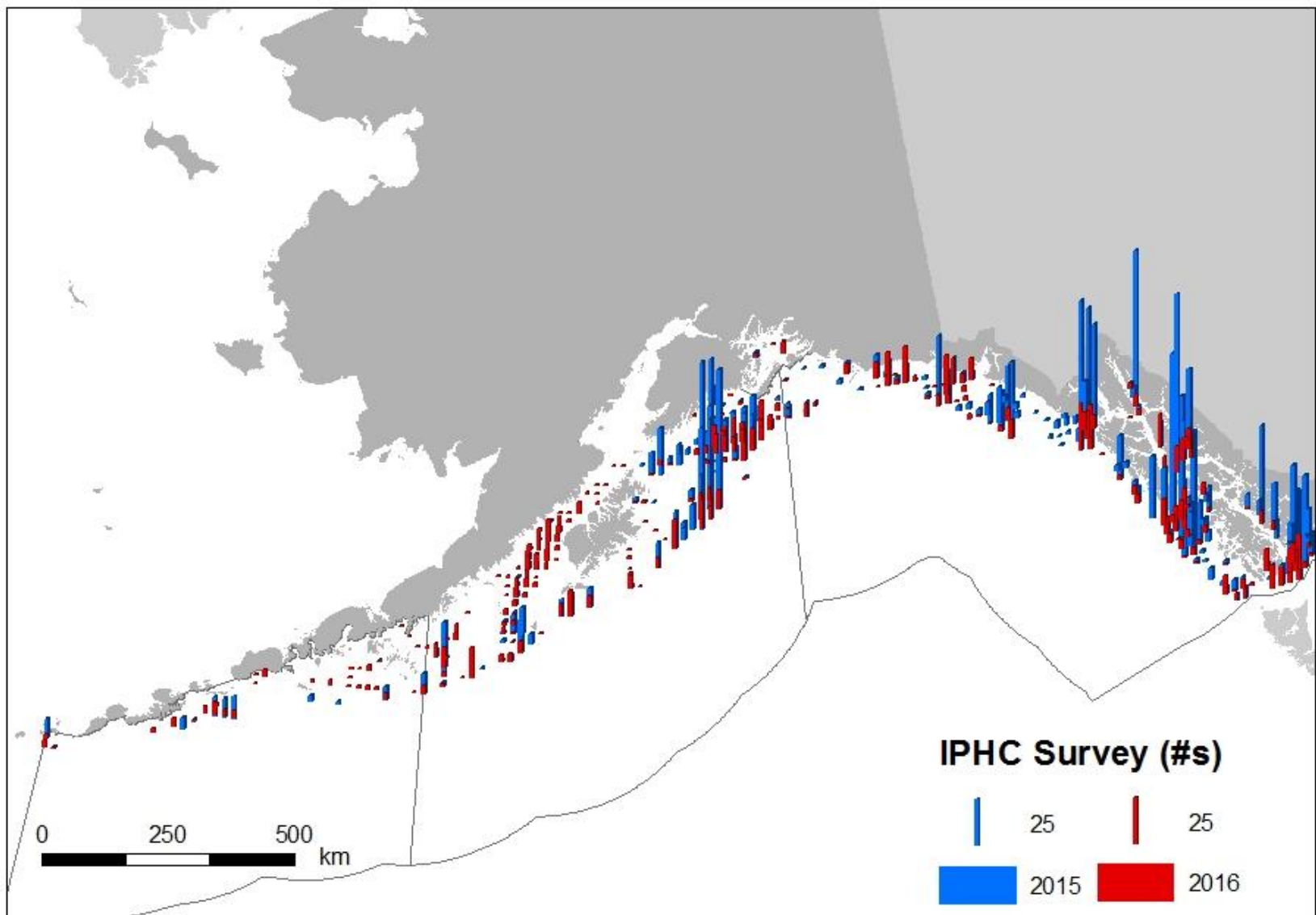


# Recent male sablefish length frequencies



# Recent female sablefish length frequencies

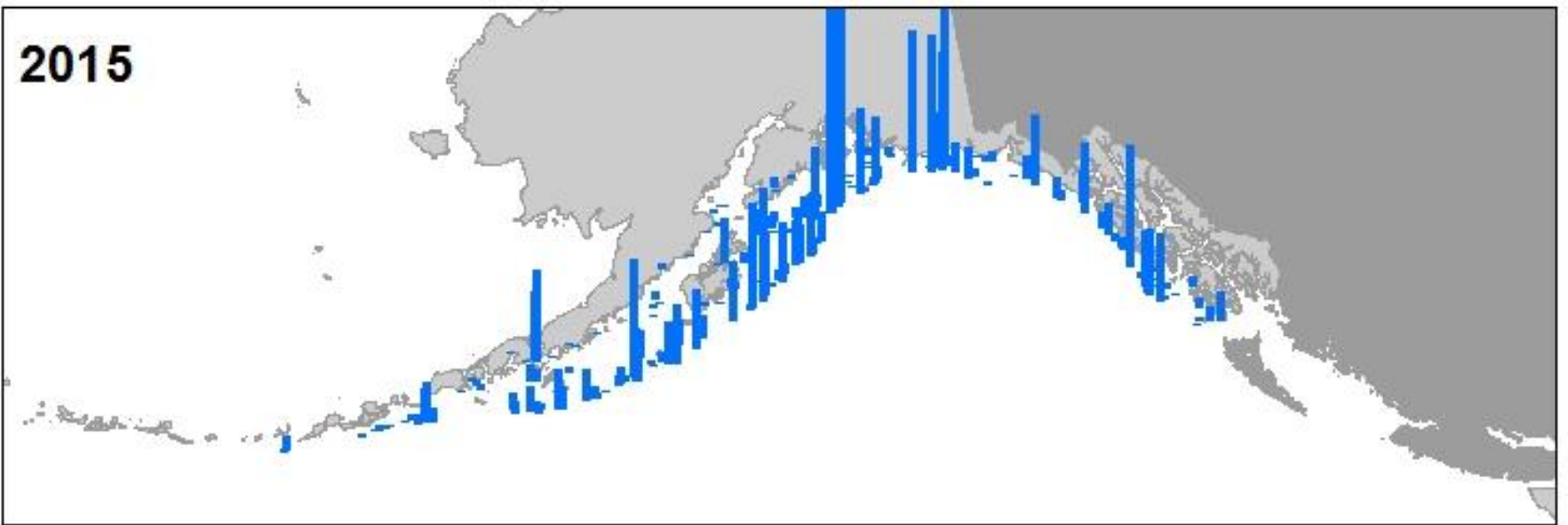




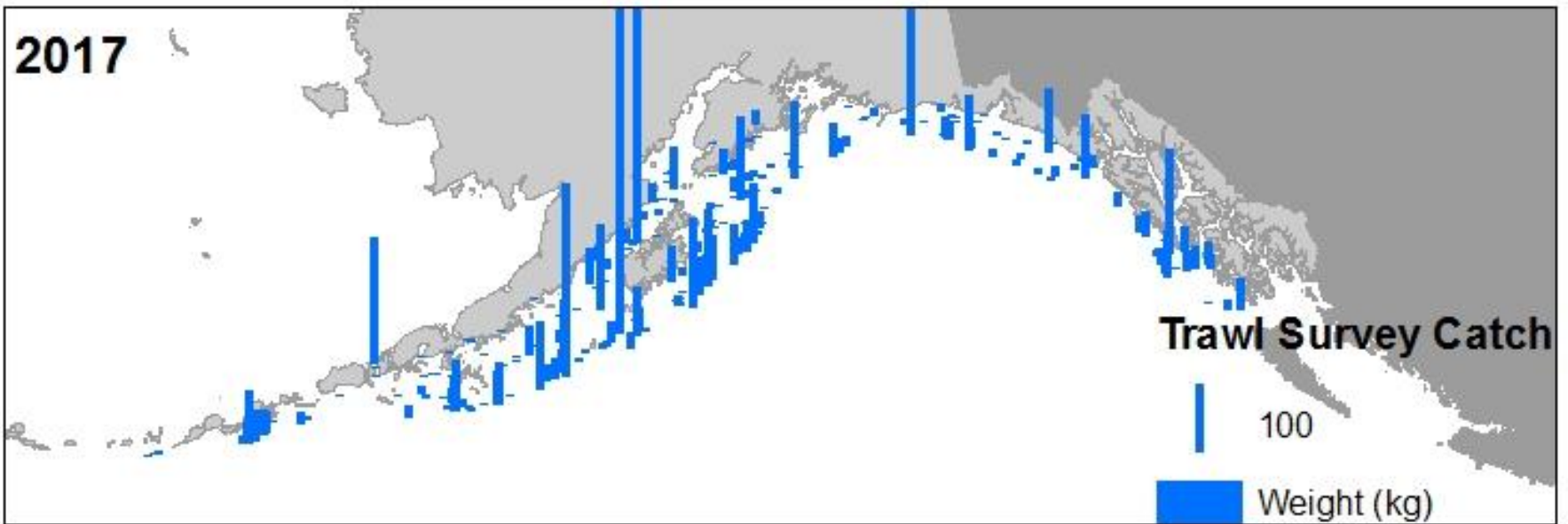
# Gulf of Alaska IPHC Survey



2015

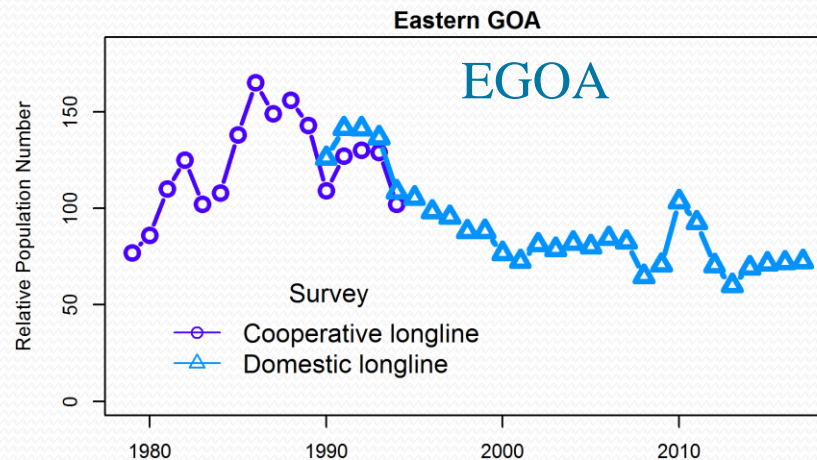
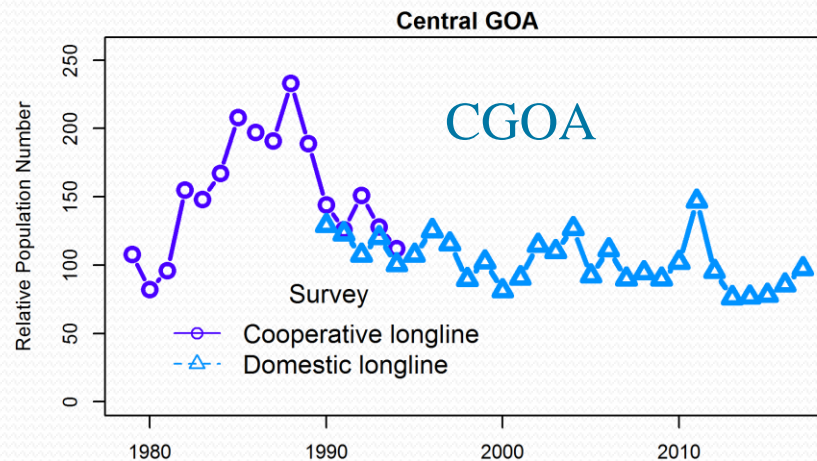
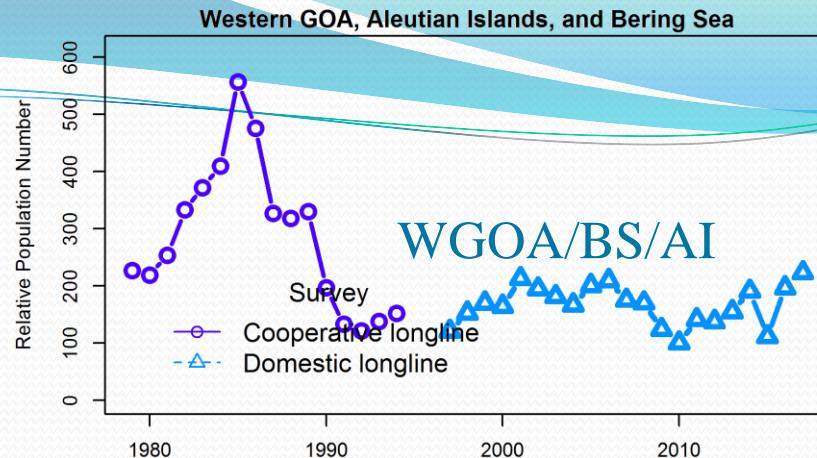


