

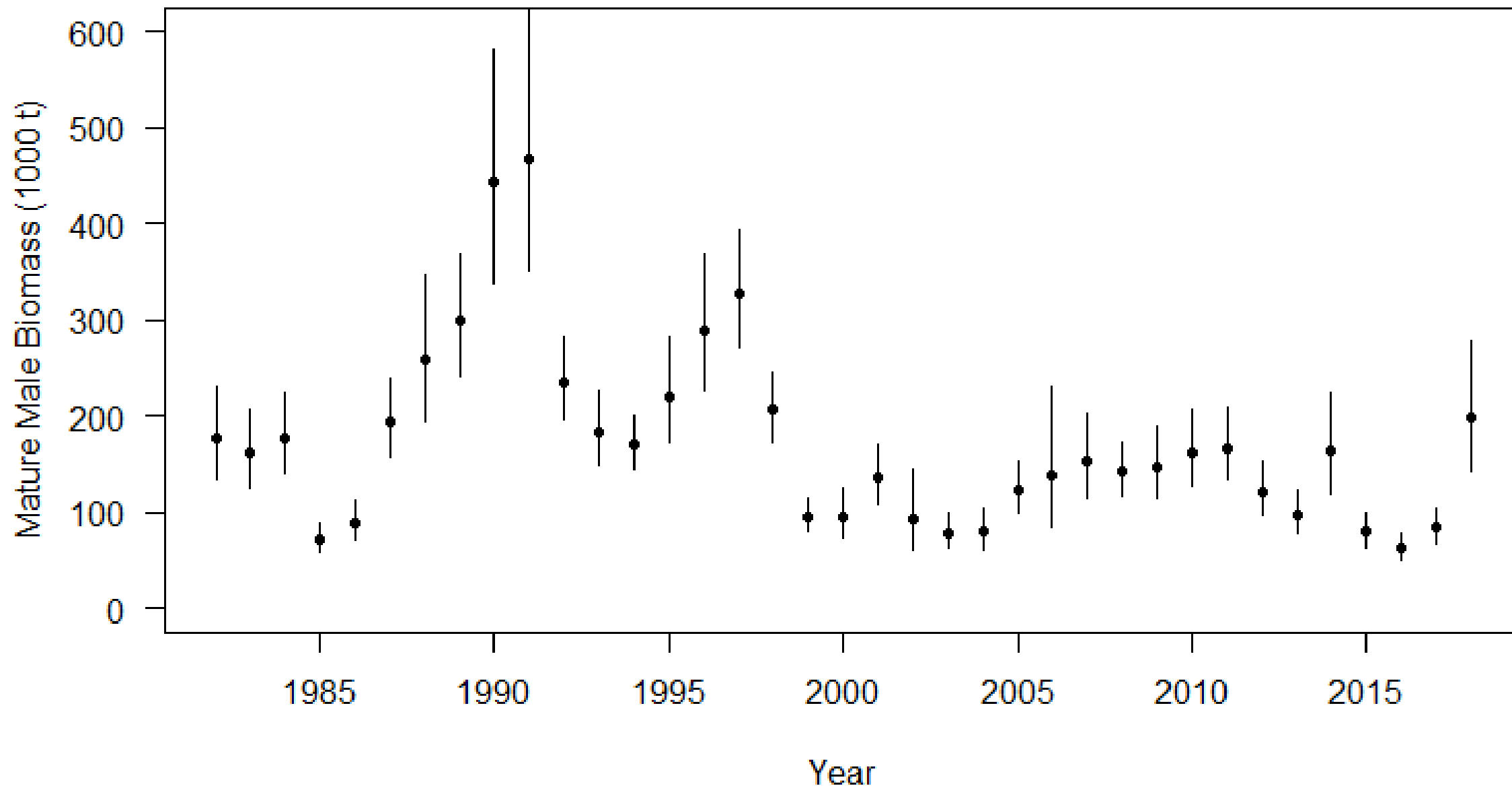
# Eastern Bering Sea snow crab stock assessment

Cody Szuwalski

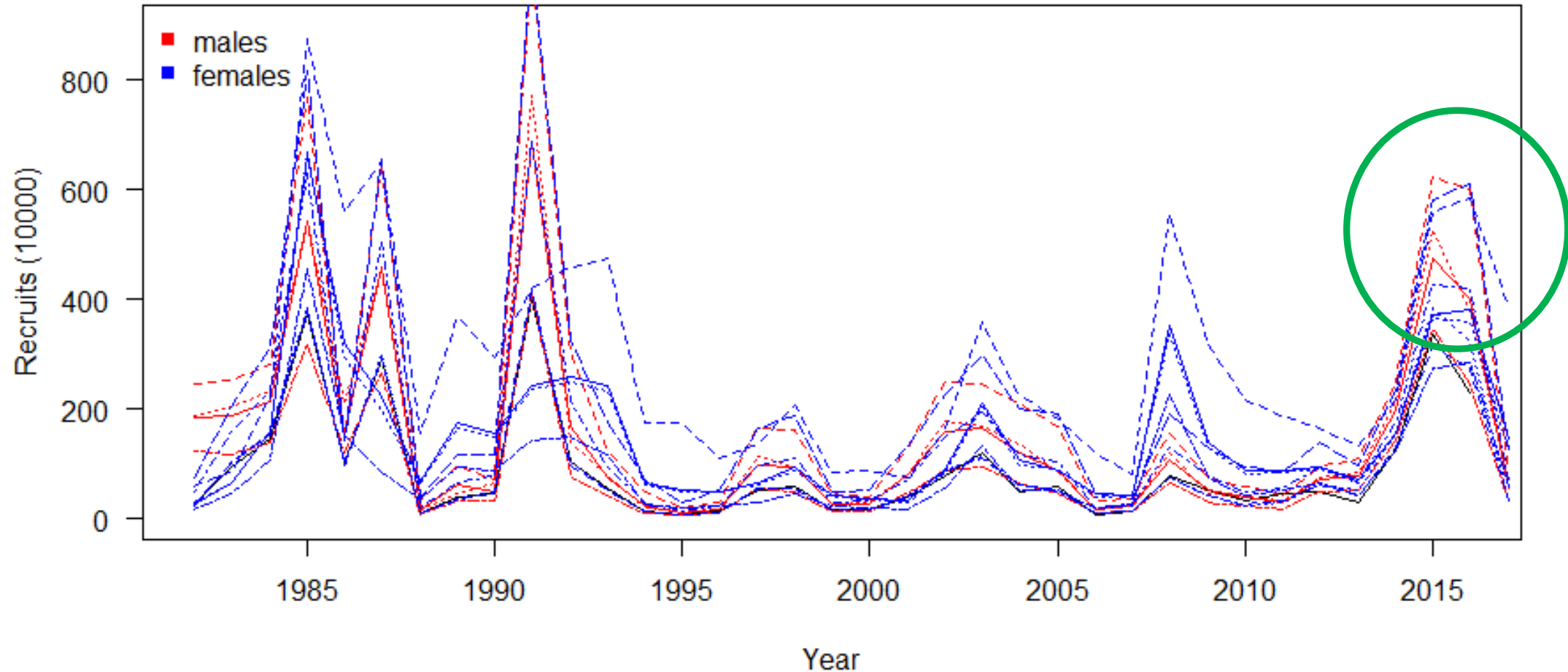
Crab Plan Team

September 12, 2018

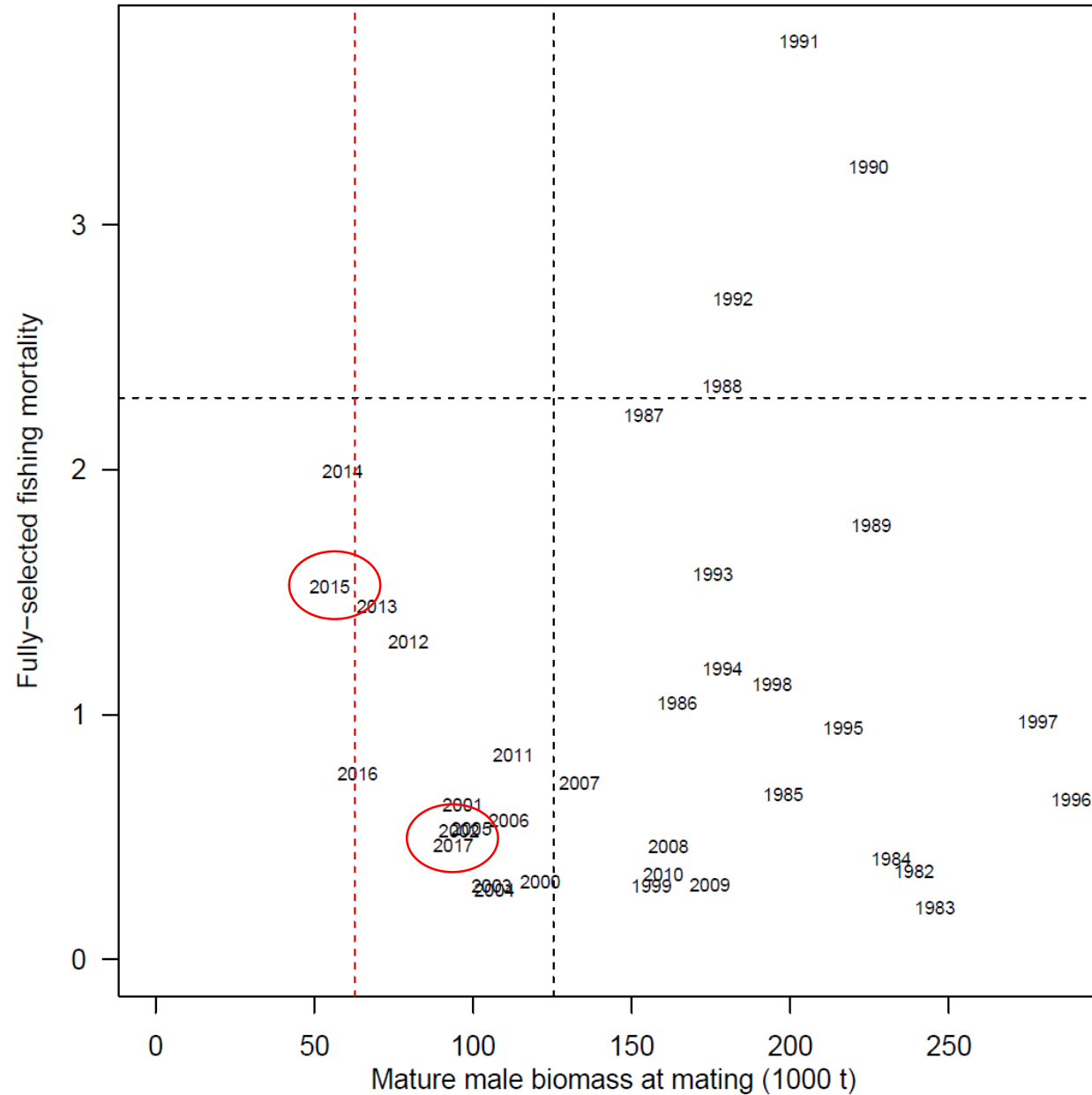
- Highest observed survey mature male biomass since 1998



- This was due to a large recruitment in 2014/2015, which is beginning to be seen in the mature male biomass

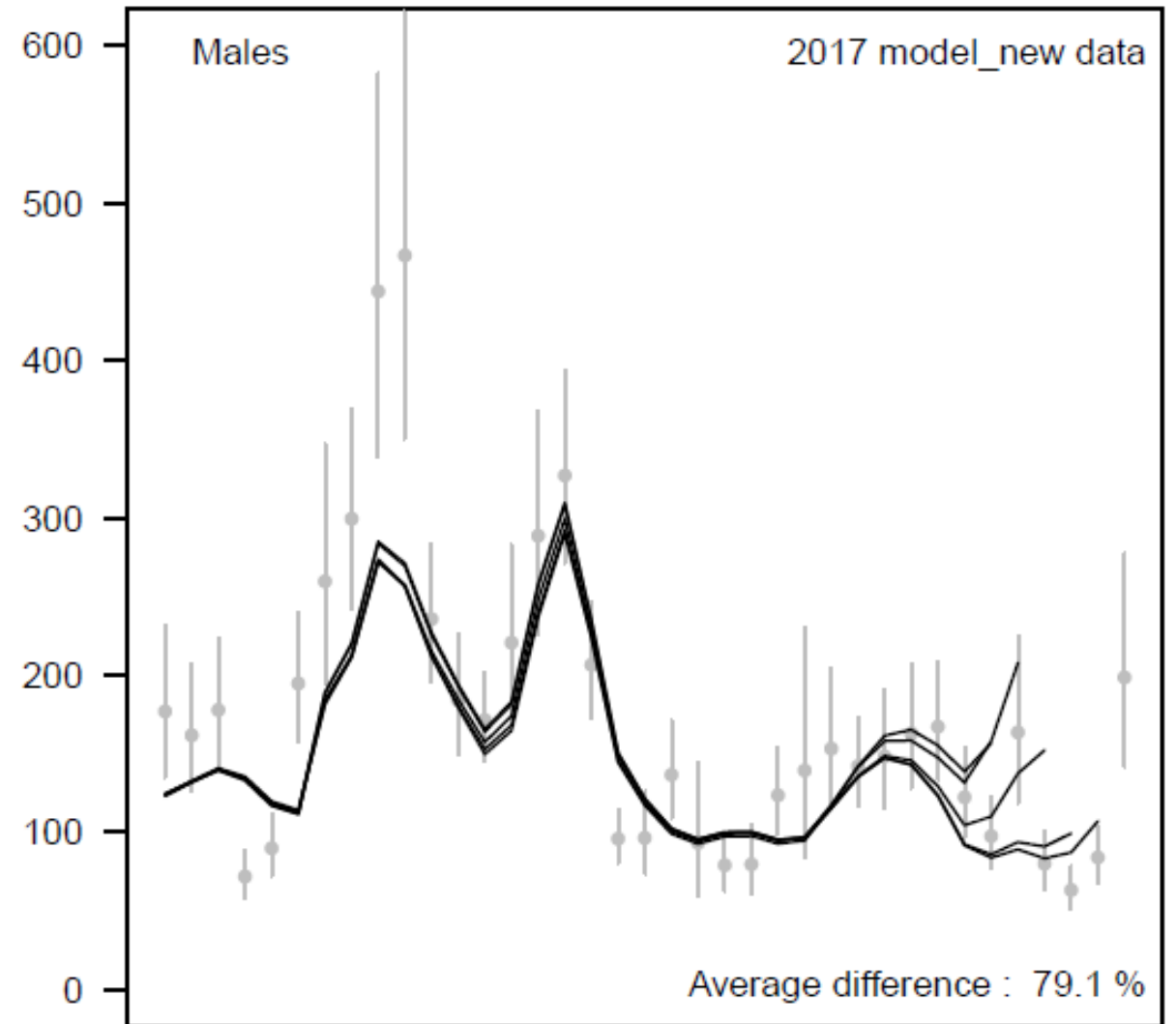
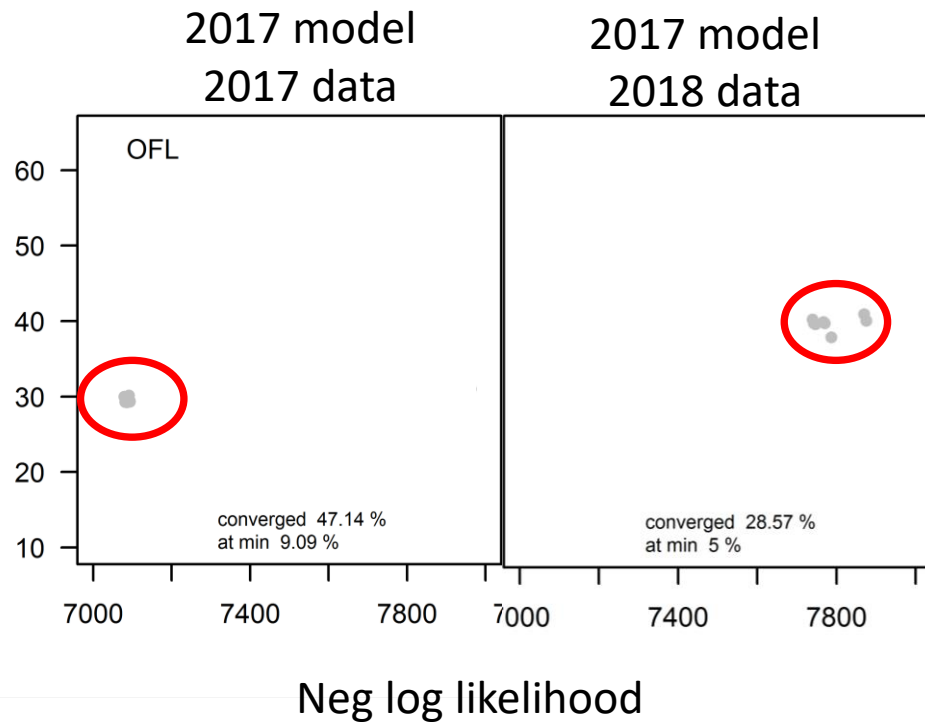


- The stock remains above MSST and fishing pressure remains below  $F_{35\%}$



# Instability

- Jitters
- Retrospective patterns



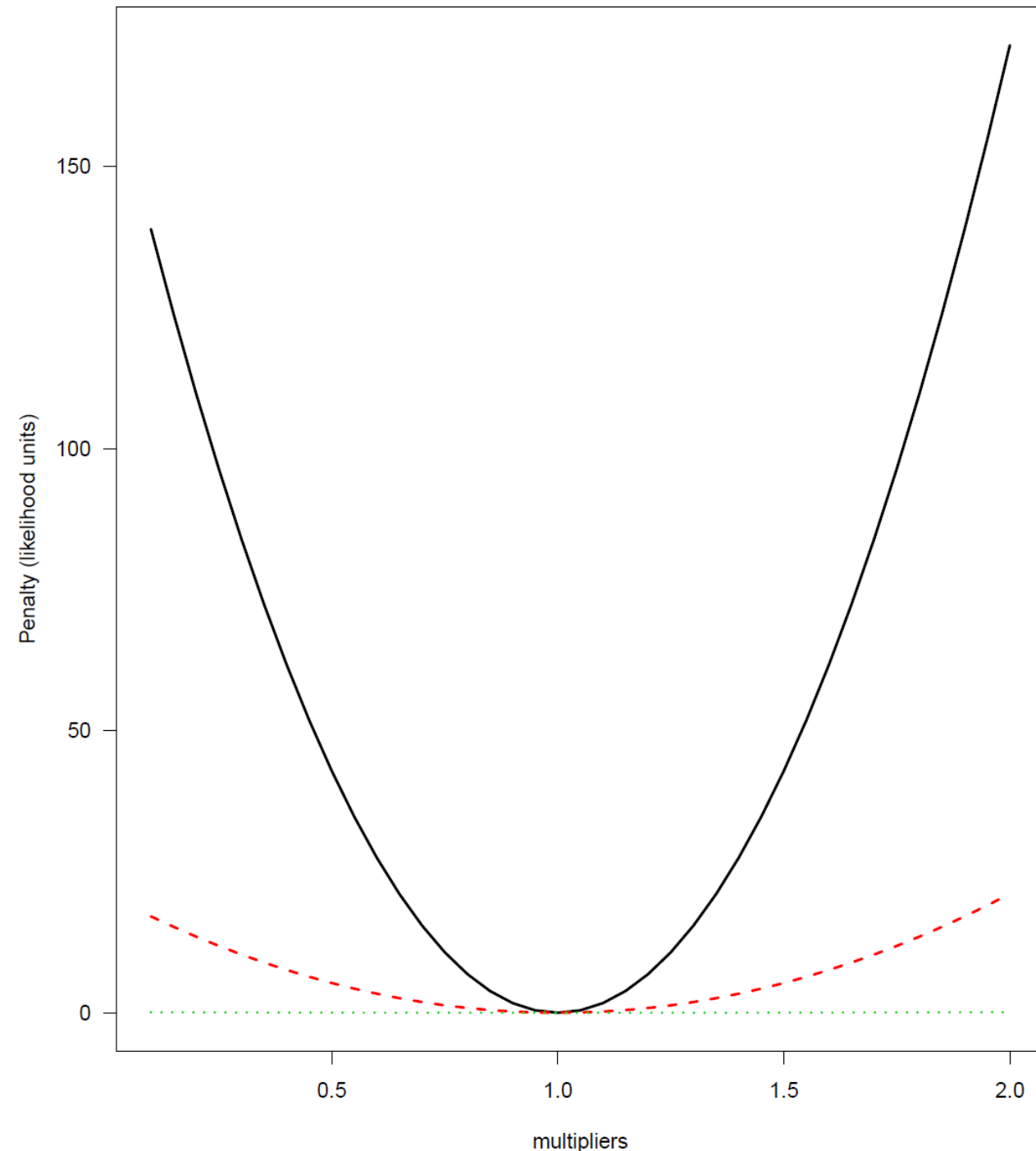
# Models considered

chosen vs. rec; small changes

1. “2017 Accepted” : Last year’s model; last year’s data
2. “New Data”: Last year’s model; this year’s data
3. “Fix fem M” : Fix mature female M at 0.23 as in 2016 assessment
4. “Loose prior M” : Estimate all natural mortalities with a looser prior on M
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9. “Sep devs + loose + growth” : Model 7, but estimate linear growth curve instead of ‘kinked’

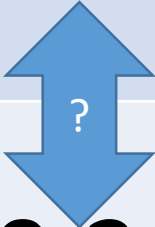
## SSC and CPT suggestion

- “Second, the SSC briefly discussed the importance of estimates of natural mortality ( $M$ ) as  $q$  and  $M$  are confounded in stock assessments.”
- “The SSC recommends some experimental model runs with higher (and lower) priors on  $M$  to confirm the generality of model convergence to the reported model-estimated values of  $M$  and  $q$ .”



# Natural mortality

2016	Immature	Mature
Female	0.41	0.23
Male	0.41	0.26



# Natural mortality

2017	Immature	Mature
Female	0.28	0.27
Male	0.28	0.36

# Estimation of annual, time-varying natural mortality and survival for Eastern Bering Sea snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) with state-space population models



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## ARTICLE INFO

Handled by A.E. Punt

**Keywords:**

Eastern Bering Sea

Snow crab

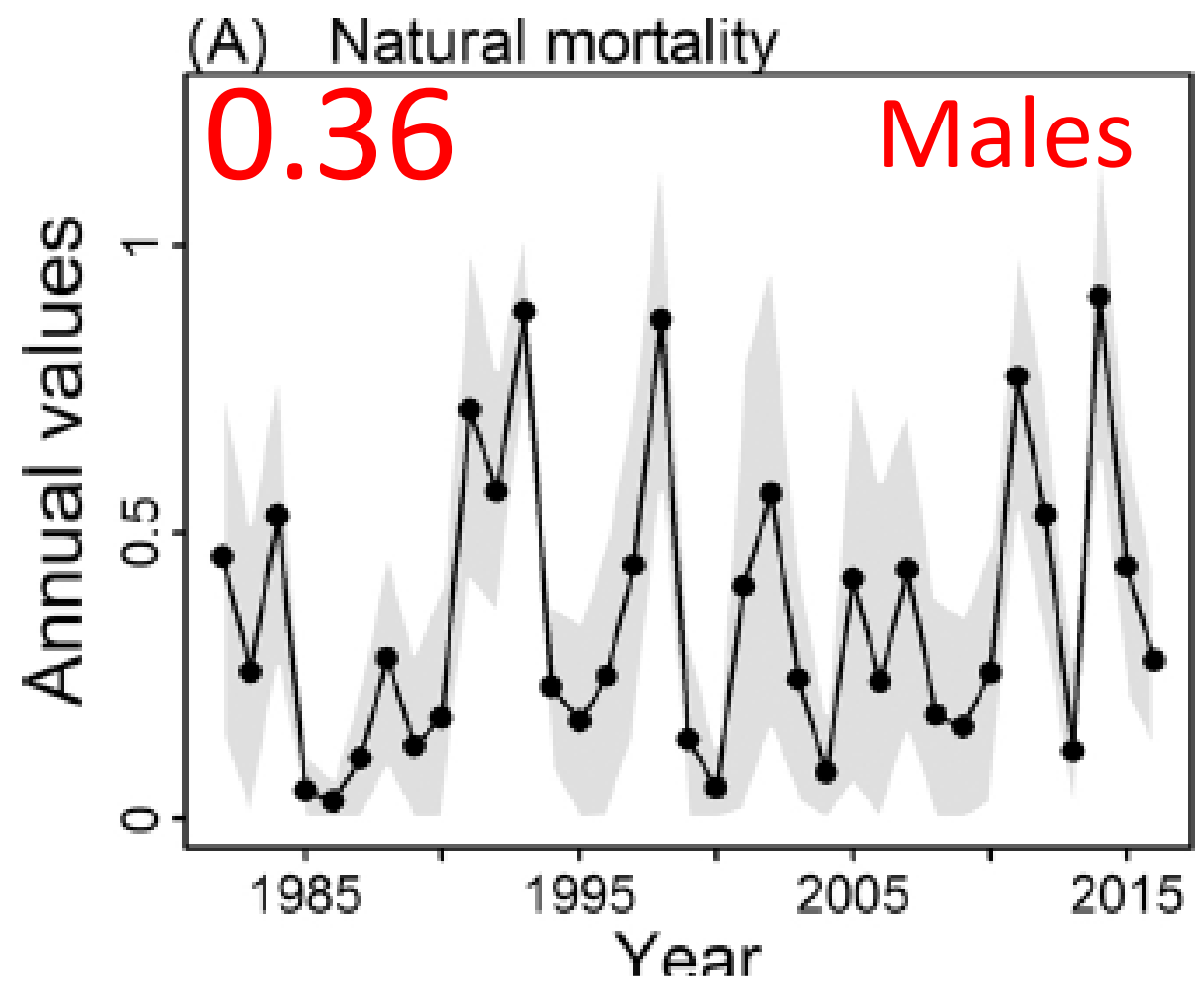
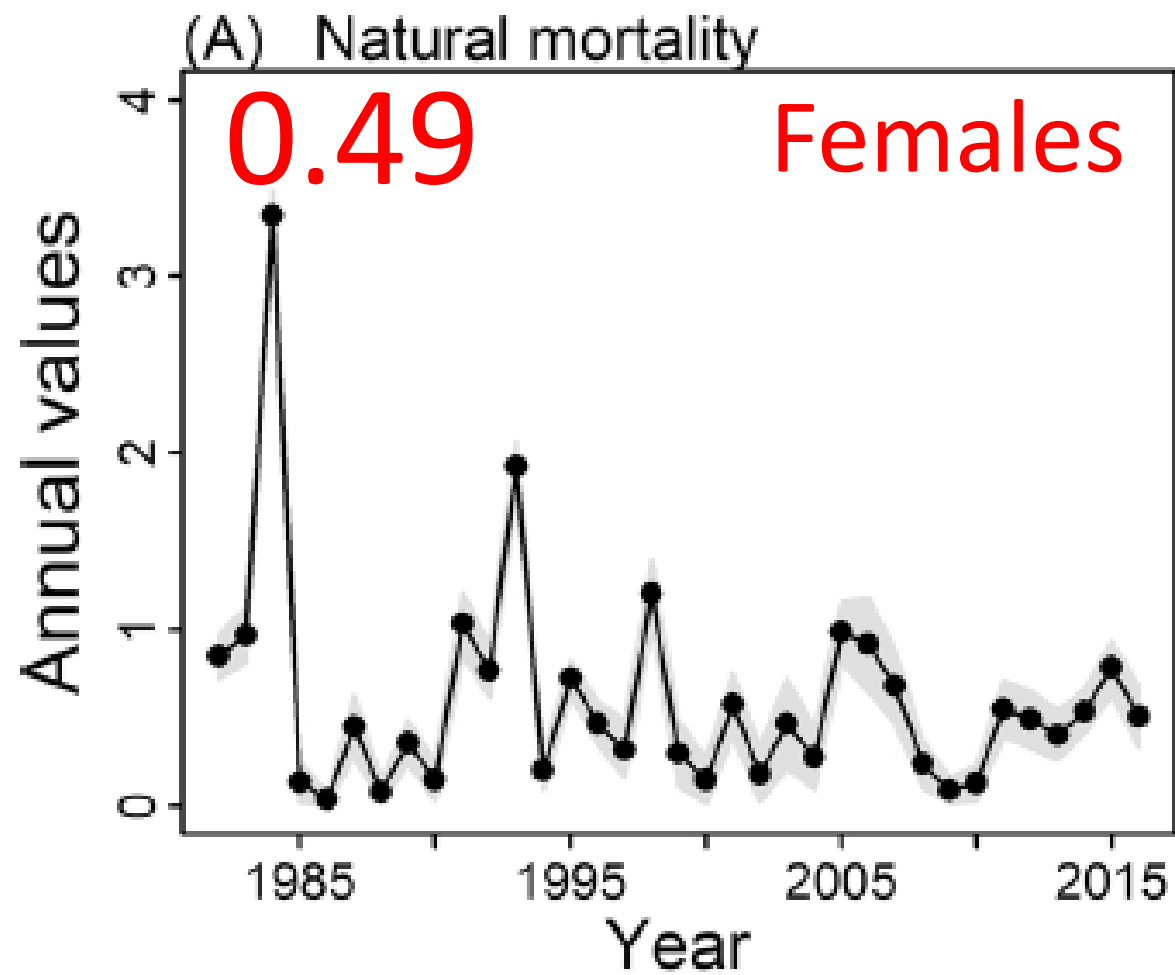
State-space population model

Natural mortality

Random effects

## ABSTRACT

Sex-specific, state-space population models with size and stage structure and fit to survey and fishery data were developed for the eastern Bering Sea (EBS) snow crab for the years 1982–2017. Motivation for model development was to estimate population dynamics by shell condition for female crabs; estimate sex-specific annual, time-varying natural mortality rates; and explore in general the feasibility of state space modeling for EBS snow crab. Model fits were very good and mean natural mortality estimates agreed with previous studies but several quite high and/or quite low annual natural mortality values were estimated for both sexes. Estimated mean female natural mortality was  $0.49 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (s.d. = 0.01) with annual values from  $0.04 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  to  $3.34 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . Estimated mean male natural mortality was  $0.36 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (s.d. = 0.07) with annual values from  $0.03 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  to  $0.91 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . Episodic high and low annual natural mortality estimates indicate potential model overfitting which an autoregressive or random walk estimation framework for natural mortality may address. We consider the models as proof-of-concept estimation frameworks and their results preliminary. After further refinement and testing, they could be a complementary approach to ongoing stock assessment modeling or prototypes for state-space assessment models. Additional process variability, such as for growth and maturation, can be incorporated in future work. Abundance estimates by mature female shell condition makes feasible estimation of annual and biennial spawner abundances, necessary for accurate egg production estimation. State-space population dynamics models of other *Chionoecetes* populations with both size and stage-based data (e.g., maturity status or shell condition) can be developed utilizing this study's modeling framework.



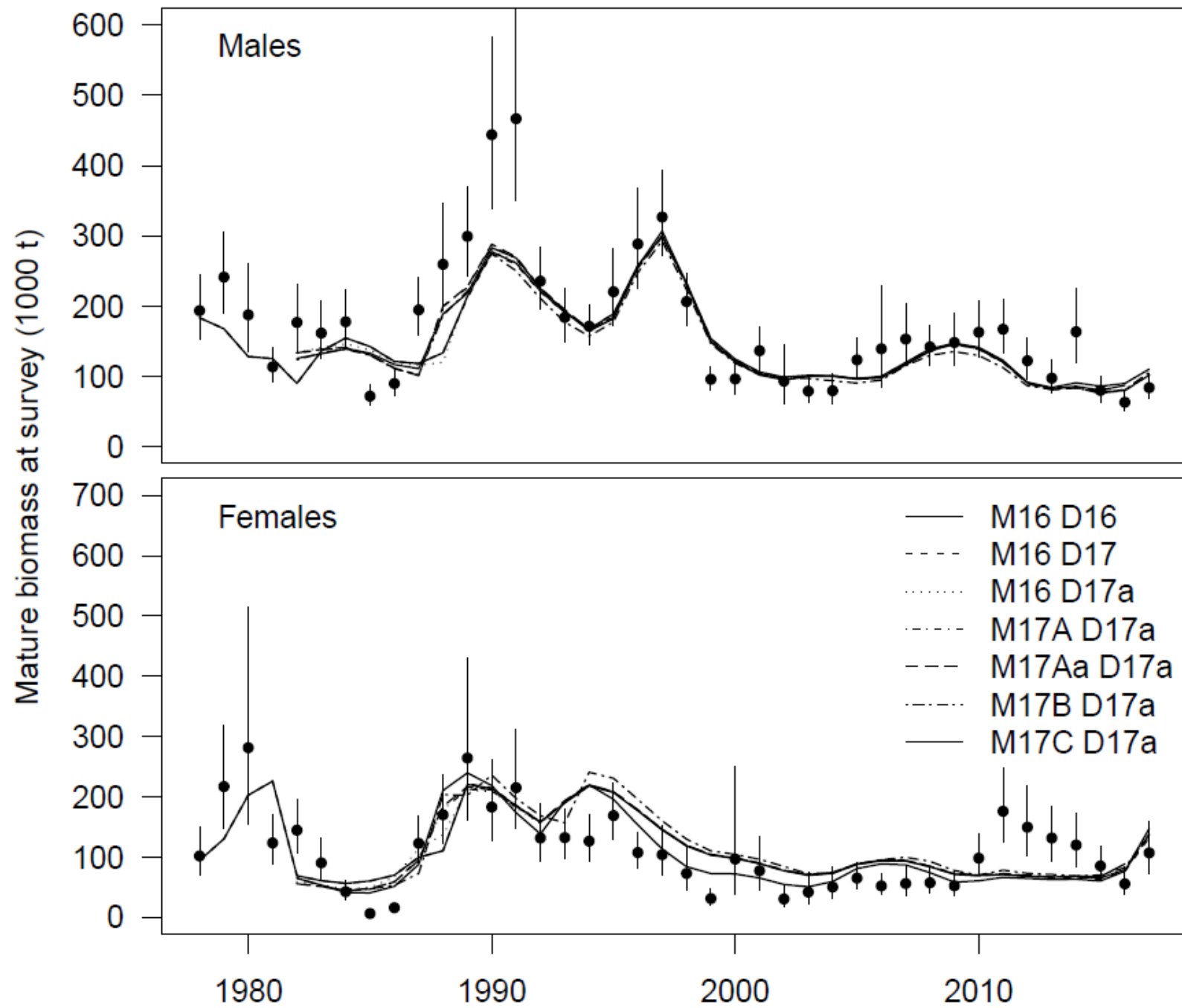
“We consider the models as proof-of-concept estimation frameworks and their results preliminary.”

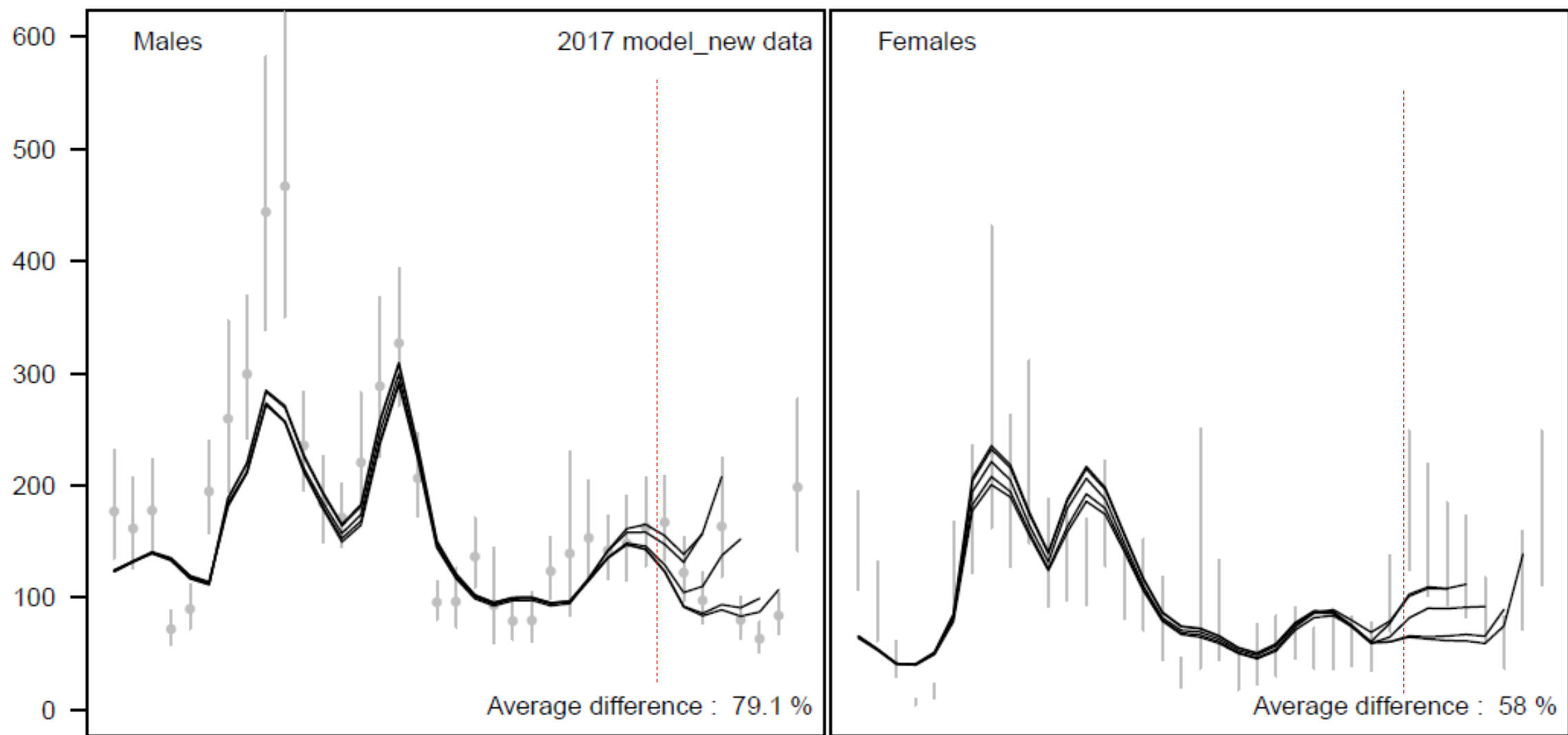
# CONFOUNDING

Recruitment  
Natural mortality  
Catchability  
Growth

# Models considered

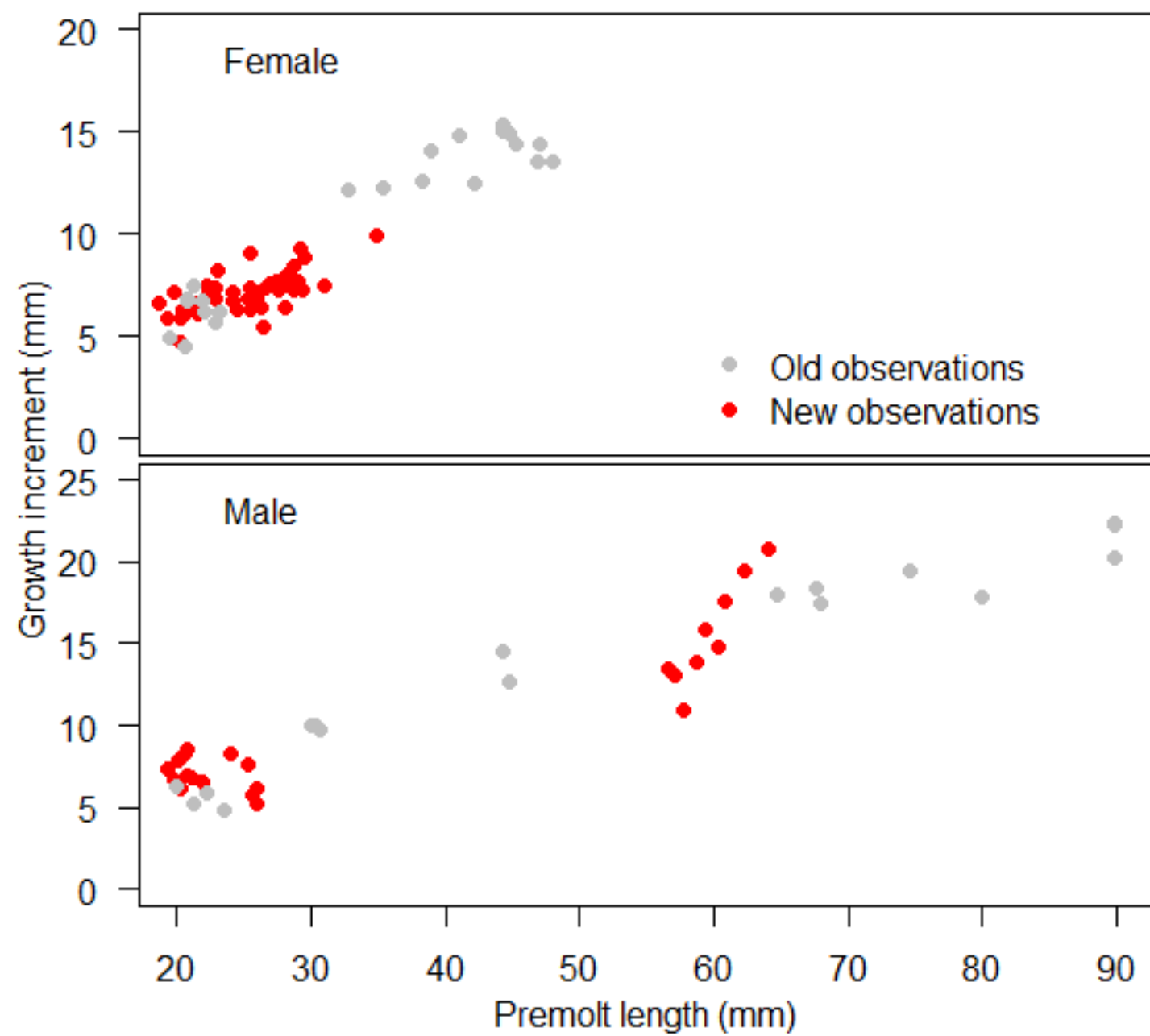
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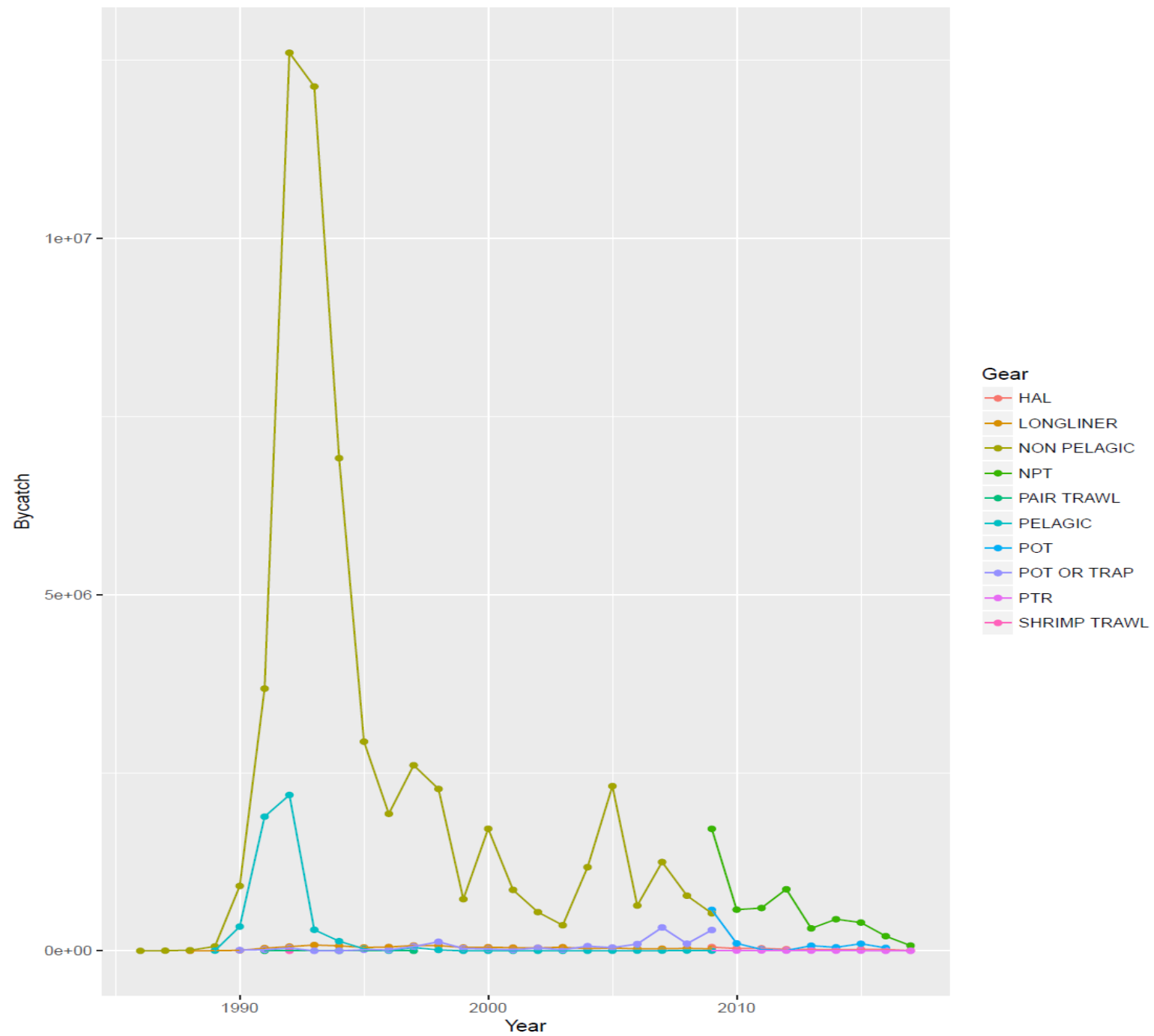


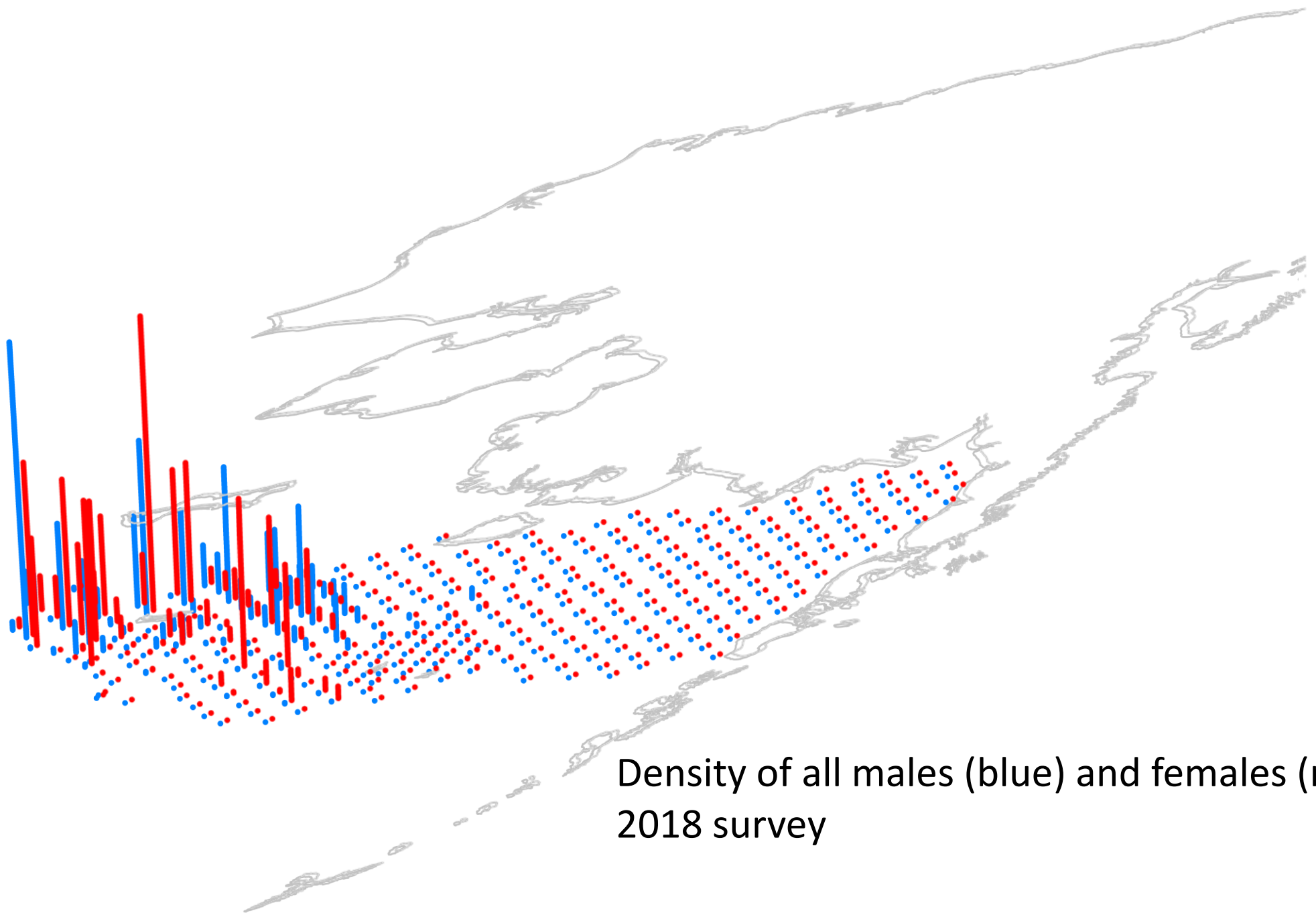
# Other CPT and SSC asks

1. Parameters hitting bounds
2. Video for the potential BSFRF catchability was not 1
3. Issues with mixing in MCMC
4. “Things may be getting too complicated”

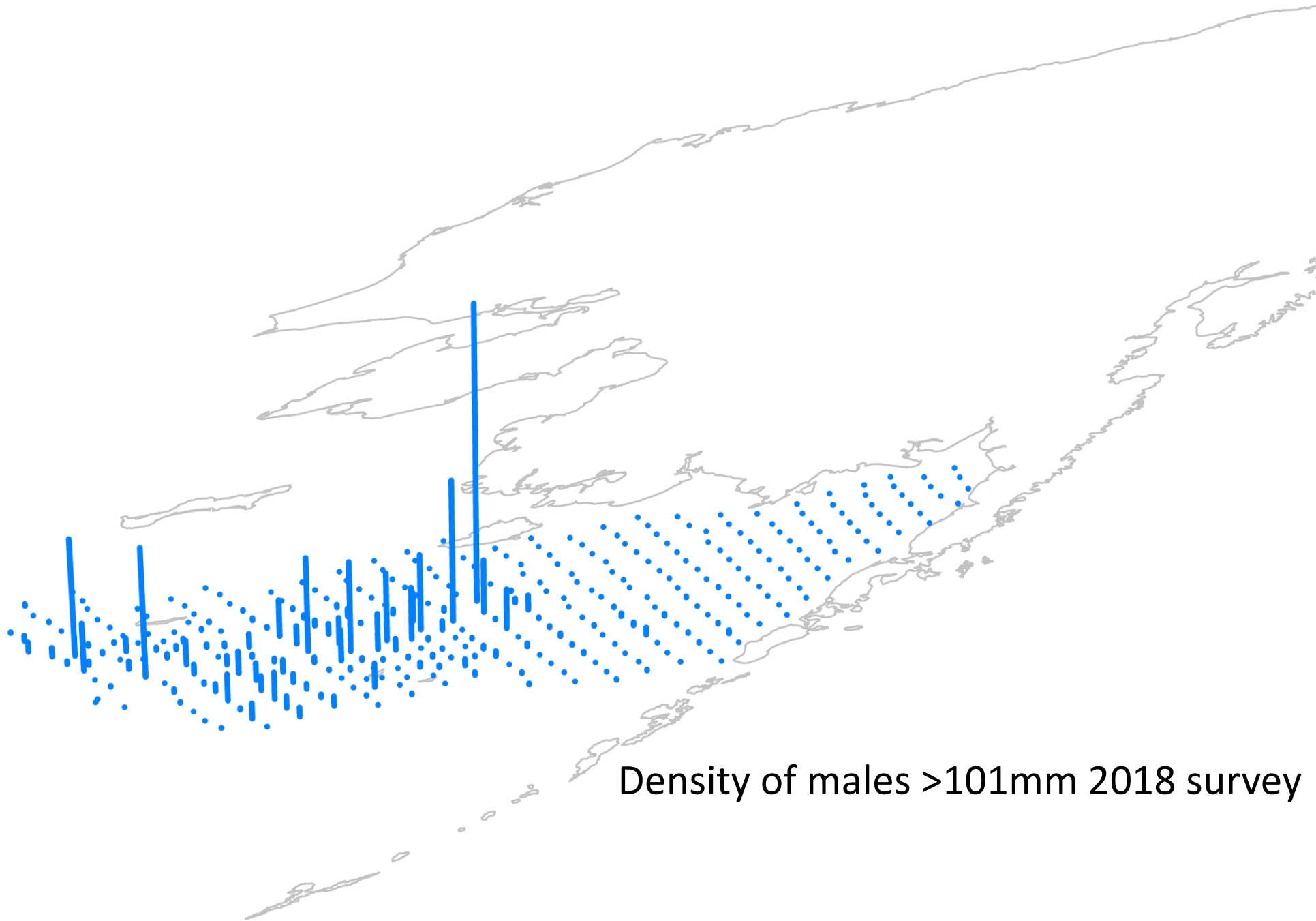
# New data

Data component	Years
Retained male crab pot fishery size frequency by shell condition	1982 - 2017
Discarded Males and female crab pot fishery size frequency	1992 - 2017
Trawl fishery bycatch size frequencies by sex	1991 - 2017
Survey size frequencies by sex and shell condition	1982 - 2018
Retained catch estimates	1982 - 2017
Discard catch estimates from crab pot fishery	1992 - 2017
Trawl bycatch estimates	1993 - 2017
Total survey biomass estimates and coefficients of variation	1982 - 2018
2009 study area biomass estimates, CVs, and size frequency for BSFRF and NMFS tows	2009
2010 study area biomass estimates, CVs, and size frequency for BSFRF and NMFS tows	2010