2017



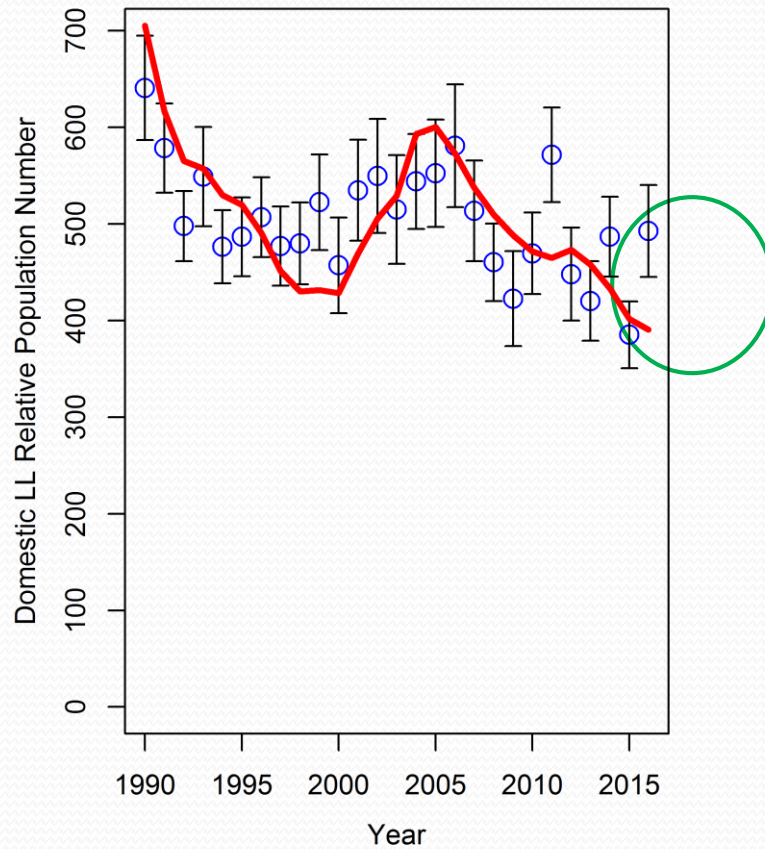
# Gulf of Alaska Trawl Survey

# LL Survey RPNs

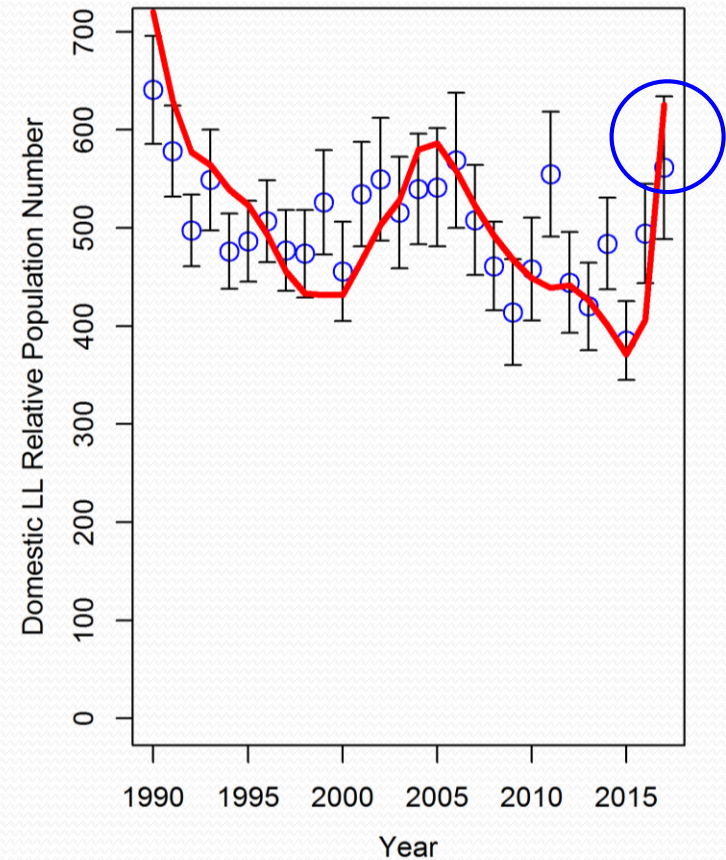


# Model fit to LL Survey RPN

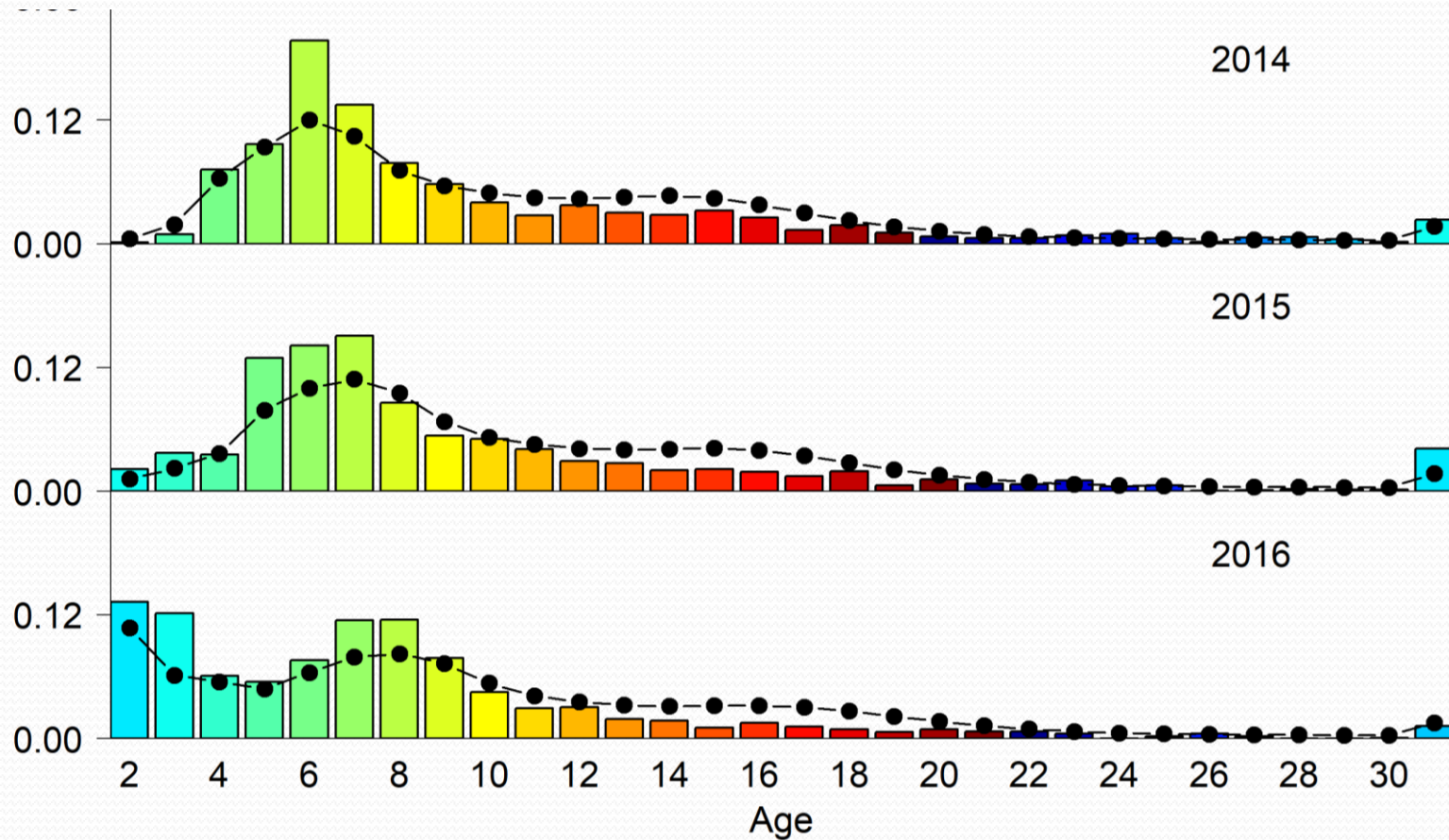
2016



2017

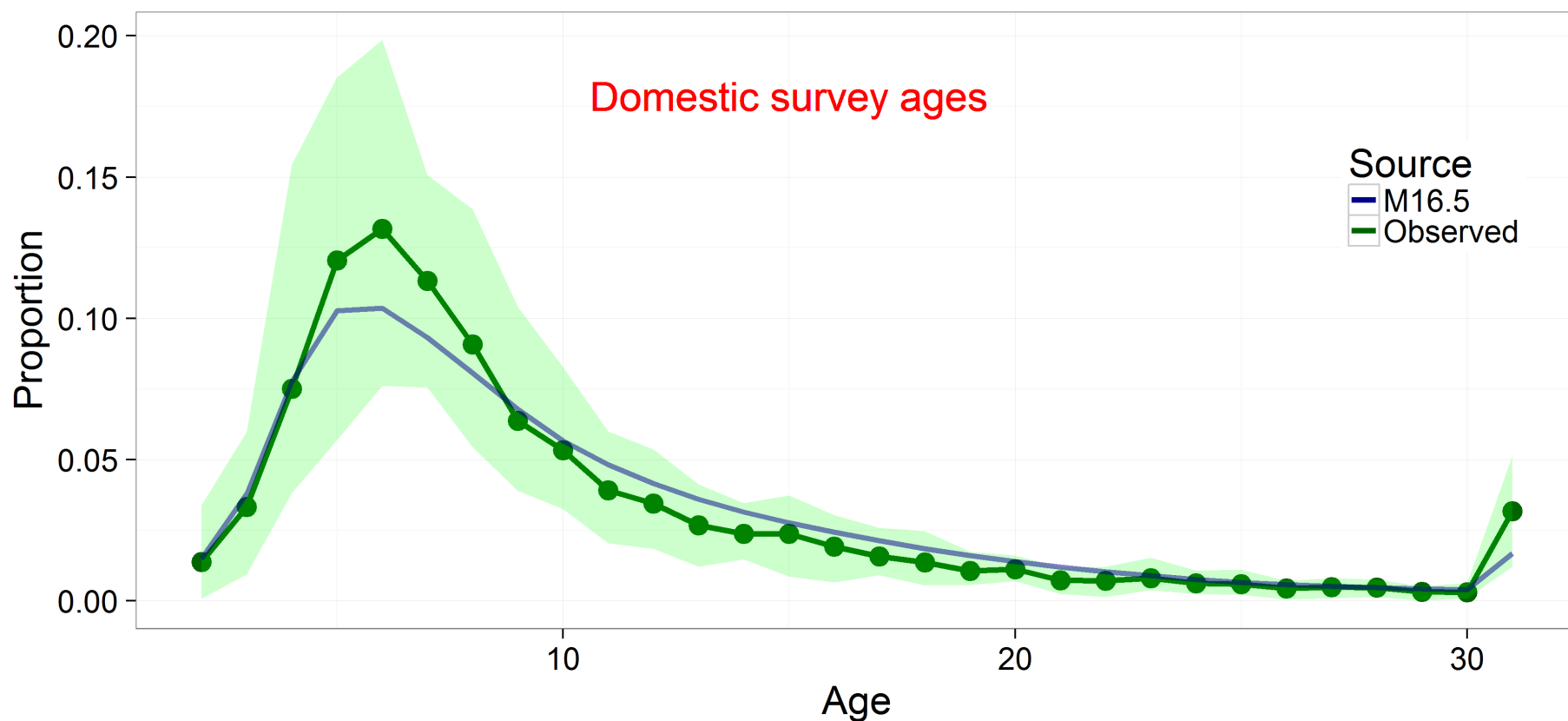


# Survey Ages (all areas)



# All at once, now..

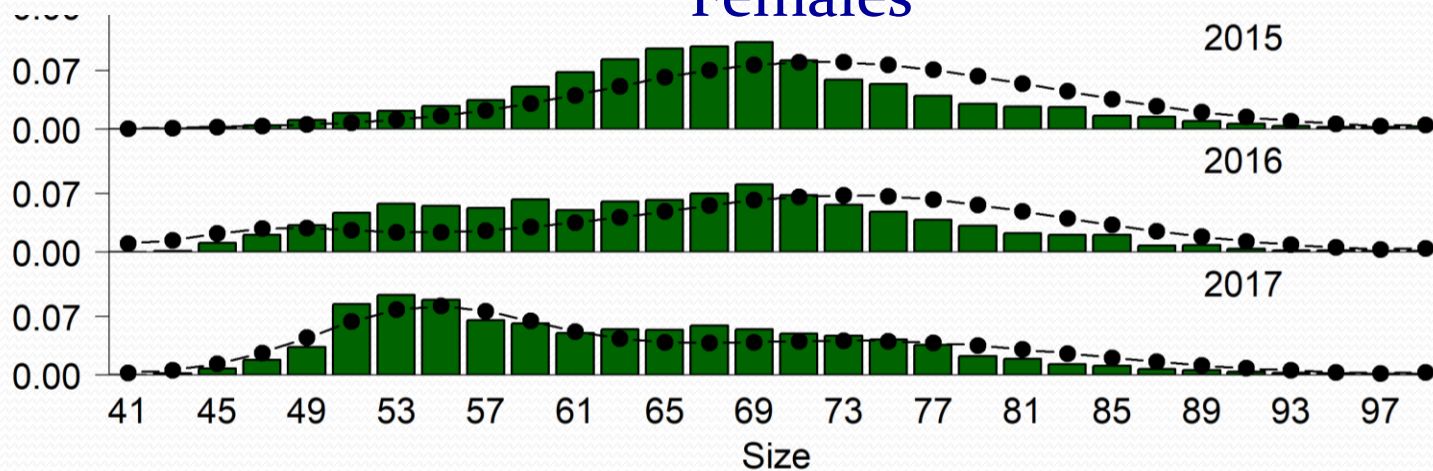
Aggregated observed compositions and predictions