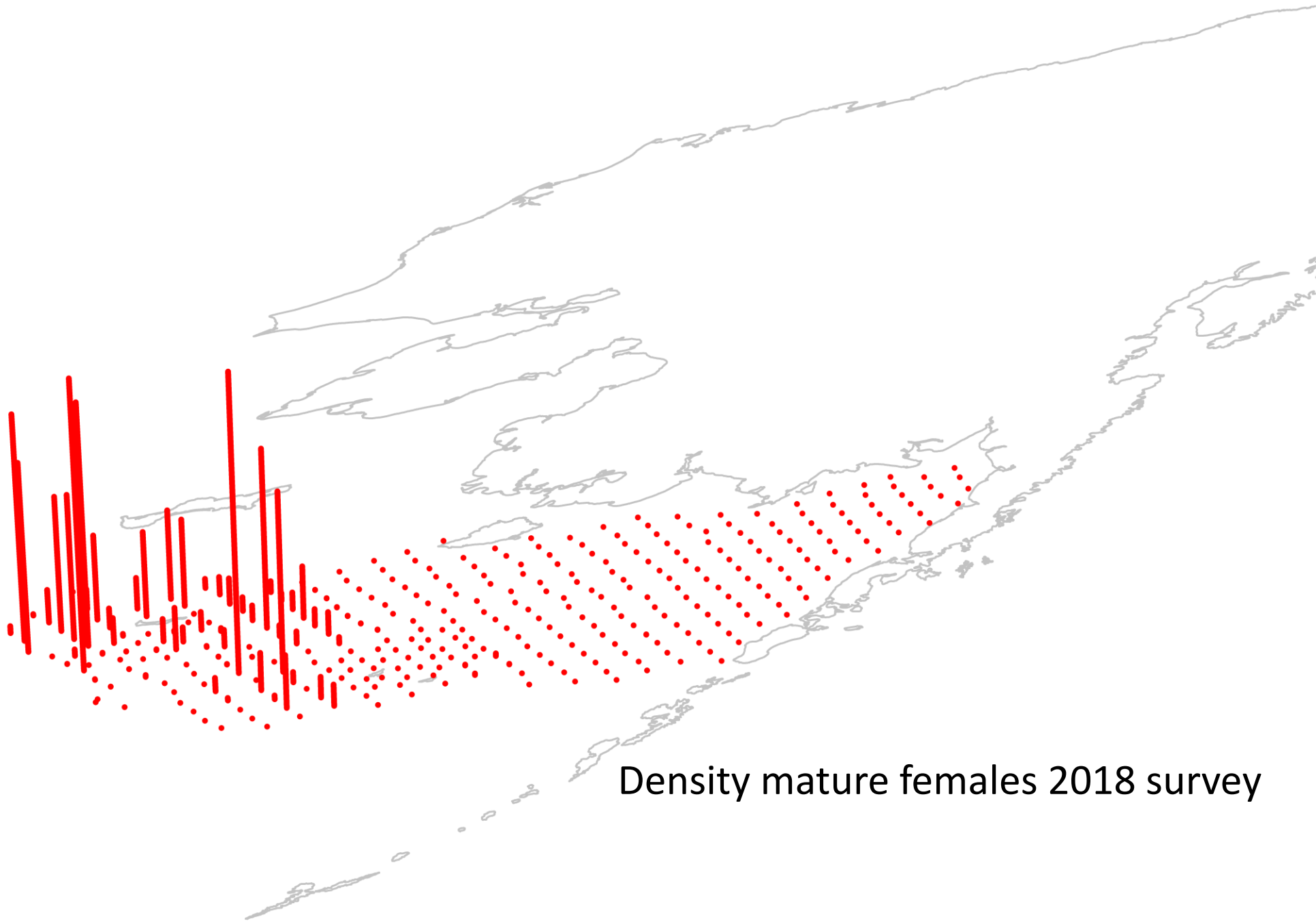




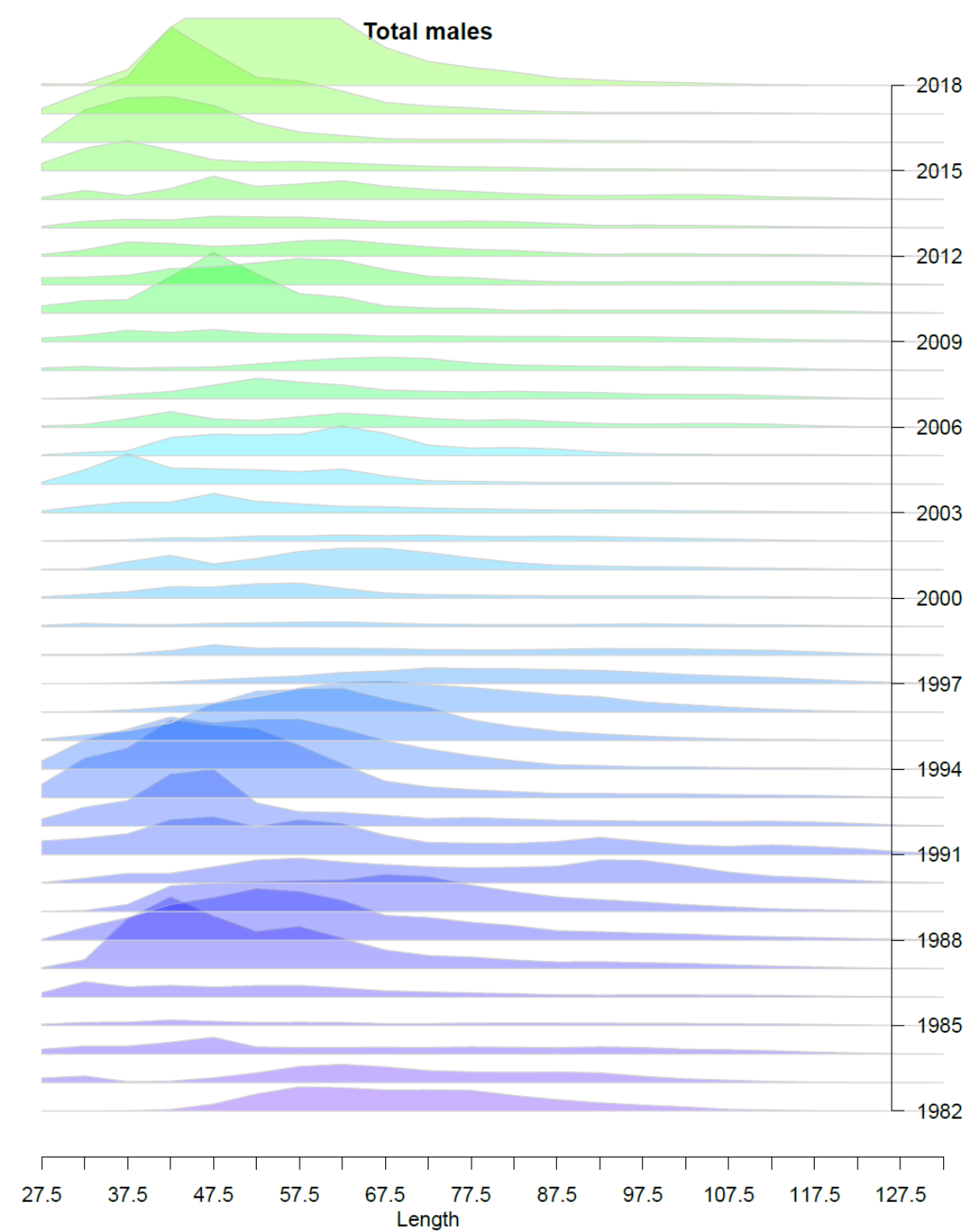
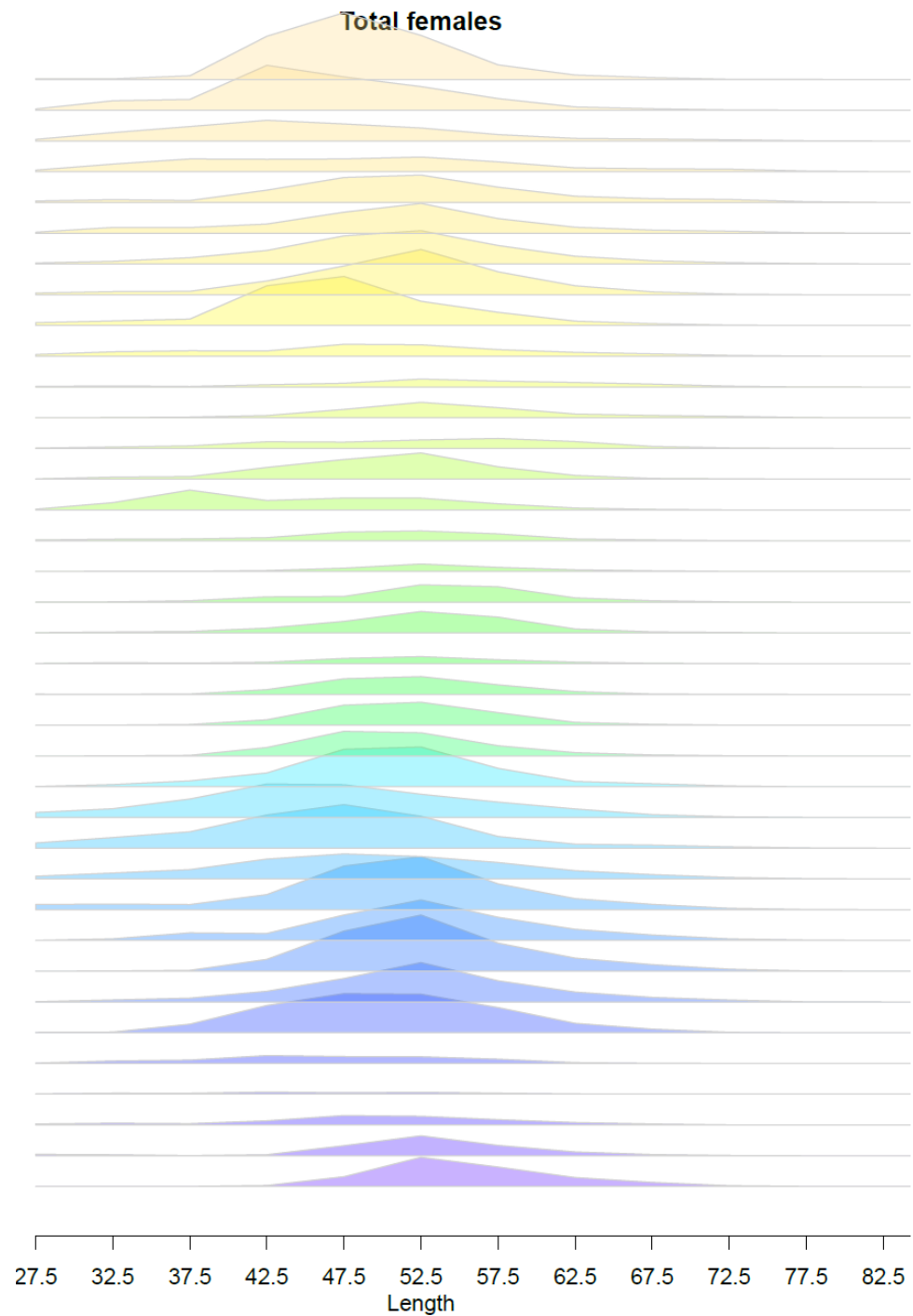
Density of all males (blue) and females (red)  
2018 survey



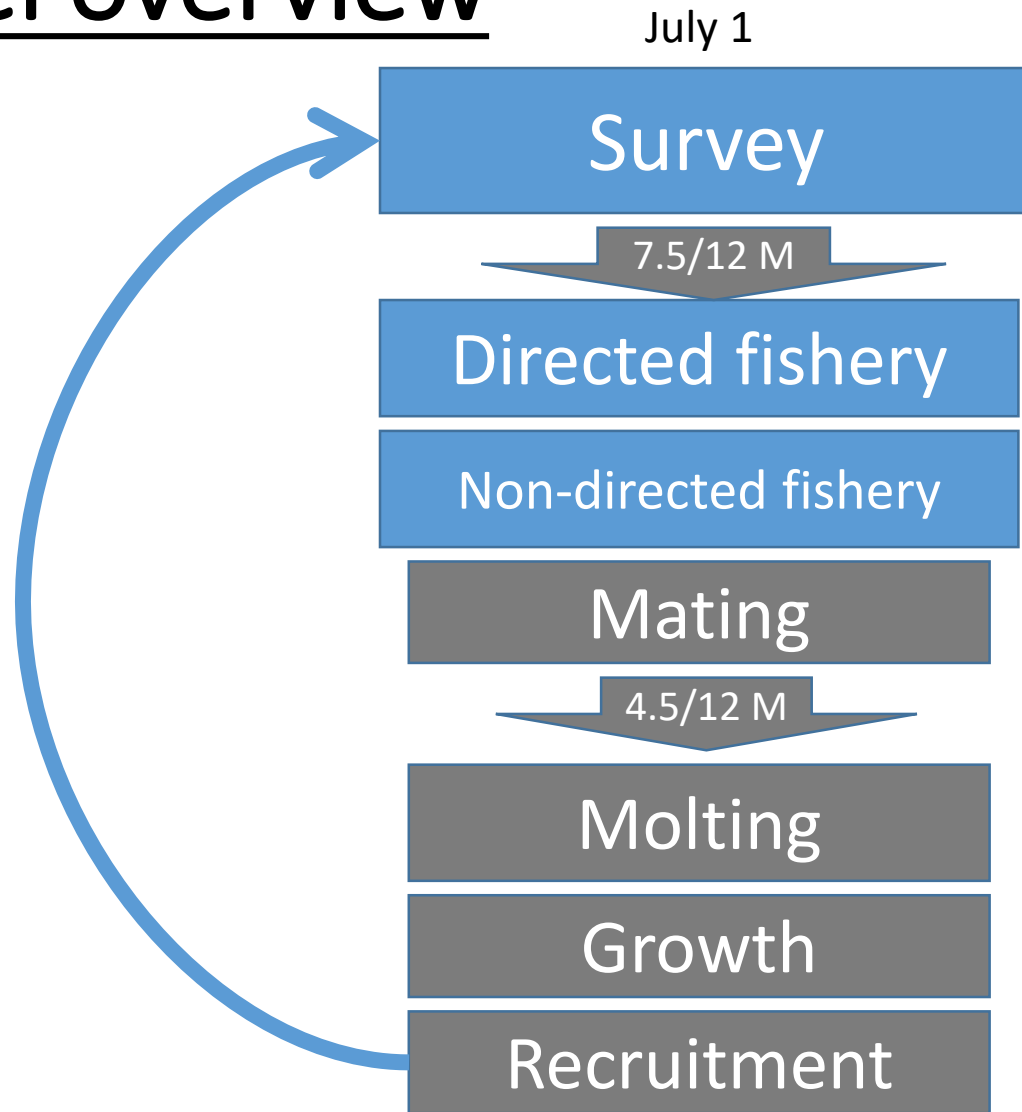
Density of males >101mm 2018 survey



Density mature females 2018 survey

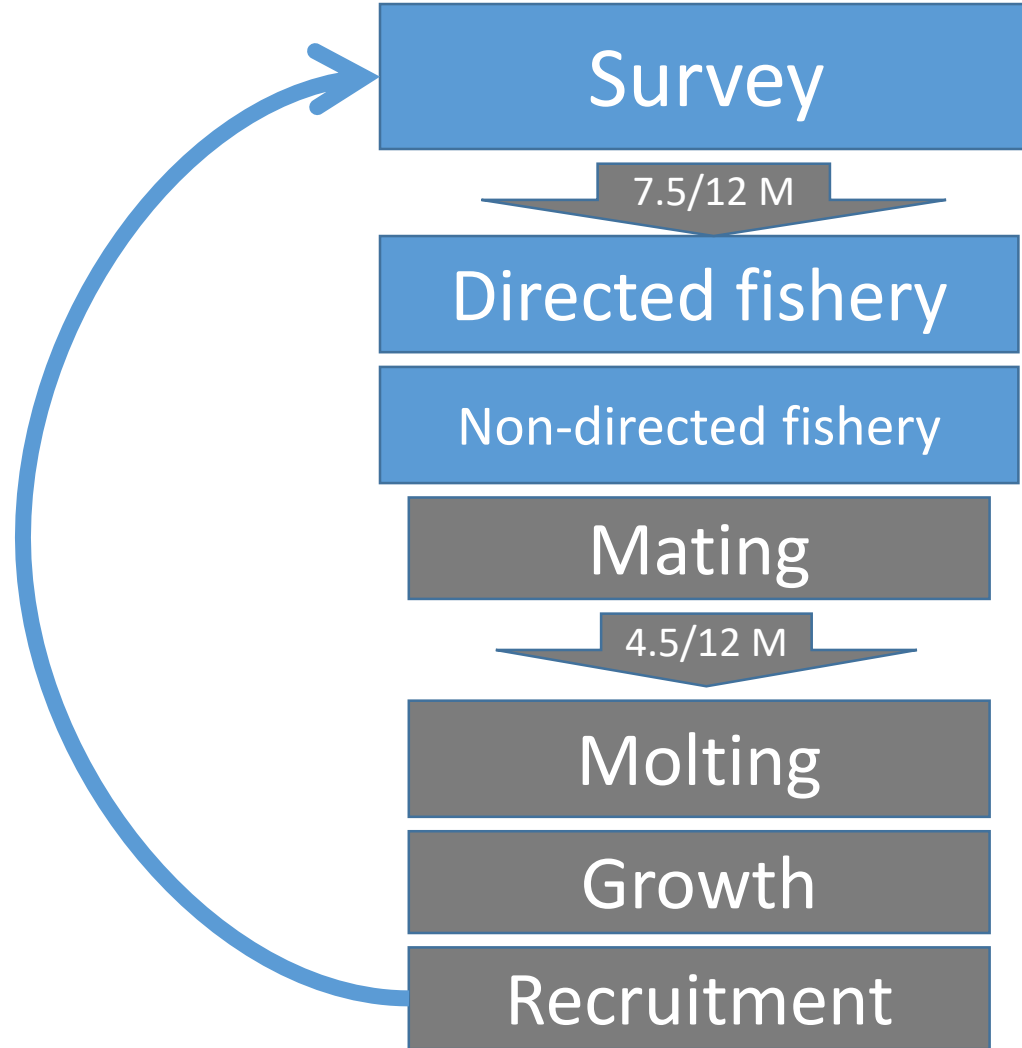


# Model overview



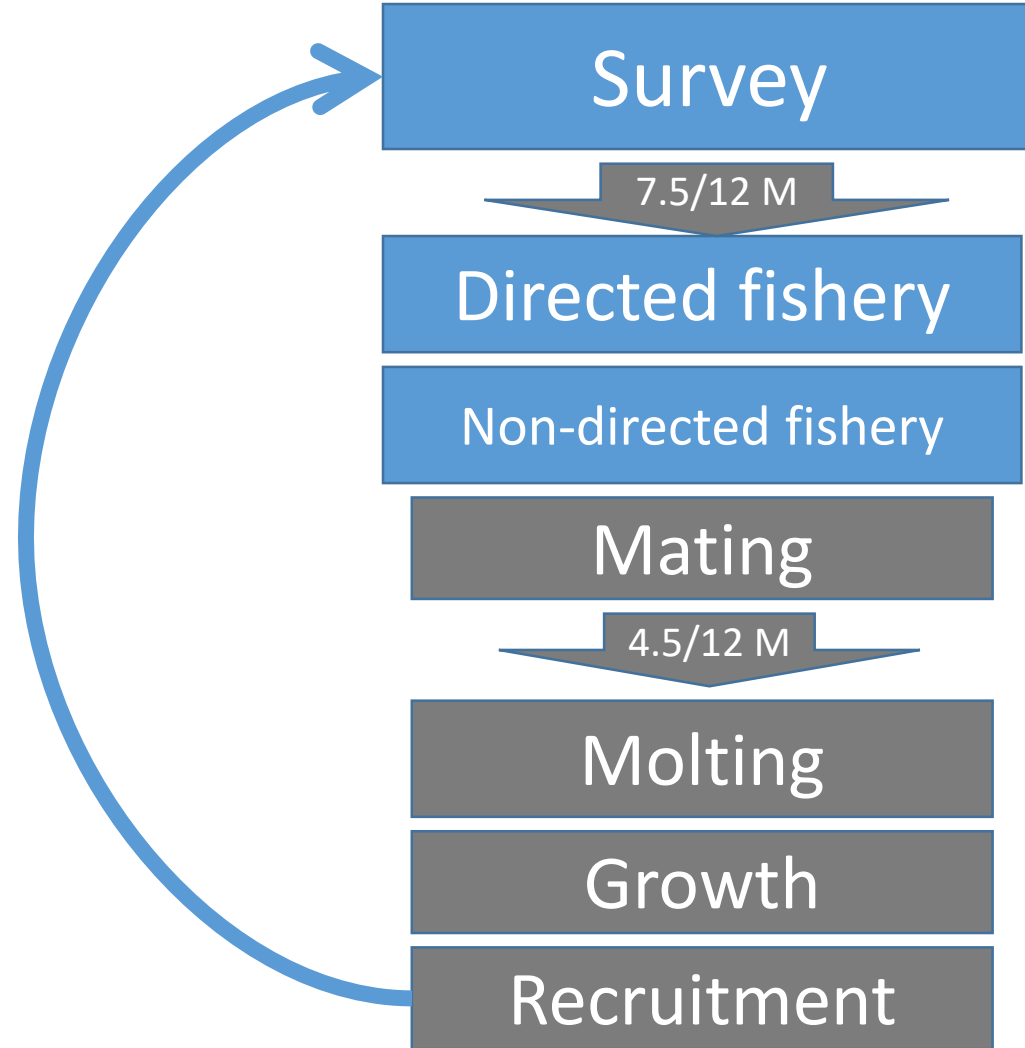
1. Logistic selectivity in 2 'eras'
2. Linked to BSFRF data
3. Size composition and biomass index

# Model overview



1. Mature males, immature for both sexes, mature females (Except 1)
2. Estimated with a prior

# Model overview



1. Logistic selectivity
2. Retention selectivity
3. Discard mortality equal to 30%

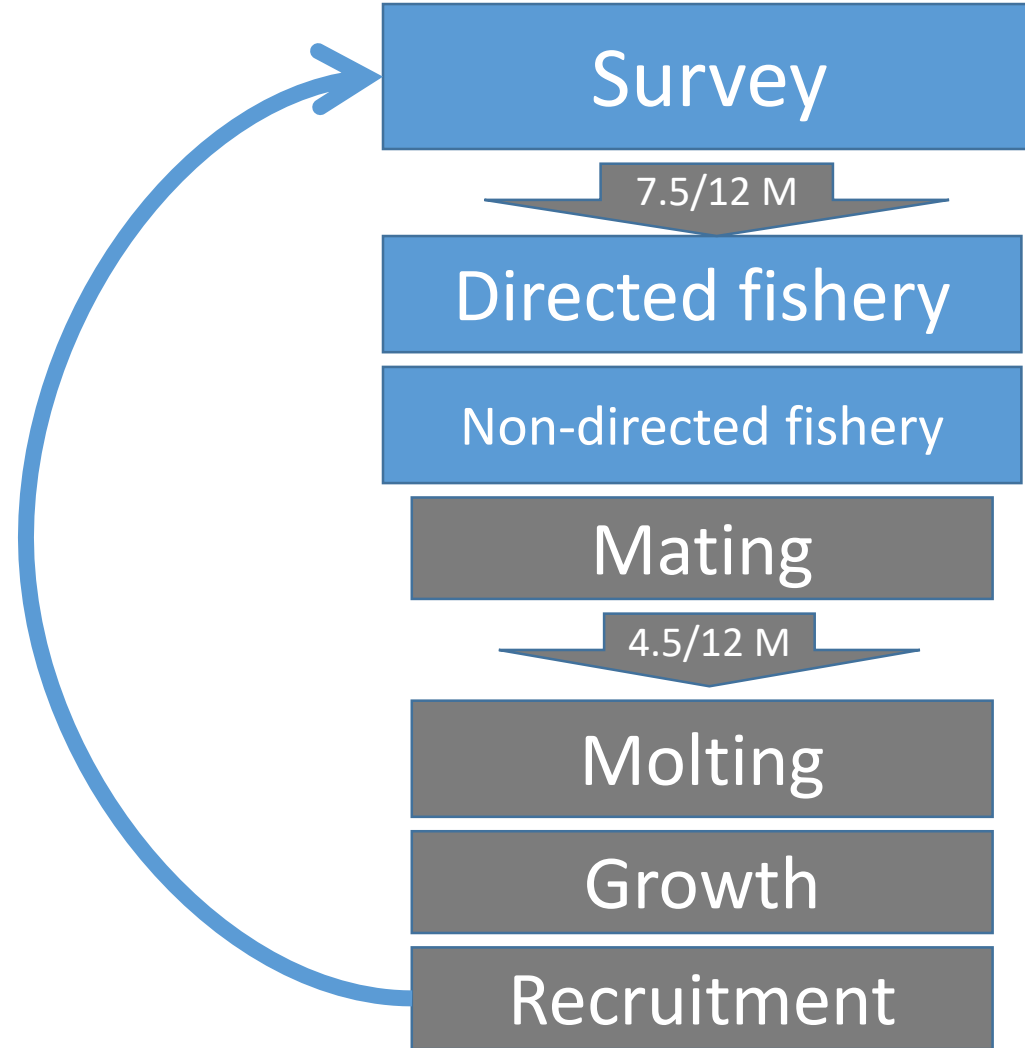
Data in:

Retained catch in t and #s

Discard numbers

Retained catch length comps

# Model overview



1. Logistic selectivity
2. Retention selectivity
3. Discard mortality equal to 30%

Fit to:

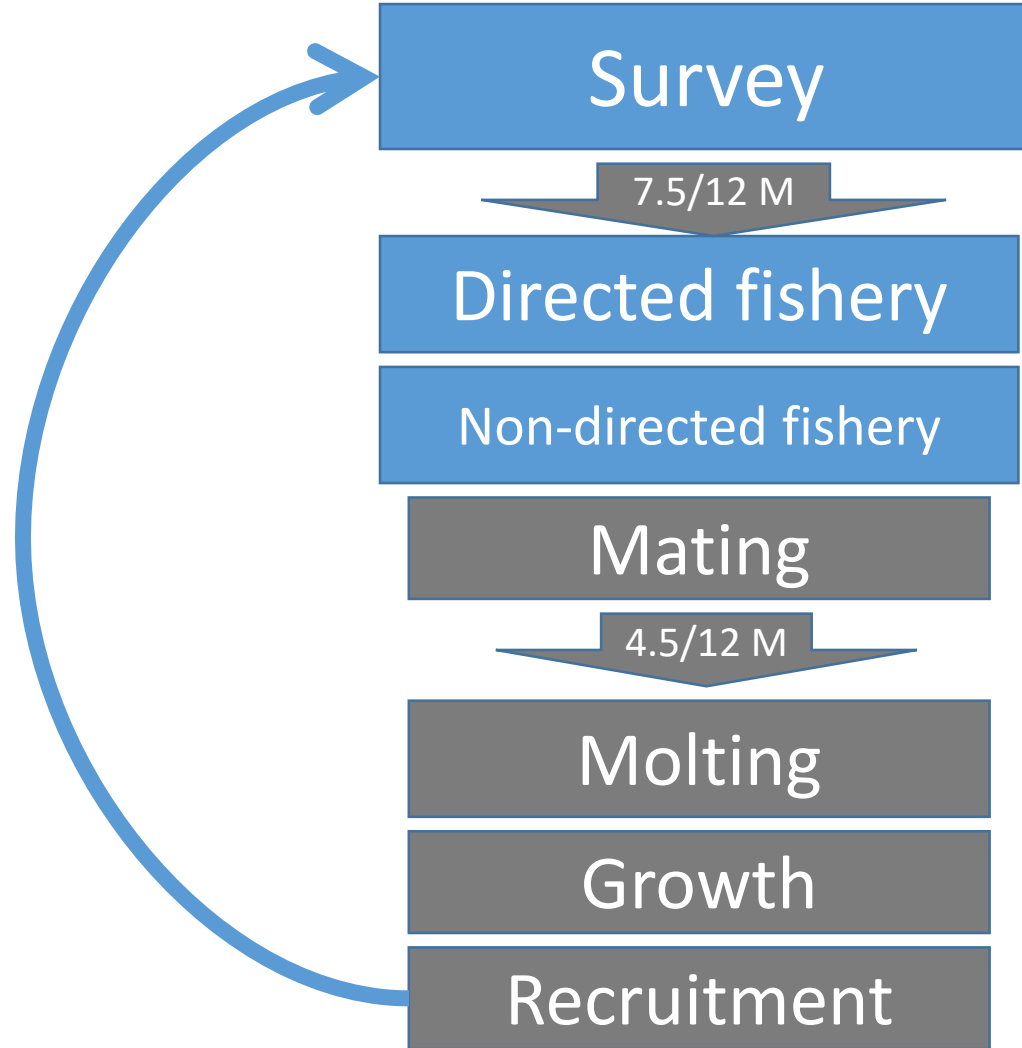
Retained length comps

Total length comps

Retained biomass

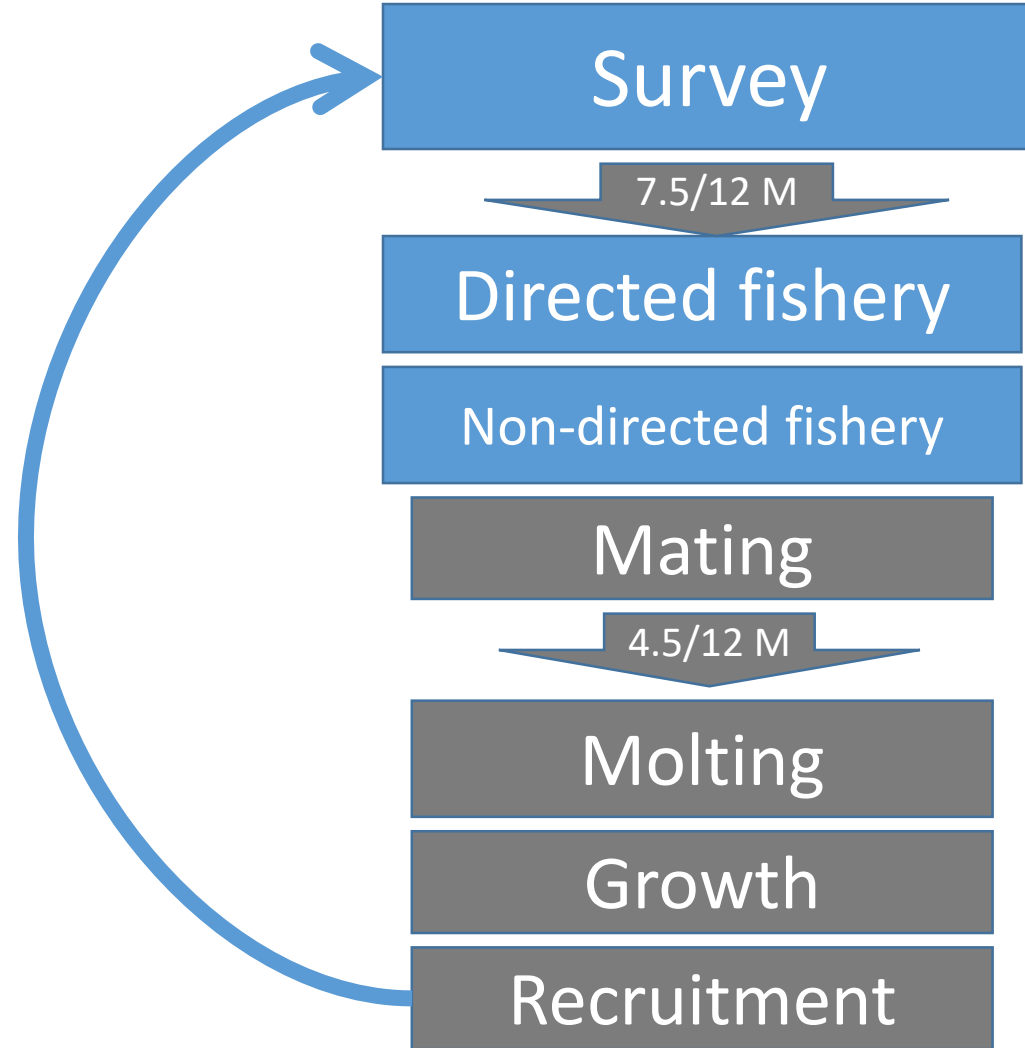
Male and female discard biomass

# Model overview



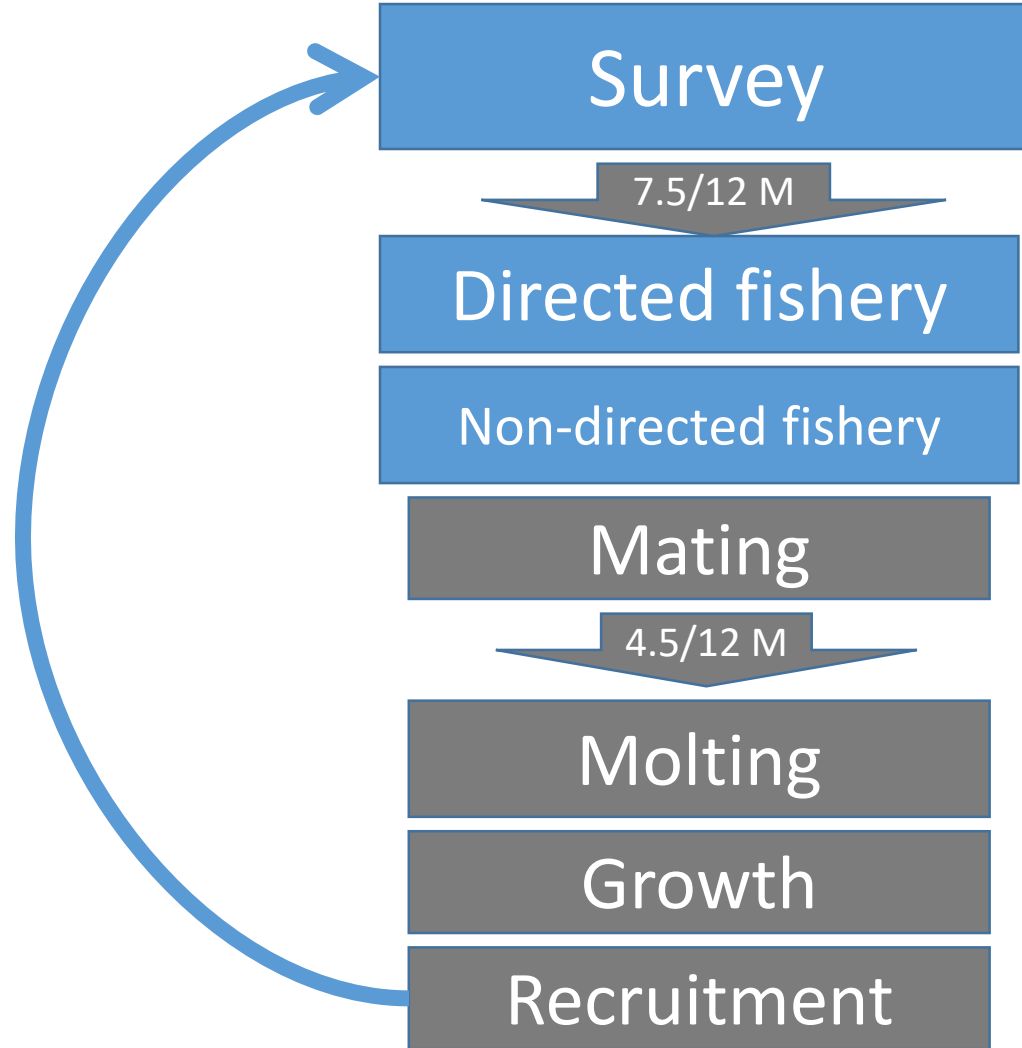
1. Logistic selectivity
2. Discard mortality equal to 80%

# Model overview



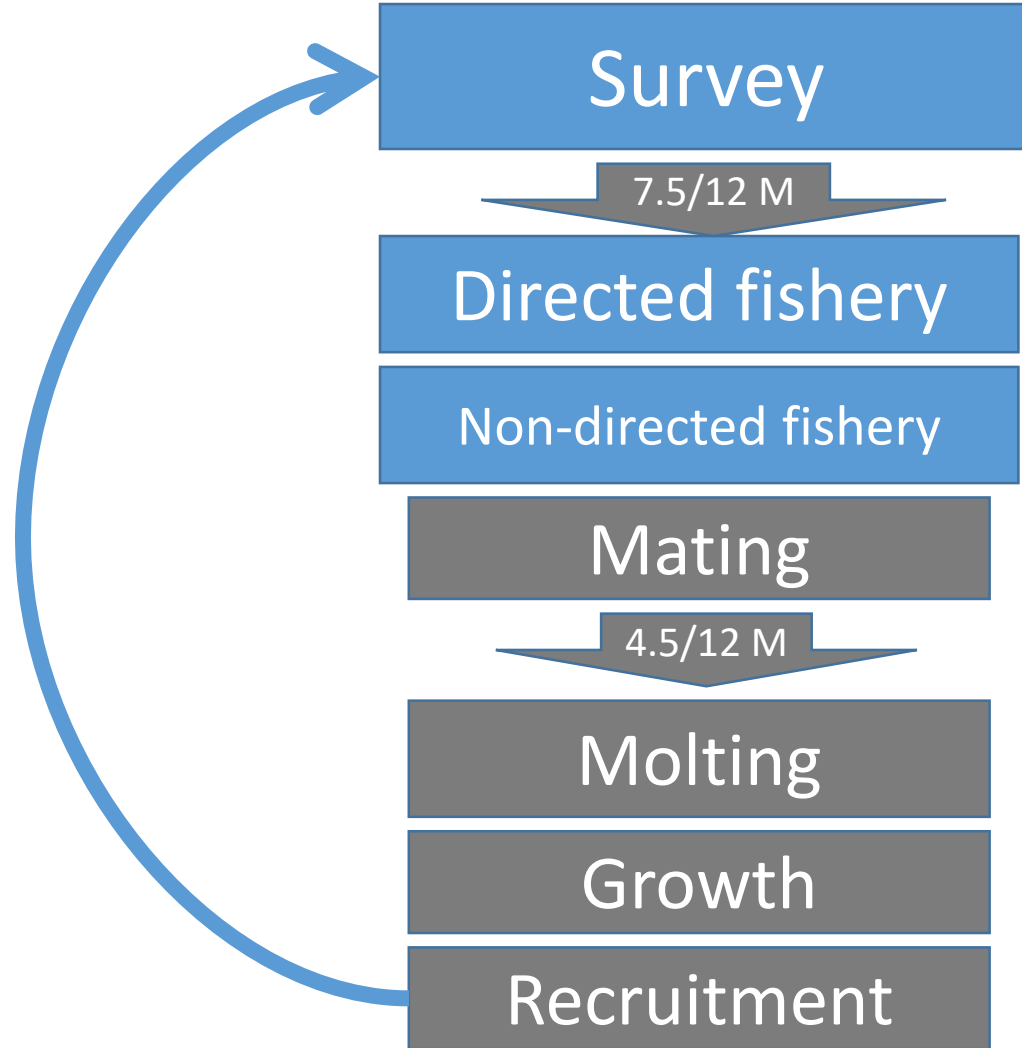
1. Freely estimated maturity curves
2. Priors and smoothing penalties
3. February 15

# Model overview



1. All immature crab assumed to molt
2. Terminal molt to maturity

# Model overview



1. Two piece linear growth models estimated for both sexes (except 1 model)

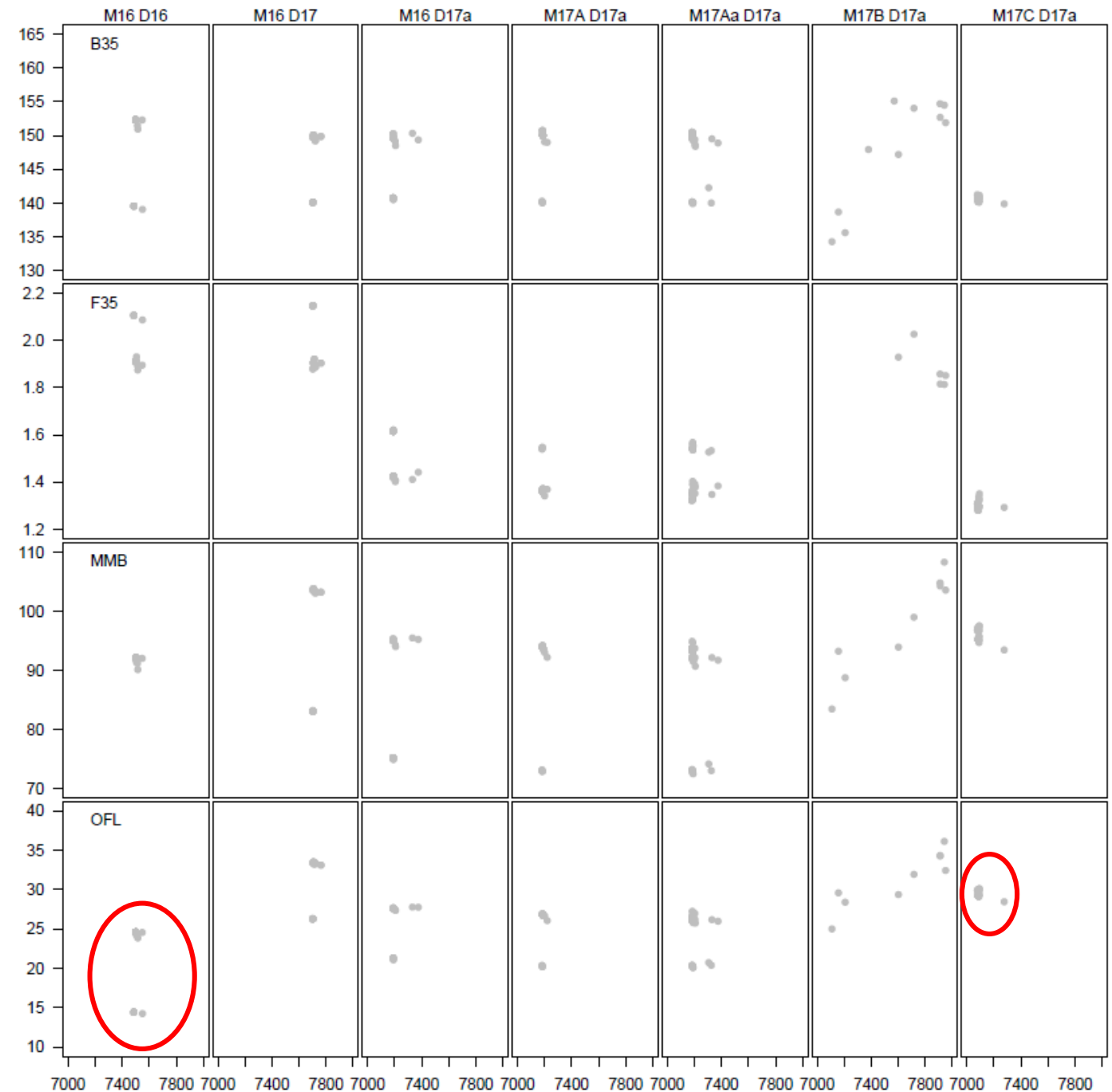
Goal: Find a stable model configuration to calculate the OFL

# Plan of attack

- Jitter and use maximum likelihood estimates
  - Model less stable with new data

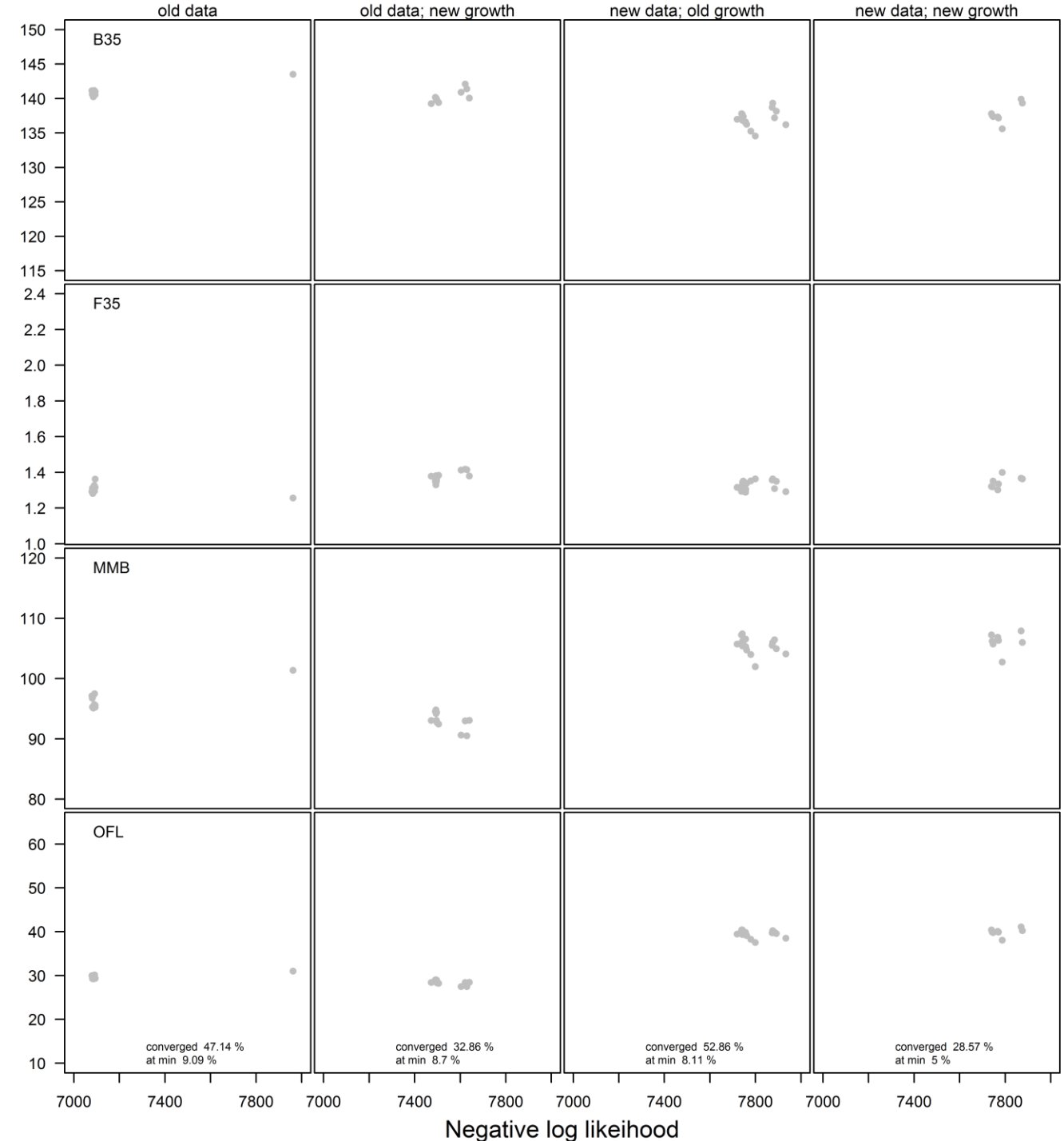
Last year

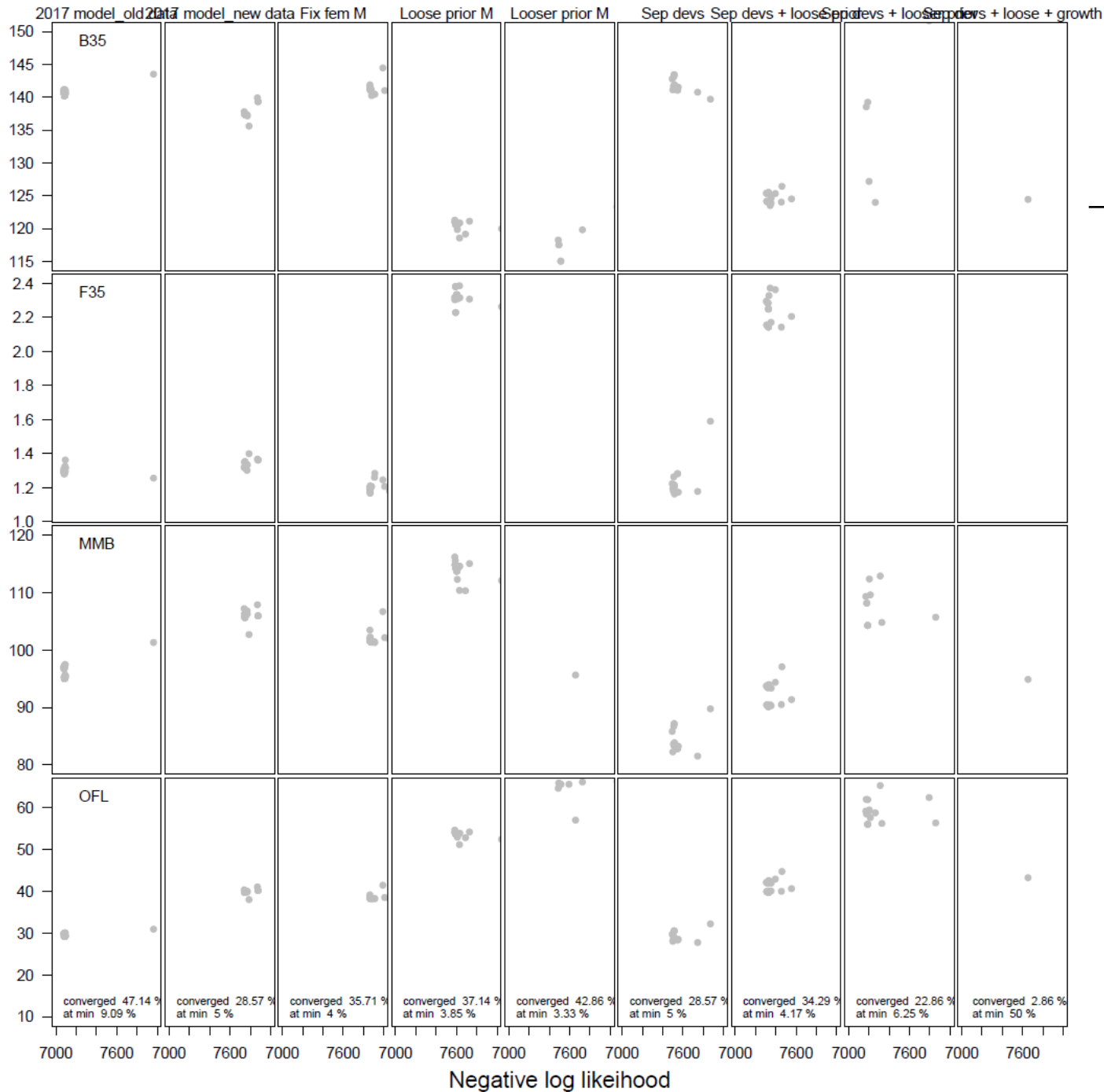
- Bimodality
- Estimating mature female M  
'fixed' the problem



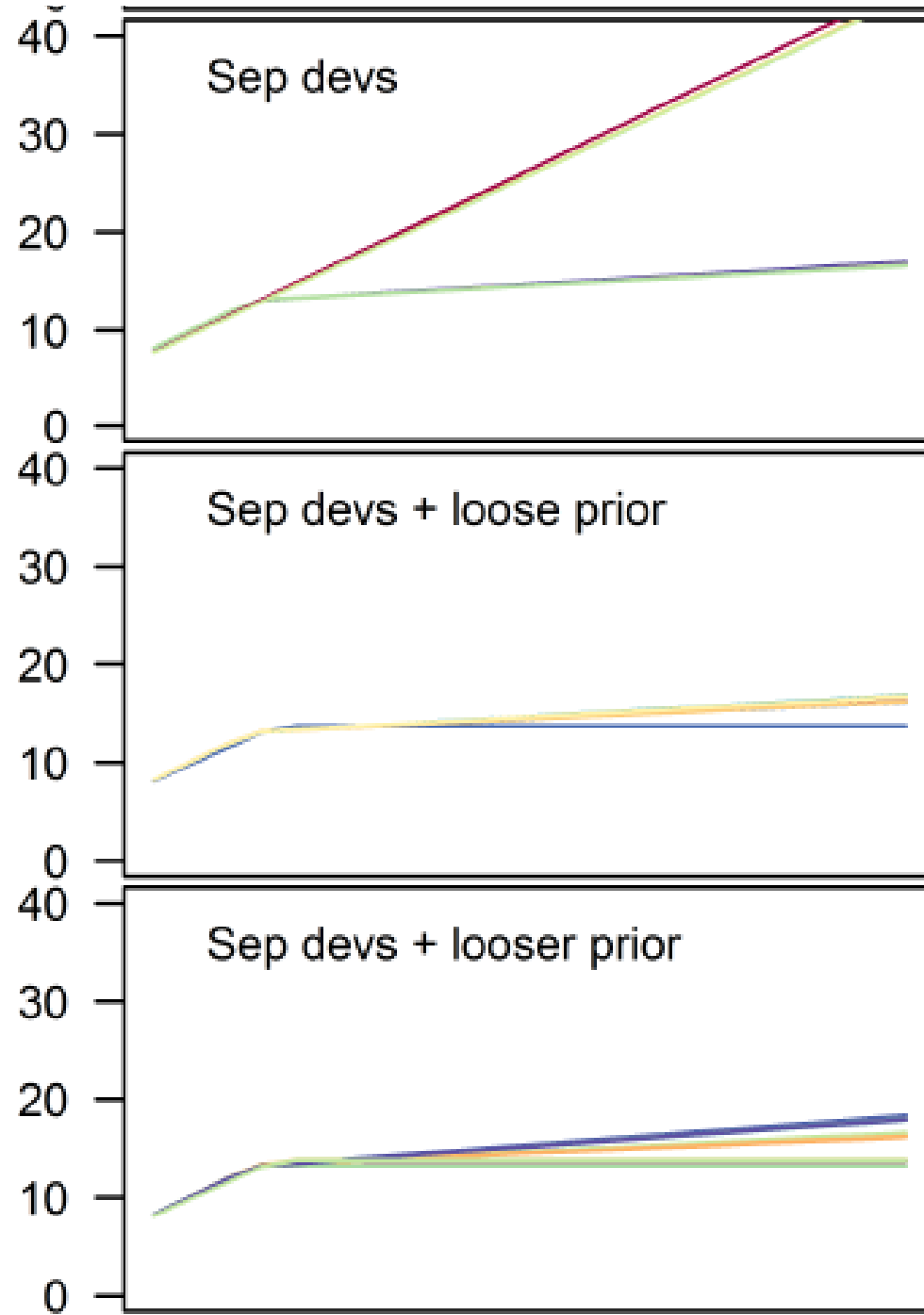
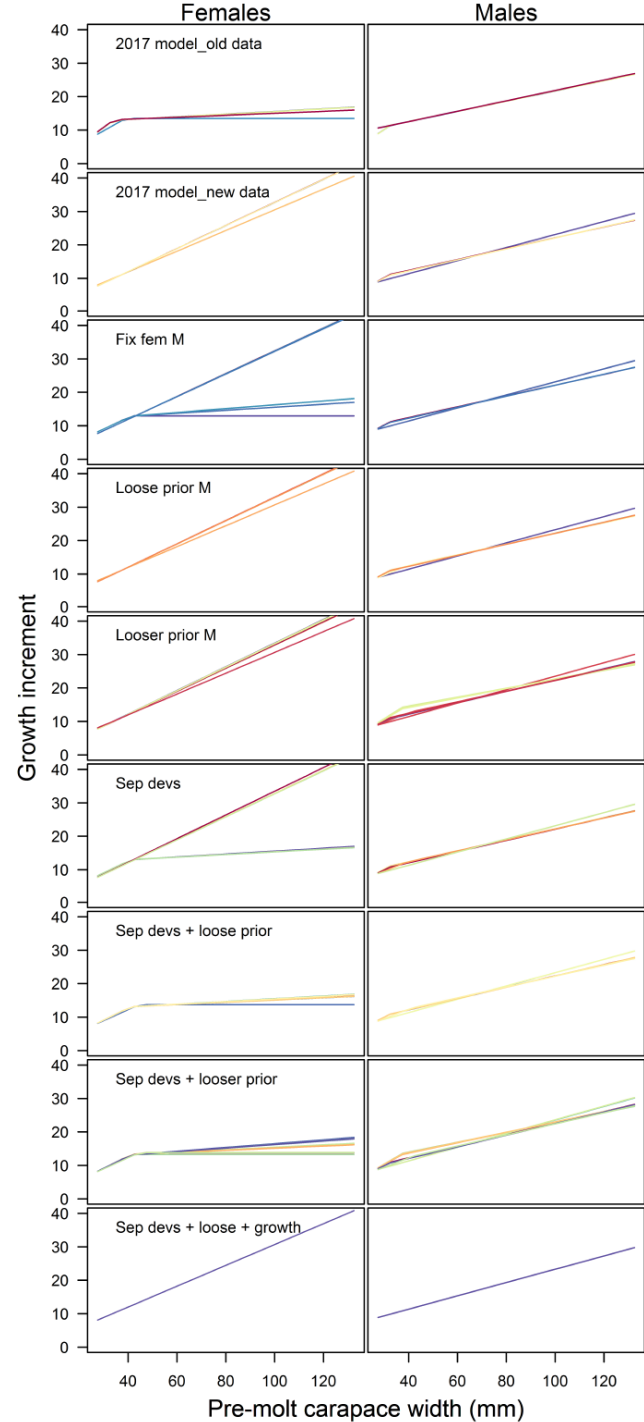
This year

- Step-wise addition of data
- New survey data introduces more instability than new growth data
- Not as serious of bimodality with last year's model, but less stable estimates





Model	% converge	% at minium
New Data	27	5
Fix fem M	36	4
Loose prior M	37	4
Looser prior M	43	3
Sep devs	27	5
Sep devs + loose prior M	34	4
Sep devs + looser prior M	23	6
Sep devs + loose + growth	3	50