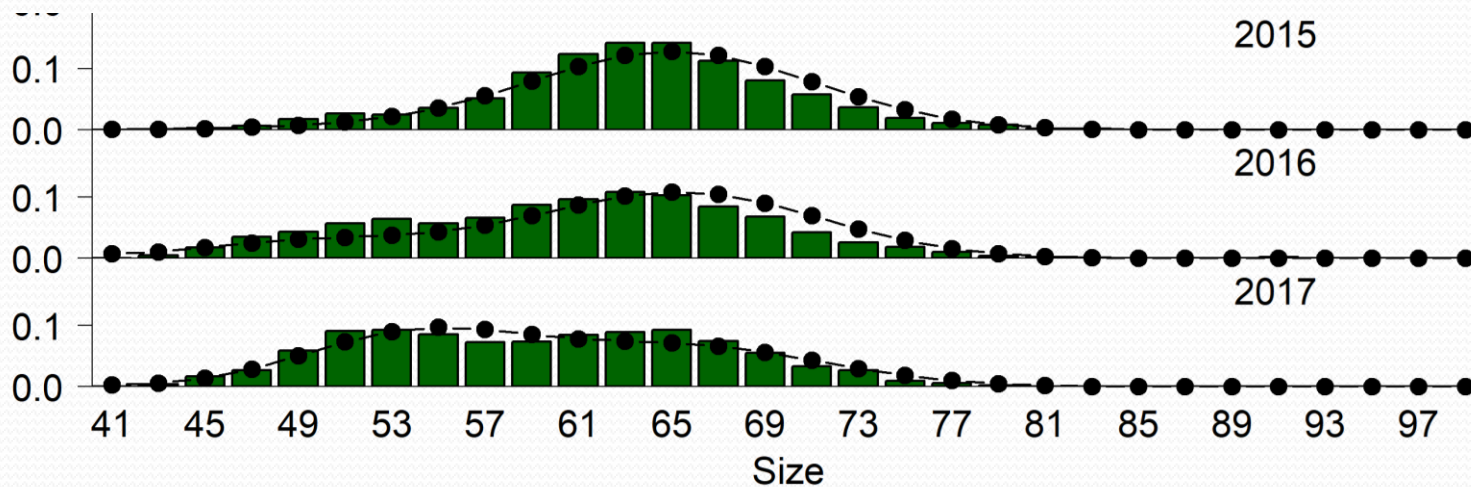


# LL Survey lengths

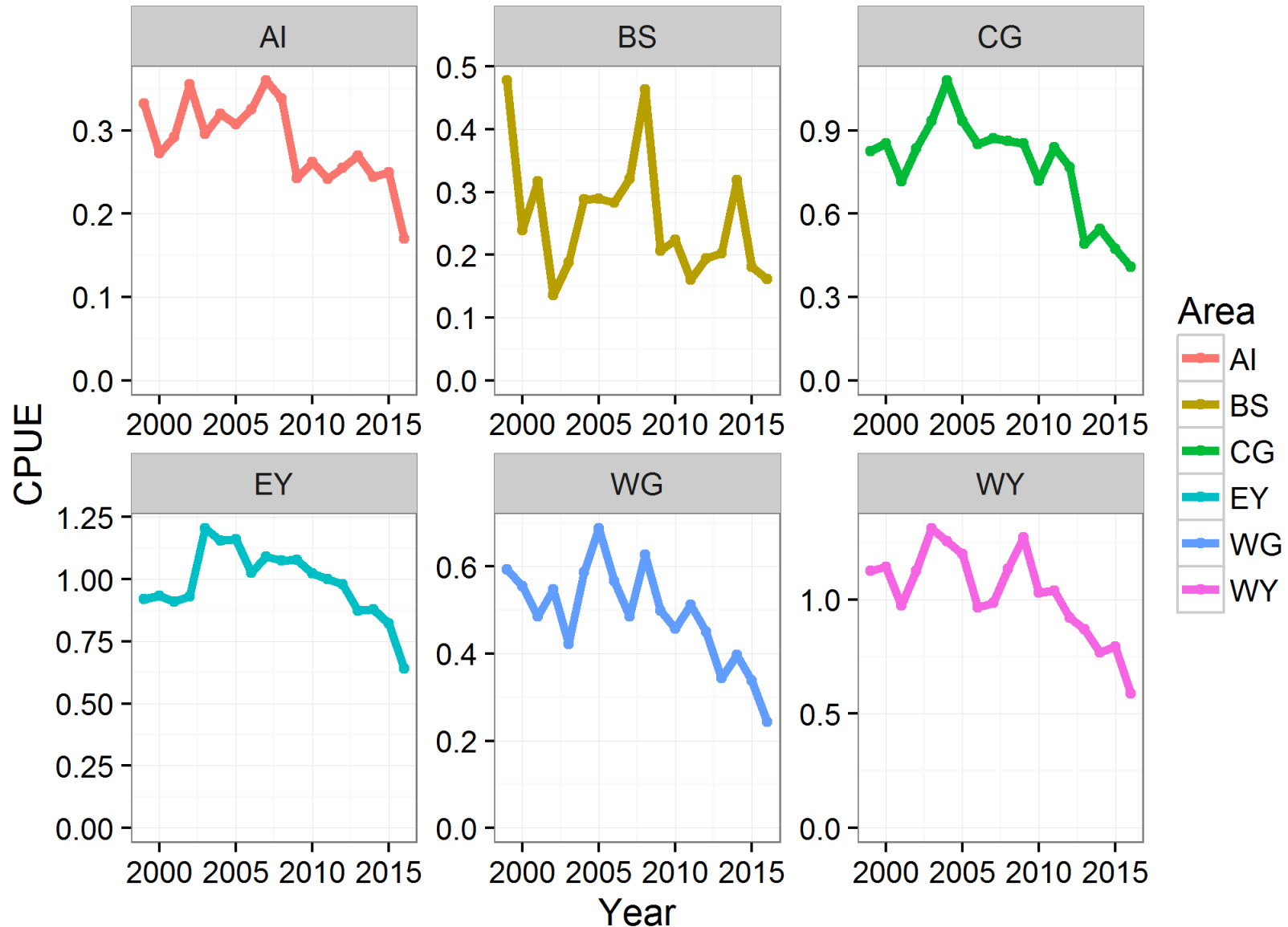
## Females



## Males

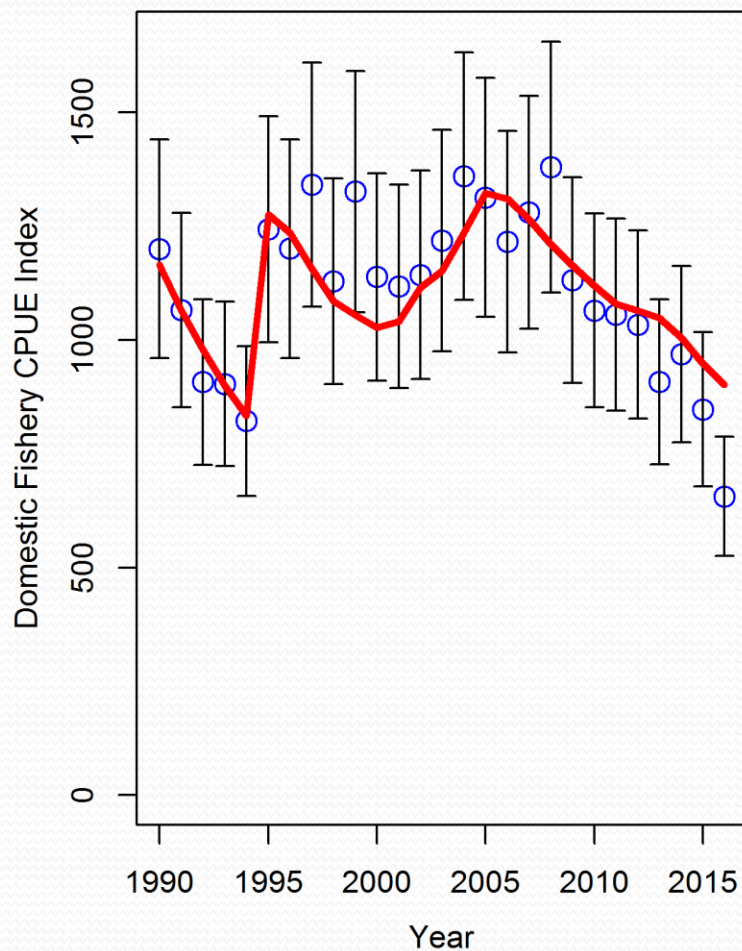


# Fishery CPUE by area

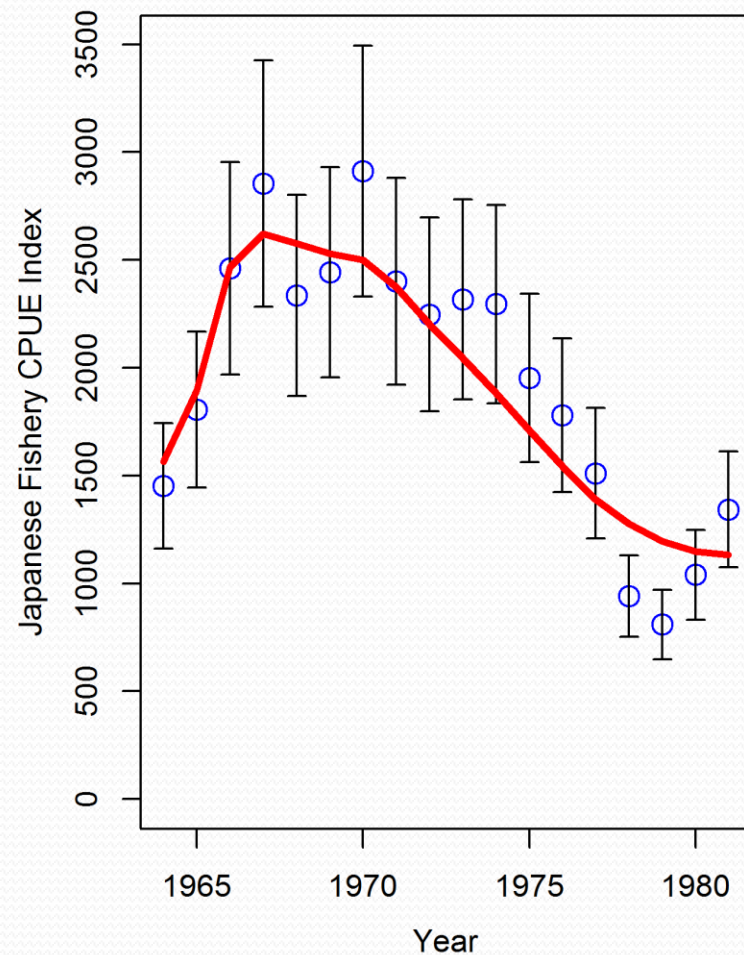


# Model fit to Fishery RPW

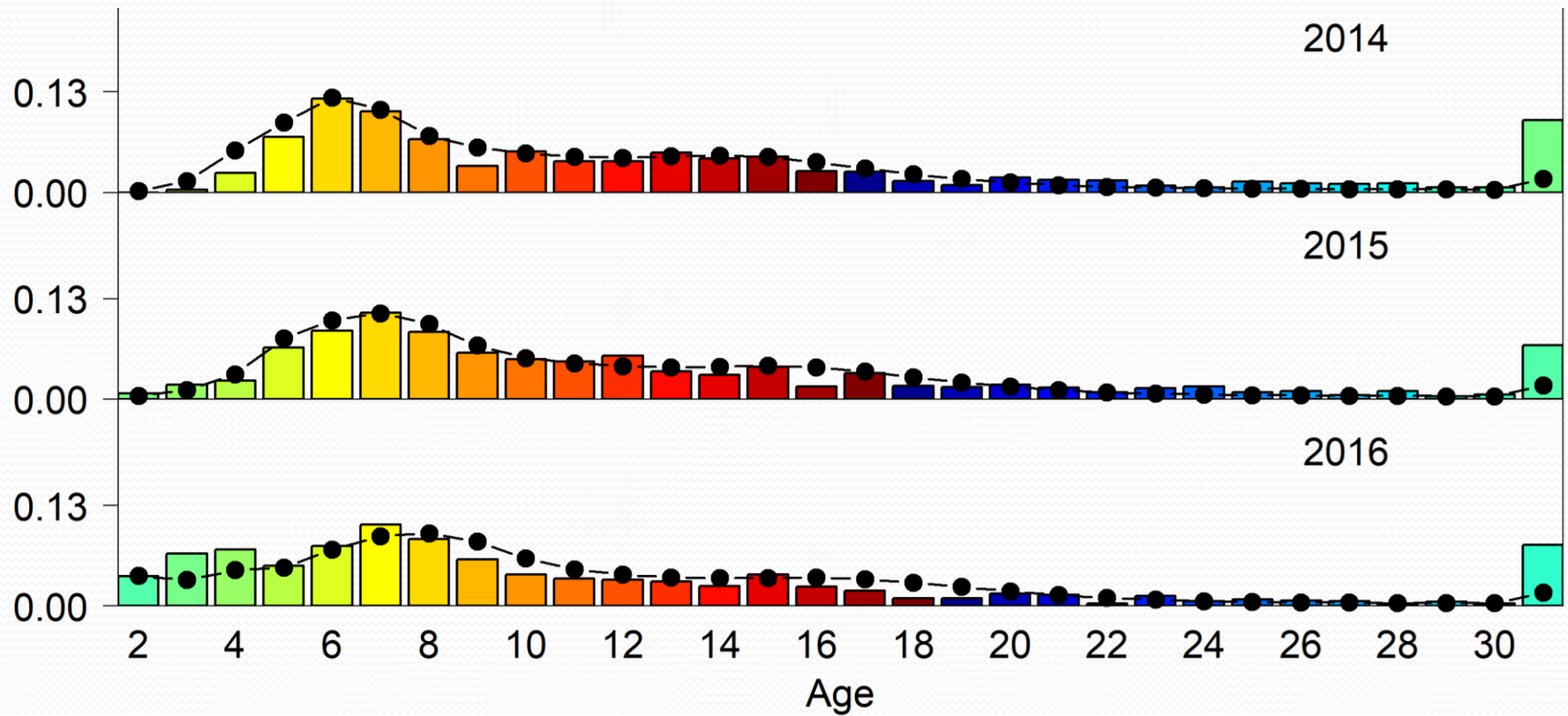
Domestic



Japanese

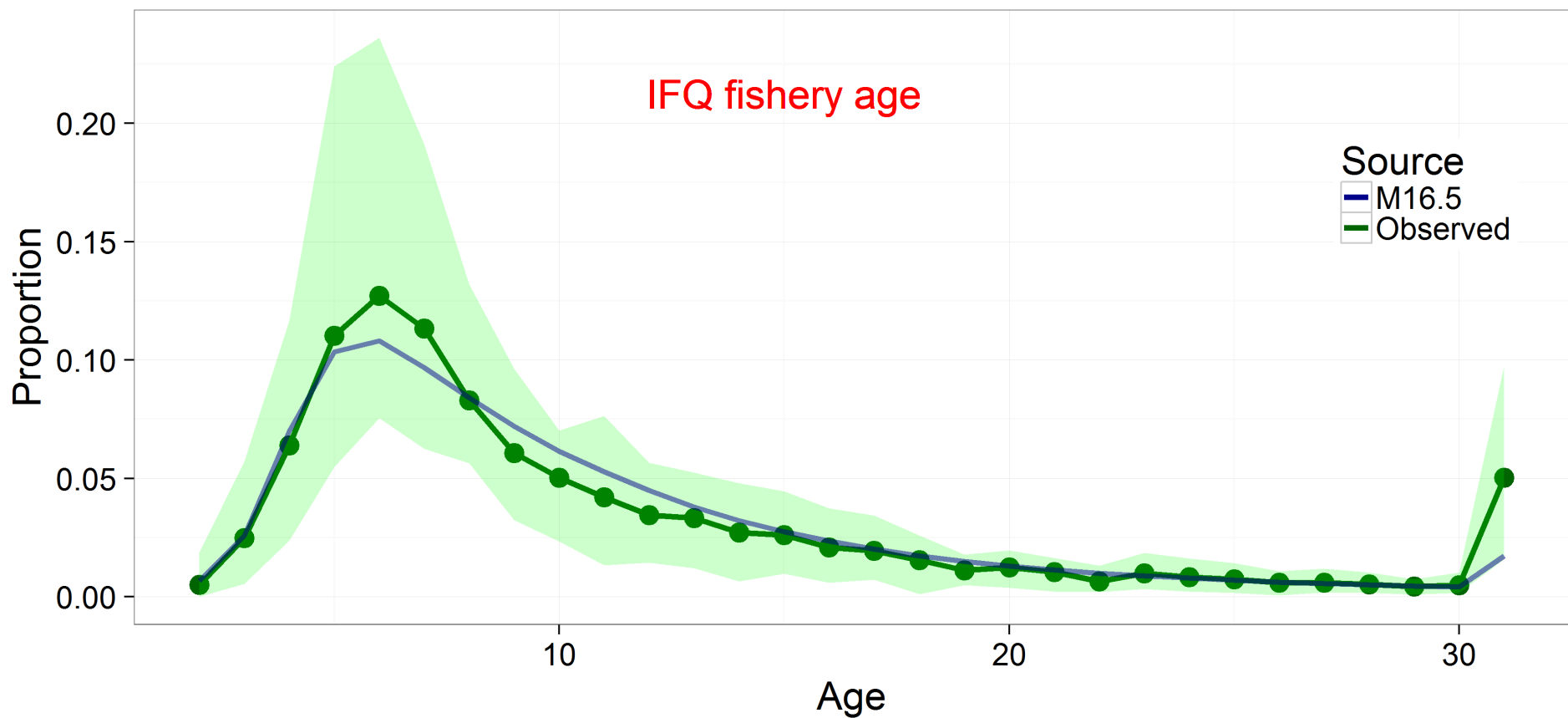


# Fishery Ages



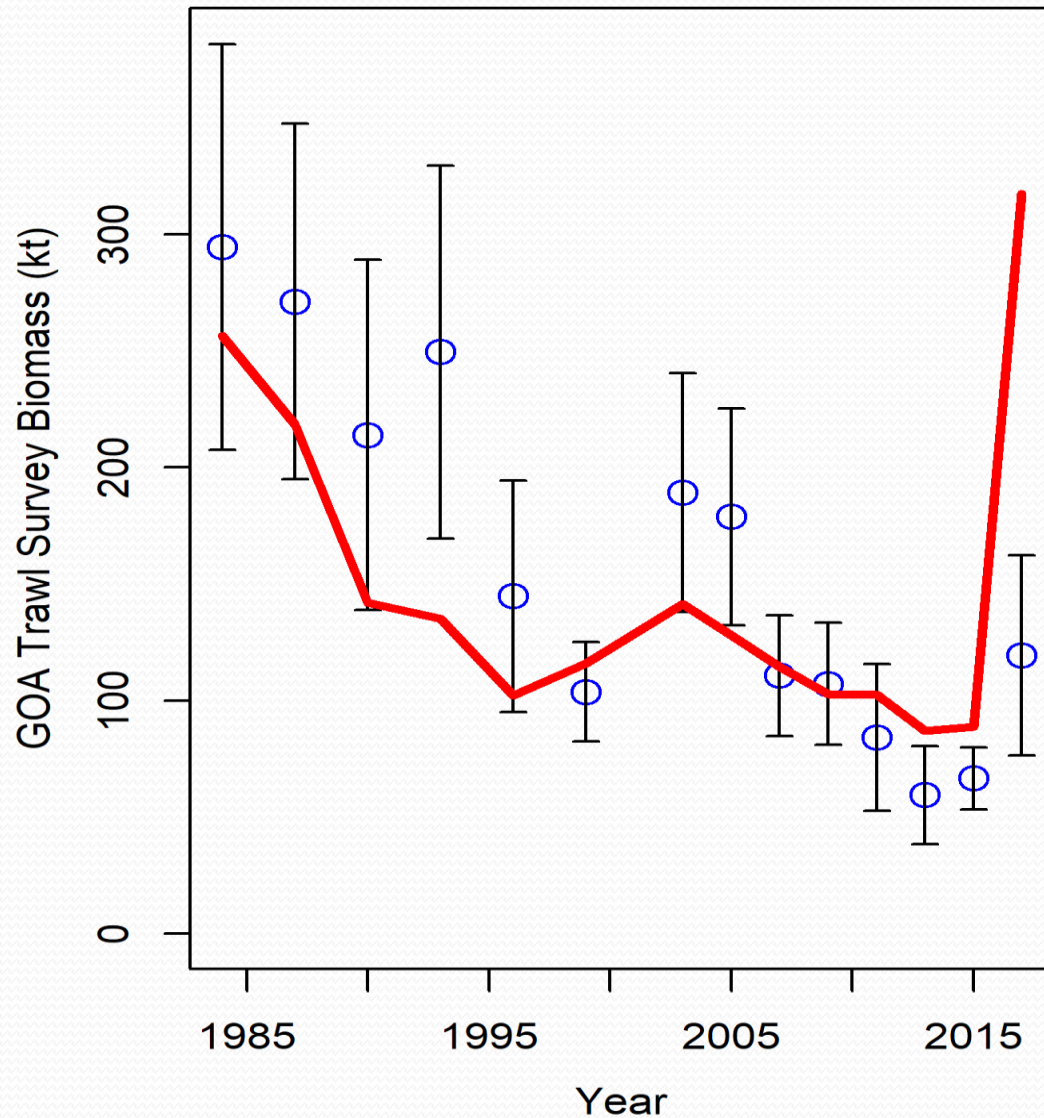
# Fishery ages

Aggregated observed compositions and predictions



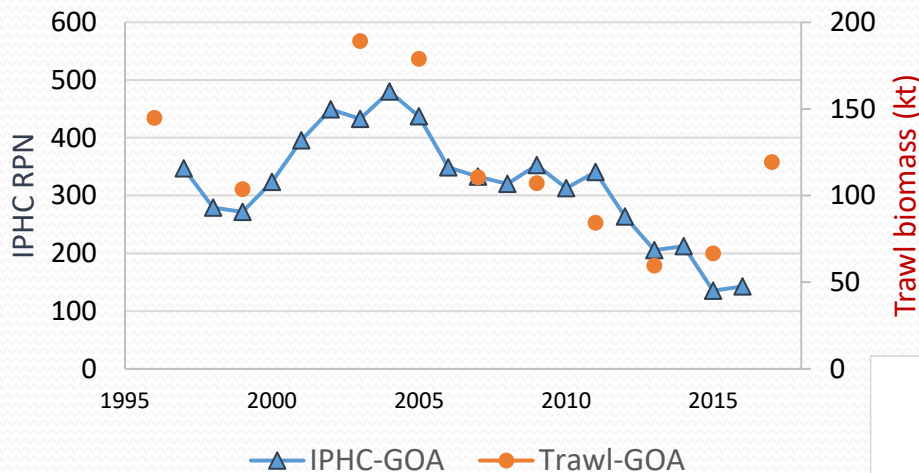


# Model fit to GOA Trawl Survey



# Gulf of Alaska

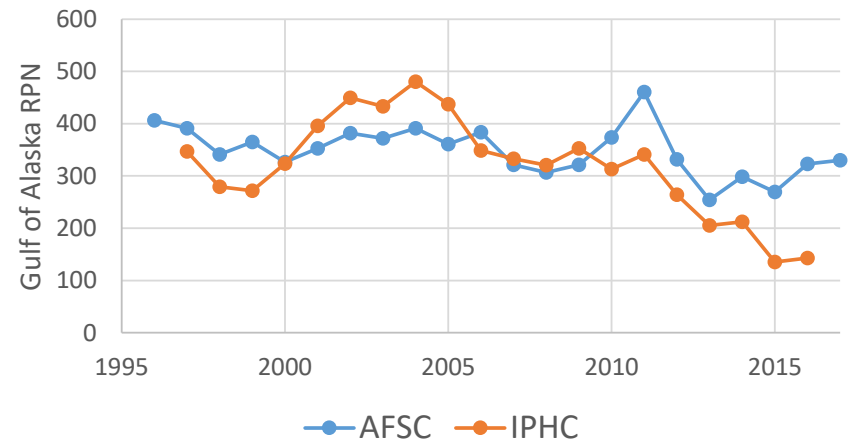
IPHC longline versus GOA trawl surveys



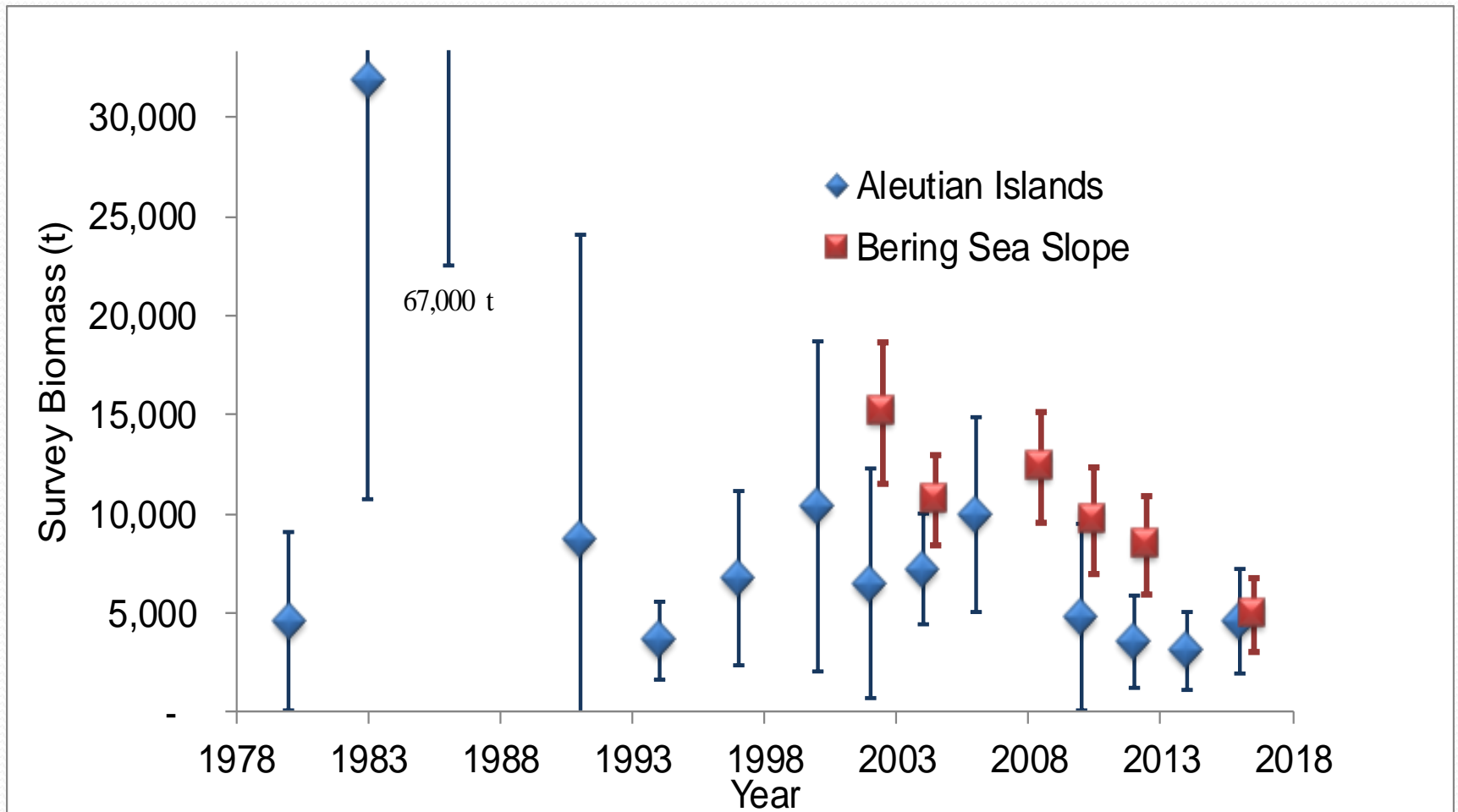
# IPHC Survey

- Showed some uptick in 2011 (possibly also 2008 year class)
- AFSC shows stabilizing in GOA, IPHC sees decline
- Closely correlated to GOA trawl survey