# Plan of attack

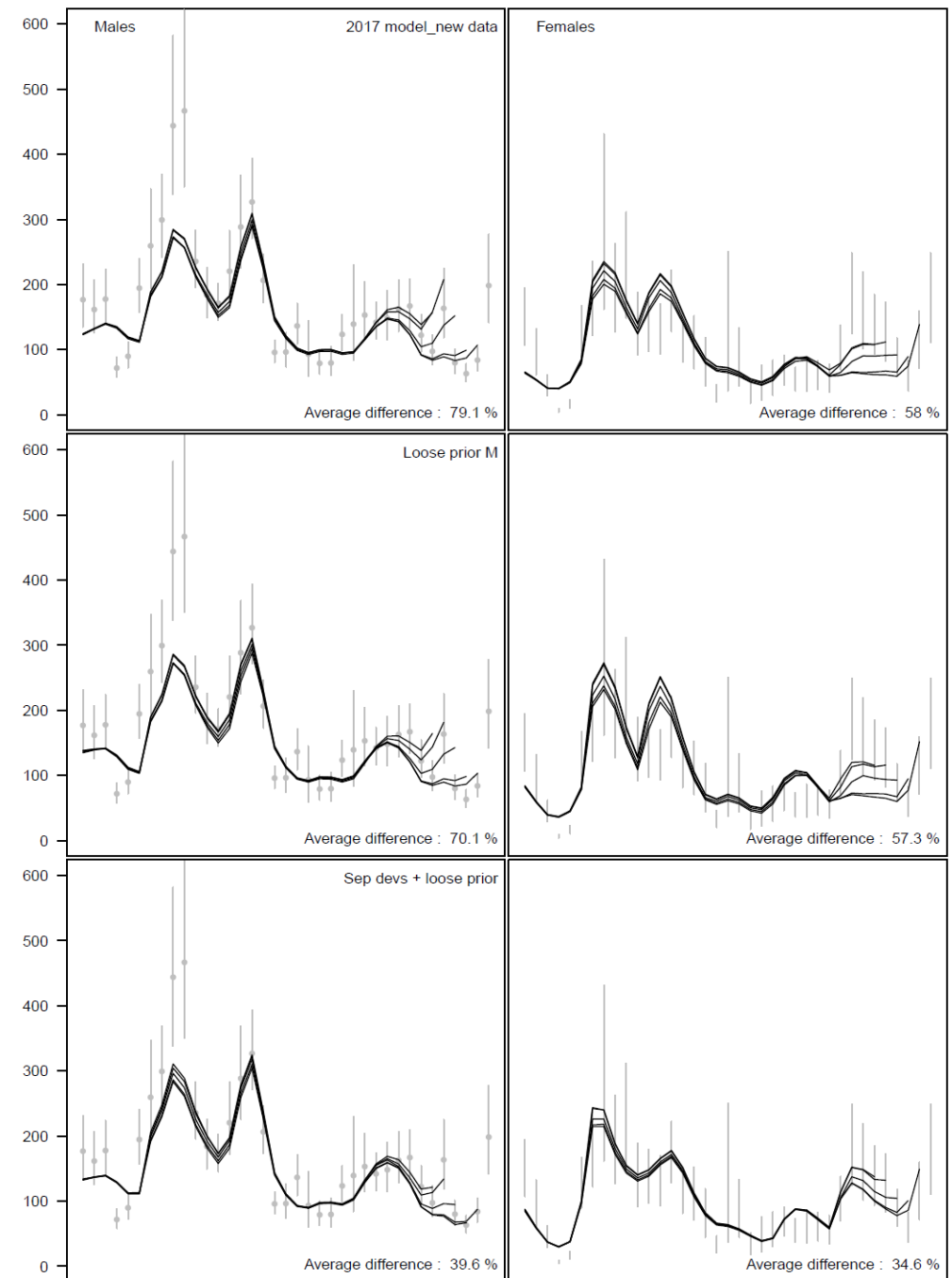
- Jitter and use maximum likelihood estimates
  - All models (except 1) were unstable
- Bayes?
  - Given the observed instability, can MCMC be useful?
  - Two runs, one failed (after ~3 days); the other was for a model that I didn't think was worth exploring

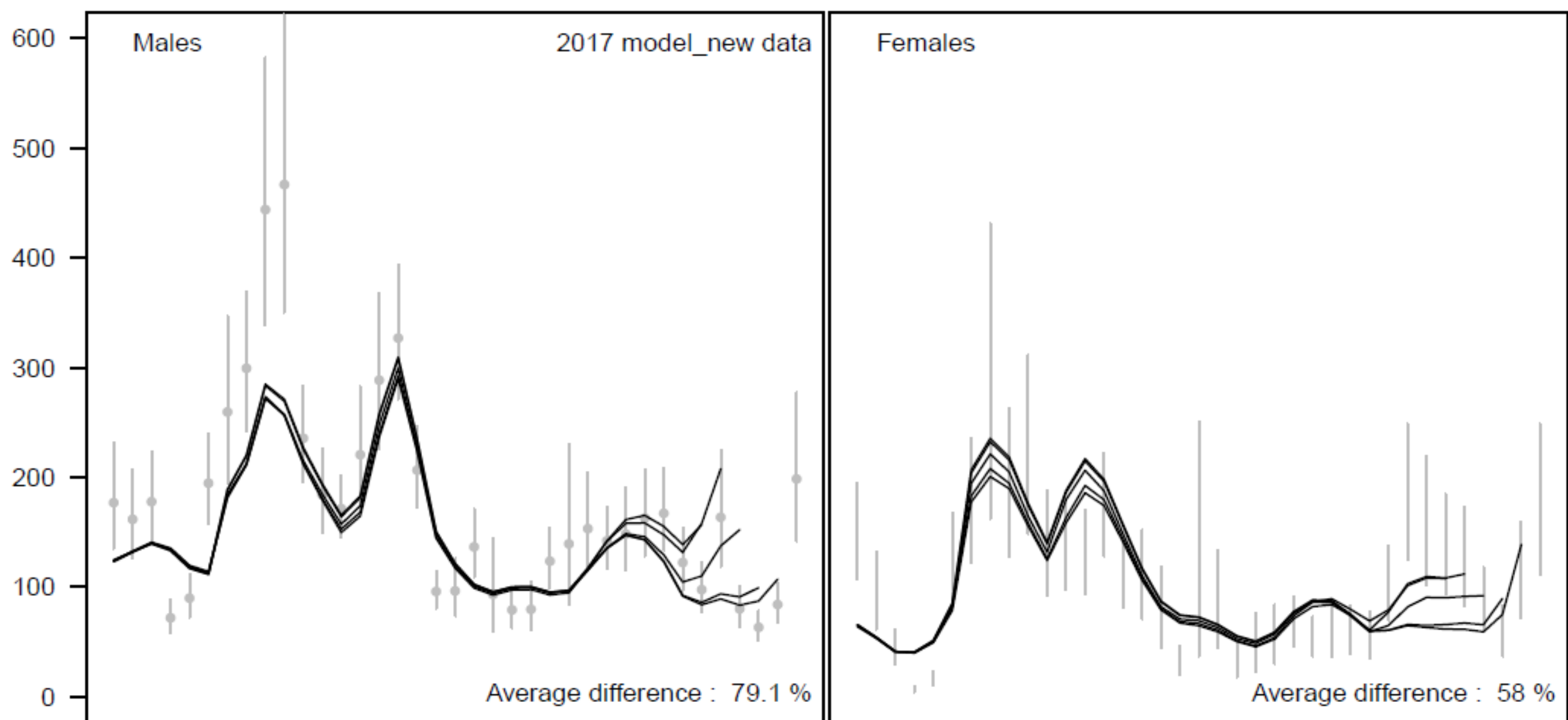
# Plan of attack

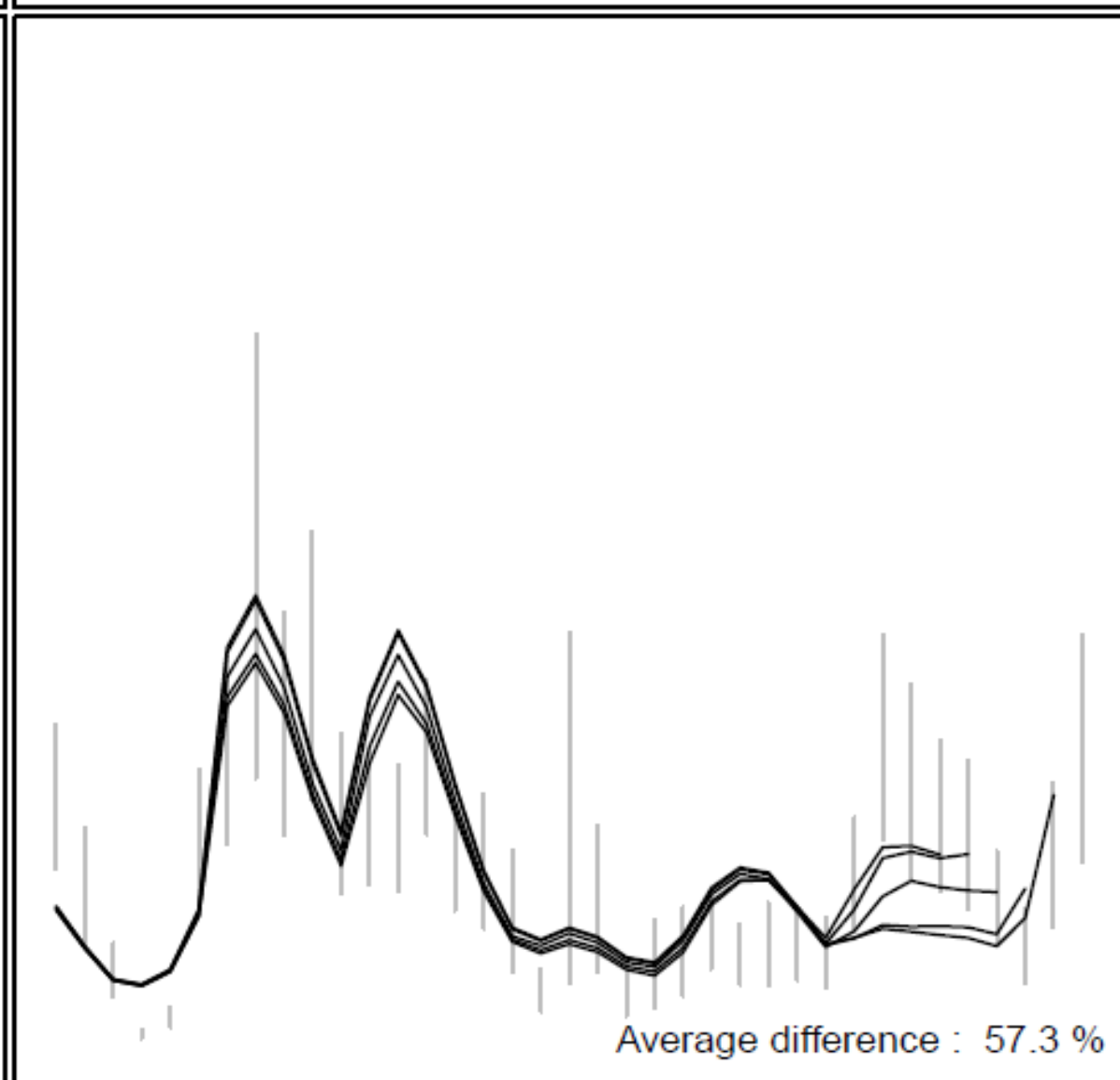
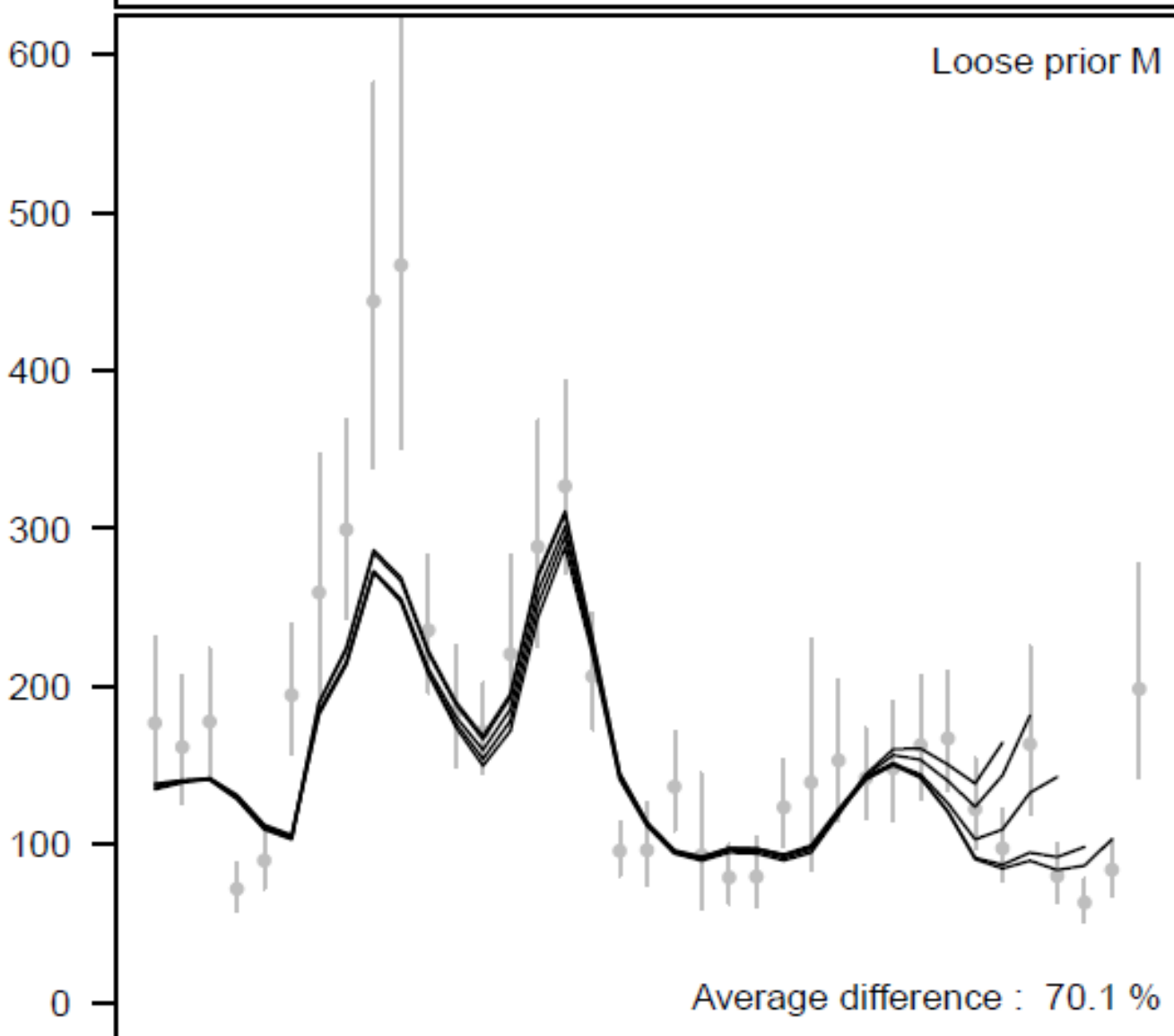
- Jitter and use maximum likelihood estimates
  - All models (except 1) were unstable
- Bayes?
  - Given the observed instability, can MCMC be useful?
  - Two runs, one failed (after ~3 days); the other was for a model that I didn't think was worth exploring
- Retrospective patterns

# Retrospective patterns

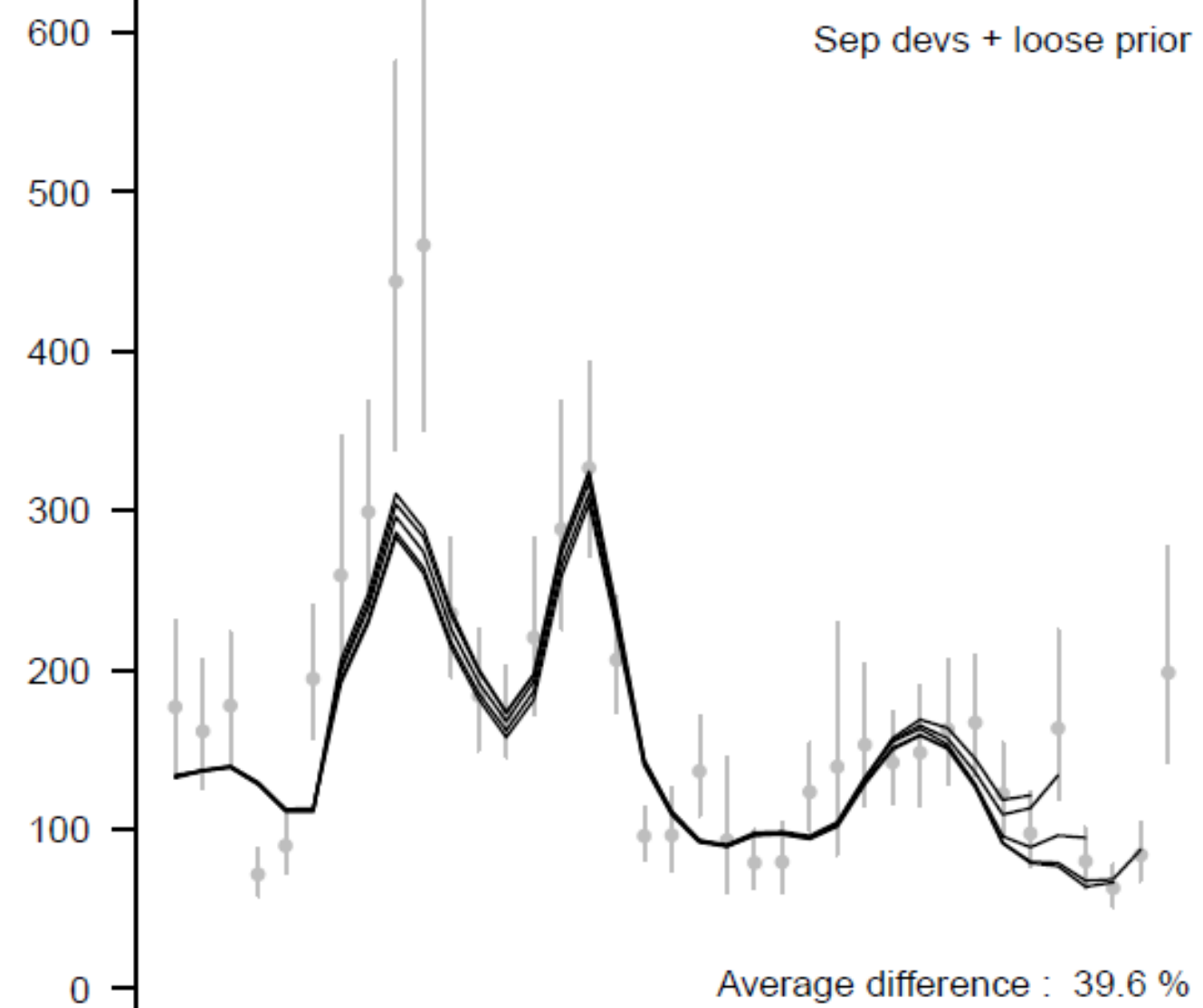
- A retrospective pattern is a consistent directional change in assessment estimates of management quantities (e.g. MMB) in a given year when additional years of data are added to an assessment.



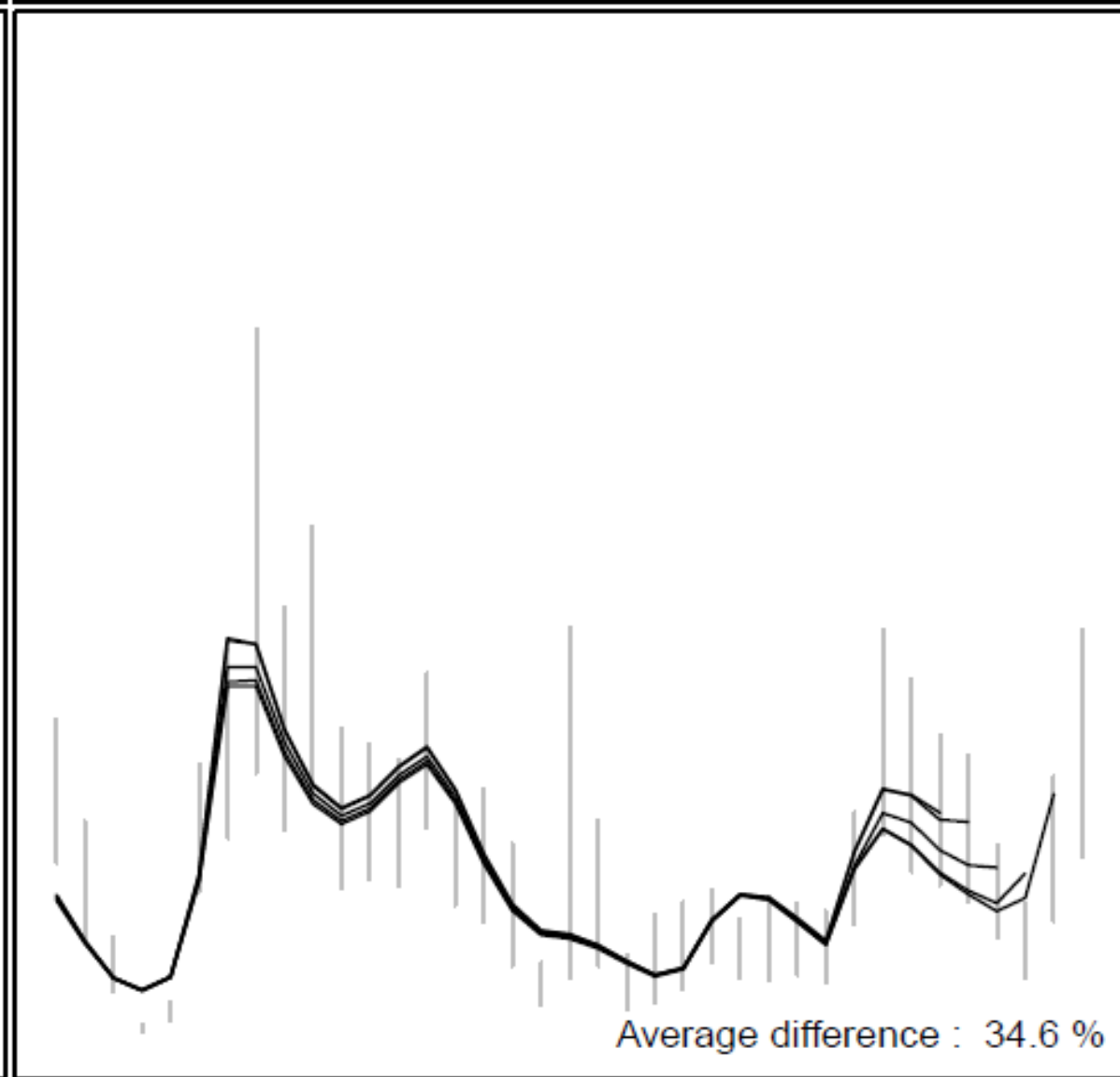




Sep devs + loose prior



Average difference : 34.6 %

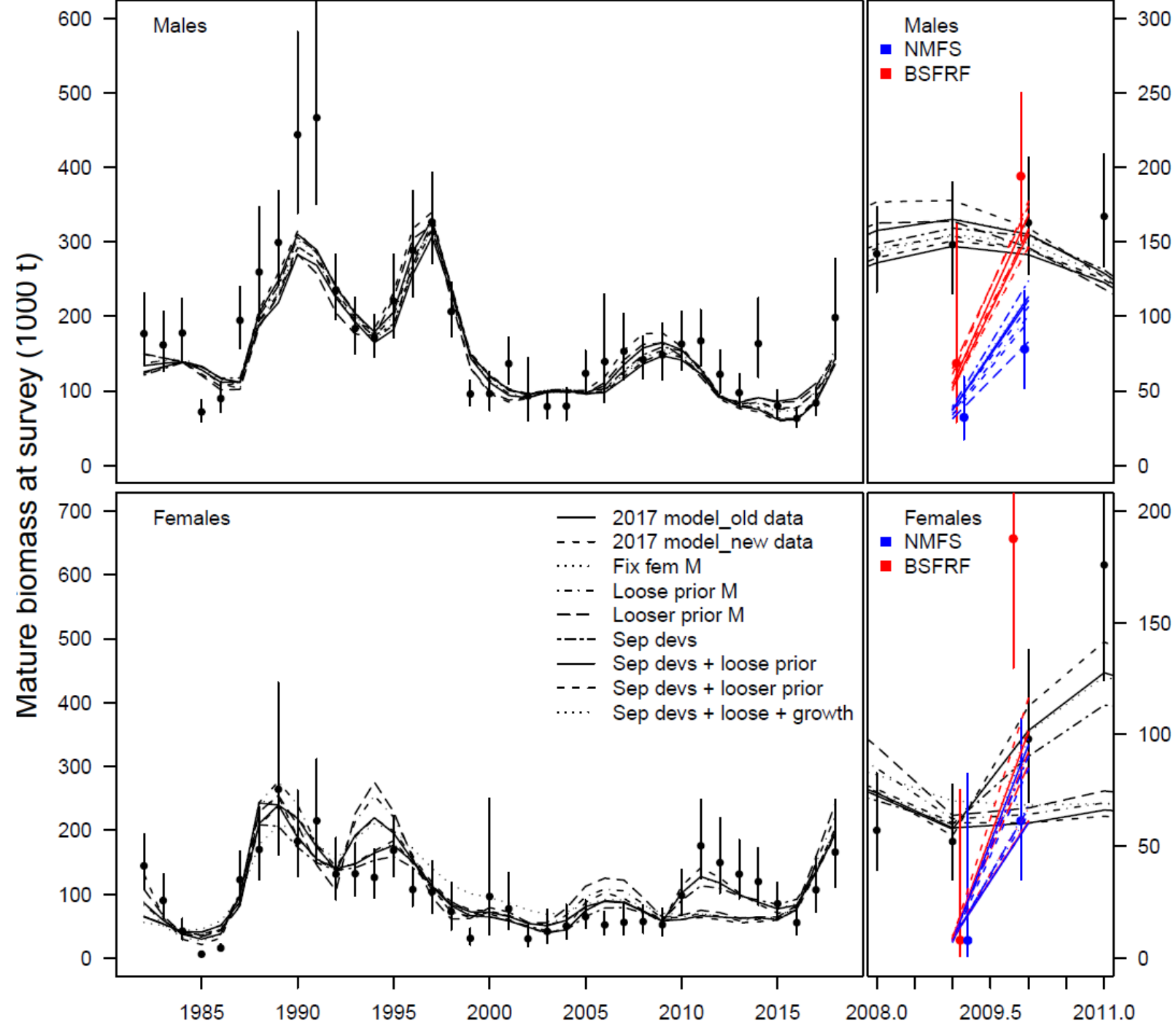


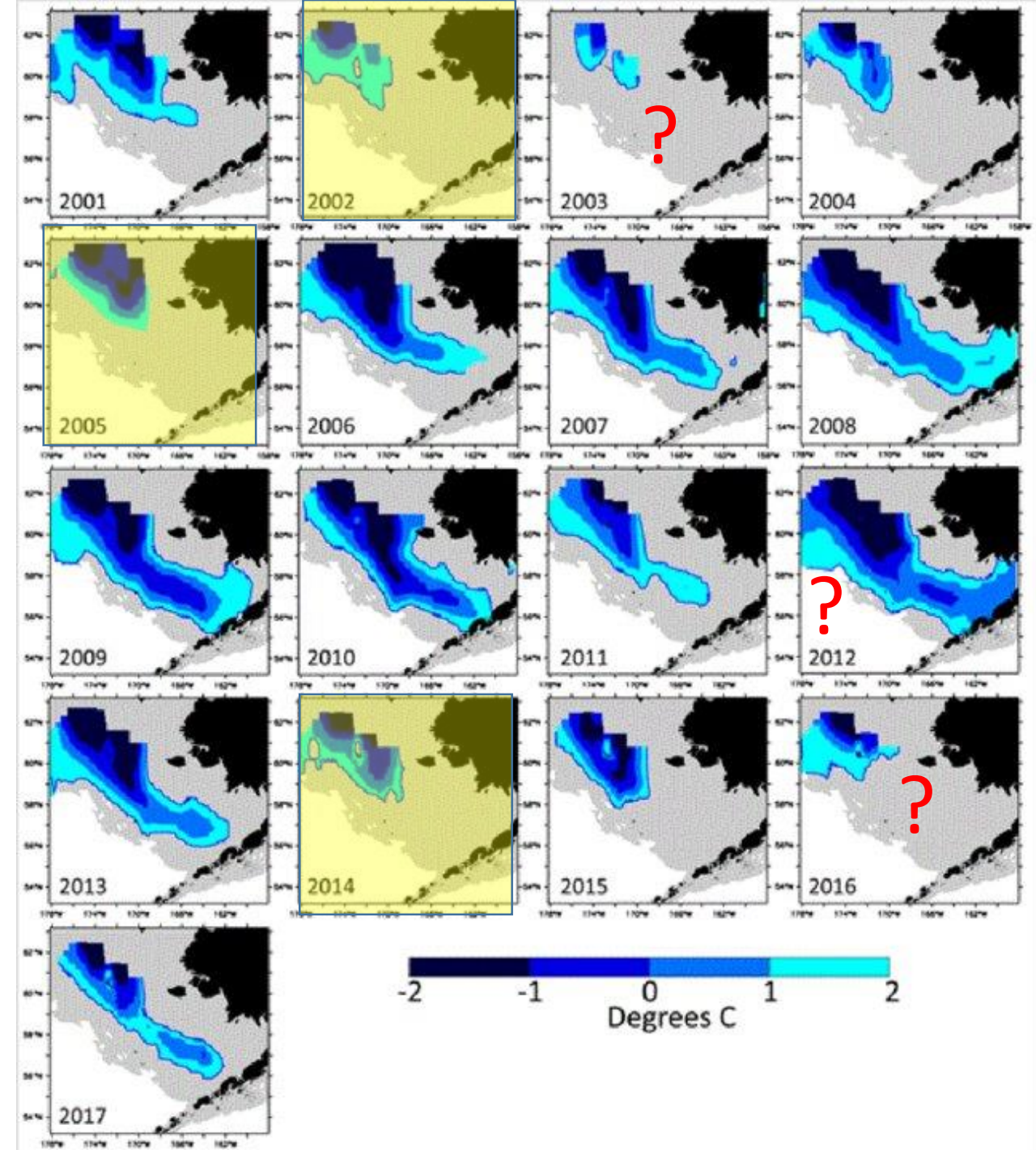
Likelihood component	2017 model_old data	2017 model_new data	Fix fem M	Loose prior M	Looser prior M	Sep devs	Sep devs + loose prior	Sep devs + looser prior	Sep devs + loose + growth
Total	7083.27	7740.18	7862.9	7583.52	7480.17	7493.83	7305.5	7169.93	7652.66