Comparison of two longline surveys



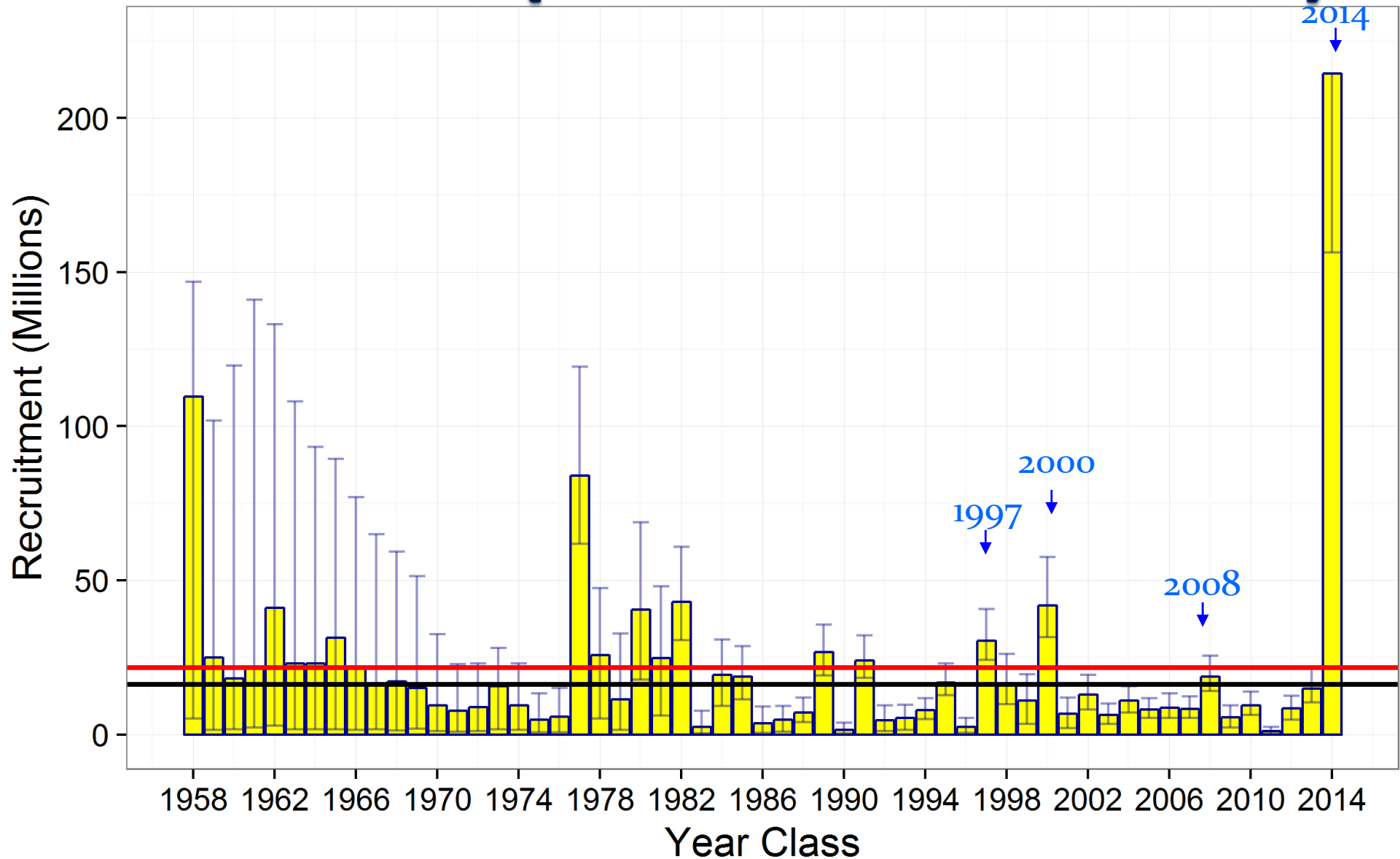
# NMFS BS/AI trawl surveys



# Bring on the blob?

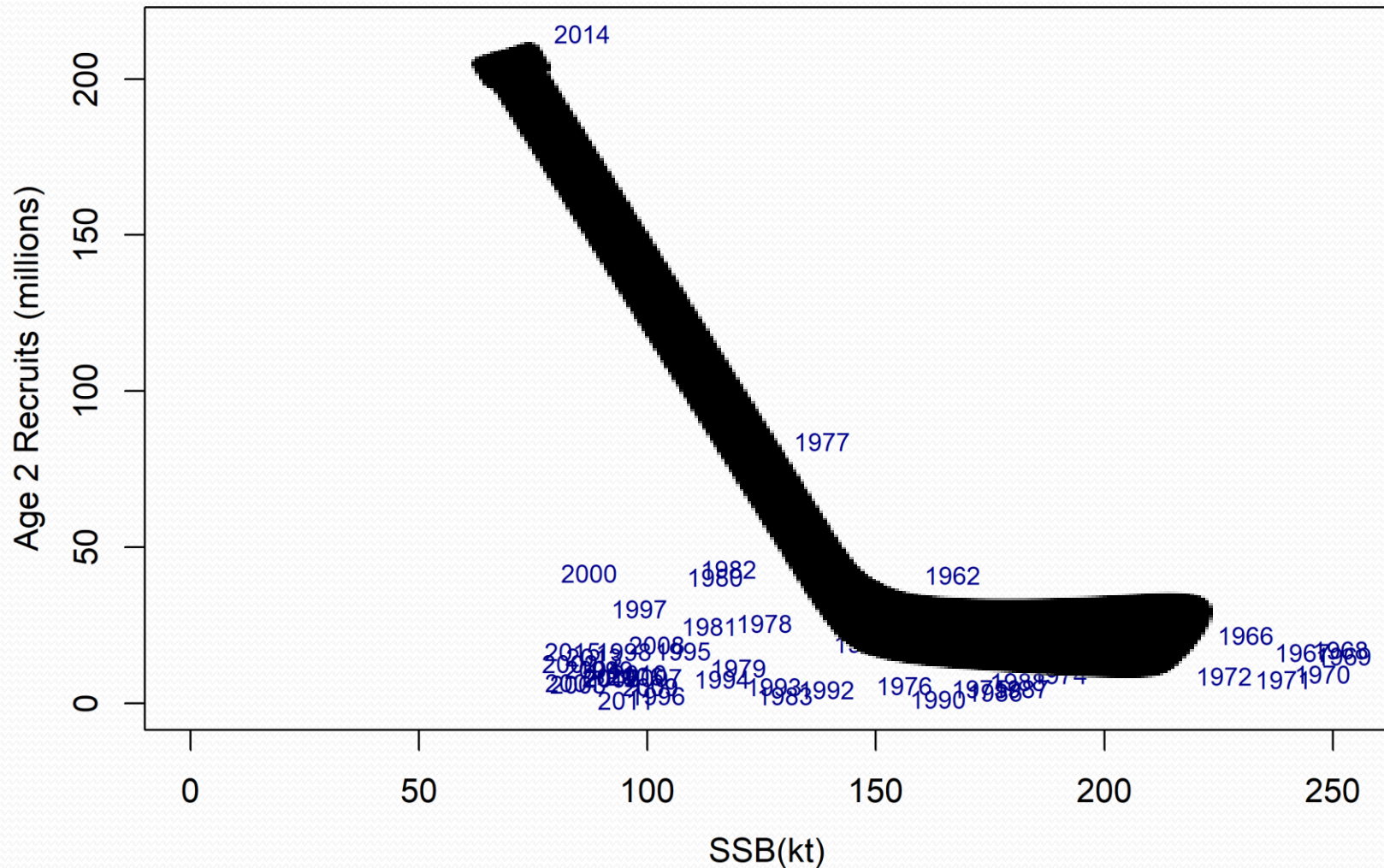
- 2014:
  - Lots of YOYs caught in surface trawl surveys
  - Lots of fishermen reports of YOY in coho bellies
- 2015:
  - One year olds reported all over by sport fishermen
  - YOYs found in coho and pomfret stomachs on GOA project survey
  - More fisherman reporting YOY in coho stomachs
- 2016:
  - Many YOY caught in new surface trawl experiment EGOA
  - More fisherman reporting YOY in coho stomachs
- 2017: Widespread reporting of small fish in the fishery

# Recruitment (return of the locusts)

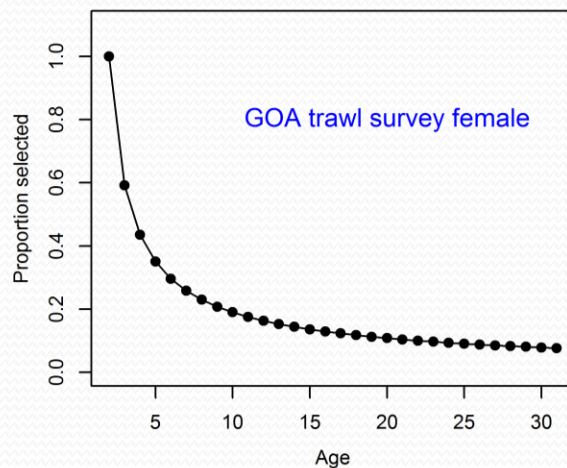
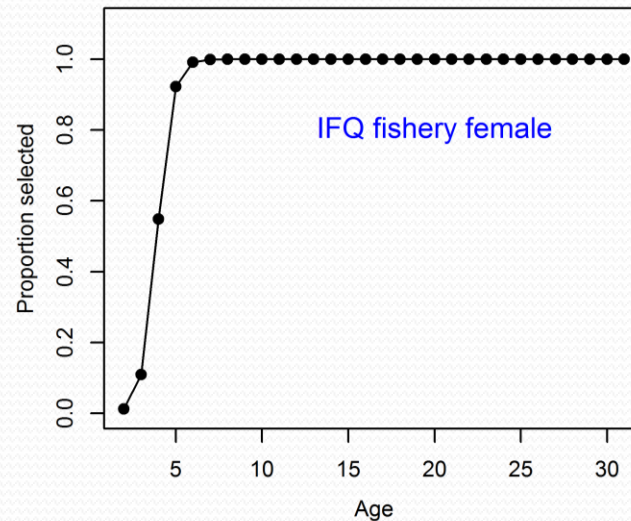
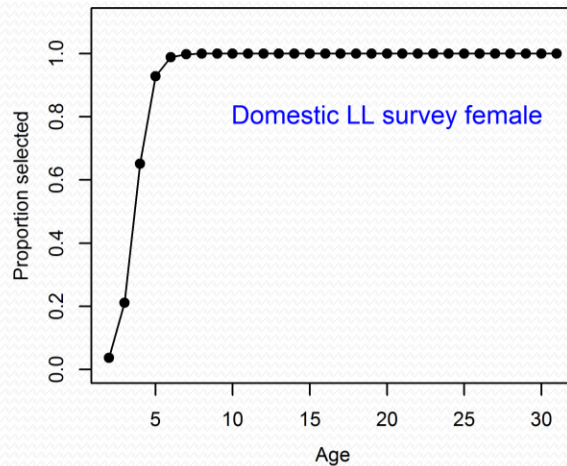




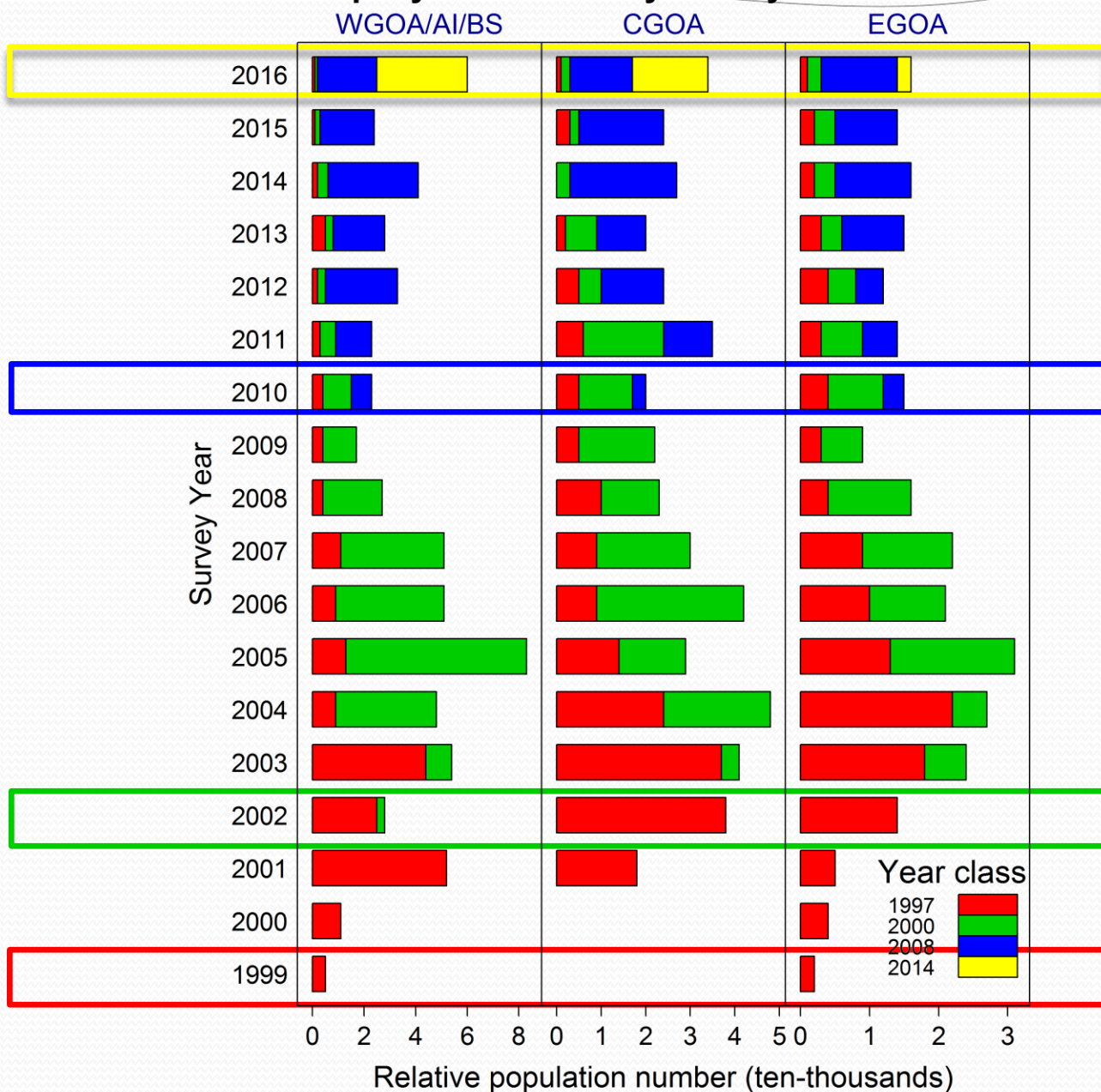
# The elusive hockey stick S-R



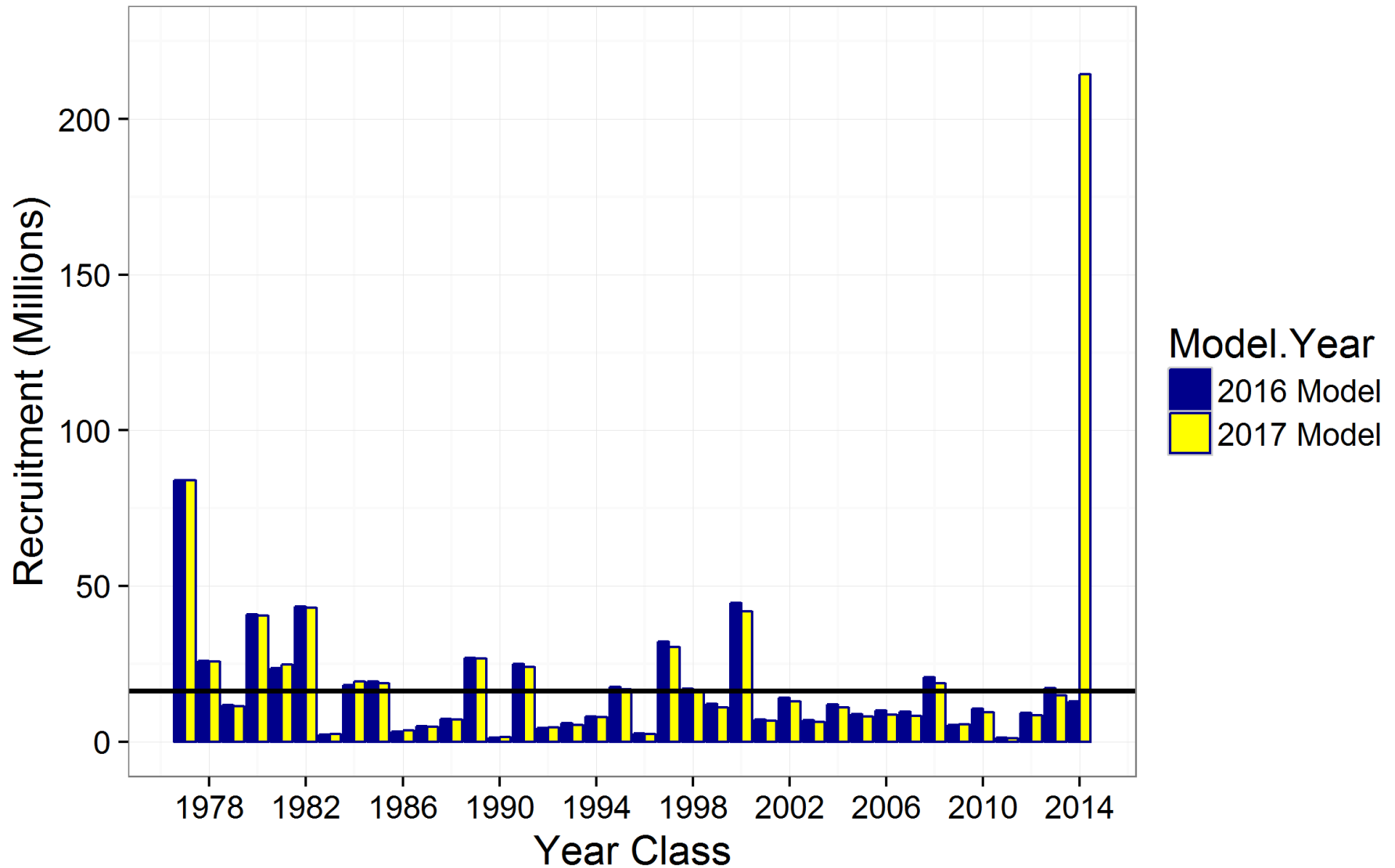
# A few words on selectivity



## Top 4 year classes by Survey and Area

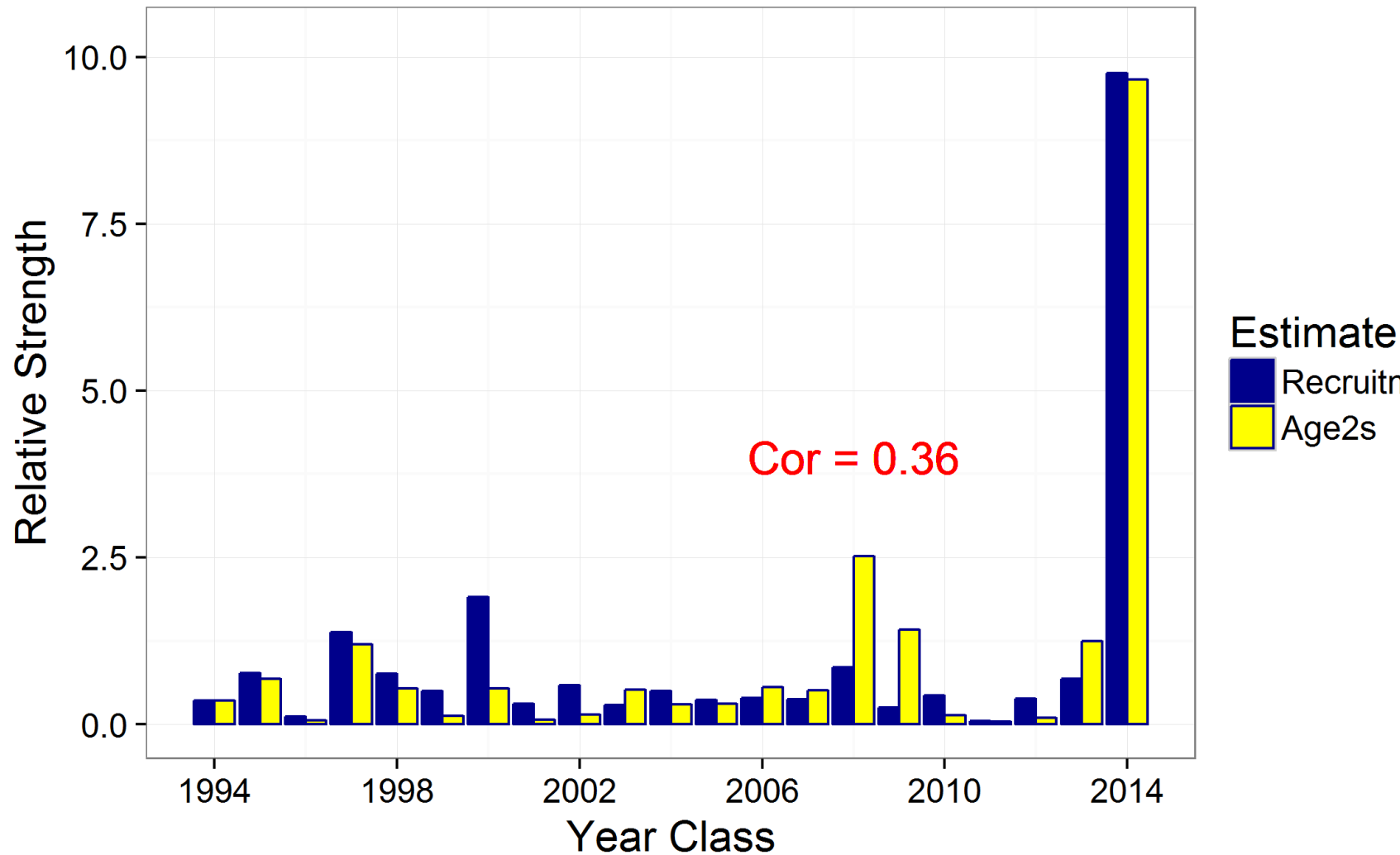


# Recruitment



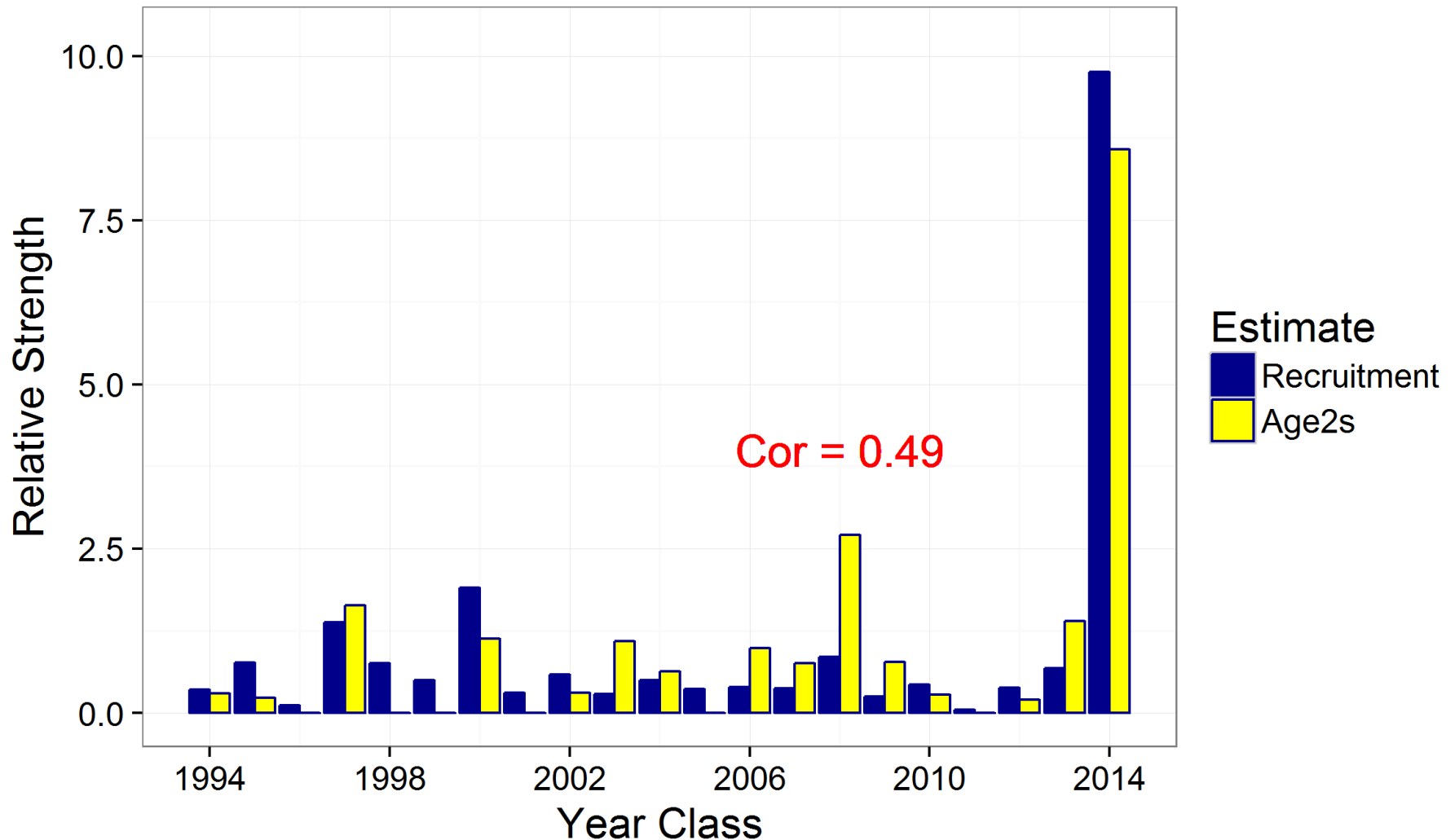
# Recruitment

Alaska-wide



# Recruitment

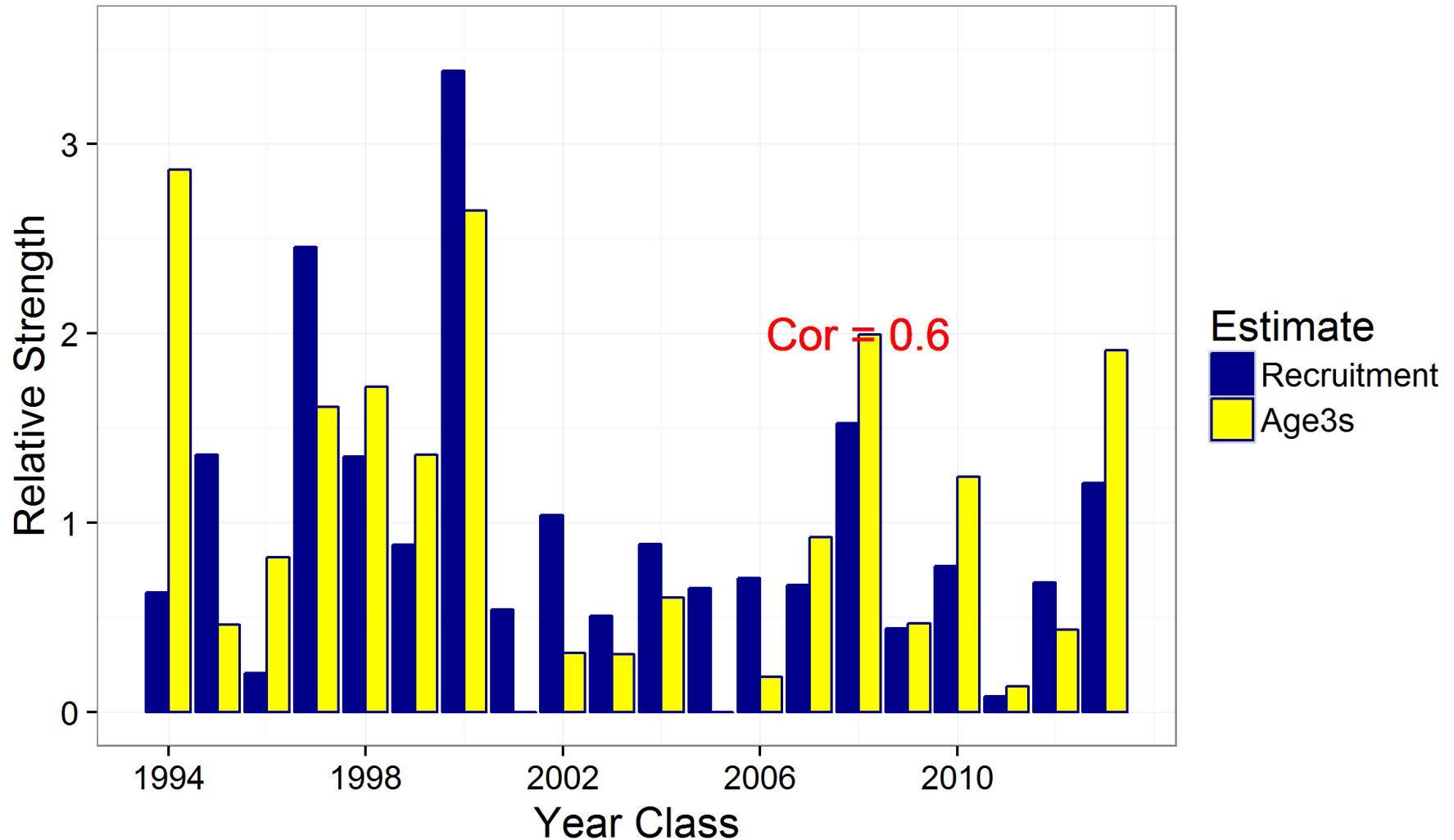
Western GOA





# Recruitment

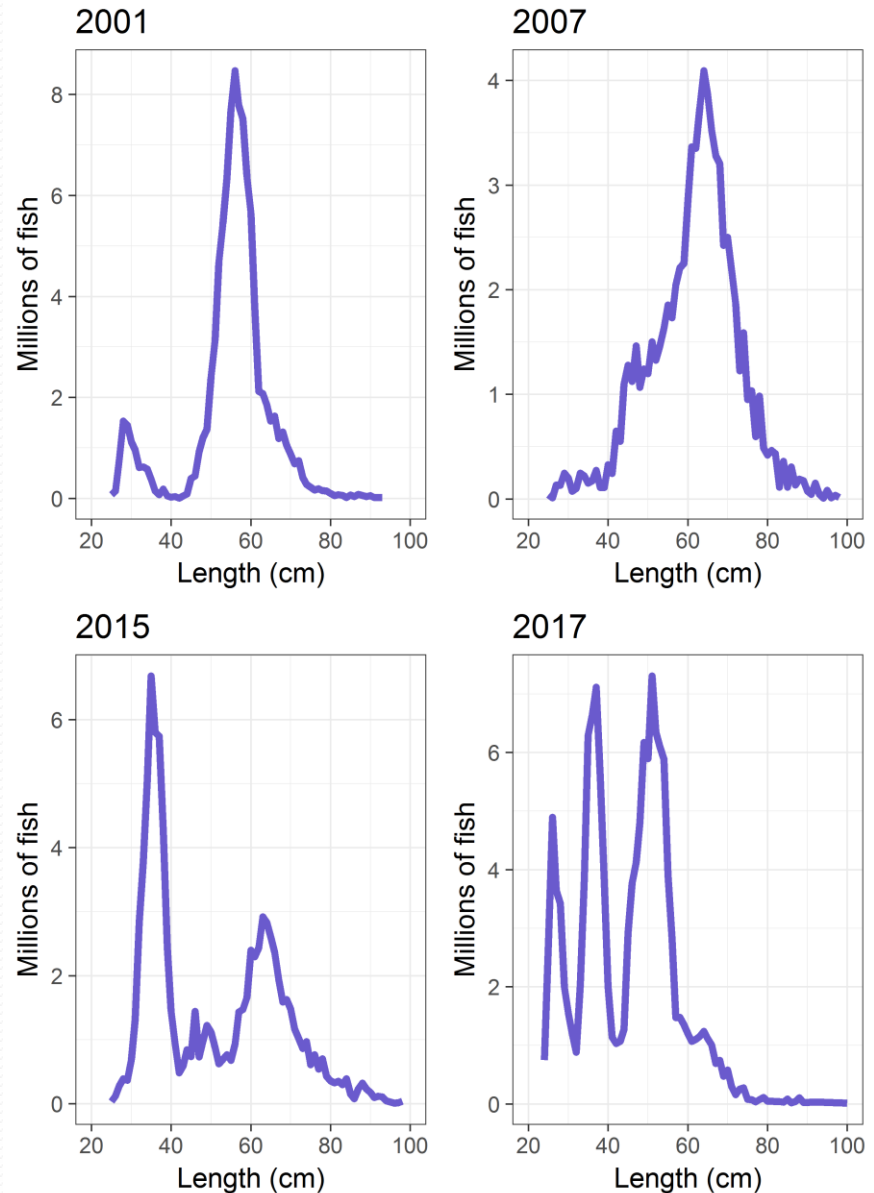
## Eastern Gulf of Alaska



# Recruitment

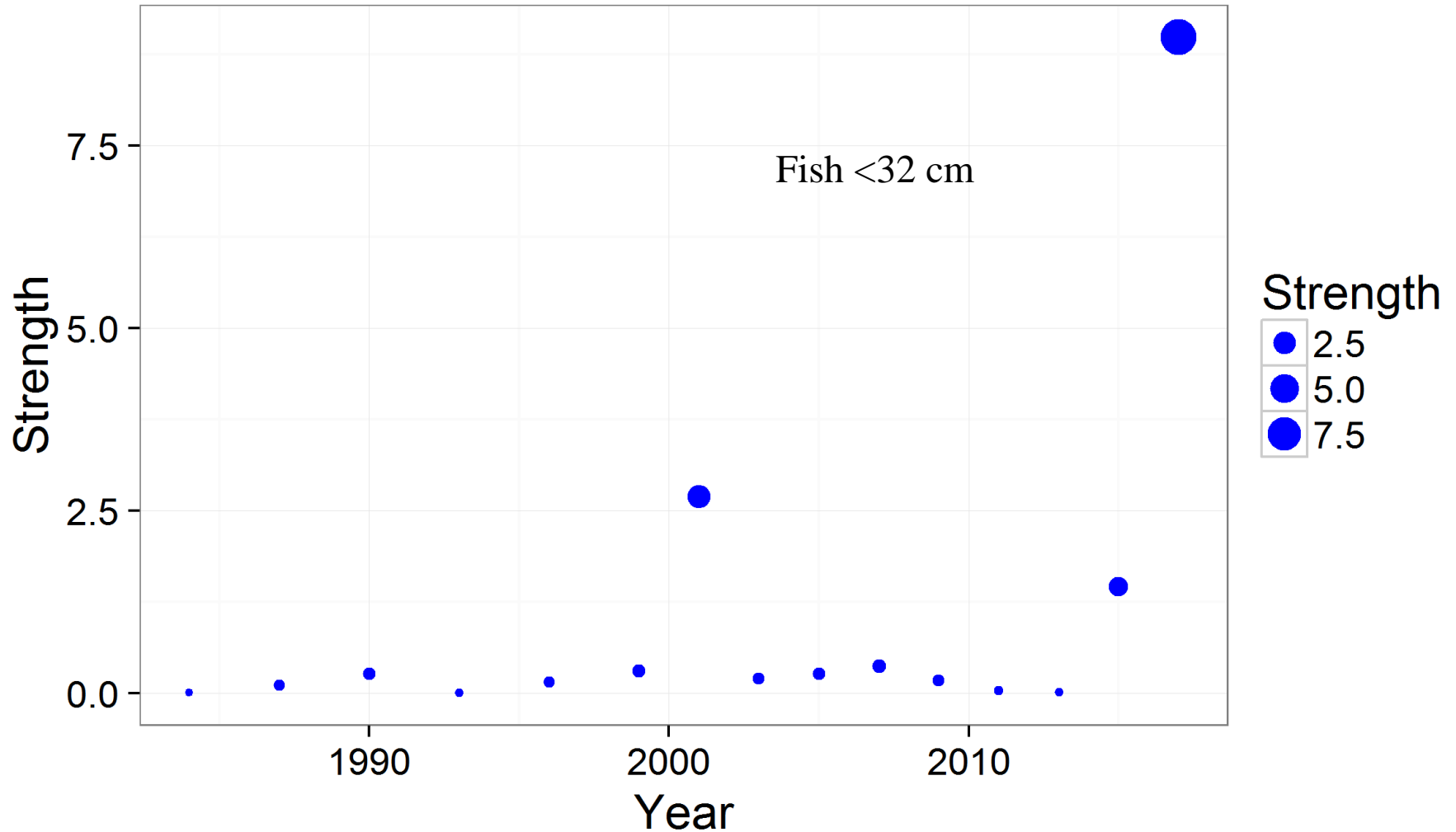
- 2000 year class showed up in 2001 (some)
- Low recruitments after 2000 showed no extra modes (2007)
- 2015 showed solid 1 year olds
- 2017 shows 3 modes, potentially 2 or more year classes