|

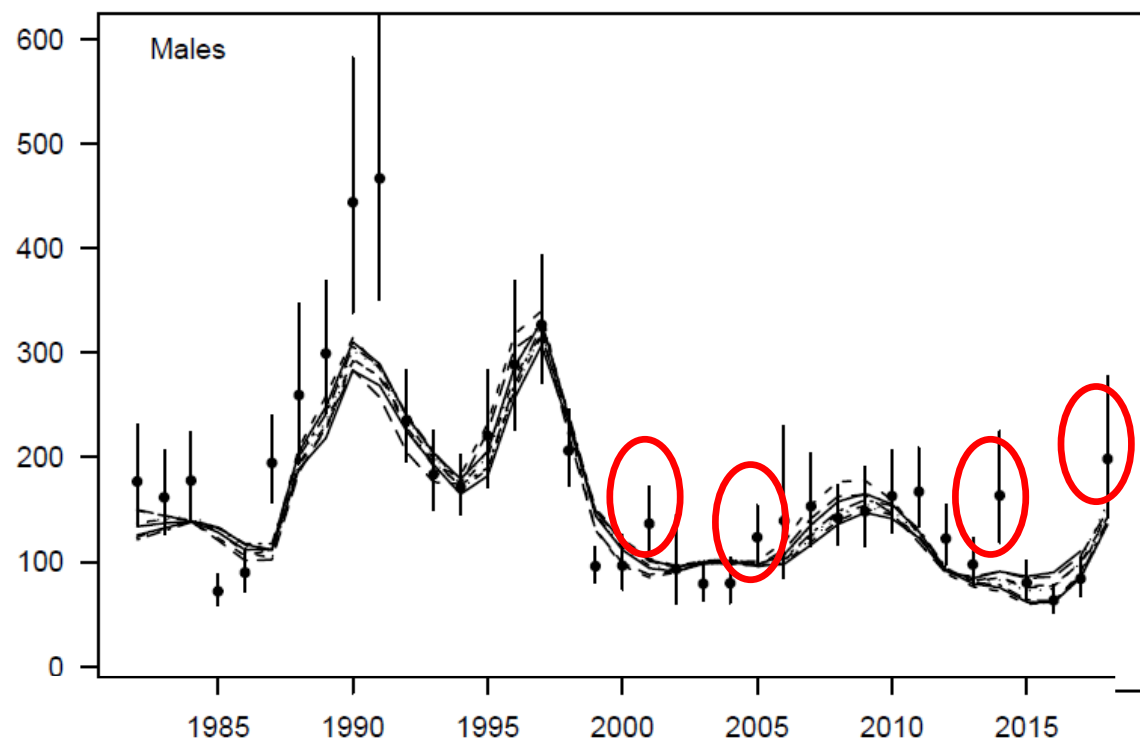
- Long story short:
- All models were less stable than last year
- All tested models had retrospective patterns; separate rec devs lessened these patterns
- There were still issues with some population processes

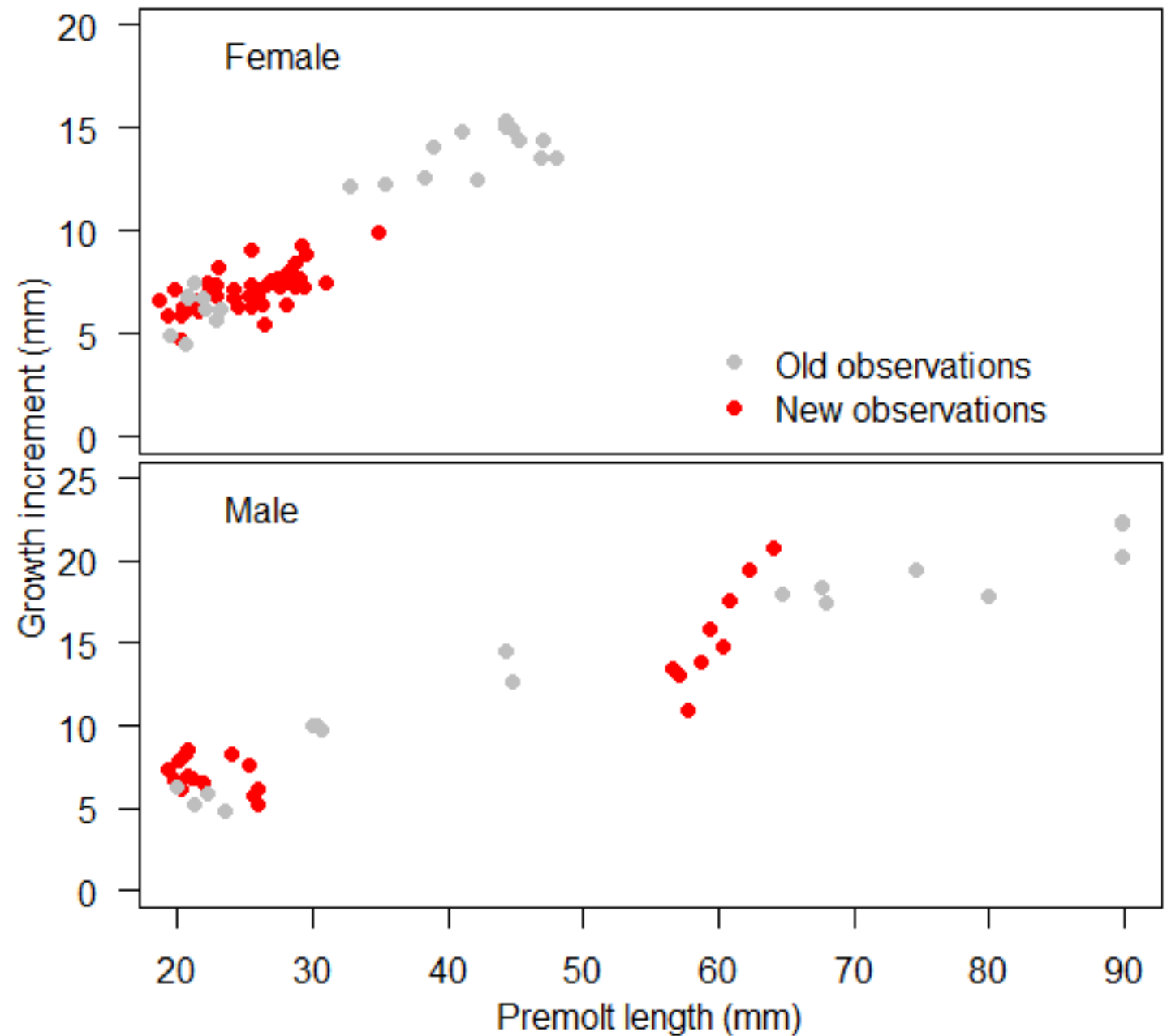
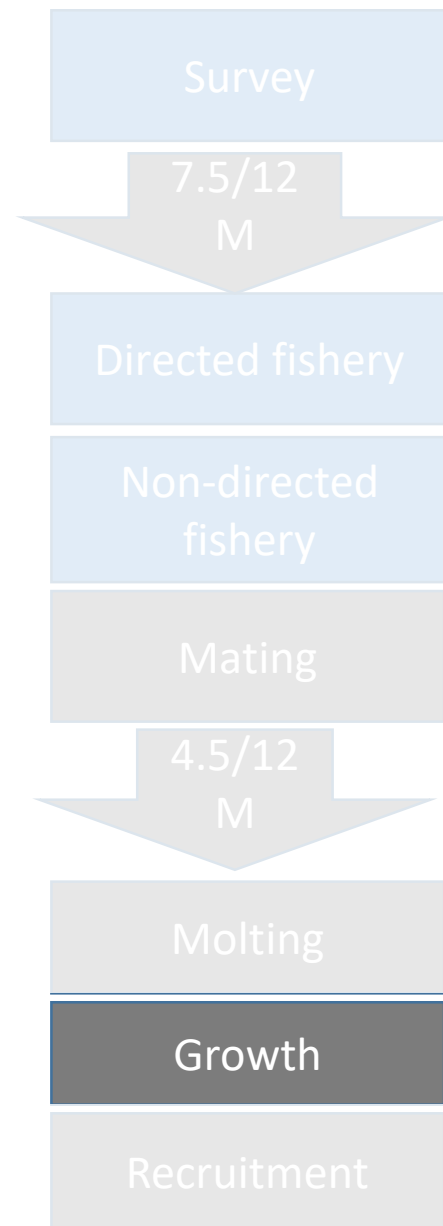
Model fits

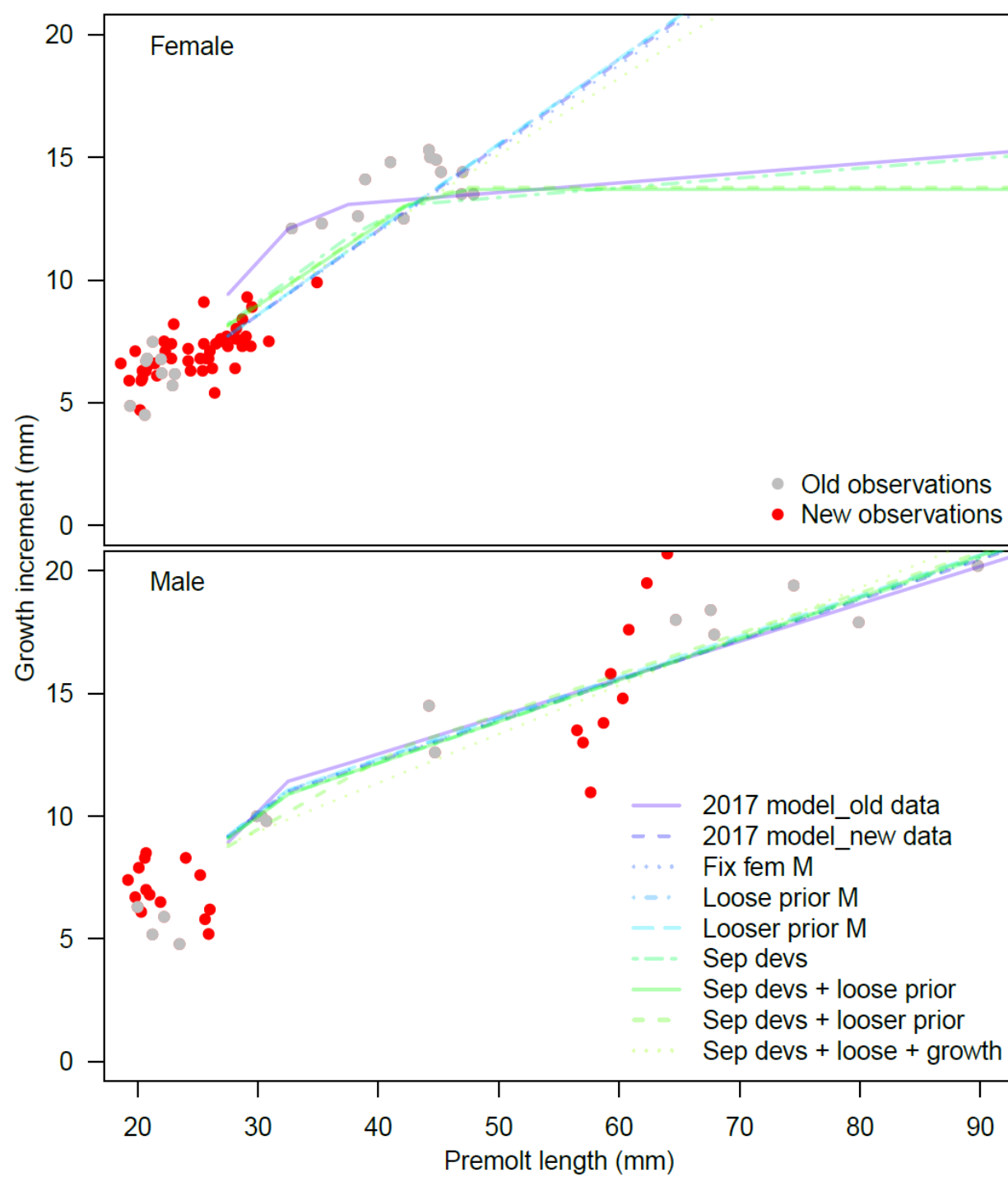


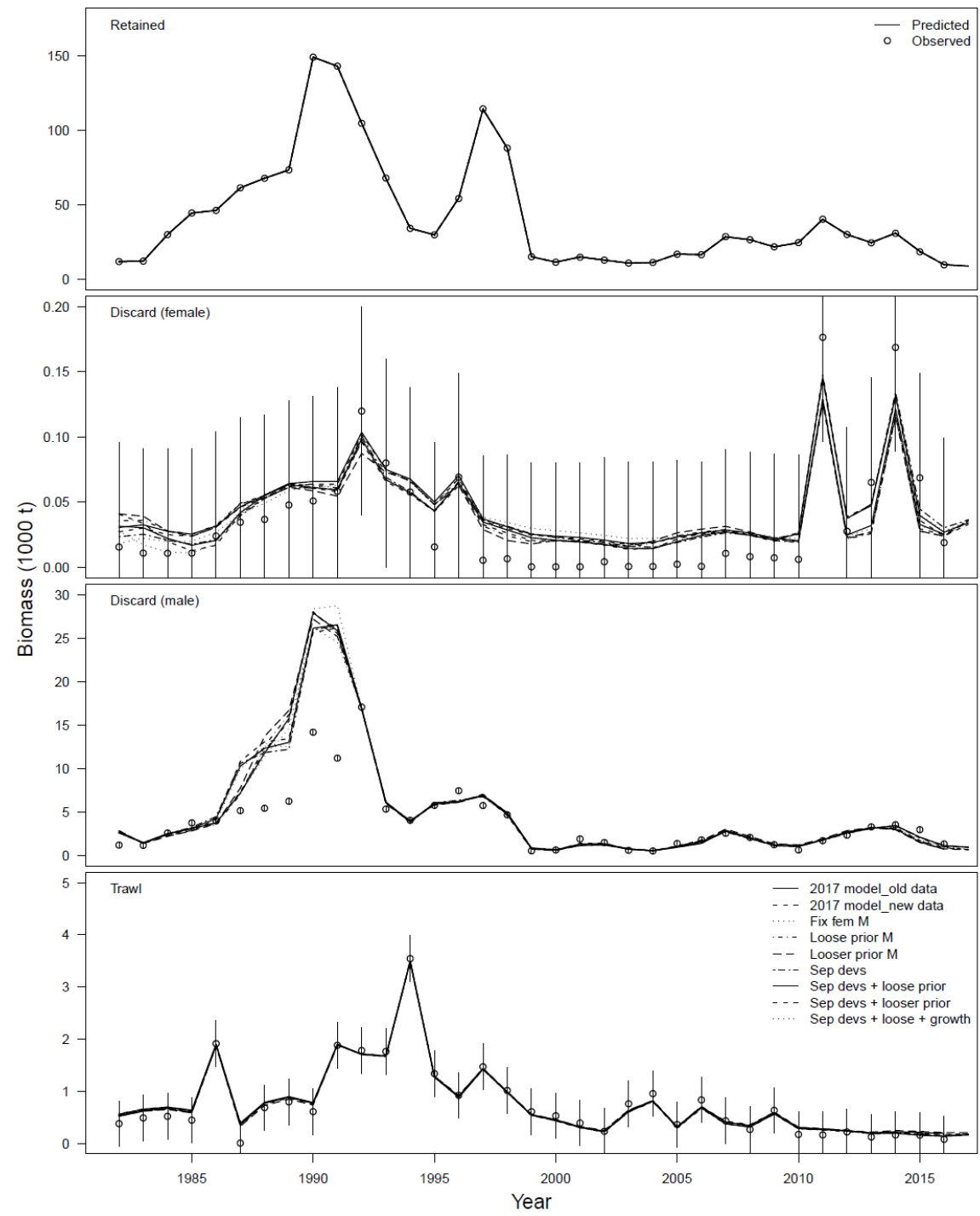


Why does the model not match the terminal year survey estimate?