GOA trawl length compositions



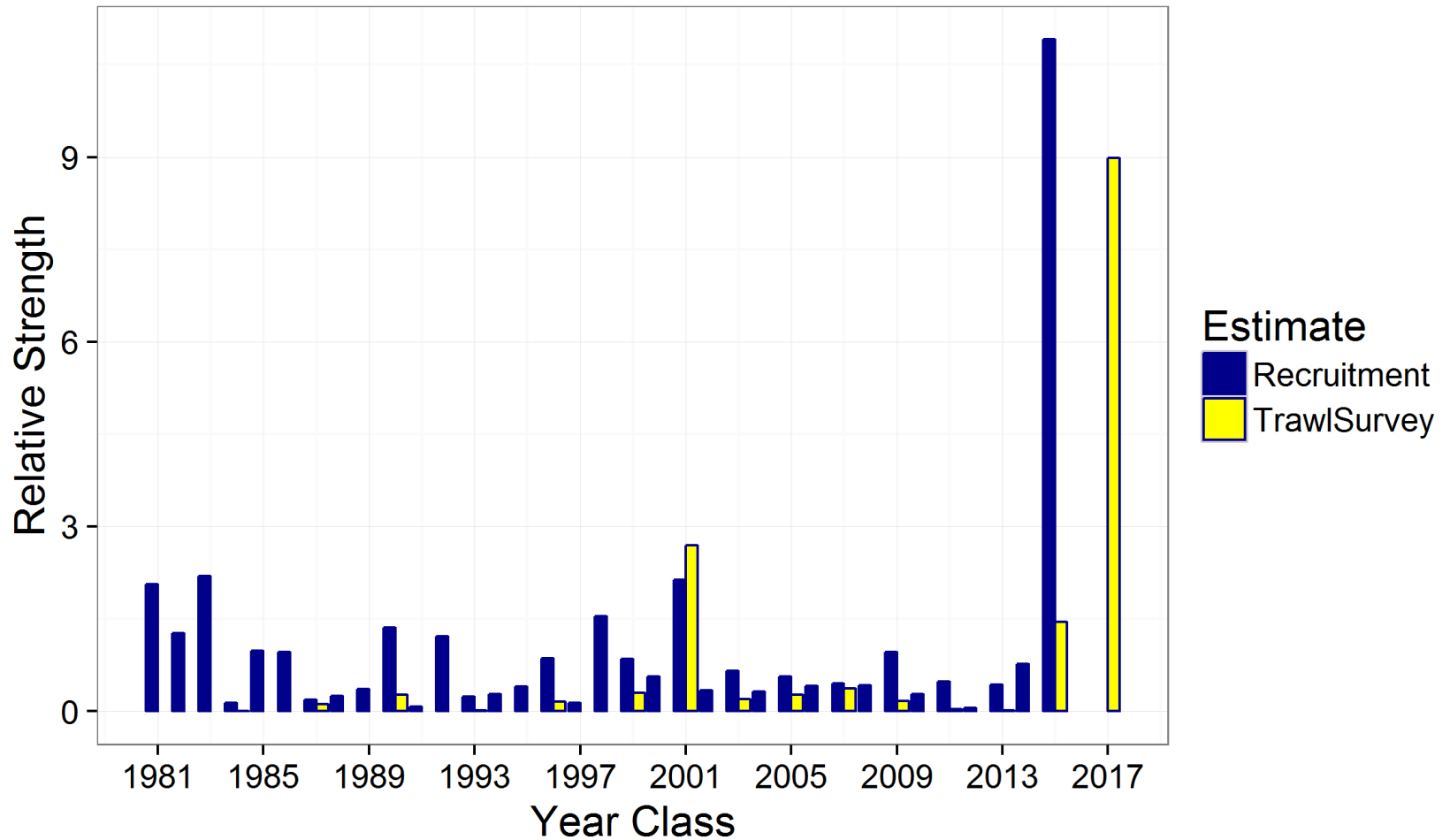
# Recruitment

GOA Trawl Survey presence of 1 year olds

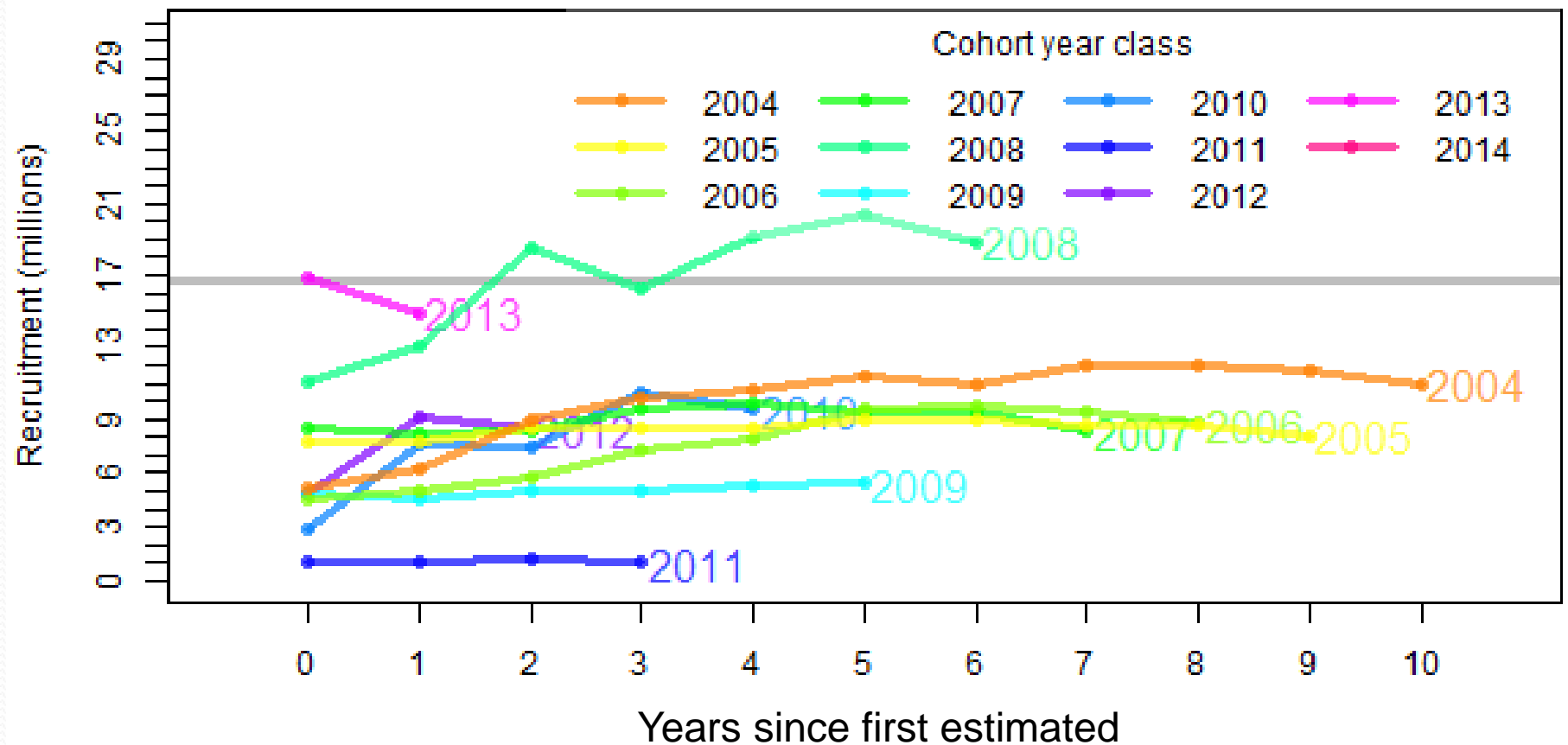


# Recruitment

GOA trawl one-year olds

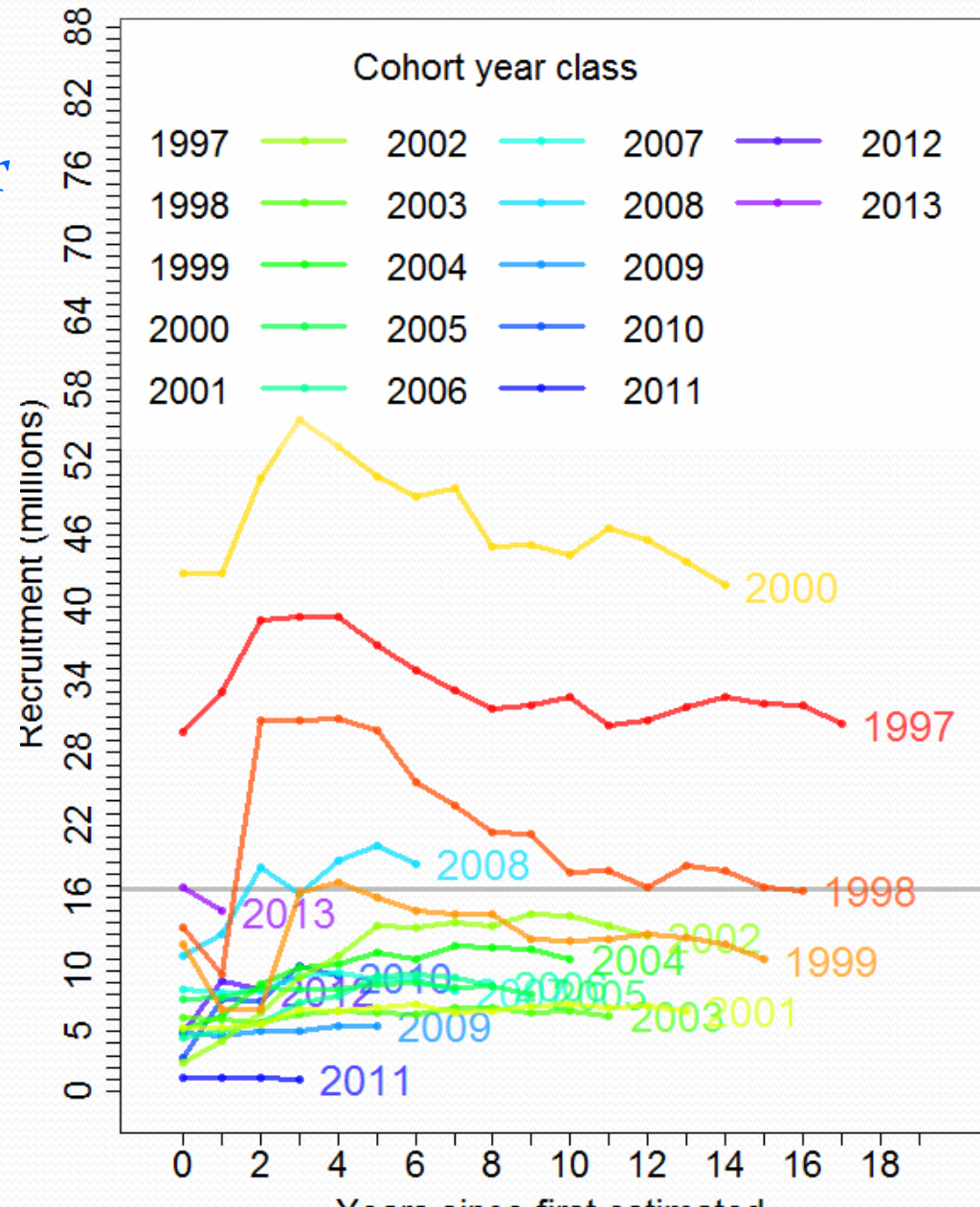


## Sablefish recruitment retrospective



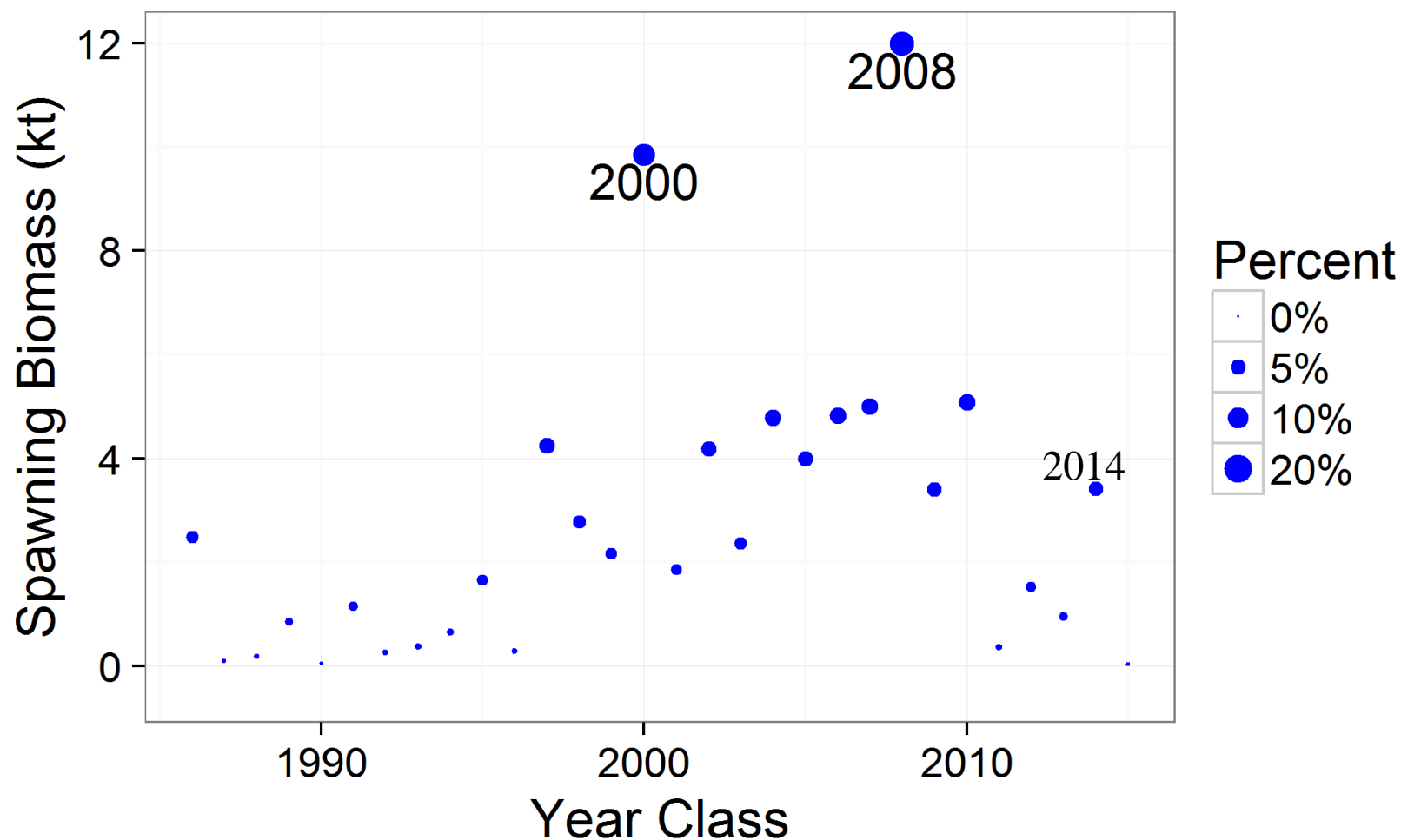
## Sablefish recruitment retrospective

- Recruitment pattern for larger recruitments seems similar
- We do not know what a really large recruitment pattern might look like

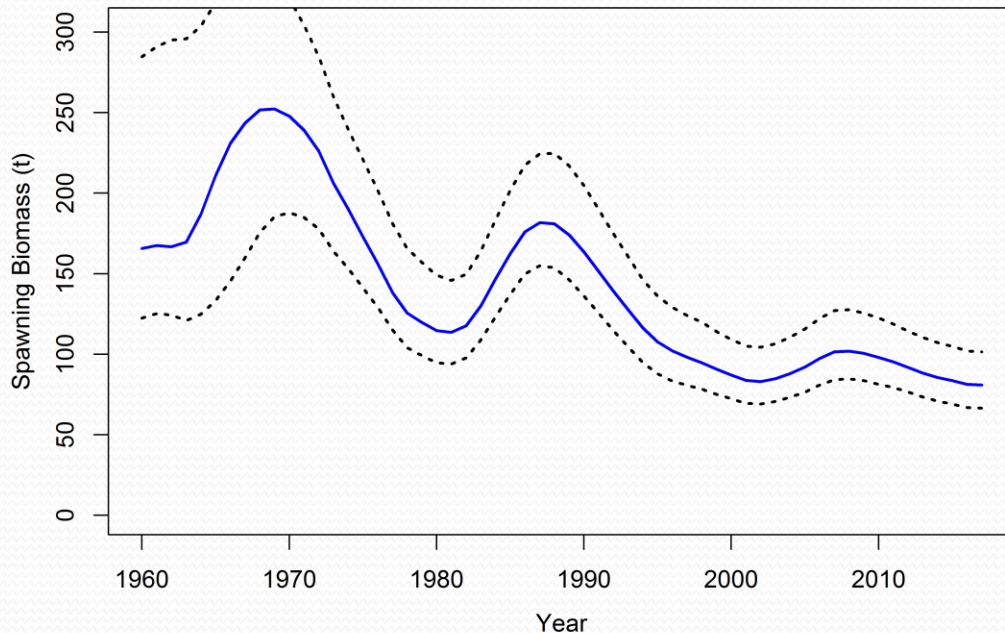
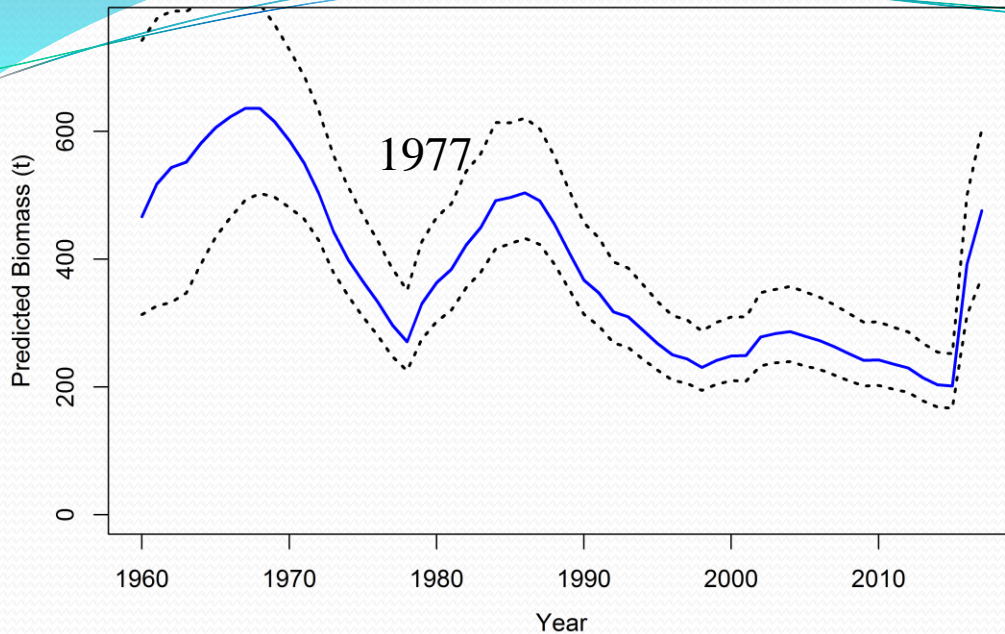




# 2018 spawners by year class



# Trends

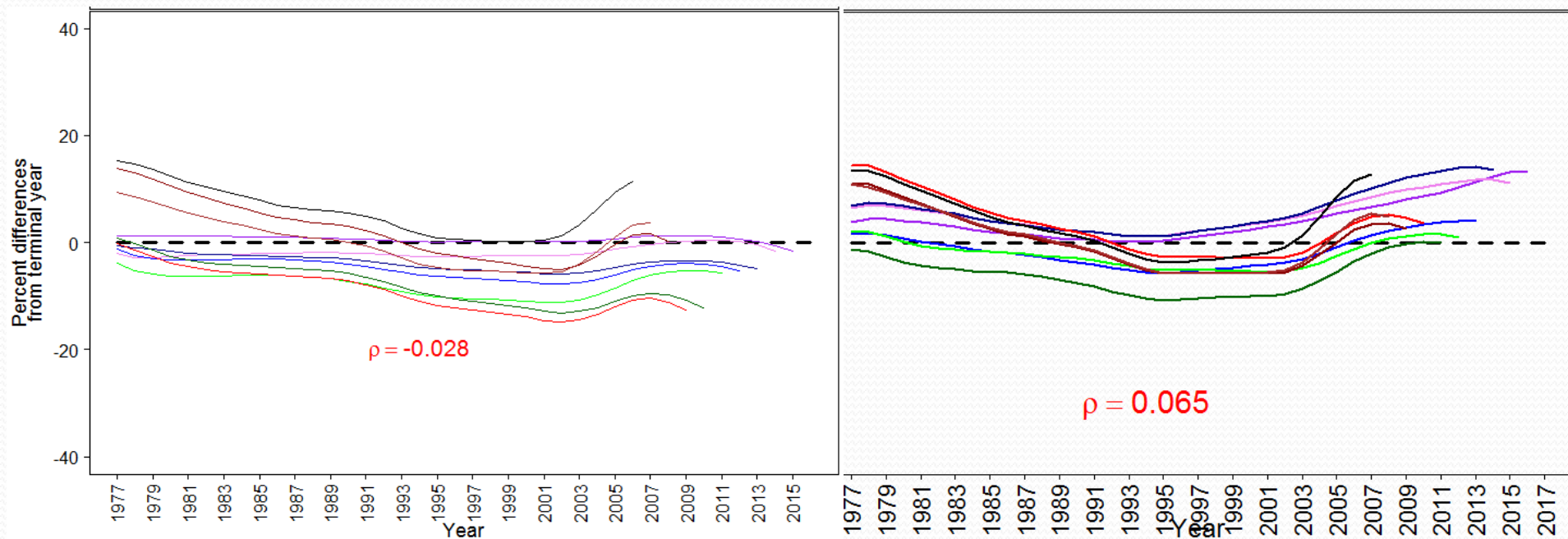


- Total biomass has been slowly decreasing since 2003 (until 2017!)
- Total biomass increased somewhat sharply after 1977 year class
- Spawning biomass leveled and trending slightly down

# Retrospective comparison (SSB)

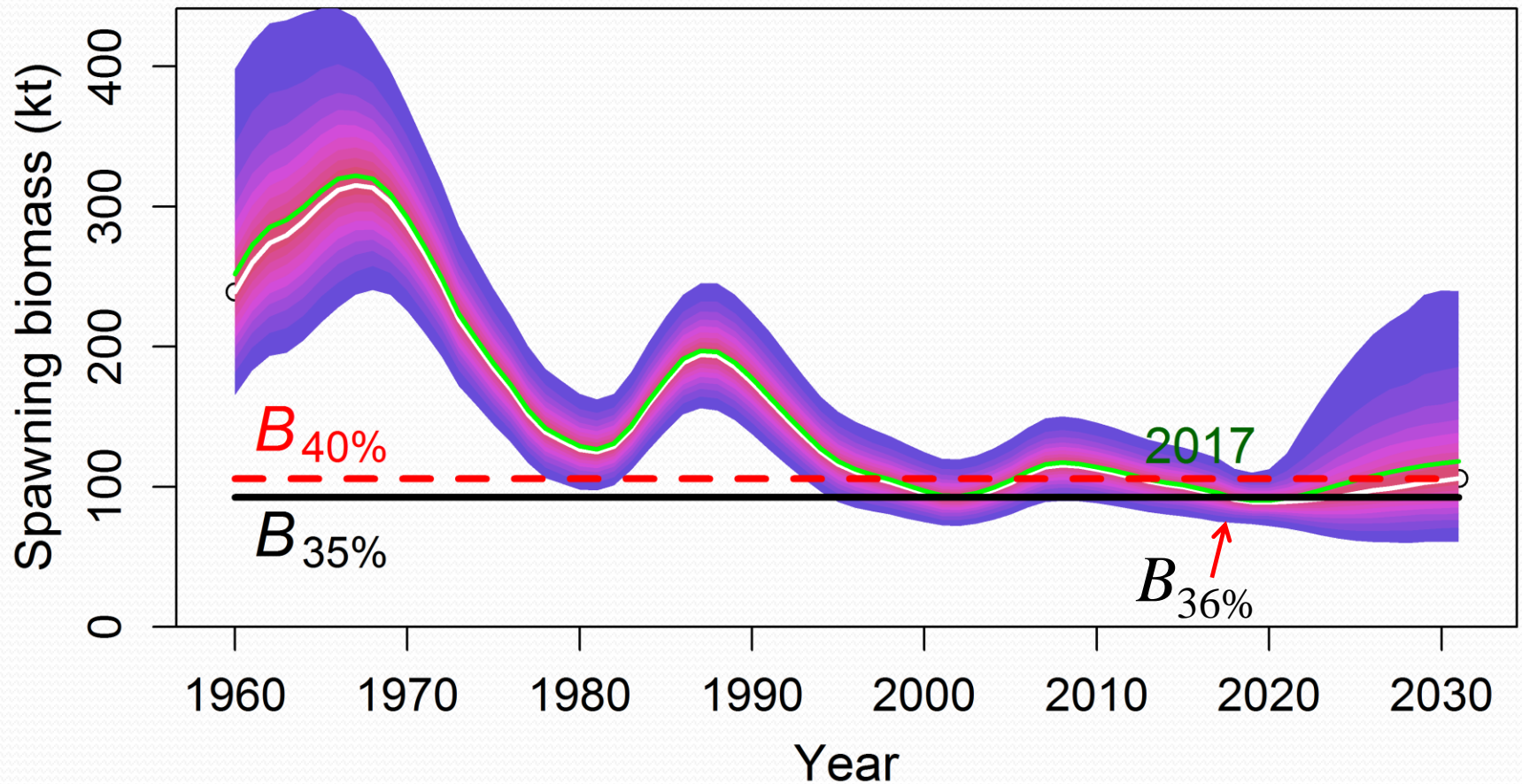
2016 assessment

2017 assessment

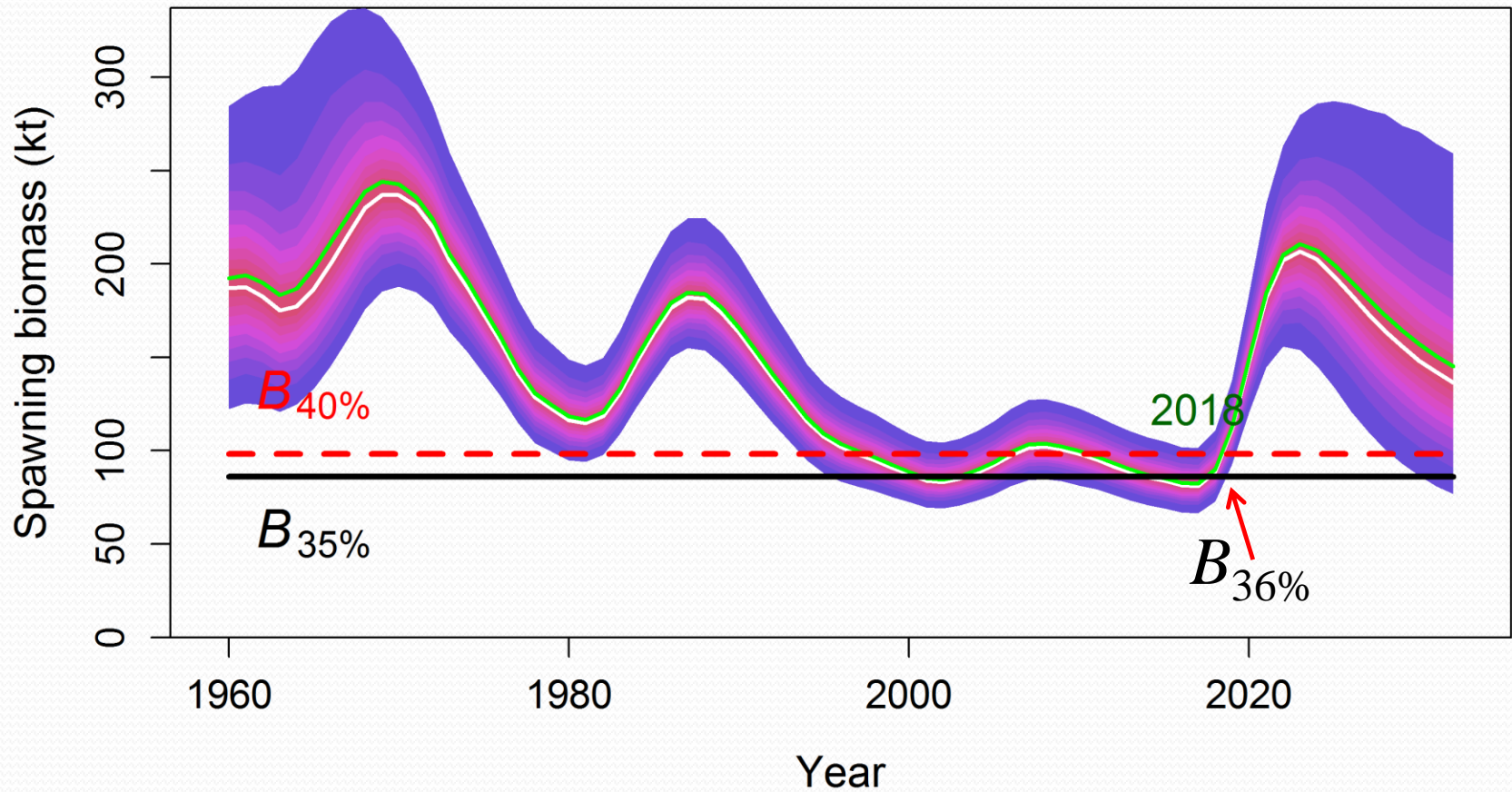


0.065 is still low, but flipped from -0.028 in 2017

# 2016 Projection



# 2017 Projection



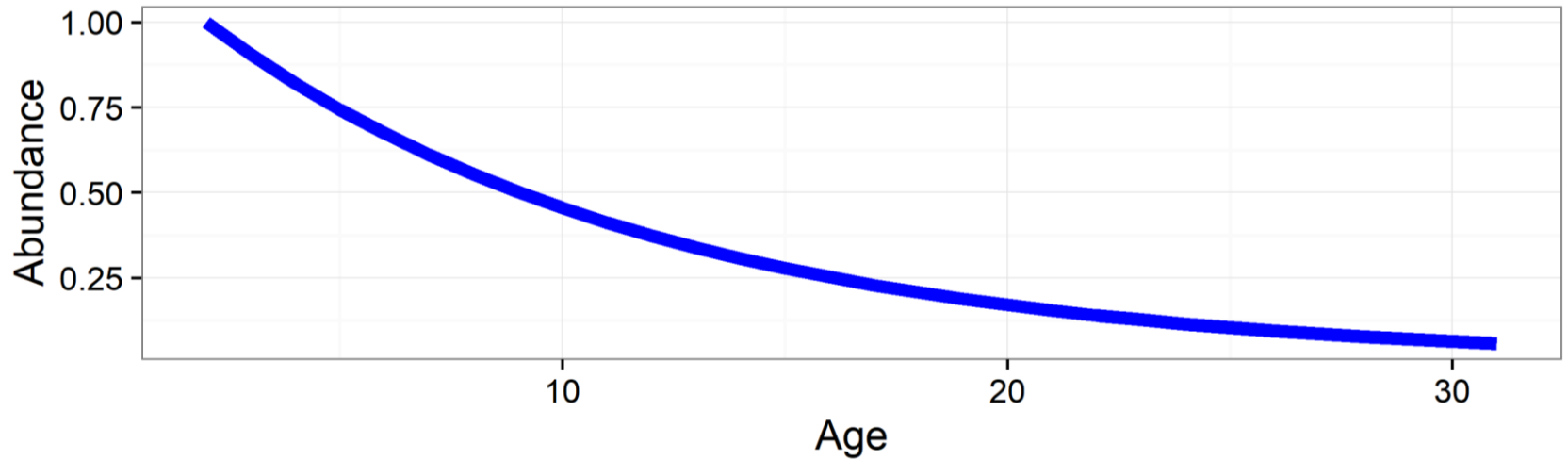
# So everything is good right?

- Despite low SSB, the projected maxABC is an increase of 87% from 2017
- Most of that increase is based on the estimate of one really large year class
- Consider some other factors when recommending an ABC

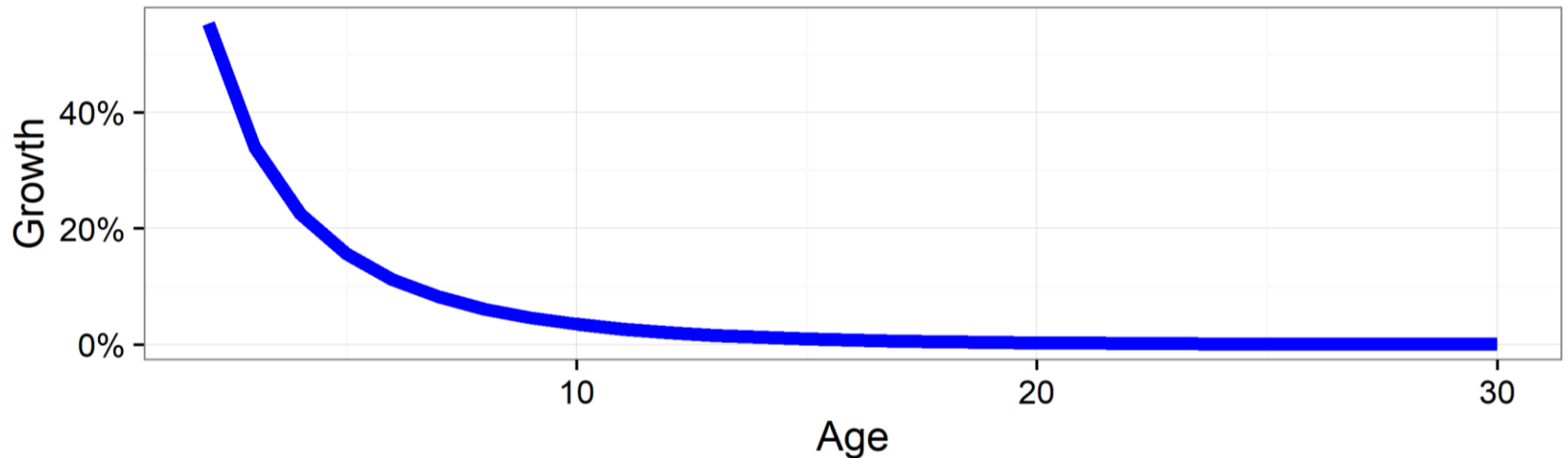


# Baby pop-dy

Decay of a cohort (no fishing)

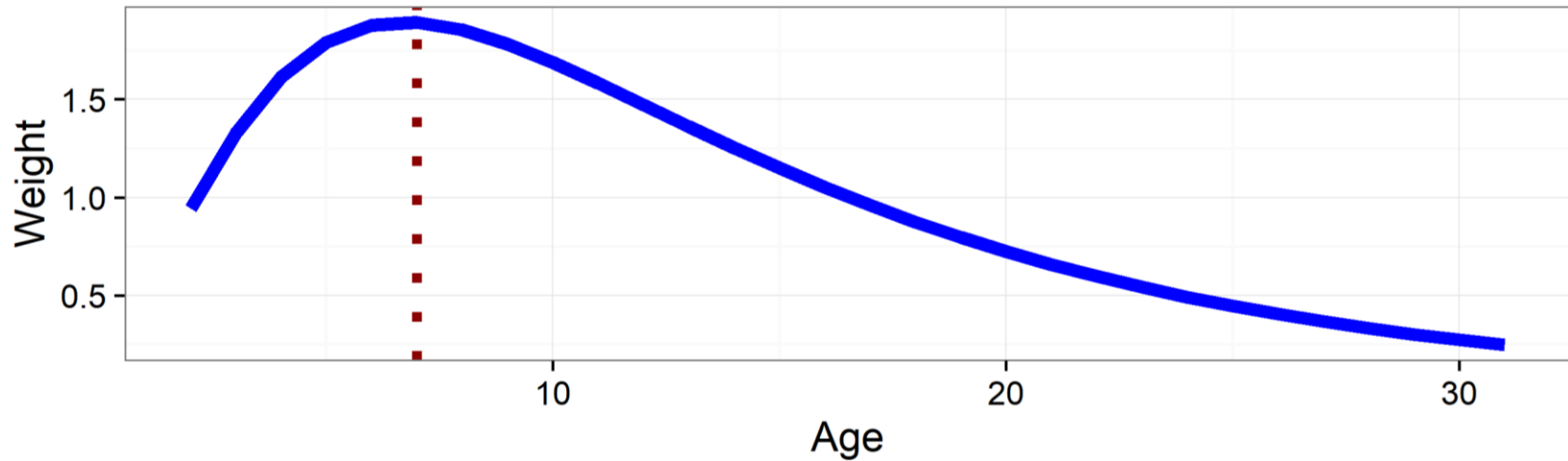


Mean increase in weight

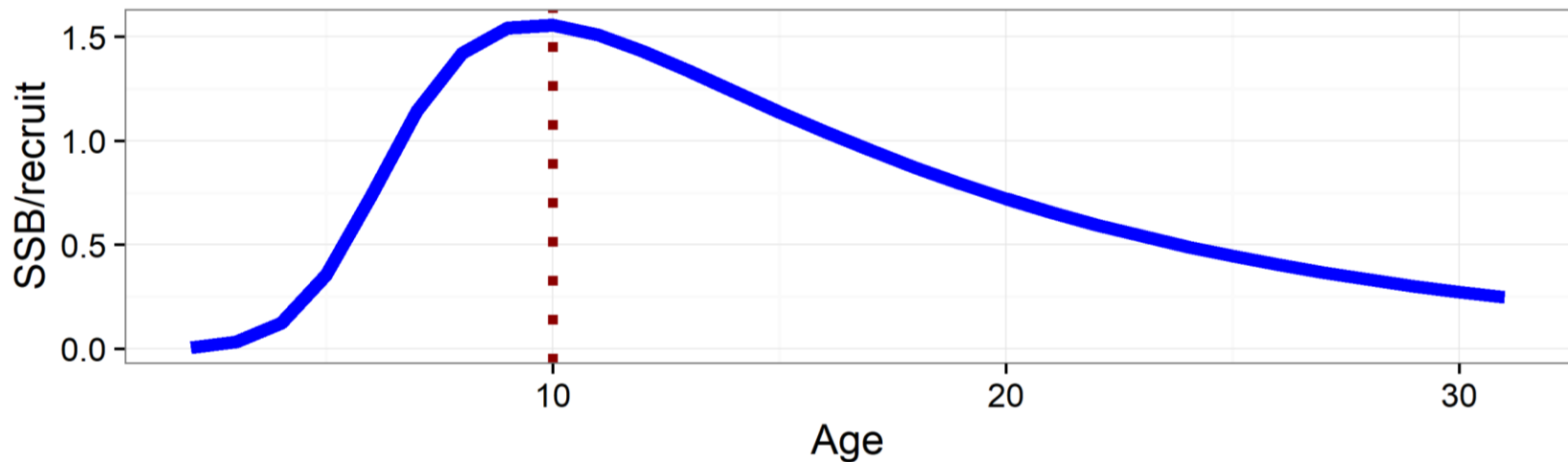


# Baby pop dy

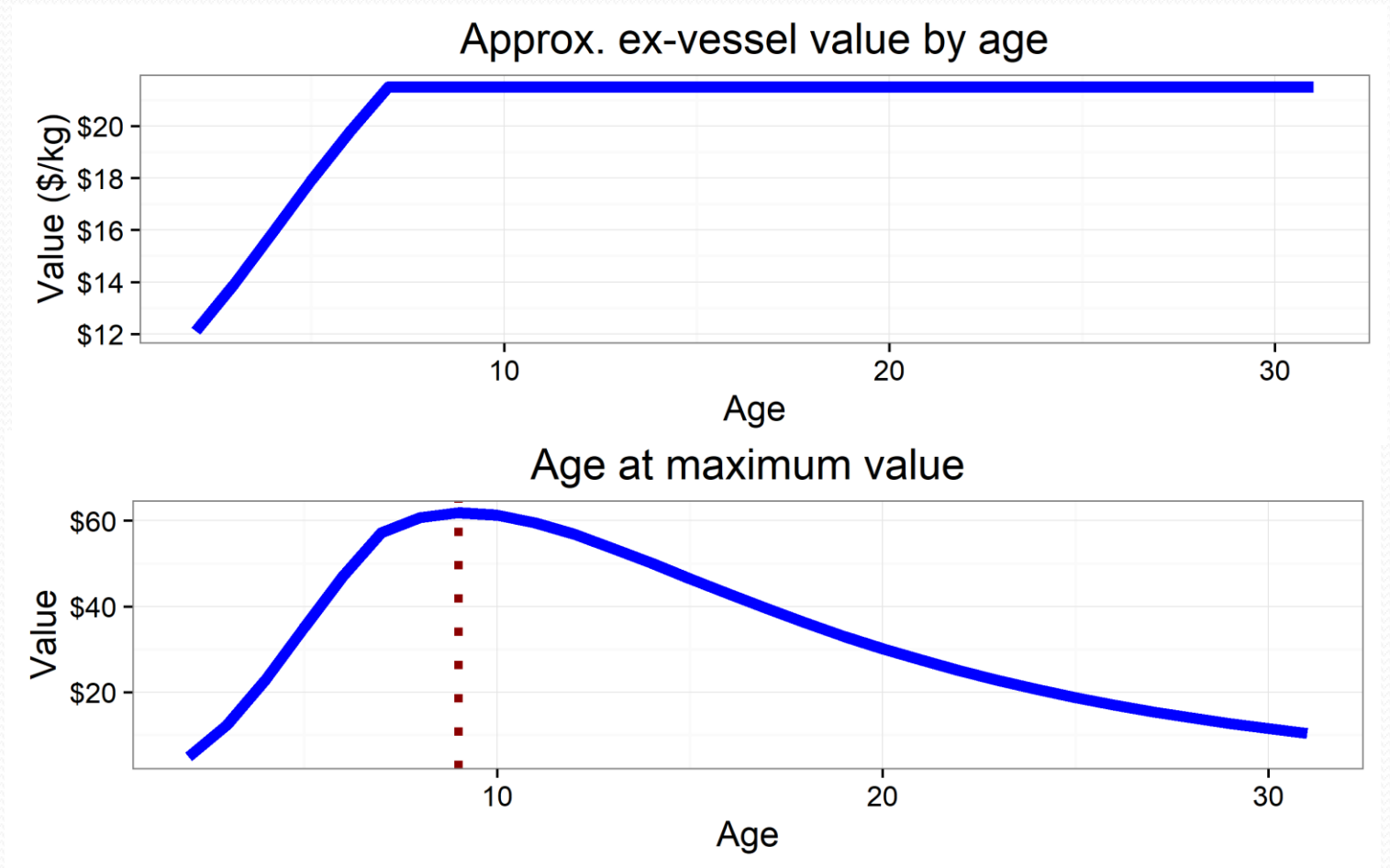
Age at maximum production



Age at maximum SSB contribution



# Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile (ESP)



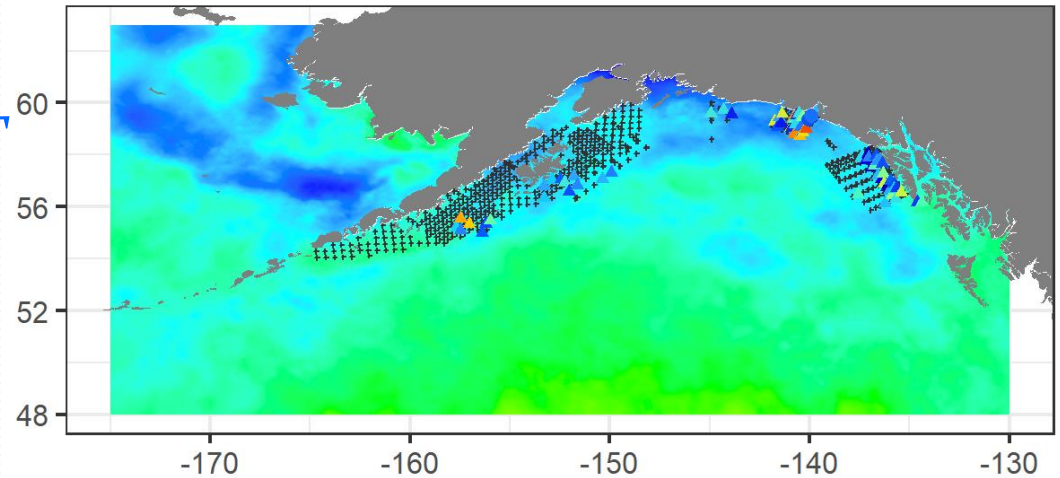
# Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile (ESP)

	2003-2012				
	Average	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quantity K mt	8.59	7.83	6.70	6.06	5.86
Value M US\$	\$101.5	\$96.2	\$99.0	\$91.0	\$99.7
Price/lb US\$	\$5.36	\$5.57	\$6.70	\$6.81	\$7.72
H&G share	95%	97%	97%	98%	97%