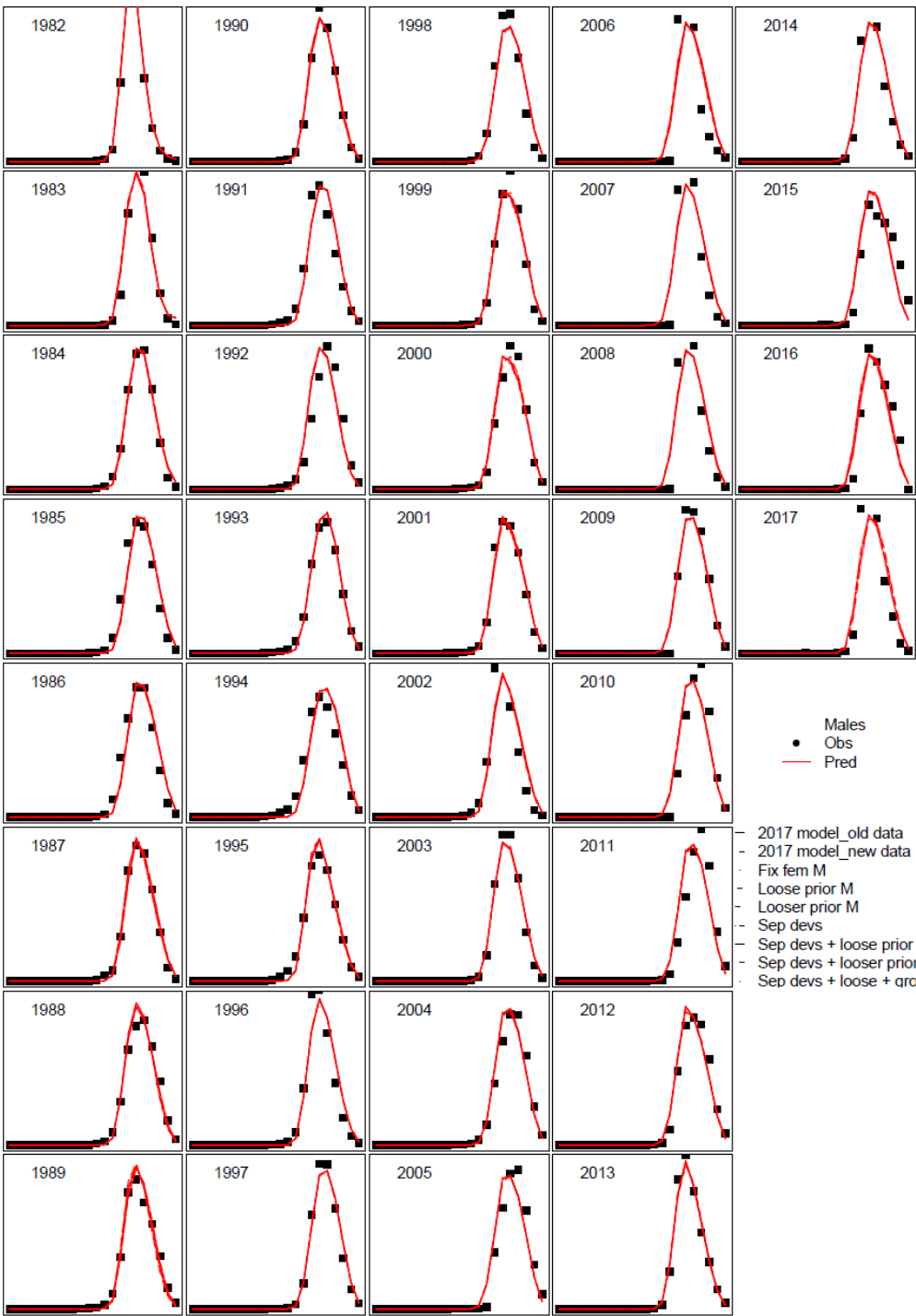




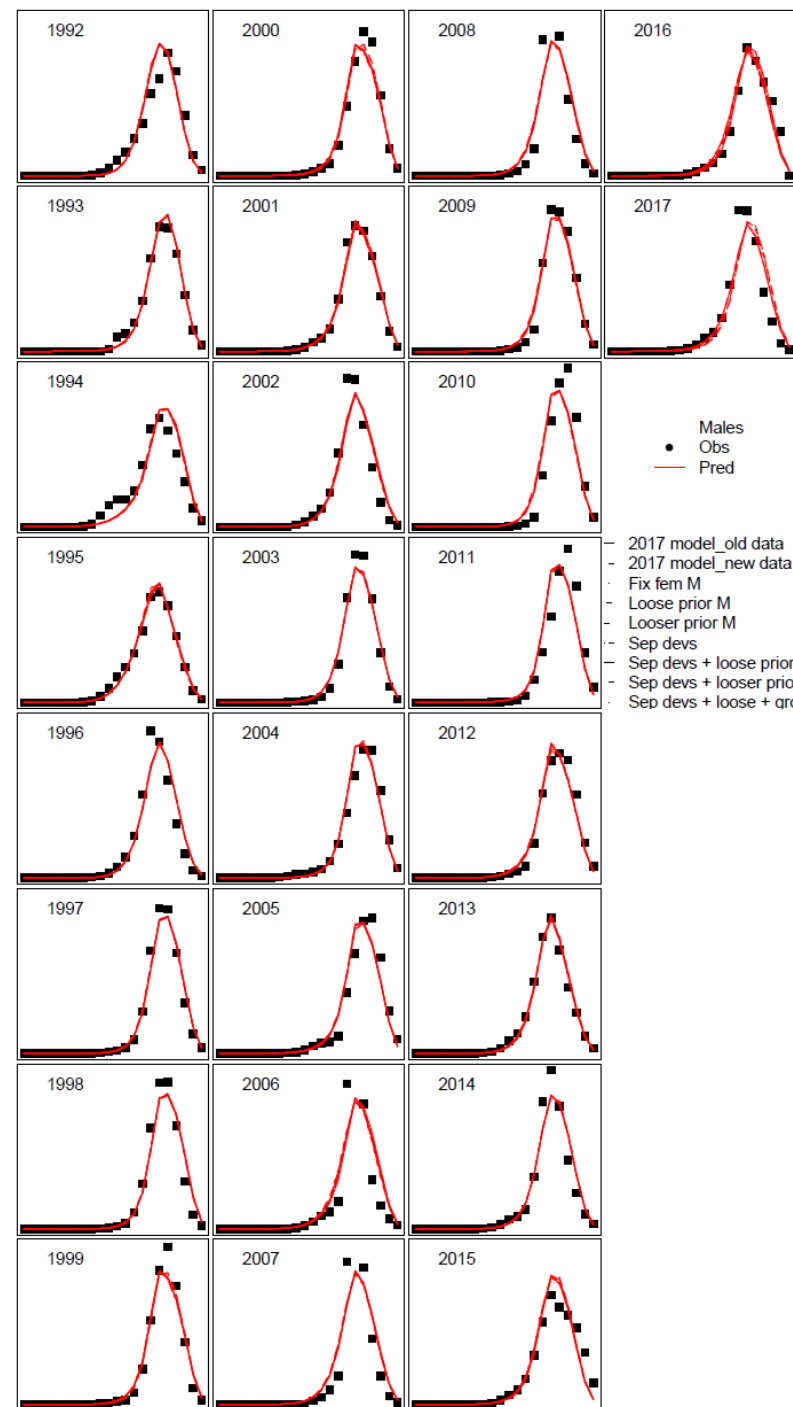


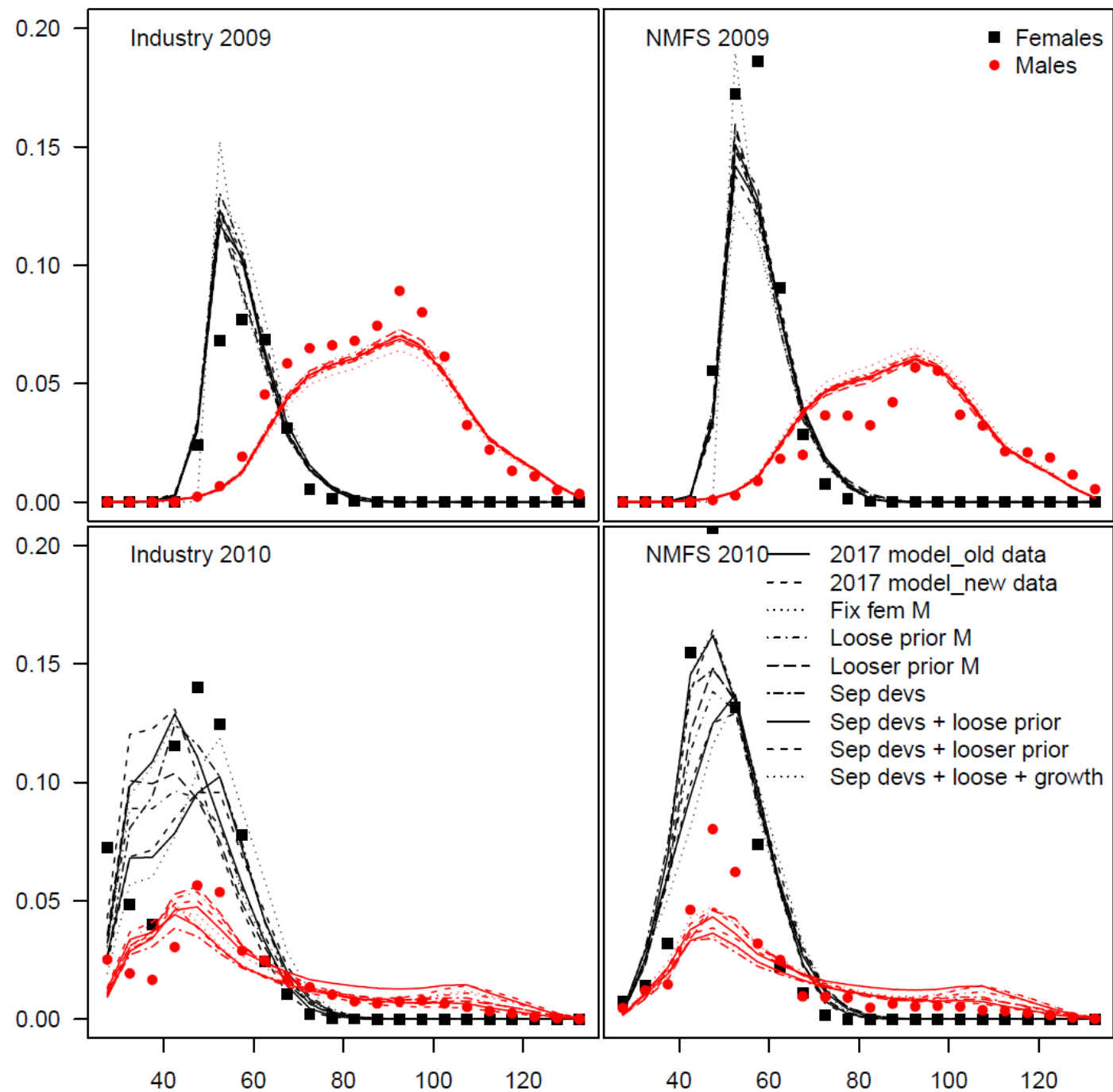
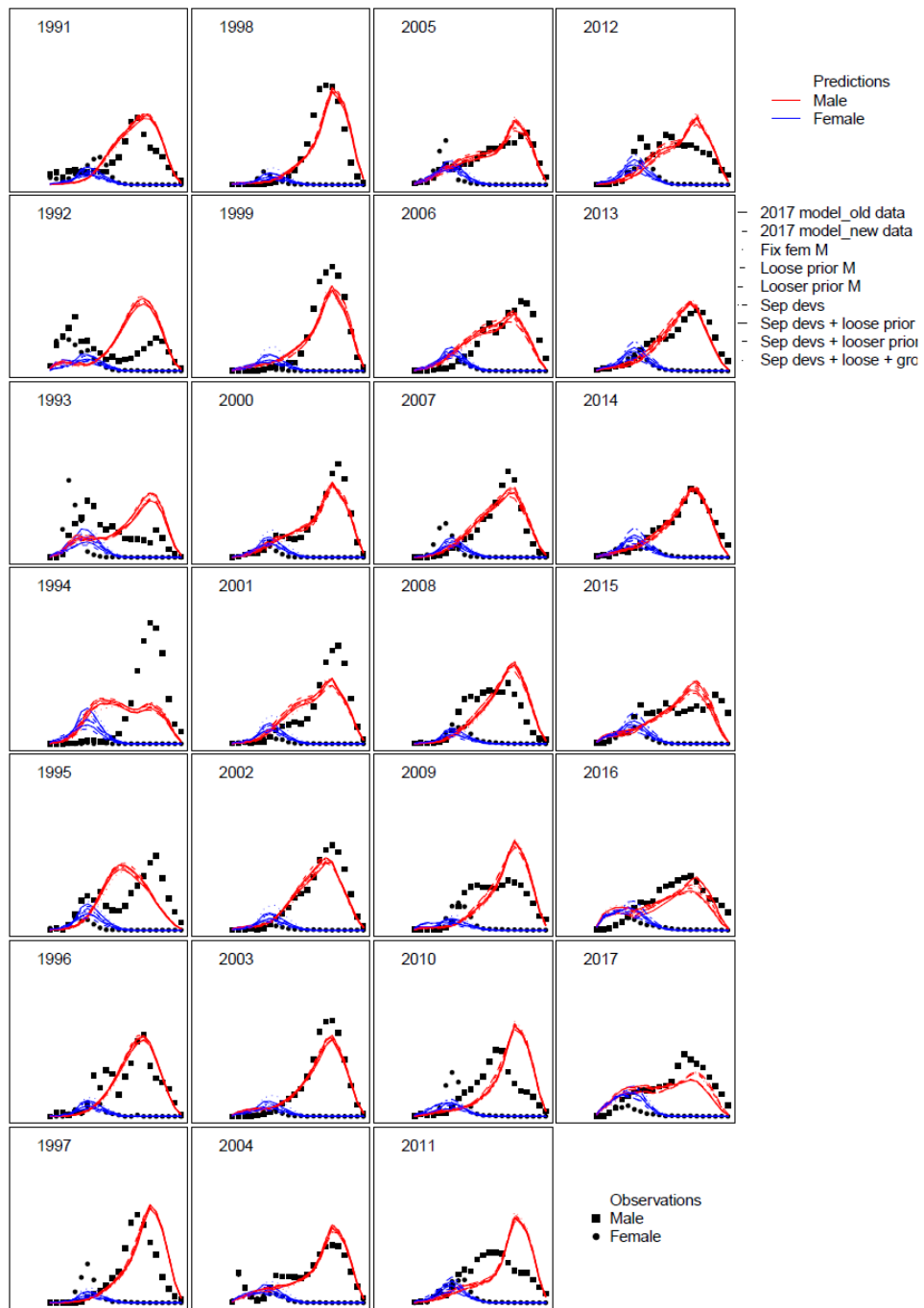


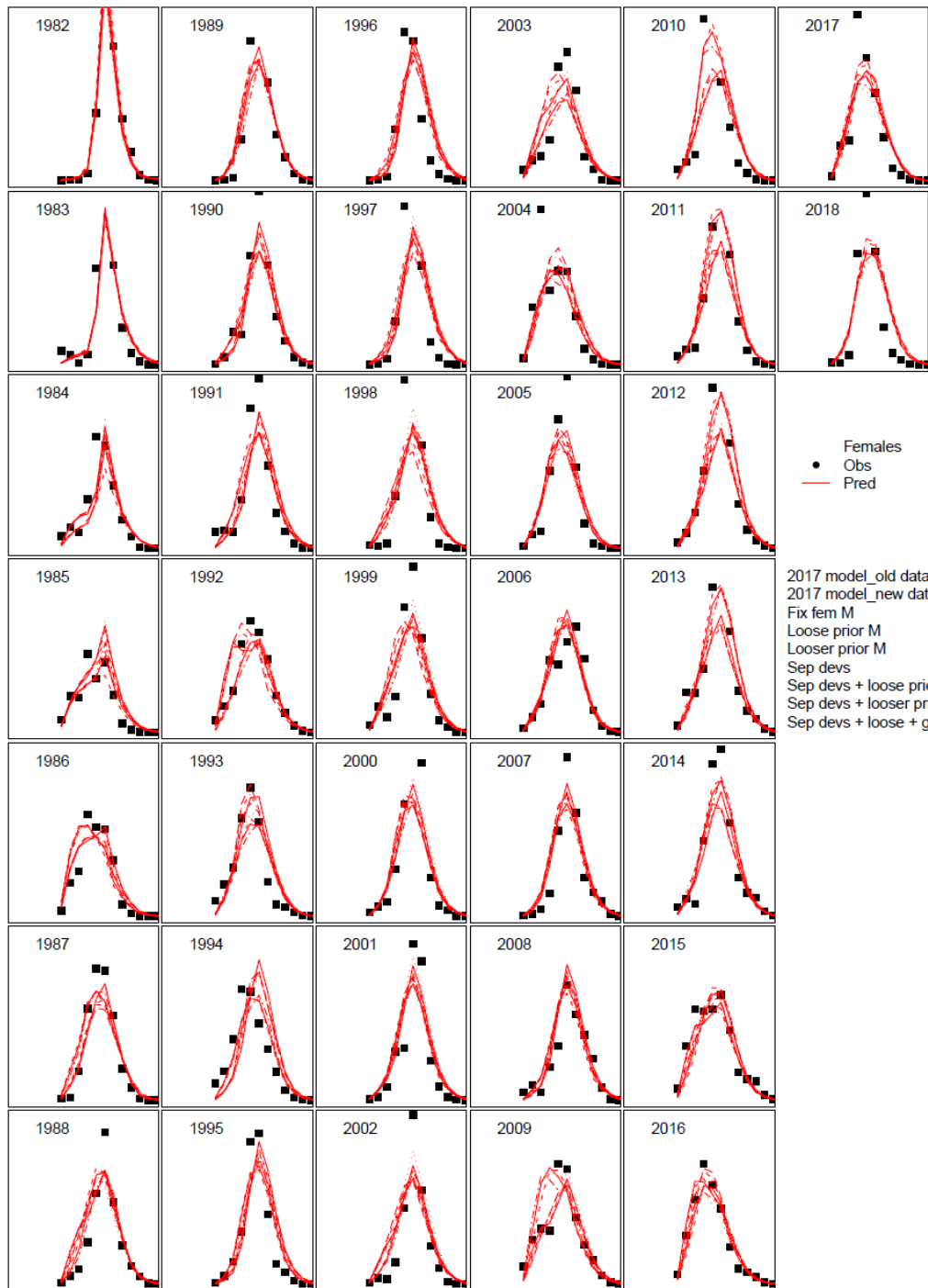
Retained catch



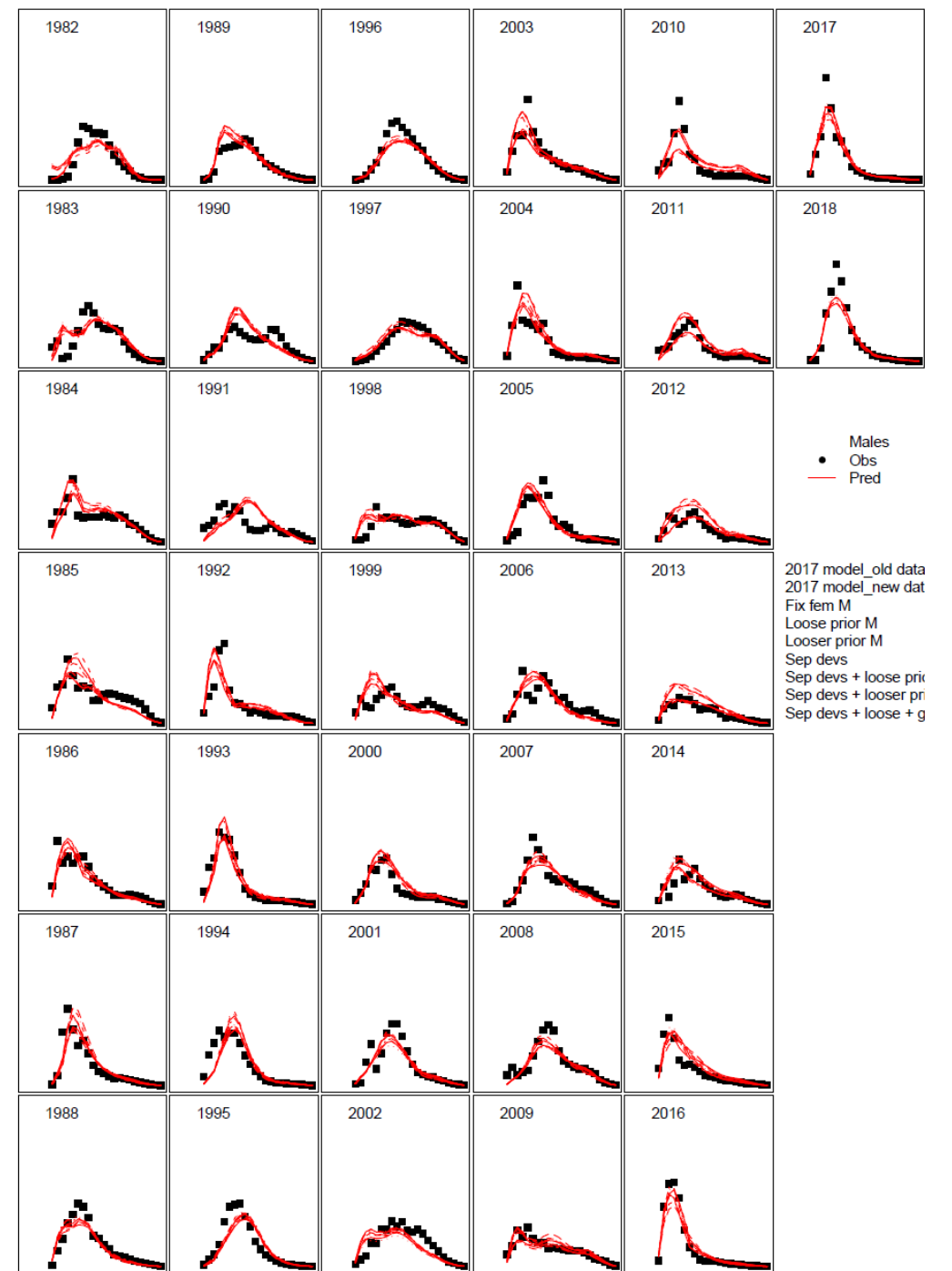
# Total catch





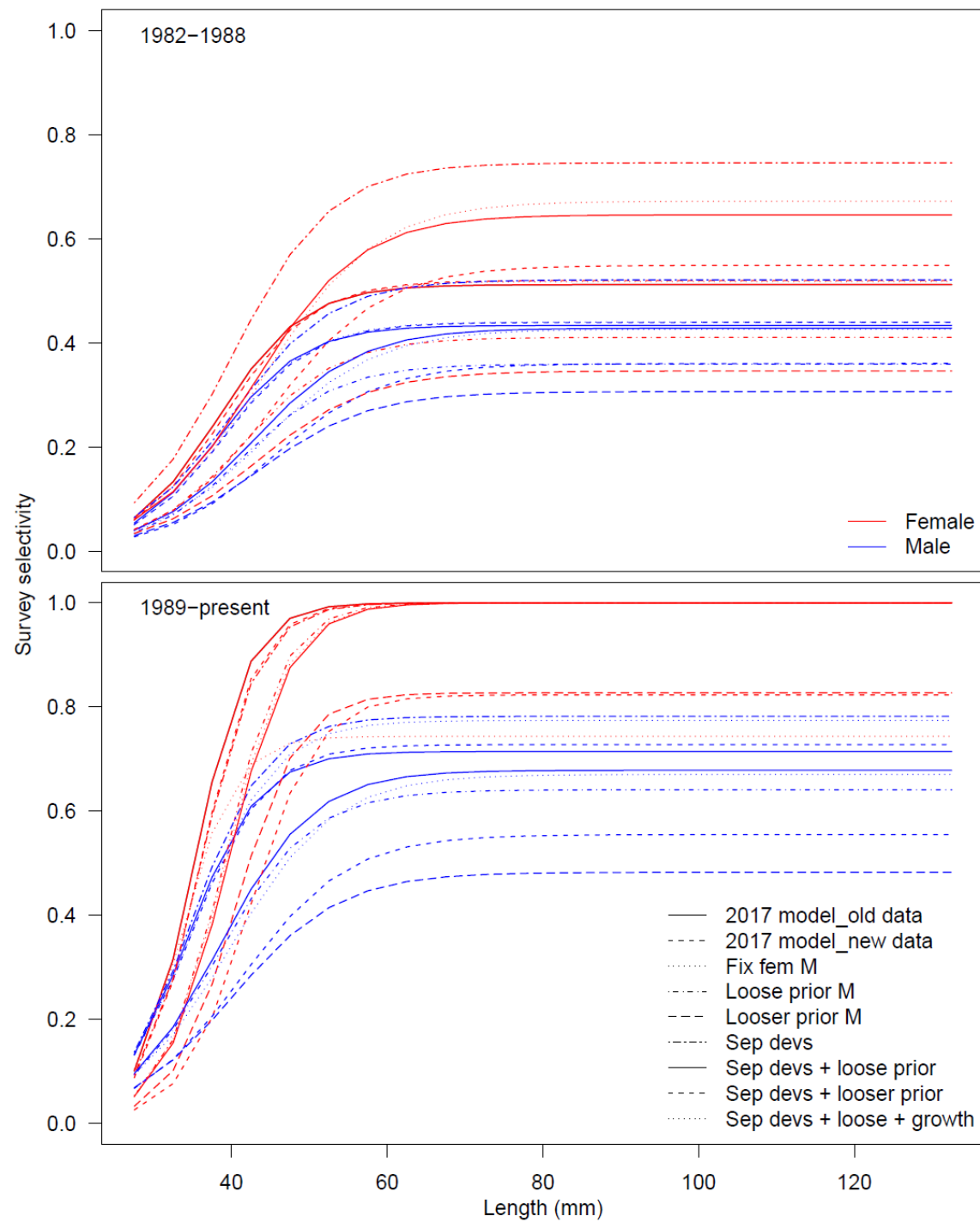
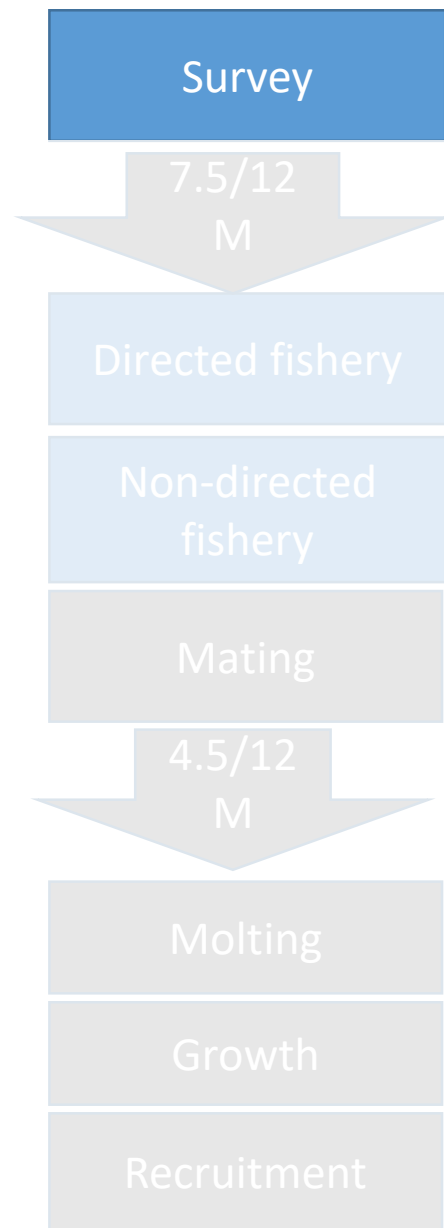


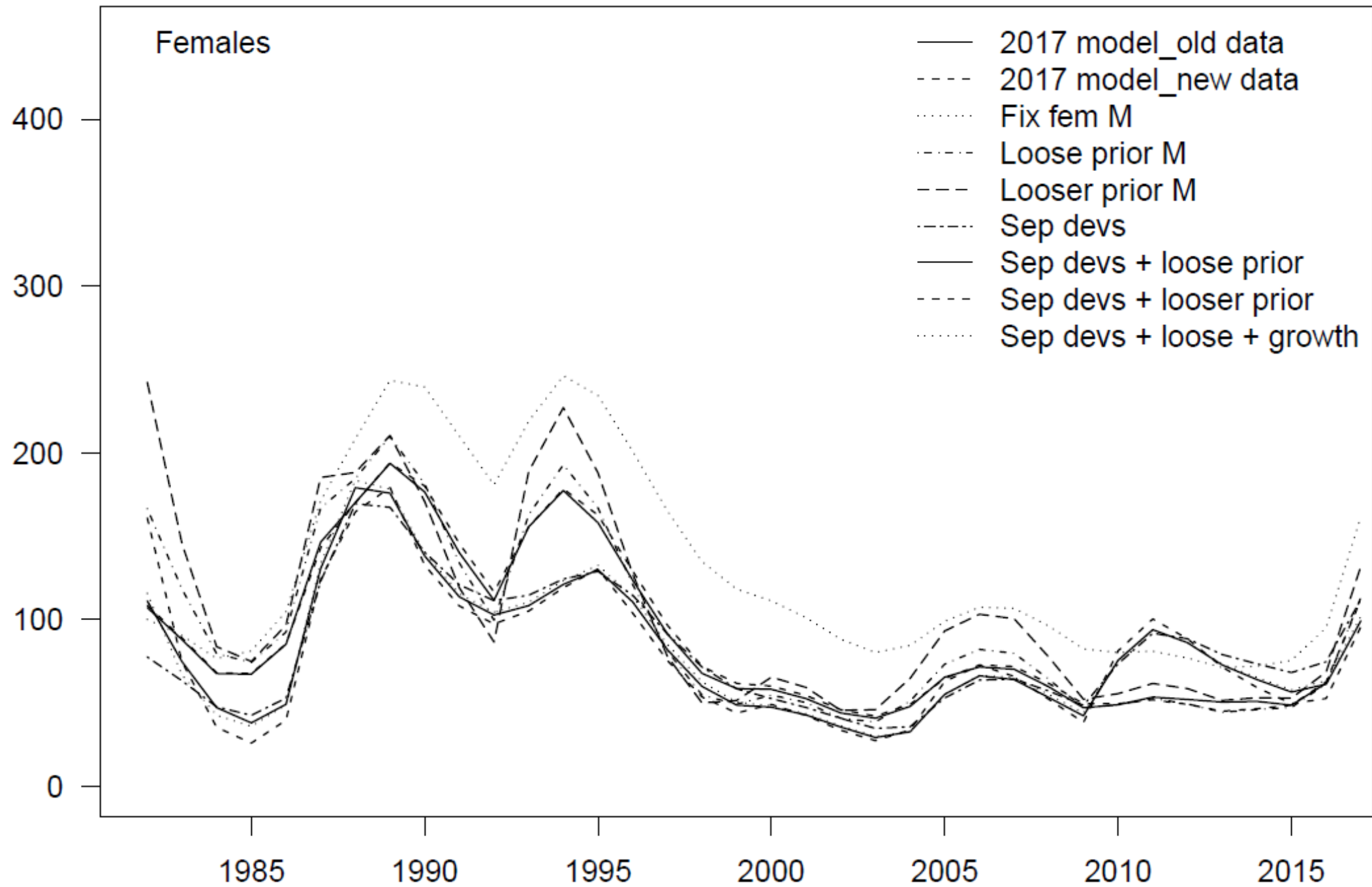
## SURVEY



Model	Pro	Con
New data		Retrospective patterns; Growth data fits
Fix fem M		Retrospective patterns (assumed)
Loose prior M		Retrospective patterns
Looser prior M		Retrospective patterns (assumed)
Sep devs	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + loose prior M	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + looser prior M	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + loose + growth	Survey data fits; growth data fits	

Estimated population processes

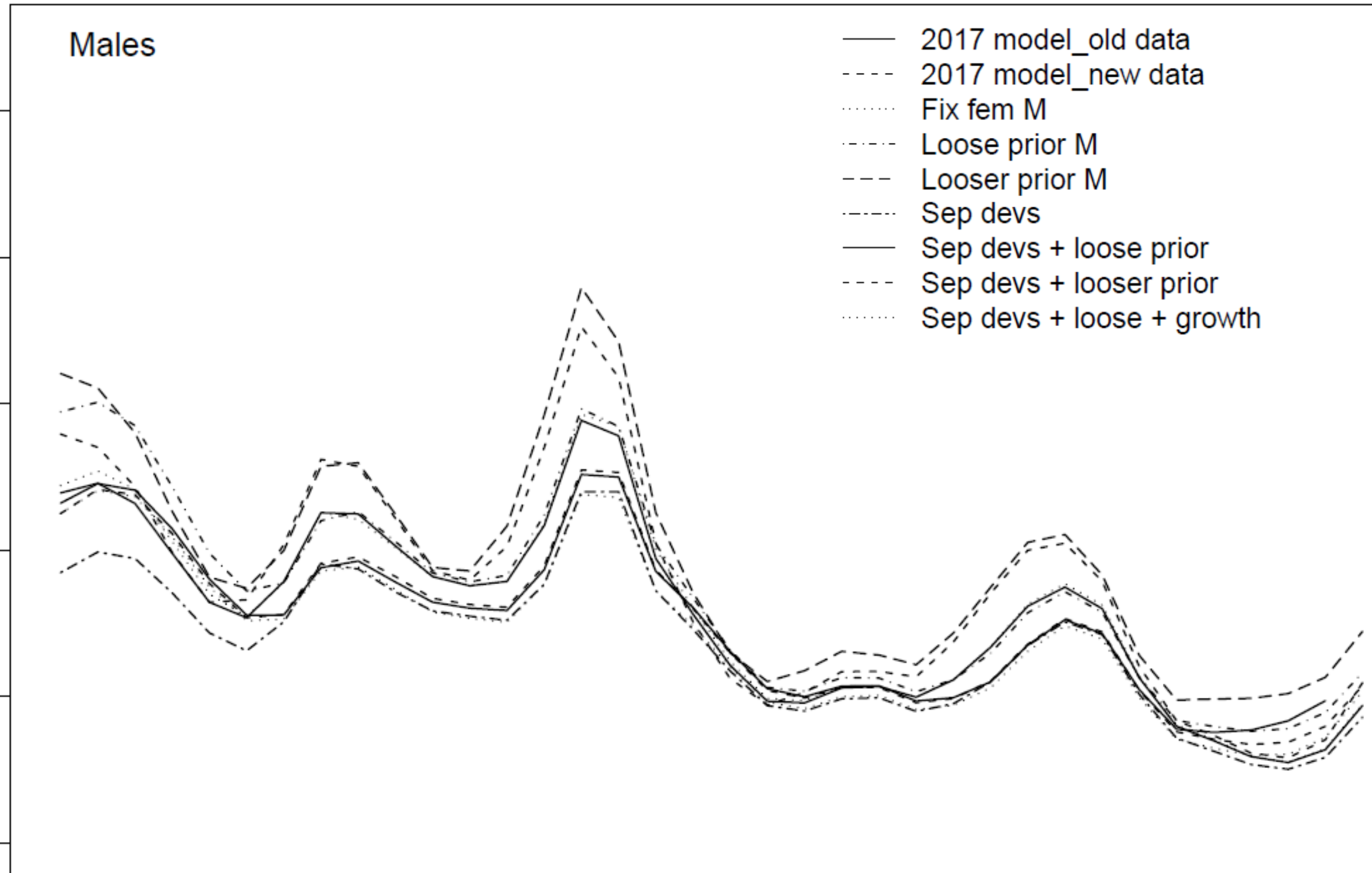




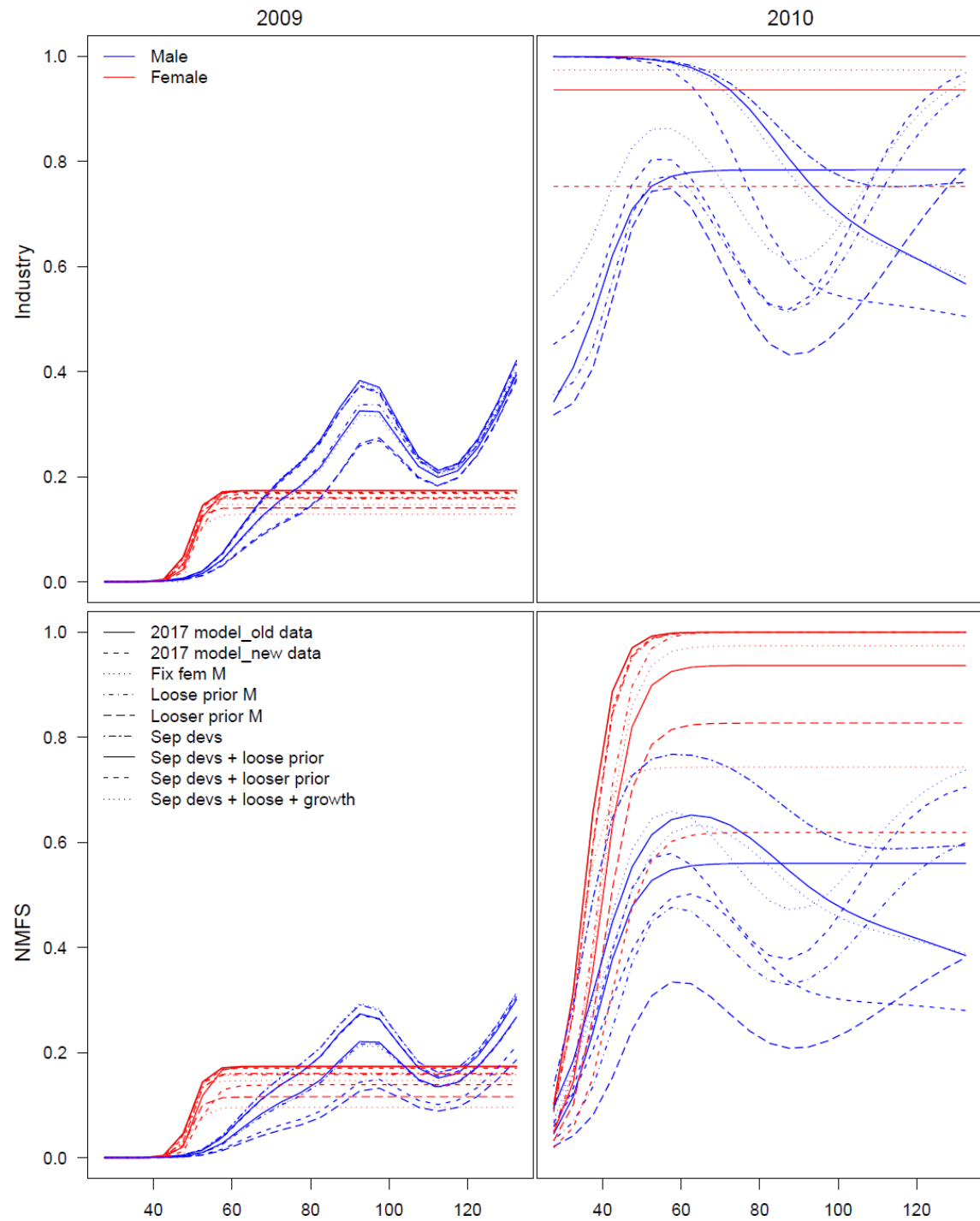
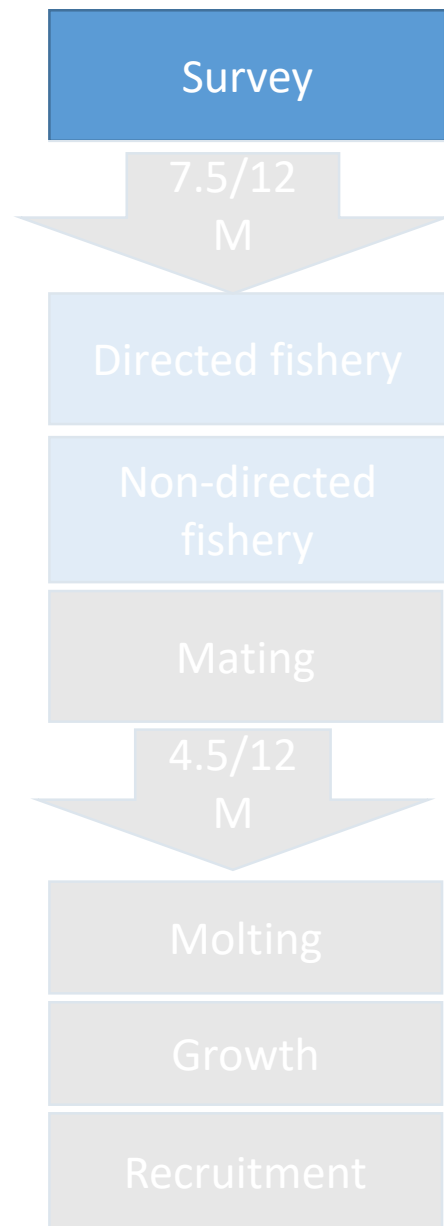
Males

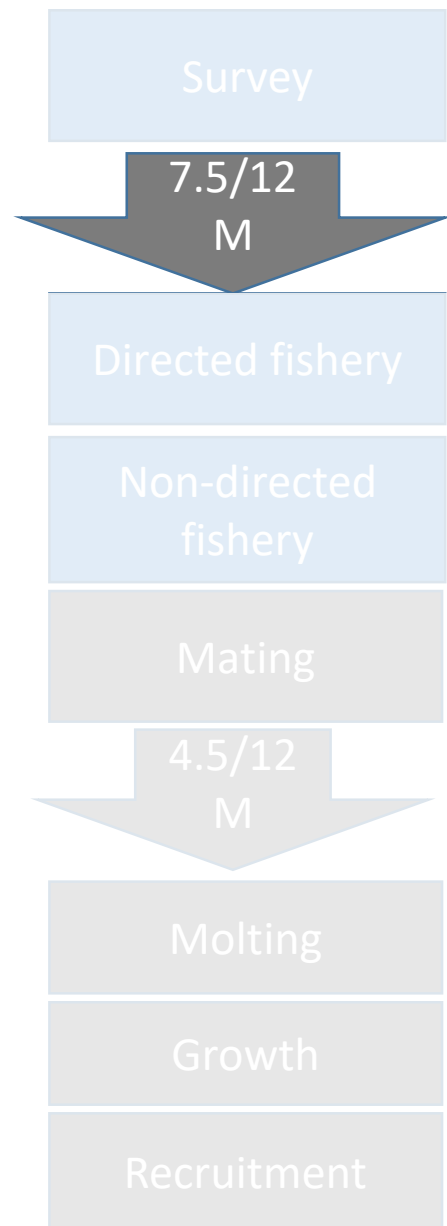
500  
400  
300  
200  
100  
0

- 2017 model\_old data
- - - 2017 model\_new data
- ..... Fix fem M
- · - · - Loose prior M
- - - Looser prior M
- · - · - Sep devs
- Sep devs + loose prior
- - - Sep devs + looser prior
- ..... Sep devs + loose + growth



Model	Pro	Con
New data		Retrospective patterns; Growth data fits
Fix fem M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns
Loose prior M		Retrospective patterns
Looser prior M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns
Sep devs	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + loose prior M	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + looser prior M	Survey data fits; Fem q != 1	Growth data fits
Sep devs + loose + growth	Survey data fits; growth data fits	

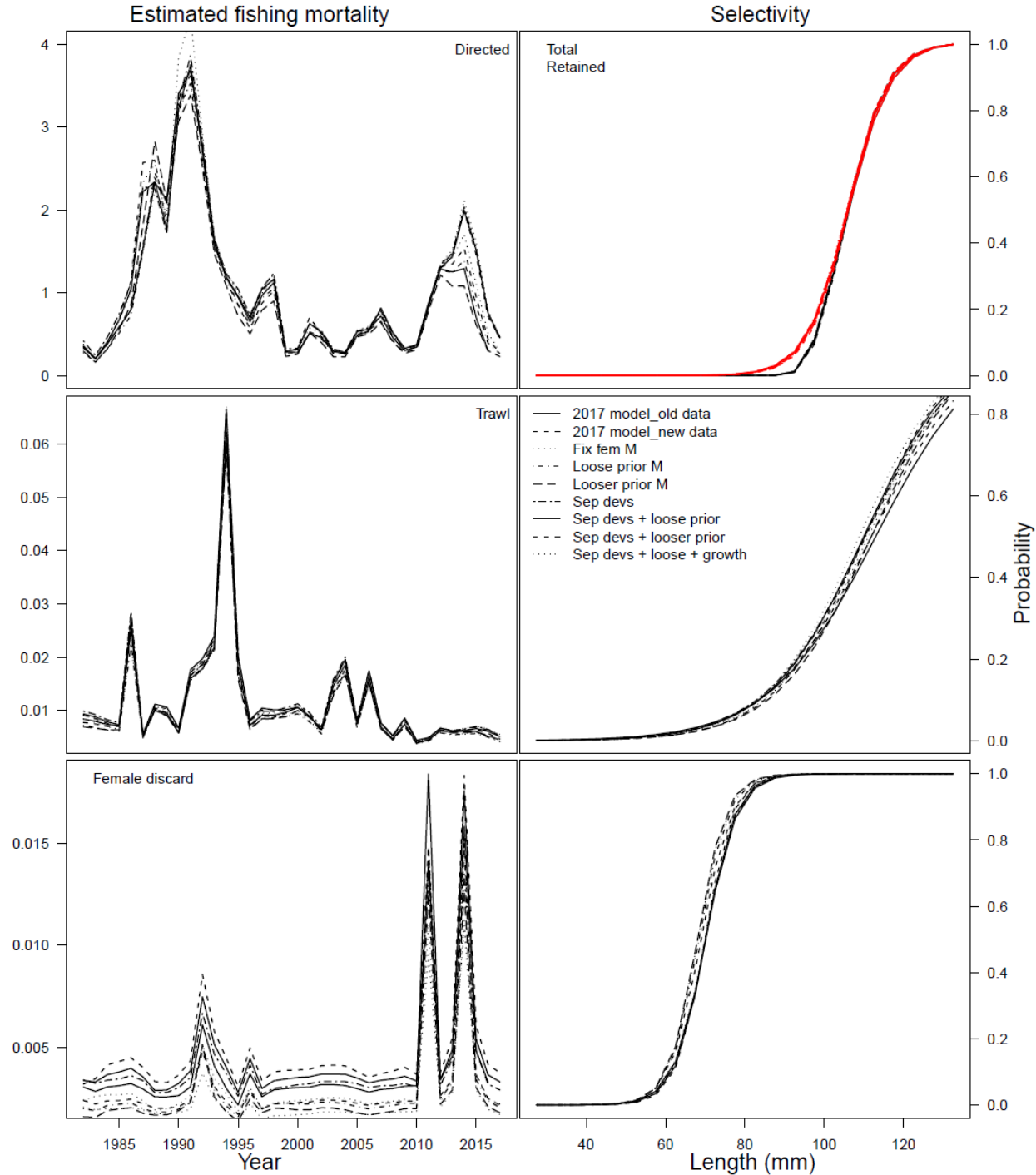
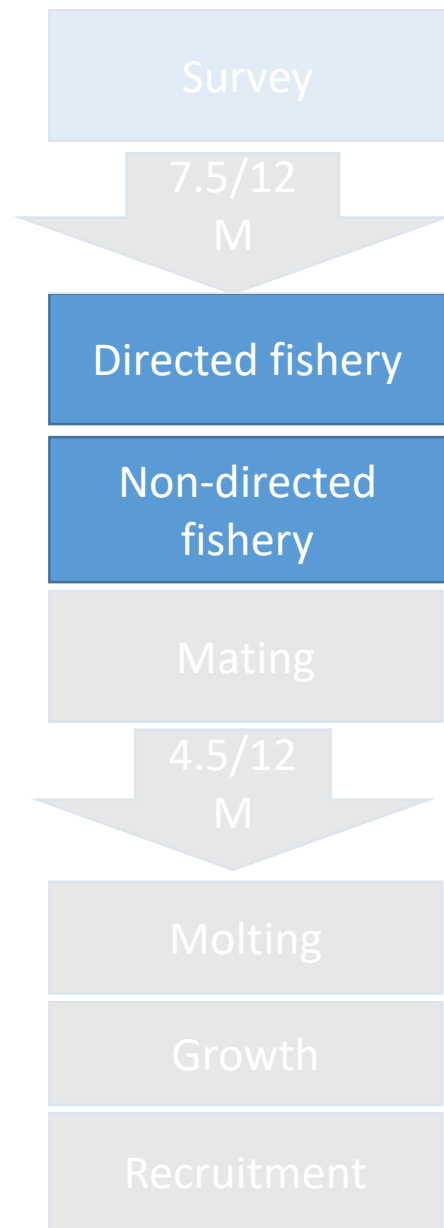


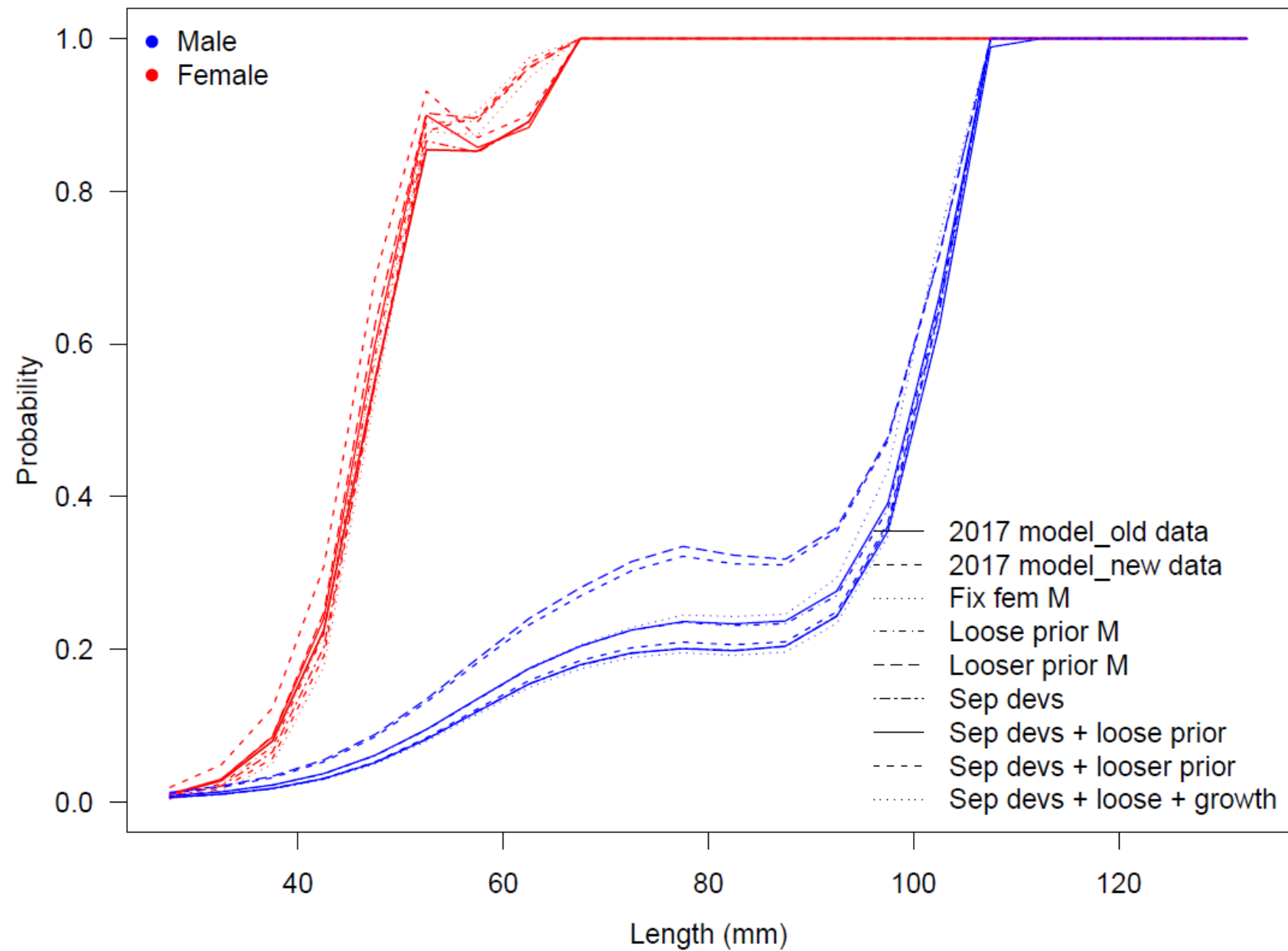
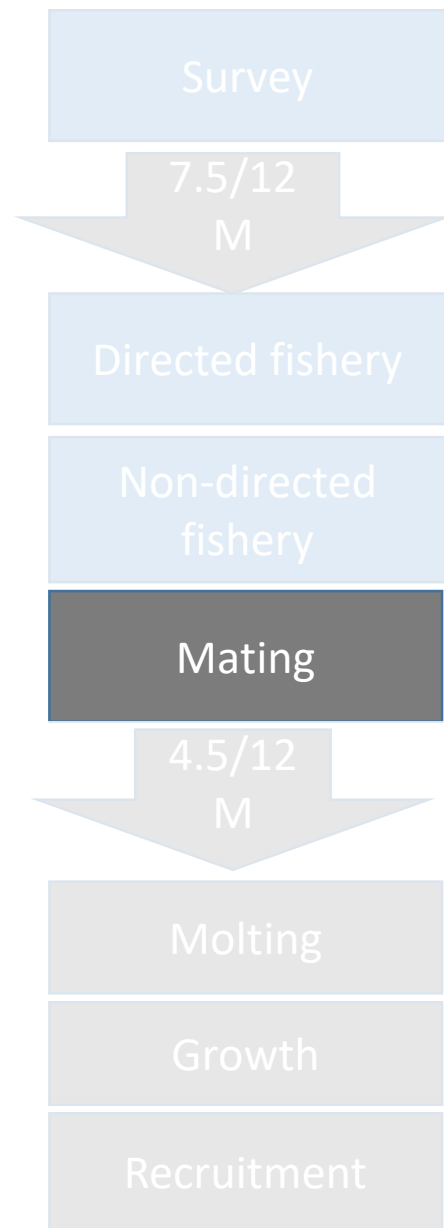


Parameter	2017 model_old data	2017 model_new data	Fix fem M	Loose prior M	Looser prior M	Sep devs	Sep devs + loose prior	Sep devs + looser prior	Sep devs + loose + growth
Mmult_imat	1.22	1.21	1.28	1.56	1.33	1.18	1.49	1.38	1.48
Mmult	1.16	1.17	1.14	1.54	2.7	1.14	1.51	2.48	1.55
Mmultf	1.55	1.51		2.19	3.08	1.57	2.48	4.48	2.38

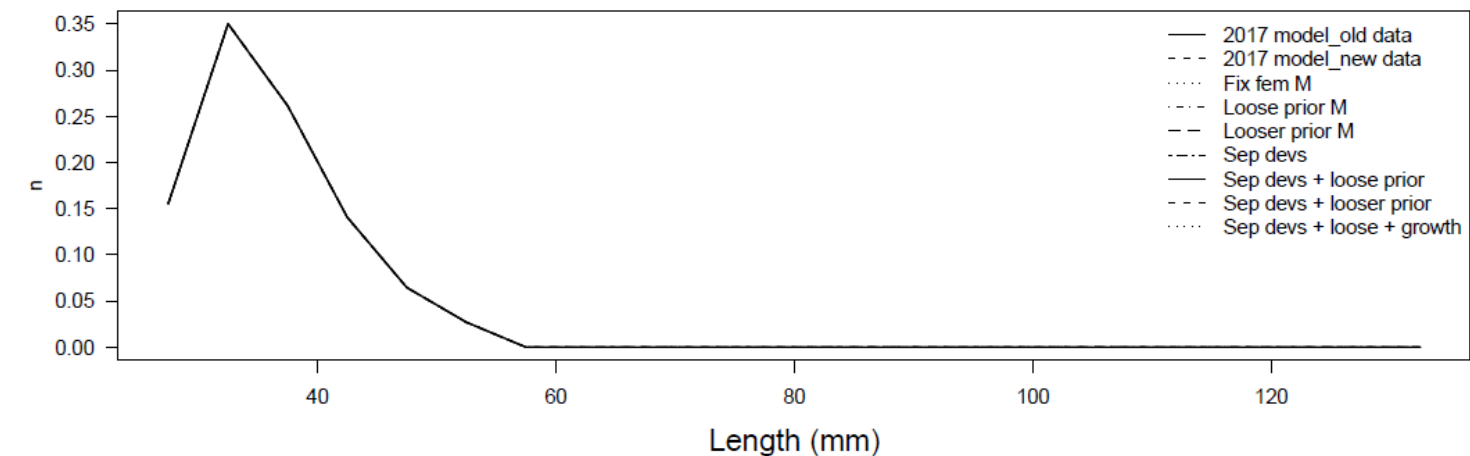
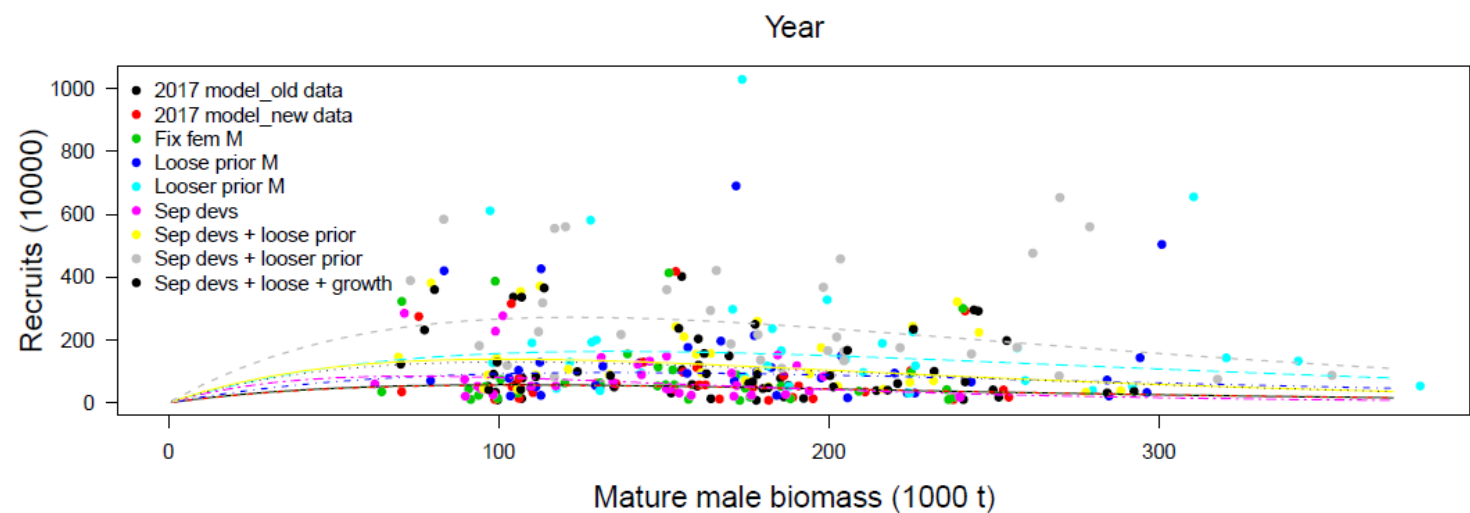
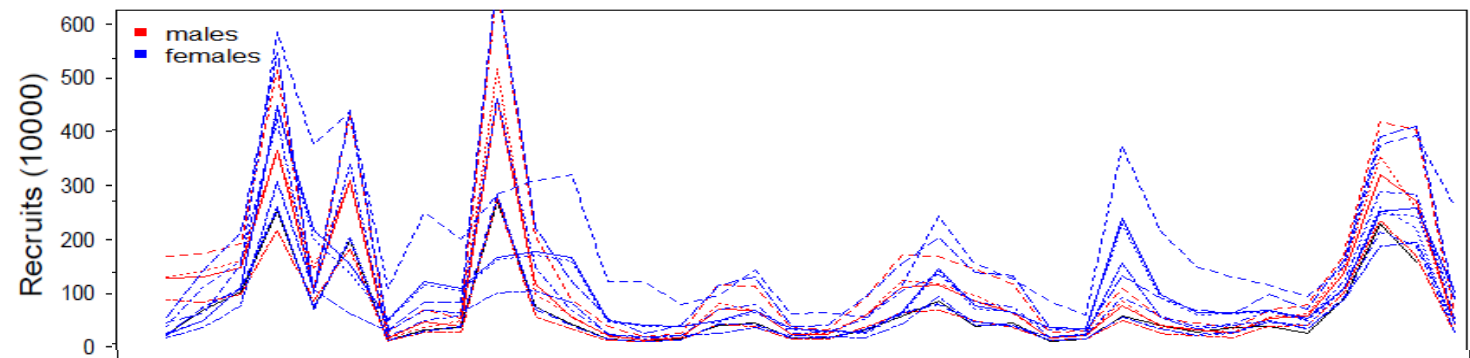
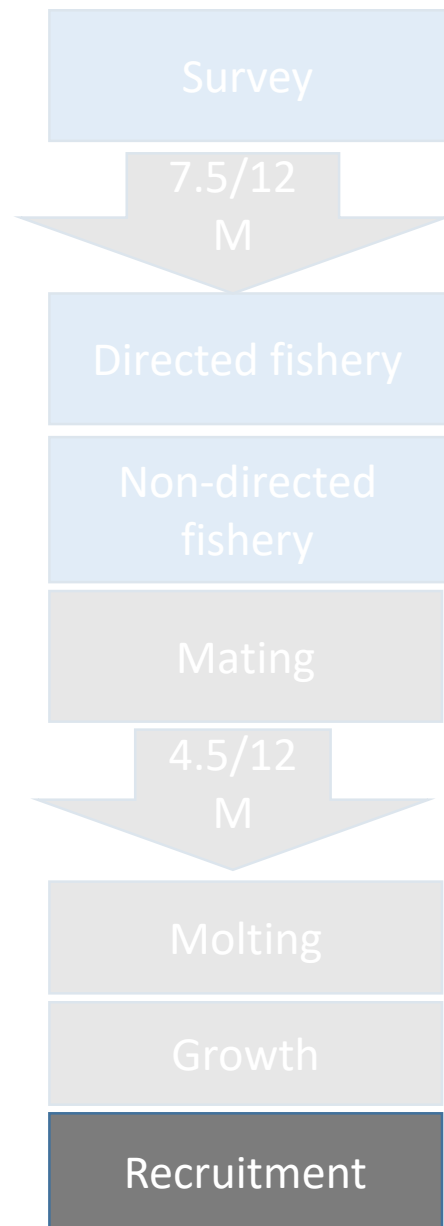
M	2017	New data	Fix fem M	Loose prior M	Looser prior M	Sep devs	Sep devs + loose prior	Sep devs + looser prior	Sep devs + loose prior + growth
Immature	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.36	0.31	0.27	0.34	0.32	0.34
Mature males	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.35	0.62	0.26	0.35	0.57	0.36
Mature females	0.36	0.35	0.23	0.50	0.71	0.36	0.57	1.03	0.55

Model	Pro	Con
New data		Retrospective patterns; Growth data fits
Fix fem M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns
Loose prior M		Retrospective patterns; Mature Ms high
Looser prior M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns
Sep devs	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + loose prior M	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + looser prior M	Survey data fits; Fem q != 1	Growth data fits; mature Ms high
Sep devs + loose + growth	Survey data fits; growth data fits	





Model	Pro	Con
New data		Retrospective patterns; Growth data fits
Fix fem M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns (assumed)
Loose prior M		Retrospective patterns; Mature Ms high
Looser prior M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns (assumed); increased probability of maturing
Sep devs	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + loose prior M	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + looser prior M	Survey data fits; Fem q != 1	Growth data fits; mature Ms high; increased probability of maturing
Sep devs + loose + growth	Survey data fits; growth data fits	



Model	Pro	Con
New data		Retrospective patterns; Growth data fits
Fix fem M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns (assumed); Fem M low
Loose prior M		Retrospective patterns
Looser prior M	Fem q != 1	Retrospective patterns (assumed); Increased probability of maturing; Mature Ms high
Sep devs	Survey data fits	Growth data fits; strong M prior
Sep devs + loose prior M	Survey data fits	Growth data fits
Sep devs + looser prior M	Survey data fits; Fem q != 1	Growth data fits; mature M high; increased probability of maturing
Sep devs + loose + growth	Survey data fits; simplified growth; growth data fits	Poor convergence ?

# The recommended model is ‘Sep devs + loose prior’

(though I’d probably prefer ‘Sep devs + loose + growth’ if there weren’t problems with convergence)

Recommended OFL is 42.15 kt

Model	MMB	B35	F35	FOFL	OFL
2017 model_old data	96.97	140.5	1.28	0.88	29.92
2017 model_new data	107.2	137.8	1.32	1.2	40.37
Fix fem M	103.5	141.9	1.19	1.12	39.19
Loose prior M	116.2	121.3	2.3	2.28	54.67
Looser prior M	144.4	108.9	9.42	9.42	79.54
Sep devs	85.84	142.8	1.22	1.04	29.74
Sep devs + loose prior	93.74	125.4	2.29	2.24	42.15
Sep devs + looser prior	109.3	109.5	8.13	8.13	59.21
Sep devs + loose + growth	94.89	124.4	2.57	2.52	43.28