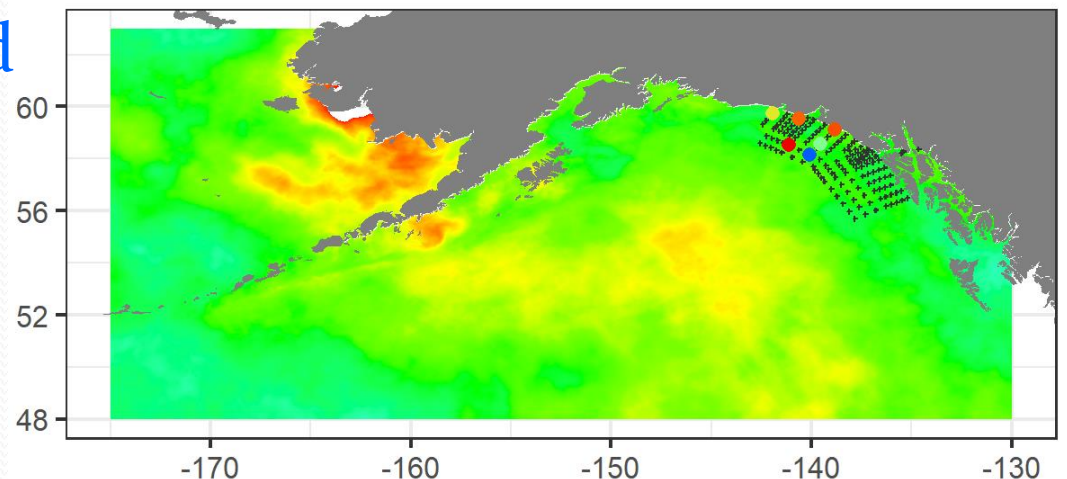
# Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile (ESP)

- Big change in GOA SST
- Very warm offshore in the GOA in 2014 (and 2015)
- These conditions seemed to have favored sablefish larvae

2013

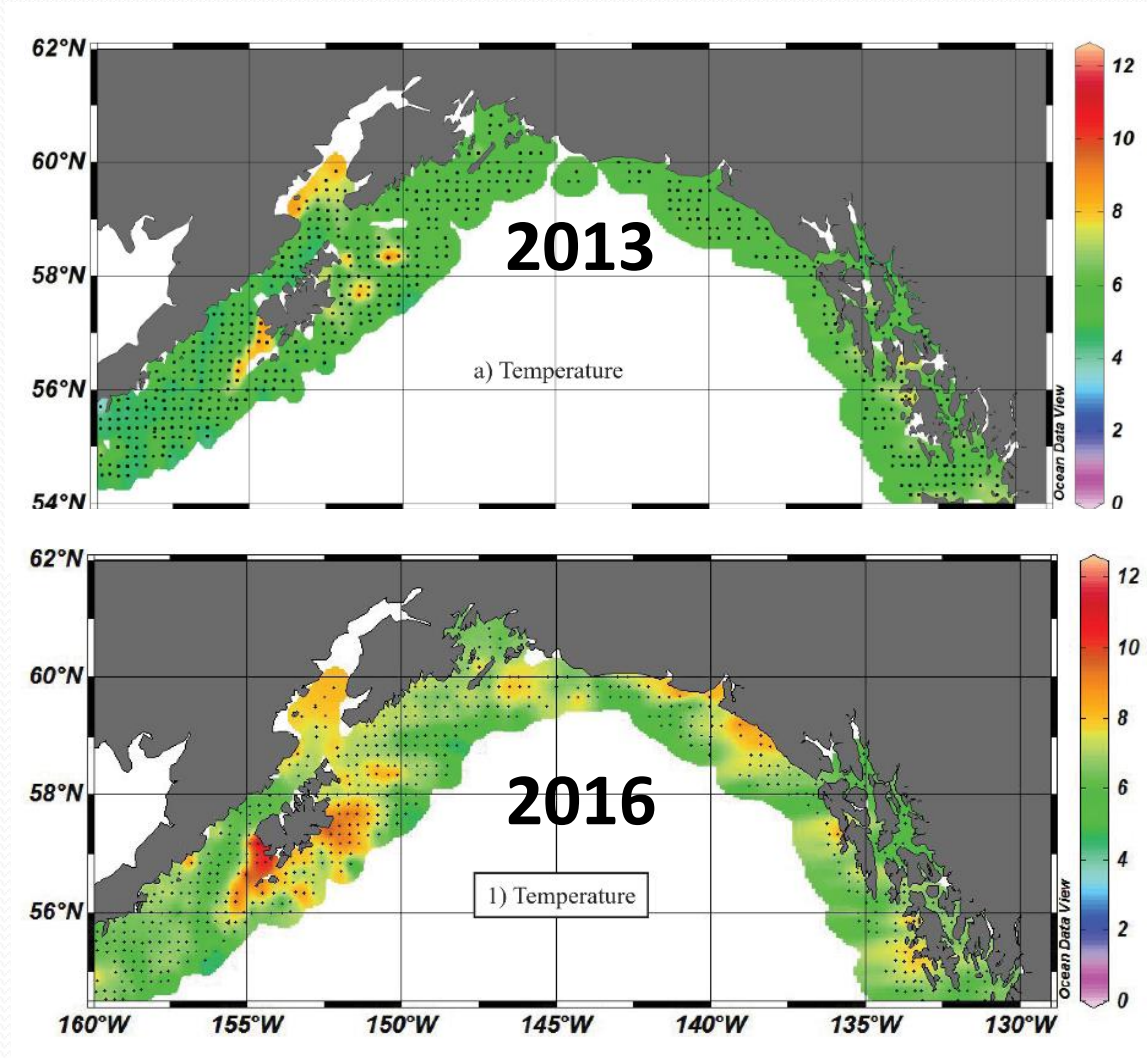


2014



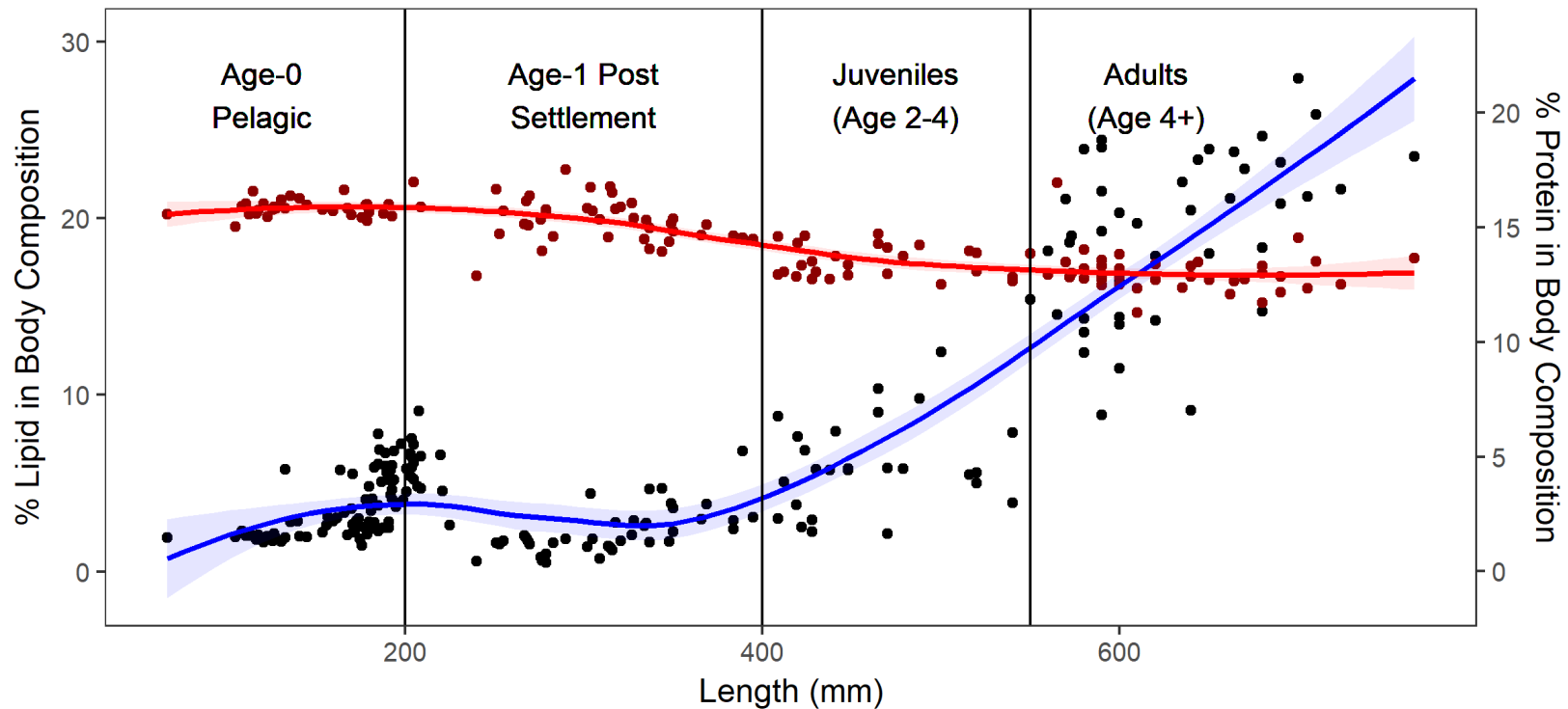
# Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile (ESP)

- I'm not an oceanographer
- But warm SST seems to translate to warm bottom temperature later
- Could influence selectivity
- Moving out earlier because of food or preference



# Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile (ESP)

Body Composition of Sablefish by Size (Wet Mass)





# Alternative ABC/ACL Considerations

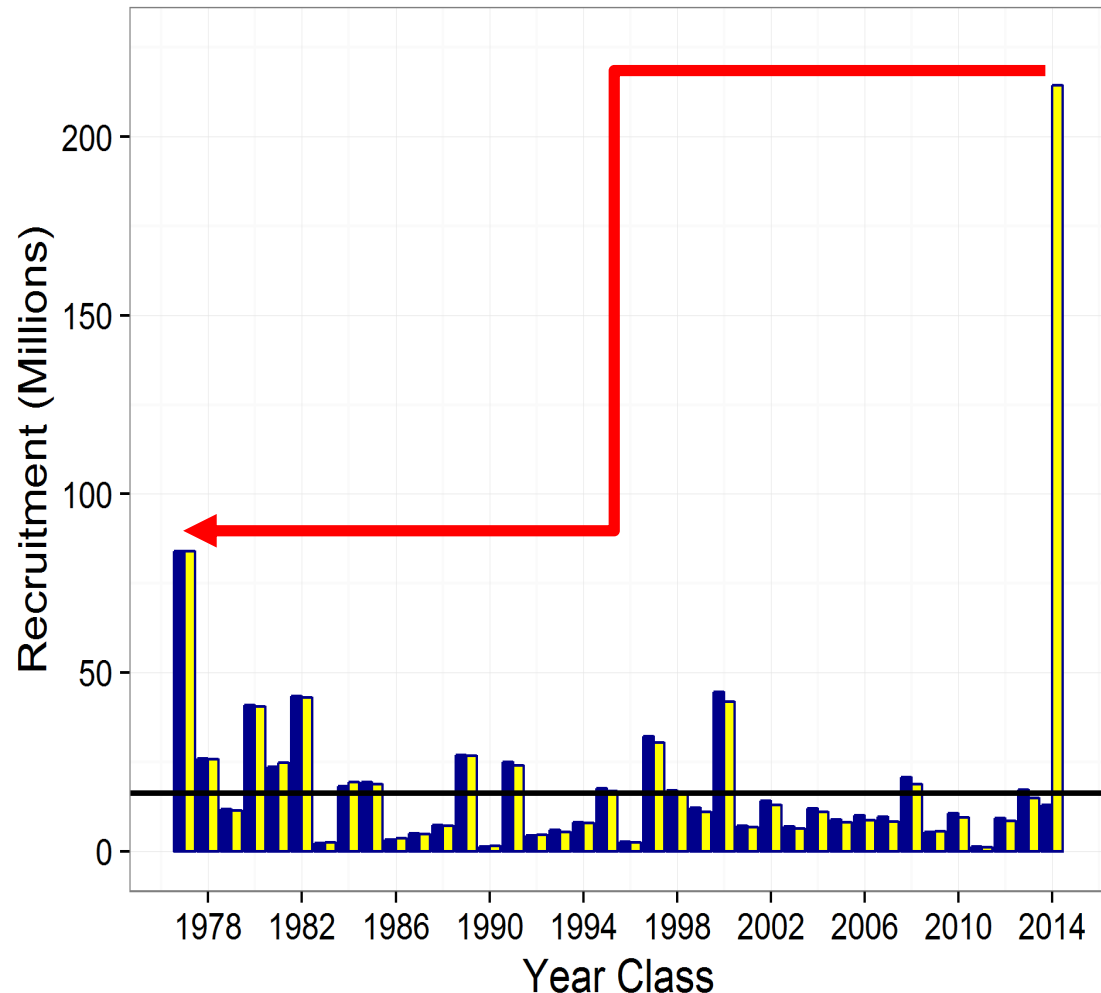
- Record high recruitment based on one year of survey age compositions
- Recruitment is 10 x higher than average
- GOA Trawl survey did not see it as strongly in 2017
- Spawning biomass is lower than last year
- See GOA Pacific cod 2012 year class
- Ecosystem variability is high(er)
- MaxABC would be similar to quota in 1993 (and scary in 2003)
- Allowing year class to grow will help build spawning biomass and economic value

# Historic alternatives

- The 2003 assessment max ABC was 25,400 (eerie)
- Because SSB had been low, the authors proposed two lower ABCs:
  - 23,000 t
    - Stock is now at target ( $B_{40}$ ), but expected to decline
  - 20,700 t
    - Similar to prior year, consistent with the abundance trend
- Lack of author recommended ABC led to a careful and deliberate discussion of all the issues

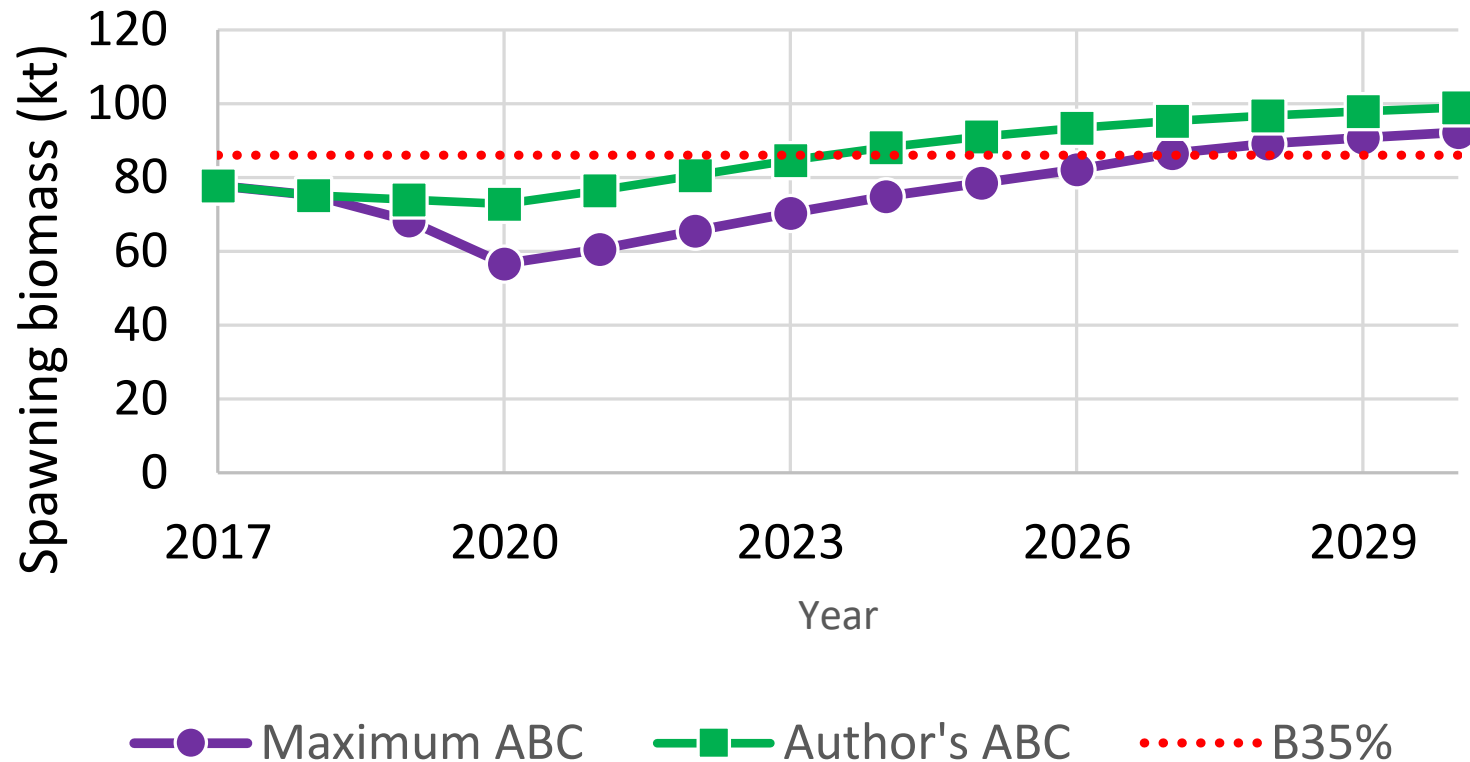
# Alternative ABC/ACL

- Set 2014 year class = 1977 year class
- Still 2.5 x average
- 40% of estimated value
- Changes max ABC from 25 kt to 15 kt



# Considering risk

Projections with 2014 average year class



# 2018 ABC Corrected For Depredation

Area	<u>AI</u>	<u>BS</u>	<u>WG</u>	<u>CG</u>	<u>WY*</u>	<u>EY*</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017 ABC	1,783	1,318	1,457	4,608	1,550	2,793	13,509
2018 ABC	2,030	1,501	1,659	5,246	1,765	3,179	15,380
Run with whale corrections for survey and fishery							
3 year average depredation	37	33	101	77	81	43	371
Ratio of 2017 ABC/2016 ABC = 1.139							
Deduct 3 year average * 1.139							
Deduct 3 year adjusted average	-42	-37	-115	-88	-92	-49	-423
<b>2018 ABC<sub>wc</sub></b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>5,158</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>14,957</b>
Change from 2017	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%

# ABC summary

- LL survey up substantially from low in 2015
- Fishery CPUE index at time series low in 2016
- Trawl survey almost double from 2015
- 36% unfished spawning biomass
- $ABC_w$  2017: 13,083 t
- ABC 2018 (Max): 25,583 t (vs. 13,688 t projected)
  - 87 % **increase** from 2017 (versus 1% projected)
- Author recommended  $ABC_w$  14,957 (+14%)



# Apportionment

- CIE not concerned with static apportionment
- We believe it is best to stay put (and we have no new alternatives prepared)
- MSEs and spatial work continue
- Recent spatial operating model with sablefish-like model shows maximum yield can be achieved with a wide range of apportionments
- SSC agreed at October meeting (while noting the old apportionment has diverged quite a bit)



# Recommending...

- Continuing with the fixed apportionment from 2017 fishery

Area	2017 ABC	Standard apportionment for 2018 ABC	Recommended fixed apportionment for 2018 ABC*	Difference from 2017
Total	13,509	15,380	<b>15,380</b>	14%
Bering Sea	1,318	2,686	<b>1,501</b>	14%
Aleutians	1,783	2,225	<b>2,030</b>	14%
Gulf of Alaska (subtotal)	10,408	10,469	<b>11,849</b>	14%
Western	1,457	1,533	<b>1,659</b>	14%
Central	4,608	4,201	<b>5,246</b>	14%
W. Yakutat**	1,550	1,765	<b>1,765</b>	14%
E. Yak. / Southeast**	2,793	2,970	<b>3,179</b>	14%

# Future

- Re-visiting selectivities
- Re-considering growth
- Modeled fishery CPUE index
- Continue spatial modeling
- Continue investigating recruitment processes  
(GOA IERP Synthesis April 2018 4<sup>th</sup> special issue)
- Refine Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile (ESP)



# Questions?